

TORONTO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.

The Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, to whom was referred the communication of John A. Gold and G. A. Barber, Esquire; on the subject of the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, have reported on favourably. The question is as follows:

"1st. Would the Corporation, upon the sum of £100,000 being subscribed, payable by bonds in 20 years, issue their debentures to the contractors, and take these bonds, and the stock that they would represent, in security thereof; the Corporation, as proposed, being represented in the Direction of the Company, to see the proper disposal of the £100,000 &c? The points therefore which your Committee think it necessary to determine, are—First, whether the proposed undertaking is likely to prove really beneficial to the whole body of the citizens;—a question which your Committee believe the great majority of the citizens will answer in the affirmative;—and Secondly, whether the assistance asked for, is or is not likely to entail a heavy burden upon the funds of the city. The proposal is, in effect, that the Corporation of this city should advance debentures upon the security of the personal bonds of Shareholders in the Railroad Company, receiving the scrip of the company issued to such shareholders as collateral security. It is to be presumed that authority would in that case be obtained from the Legislature, to receive such bonds, to collect the instalments payable on account of the same, with the annual interest thereon, and to apply the amount to the purposes of a sinking fund for the redemption of the Debentures; and that the Corporation of this city should be required to levy annually, by assessment upon the city, such sum only as would be necessary to meet any deficiency occasioned by default of payment, whether of principal or interest, of those bonds. The probable amount of such default, therefore, seems to be the true question for consideration. With respect to this, your Committee are disposed to think that with due care in the admission of stockholders, and the enforcement of a small payment in advance on each share, that deficiency would probably not be likely to exceed, at the outside, twenty-five per cent. against which is to be placed the accumulating interest upon the sinking fund, which would ultimately form a most important item, nearly sufficient in itself to counterbalance the probable deficiency.

Under these considerations, your Committee see nothing in the proposition submitted, which may not be favourably received by your worshipful body,—conditioned, of course, that the necessary legal authority be obtained. Should the Legislature consent to authorize the Corporation to collect the instalments and interest above alluded to, and as a part of the ordinary city taxation, the operation would be greatly facilitated. Your Committee therefore strongly recommend, that so soon as legal authority shall be obtained to enable your worshipful body to do so, with the powers defined above, and so soon as responsible parties shall have subscribed to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds in the capital stock of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad, and shall have paid an instalment of ten per cent. thereon, then that the debentures of this city be issued to a like amount, and that a by-law of this Council be passed, providing for the collection of whatever sum may be necessary to cover any deficiency in the amount of one-twentieth part of such debentures now required by law to be raised annually, with the interest thereon, and no more; and that the bonds of the shareholders for the redemption of the principal and interest, and the scrip of the company, be received as security for the redemption of the debentures, and that the necessary precautions be taken in the establishment of the said Railroad Company, and the arrangements for constructing the Railroad, as shall be satisfactory to your worshipful body.

All which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) S. Thompson, Chairman.

TORONTO NECROPOLIS.—A Company has purchased a plot of land near St. James's Cemetery, and laid it out as a burying ground, and it is now open for interments. The Directors in their circular state, "they have arranged for the disposal of lots in all the different blocks, and fixed the prices, varying from \$5. to \$25, according to situation and size of lot. The Directors have set aside a considerable portion of the ground for public use in which single interments may be made. The semi-circle of the mound, at the eastern extremity which overlooks the River Don has been laid out for the erection of vaults for such as may prefer them. These vaults can be constructed, so as to admit of interments either in the soil within the building or in catacombs, to be erected along the walls, as may be preferred by the parties. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a Public Vault in the centre of the ground. With respect to the regulation for interment, the Necropolis will be conducted on the most convenient and most unexceptional manner. The whole grounds are thrown open to all sects, without distinction, leaving it in the option of every family, to bury, either with the service of the clergy of any denomination, or without any service at all. Parties purchasing plots will be allowed every facility and encouragement for enclosing their ground, or erecting monuments or tombstones, according to their various tastes and wishes (subject always to the regulations adopted, or that may be adopted from time to time, by the Directors) and they are only reserving for themselves, this right, for the purpose of preventing any undue interference with neighbouring plots or with the general beauty or amenity of the ground." But that in this Cemetery in the midst of a profane Christian community, no provision is made to prevent the erection of monuments which may instill the most daring infidelity or shock the good sense and feeling of the public.

KING'S COLLEGE COMMISSION.—From a Parliamentary paper it appears that the expenses of this Commission up to the 30th of April last, was £1,429 7s. 7d., the whole of which was disbursed in payment of wages to clerks, and in discharge of accounts for stationery, and other necessary services, excepting a sum of £23, drawn by the late Chairman in October, 1848; a further payment of £100 was made to the same gentleman in November, 1849. The Commissioners report that they have had to make an entire new set of books from the first—and that the old books up to the time of the present Chairman entering into office, were not so kept on a very bad system but that "during the period extending from 1st January, 1848, to July, 1839, the management of the University may be said to have been devoid of all pretensions to, or even of any attempt towards a rational system of accounts—up books—such as might be supposed to be called for in the conducting of an extensive business, were kept." They expect to be able to make a final report in 4 or 5 months, if not less. The sum of the whole report is, that upwards of £1500 has been already spent in making a new set of books—but of what great utility those books are to be remains yet to be seen.

A VETERAN.—COL. JAMES FITZGIBBON, appointed by Her Majesty a military knight of Windsor, was instituted at St. George's Hall, on Wednesday morning, with the usual ceremonies. Col. Fitzgibbon was in the 19th and 61st regiments, and retired as a captain of the Grenadier Companies, in 1816. Since that time he has been a lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 1st regiment of Toronto militia, and assistant adjutant-general to the militia of Upper Canada. He served in the action near the Heider, and elsewhere in Holland, and was taken prisoner at Egmont-op-Zee. At the battle of Copenhagen he was in the *Monarch*, 74, which had 210 men killed and wounded, and was afterwards, until 1801, in Lord Nelson's ship the *Elephant*—the 49th regiment in those services acting as marines. Subsequently, in the American war of 1812-13-14, he was in the actions of Stony Creek, Fort George, and several others, including the siege of Fort Erie. At the Beaver Dams, aided by a body of Indian warriors, with only forty-eight of the 49th regiment, he captured a force of 600 of the enemy, and took 12 guns. In 1837, when endangered by the difficulties through his foresight and precautionary measures, he saved the city of Toronto, and (with an award for doing so of 5000 acres of land, which, although twice passed in the council, was eventually disallowed) received the thanks of the Canadian parliament—thanks which were also tendered to this gallant and meritorious veteran officer for his efficient services as its chief clerk during an interval of thirteen years in his military and naval service.—*Indoor Herald.*

Lord Grey has written a complimentary note to his Excellency the American minister in London, acknowledging the very marked attention of the citizens of Buffalo, in preparing to give so noble a reception to Lord Elgin, when it was expected that he in company with the Legislature would have visited that city.

Dalhousie District.

The Bytown *Gazette* strongly censures the Provincial Government for setting apart 60,000 acres of the best land in the Province, situated in the fertile valley of the Gatineau, near Bytown, for the ostensible benefit of about twenty Indian families resident in the valley, but actually for the support of a Roman Catholic establishment, and for the benefit of certain Jesuits, who, if once suffered to gain a footing in the country, will unhinge the very being of society, and cause anarchy and misrule to be substituted for law and order.

Quebec District.

On last Sunday forenoon, when the people generally were worshipping in their churches, an alarming fire broke out in the Village of Caledonia, on the Grand River, about 14 miles from Hamilton. The fire occurred in a stable, belonging to and in rear of Mead's Hotel, but it burned with such fury as to extend very soon to the Hotel and out-houses in one direction, and to the house occupied by one Campbell in another direction, all of which were consumed. The people assembled in

considerable numbers, having rushed from church on the alarm bell having sounded, and by their exertions they prevented the fire from spreading further in the village. Great alarm was felt through fear that the whole Village would have been consumed, as there was scarcely any convenience at hand to render the escape of the people available, and there was rather a fresh breeze blowing at the time. House labors, water buckets, fire engines, &c. were in general request, and but few to be got. The stores in the village, as well as the private houses, sent forth all the conveniences at hand, and a considerable supply of water was procured with buckets from wells and from the river, with which efficient service was done, to subdue the flames. A small water engine was got from a distance, and another smaller engine, belonging to Mr. McKinnon, were the only ones available; but they were of the greatest service in saving property, by preventing the burning of houses on the opposite side of the street, from that in which the fire occurred, and also houses on the same side.—*Colonist.*

Charles Davis, a coloured quack, was committed to the jail of Hamilton, on the 29th ult., charged with causing the death of a man named George Stewart, West Flamboro, by administering to him medicine prepared from certain herbs and roots which proved to be poisonous.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—On Tuesday the 30th ultimo, Mr. John Addison of Hamilton, was thrown down and seriously injured on the face and eye by an explosion of Gas. He was engaged galvanizing some pump chains, to prevent their rusting from the action of the water, and unfortunately applied a lighted candle too near the mouth of the vessel to ascertain if the chains were sufficiently submerged in the acid, the gas instantly exploded and caused the accident.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Hamilton has been called for the 14th August, to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing the City Council to enact a By-law, in the following words, or to that effect:—*Be it enacted*,—That the Mayor be authorized to take and subscribe, in the name and behalf of the City of Hamilton, four thousand shares of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad Company; and that he be, also, authorized to pay for such stock by debentures, in such sums and form, and payable at such times as may be agreed upon between said Mayor and the Directors of said Company; provided, that no such Debenture be for a less sum than twenty-five pounds, and have at least twenty years for payment of the principal sum expressed in the same, and the interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—A young man by the name of Hazle was killed by a flash of lightning, on Wednesday last, in the Jersey settlement, within a few miles of this town.—*Bramford Courier.*

London District.

VIENNA BAZAAR.—The Bazaar at Vienna for the liquidation of the debt due on St. Luke's Church, in that village, we are informed closed off with great profit. Great praise is due the Ladies who were instrumental in setting it up. The amount realized leaves a handsome balance in the hands of the Committee, after paying off the Church debt, which will, doubtless, be applied to purposes of internal ornament.—*Simcoe Standard.*

Wm. Tweedy, whilst driving a loaded team to Goderich on descending Sable Hill was thrown out of his wagon which passing over his body caused instant death. The accident arose from the reins being weak or worn out and suddenly breaking.

Midland District.

On Saturday afternoon, as a party of emigrants were embarking on board the steamer *Henry Gilchrist*, at Brown's wharf, a young lad fell into the River and would have met an untimely death had it not been for the promptitude with which Capt. Gilpin plunged into the water to his rescue. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Gilpin for this instance of his humanity, which we understand is not the first case in which he has exhibited his life saving qualities. A fellow creature, in a similar occurrence happened a short time ago at Corwall, in which he was instrumental in preserving the life of another of his passengers.—*Halg.*

SALE OF ARTILLERY HORSES AT KINGSTON.—On Saturday the 27th July, 9 cart Artillery horses were sold for £76 18s. averaging above £8 10s. each. Some of them were sold, one over 19 years of age. So much for regular feeding and proper grooming. This ought to be a good lesson to our farmers, as it shows how much to their profit it would be, if they were more attentive to the care of their horses in these two very essential points.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Niagara District.

The High Sheriff of the Niagara District, has invited His Excellency the Governor General to be his Guest during the holding of the Provincial Agricultural Association's Exhibition on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September next.

Provincial Agricultural Exhibition to be held in the Town of Niagara, September 18, 19, and 20th, 1850. Arrangements are being completed with the proprietors of Steamboats for carrying passengers, and from the Exhibition for *Half-Price*. Hotel keepers, &c., at Niagara and its vicinity, will entertain visitors at the usual rates of charge. The Local Committee will make such arrangements as will afford visitors every facility for seeing the Falls and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. The site of the Exhibition is near the steamboat landing; the arrangements are upon an extensive scale, and every precaution will be taken for the safe keeping of articles. The premium list amounts to *Three Hundred Pounds*. His Excellency the Governor General has signified his intention of being present; and the attendance of a large number of distinguished agriculturists from Lower Canada and the United States is expected.

Newcastle District.

At his residence in this town, on Sunday morning, the 28th ultimo, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Griffith, late of Rawdon, L. C., aged 63 years. The lamented deceased spent the best of his long and useful life, in fighting the battles of his King and country, in many a hard fought field. He commenced his military career in Spain under Sir John Moore; served through the whole of the campaigns in Portugal, Spain, and France, under the command of the Duke of Wellington; and he greatly signified himself at Quatre Bras, and at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo. In the year 1830, he removed with his family to Lower Canada. In the year 1837, when the Rebellion broke out, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Rawdon Volunteers, and again distinguished himself in the service of his beloved Sovereign and adopted country.—*Port Hope Watchman.*

ACCIDENTS FROM LIGHTNING.—The frequency and severity of the storms to which this part of the Province has lately been subject, and the numerous accidents from Lightning, ought to be a sufficient warning to those whose houses are unprovided with lightning rods, to lose no time in remedying this serious defect. The best conductor is an iron rod fixed to the highest part of the building, the point should be very sharp, and gullit to prevent rust. To this attach a sufficient quantity of iron wire to reach to the ground. The rod should run five or six feet above the highest point of the building. The lightning will not leave the rod to pass into the building through the iron staples which fasten it, for the rod is a good conductor and the house a bad one. Many weak, nervous people suffer absolute torture while the lightning flashes and the thunder rolls, and almost every one experiences a feeling of insecurity. When a few shillings, expended, as above directed, would impart a feeling of the most perfect security to the most timid, it were wrong indeed to grudge the paltry amount.—*Cobourg Star.*

Wellington District.

PEEL.—There are two bachelors in this Township over 100 years of age. There appears by the Assessor's return, not to have been a single marriage during the past year in the whole Township, with a population of 1,961.

STEARING CHILDREN.—An extraordinary attempt was made this week to steal two children, the offspring of Dutch parents, residing about two miles below Hamburg. It appears that on Saturday last an Indian, about 35 years of age—one of the tribe inhabiting the coasts of Lake Superior—was seen lurking about the village, and endeavoured on several occasions to enter into conversation with the two children, but was disappointed. He continued to prow around all day on Sunday, and on the ensuing day, during the absence of the parents, he suddenly pounced upon the children, and with his screaming victims, one of the other, a boy, was three years of age. These he took up one under each arm, and set off with his screaming victims, on the road to Hayville. Fortunately some other children in the village saw the theft, and hastened to inform the parents, who getting the assistance of their neighbors, immediately set off in pursuit, and the wretched thief being maddened by his burden, soon found it vain to think of escaping. Instead, however, of dropping the terrified children, and endeavouring to make his escape, the monster threw them both into Smith's Creek, and darted off into the forest. The poor girl contrived to gain a footing, and to raise her brother's head above the water, and, with

great efforts, finally placed him and herself safely on the shore, in time to receive the embraces of their nearly-distracted parents and friends. The wretched monster has at present escaped—What his motives for the theft could be is utterly unknown; but we deeply regret to say he is yet at liberty, with the power of repeating similar brutal acts.—*Galt Reporter.*

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A mournful Accident occurred in the Village of New Hope on Sunday afternoon July 24. Three men, Frederick Lang, a cooper of Mr. J. Heppeler's in New Hope, Henry Barnhardt, Brother of Preston, and Peter Vuirumbach, a Wagon-maker of New Hope, stood in front of Adam Scott's Tavern, looking at the clouds and consulting whether it would be advisable for Barnhardt to leave for home before the rain or not, when a flash of lightning struck the whole three. Lang and Barnhardt were thrown to the ground immediately; Vuirumbach saw them falling, and immediately fell himself, however he soon recovered and felt only a slight injury in his foot. Barnhardt was carried into the house of Mr. Scott senseless, but after application of cold water poured over his body he soon began to breathe again, but was deprived of sight. Lang was killed on the spot, and all efforts to restore him to life were found to be in vain. Medical aid was applied to both Barnhardt and Lang; the latter was struck on the breast, and death must have immediately ensued—Barnhardt began to speak soon after but was totally blind. Lang was taken to Preston the same night, and on examination, it was proved that the whole of his body had been burnt and singed, the electric fluid having run down it, and discharged itself through the sole of his foot, leaving a two inch wide track on the skin of the legs. Barnhardt had four holes in one foot and two in the other; on the surface of the foot small incisions like the prick of a pin were seen, and in the sole of the foot the skin was burst to the size of a pea, and through the upper leather of his boots, near the sole, were small holes, corresponding in number and the same as those in the feet. Where the lightning had been discharged, Lang was buried on Monday afternoon, and leaves behind him a mourning widow and an infant. Barnhardt is under the care of medical men, and there is some hope of restoring his sight. His sufferings are severe.—*Galt Reporter.*

Lower Canada.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. BRADY.—A number of persons connected with the Timber trade, have presented Capt. Brady with a testimonial in the shape of a purse containing Thirty Pounds, in proof of their high appreciation and gratitude for his human and noble conduct in rescuing Thirty-four men from rafts broken up in Lake St. Peter during the terrific gale of the 20th May last.

United States.

EXPLOSION OF THE AMERICA ON LAKE ERIE.—On the 24th ult, whilst off Barcelona on her downward passage, the steamer *America* exploded her middle boiler and instantly killed one of the assistant Engineers and two other persons, as well as dreadfully scalding several, twenty-five of them mortally. The assistant Engineer's body was found under the crank. The decks of the ill-fated vessel are literally torn up and otherwise injured. She was towed into Erie by the *Alabama*. As near as can be ascertained 27 are scalded, of whom 8 are dead. It is feared that some jumped overboard in the alarm produced by the explosion, and were drowned. One or two who jumped over got on board again, but it is feared others were lost. A coroner's inquest is being held on the view of the bodies of the deceased, and it is said the matter will be thoroughly investigated. There were 150 passengers on board at the time of the accident. The hull of the boat is said not to be much injured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OSWEGO.—JULY 30.—A fire broke out about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, in the large building at the east end of the toll bridge, standing on the canal and occupied for various manufacturing purposes, and filled with machinery of various kinds. A number of vessels moped just below the bridge were at one time in imminent danger of burning. The schooners *Liverpool* and *T. Wigan* were on fire, but the vessels were saved by being dropped down stream. Nearly half the bridge was burned. The total loss sustained by the fire will not vary much from \$90,000.

A correspondent of the *Courier & Enquirer* contradicts the report of the death of the Siamese Twins.

A most frightful accident occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, about one o'clock on Wednesday, which resulted in a great destruction of property and loss of life. The freight train from Oswego, for Piedmont, was precipitated in the Delaware River, in consequence of the falling of the iron bridge, on the Musgungong Creek, about three miles from Lackawaxon. There were seventeen cars, containing 130 beef cattle, 500 sheep, and 200 hogs, all intended for the market of this city. The locomotive passed safely over the bridge, but the immense weight of the train of cars was more than the strength of the bridge could bear, and the whole was thrown into the river below—a distance of 70 feet—killing nearly all the stock, and five men who were on the cars, besides seriously injuring the conductor and brakeman. But twenty-five cattle and 160 sheep were saved from the whole stock on the train. The conductor and brakeman were brought to Port Jervis on Wednesday night where they remain in a very critical condition. The whole damage including the destruction of the bridge, is estimated at \$20,000.—*New York Herald, Aug. 2.*

NEW YORK, August 5th.—About half-past one o'clock, this P.M., the rear of the large five-story brick store, occupied by Messrs. Hoyt & Co., Carriers, 46, Spruce Street, tumbled to the earth with a tremendous crash, burying in the ruins some fifteen persons, workmen in the employ of the Messrs. Hoyt & Co. It was known that many were alive under the ruins, from the cries of agony that issued from various quarters of the weighty mass. Four persons have been extricated, but could not be identified.—*Colonist.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SYDNEY.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—Last year Mr. Jones, the Honorary Secretary of the Cathedral Committee, wrote to the Bishop of Calcutta requesting some token of his interest in this good work. The following is an extract from the Bishop's reply, dated Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, 16th August, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I consider it a real favour that you have written to me on the subject of your noble Cathedral. I have read with the deepest interest, the Report of the Annual Meetings both of this year and the preceding, and if my life be spared..... I will certainly make you a donation, however small. At present I am an embarrassed man, struggling to get free. In the course of next year, however, I hope to spare a thousand rupees (£100) for the Metropolitan Church of Australia. My health is naturally failing in my seventy-second year,—but I feel the same lively interest in all the ten Dioceses into which the See of Calcutta, has been happily subdivided, as I did when I was nominally the bishop of them all. Never did our Protestant Church shine forth so brightly, from the period of the blessed Reformation in the 16th century, as at the present moment. We are benighted in it is true, by Popery and Neologism, or Rationalism as it is improperly termed, (for we are the

only reasonable men who bow our rational powers to Divine Revelation, and adore where we are incapable of comprehending;) but if we keep firm to the simplicity of the gospel in doctrine, and to the pure evangelical discipline of our first reformers..... I have no doubt but the Lord Christ will vindicate His own cause in the sight of the nations, and that infidelity and popery will be eclipsed by the gentle glories of His atoning sacrifice and all-prevalent High Priesthood.

Now is the time of probation—now is the period when we must stand fast and quit ourselves like men—now is the conflict with Satan and all the rulers of the darkness of this world, and the spiritual wickedness in high places. Let us, therefore, be strong in the Lord and the power of his might, till we stand the last conqueror on the field, through Him who hath loved us.

I beg my affectionate love to the Lord Bishop and Metropolitan, from whom I had a charming letter about a year since in recommendation of Mr. R., and what I should have answered at once had I not been absent on Visitation till the time of serving him, and of replying to His Lordship, had passed.

Begging an interest in your prayers, I am
Your affectionate Brother in the Lord,
D. CALCUTTA.

NEWCASTLE.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN THE DIOCESE.—Our readers will peruse with interest the following extracts from a letter lately received from the Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales.

"December, 1849.—I am now in good health and spirits, and enjoying the great satisfaction of having my diocese in something like order, conscious that I know the wants of every district and am exerting a gentle influence over the whole. The last two years, however, have been years of intense labour for body and mind. Now there will be a freedom from the hurry and bustle in which I have hitherto been immersed, and I shall have time for mature deliberation on plans I may form for the support and extension of our Church. When I arrived in my Diocese I found many of the Churches heavily in debt, and many stopped in their building—some for years; and in other places where subscriptions had been collected, the subscribers complained that their money had been wasted and nothing effected. Now every Church in the Diocese is out of debt, and many of the Churches which had been sources of disappointment for years, are advancing towards completion, and affording satisfaction and delight to the subscribers. So that though there was no Church for us to consecrate last year, when I arrived in the colony, and only one this year, yet next year I fully expect to consecrate seven. These are of stone or brick, and the wooden Churches, which I do not consecrate will equal them in number.

"Again, when I arrived in this Diocese, three large districts were vacant by the withdrawal of the clergy-men into the Sydney Diocese; three others of the clergy in the course of a few months died, and another from old age and infirmity became incapable of duty.—These seven districts I have supplied with fresh clergy, and during the last six months I have placed three other active, devoted clergymen in new districts which have never before had the blessing of a resident minister among them."

DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

On the 1st of October, the Bishop of New Zealand returned in the *Undine*, schooner, from a cruise amongst the islands in the neighbourhood of New Caledonia. The bishop visited ten of these interesting islands, and was every where received by the natives in the most friendly manner. He brought with him five young lads to spend the summer in New Zealand, and then return to their own country. Of these, one is a native of Lifu, another of New Caledonia, and the other three come from the island of Mare. In each of these places an entirely different language is spoken, and this, notwithstanding the fact that Lifu and Mare are within sight of each other, and are islands of very small size. The lads are now residing at St. John's College, and each of their three languages being committed to the charge of separate members of the college, a copious vocabulary will, it is hoped, be formed of all of them during the ensuing summer.

UNITED STATES.

REPORT of the Committee of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, for the year 1849—1850.

The Report presents some things which constitute a ground for congratulation to the Church, and of thankfulness to its Divine Head, and others which call for suggestions that may require deliberation and action on the part of this Board at the present Annual Meeting.

Among the former is the material reduction of central or office expenses by the saving of the salary of a Secretary and General Agent for this department, by assigning the merely clerical duties of the office to the former competent and experienced Clerk; while its other duties have been gratuitously and acceptably performed by certain members of the Committee. It is particularly gratifying that the diminution of expenditure has been accompanied with a more than proportional increase of income to the treasury of the Committee. The receipts of the past year have exceeded those of the immediately preceding year, to the amount of about three thousand dollars, and are seven thousand dollars more than those of 1847; still your Committee regret to find, that of the thirty thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, constituting the entire amount paid into the Treasury, more than five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents consisted of legacies rendered available during the past twelve months. The Domestic Committee feel cheered by the brightening prospects before them of increasing aid for their important work, and it is to be hoped that their fondest anticipations in this respect will be more than realized. We have not the means of ascertaining the precise amount now due the Missionaries in the Domestic field; but it is painful to learn that the salaries due in April last, to a class of men presumed to be not only self-denying and laborious, but necessitous also, remain, for the most part, unpaid. It is devoutly to be desired, that the liberality of the parishes might be raised to a degree coming nearer to the standard of their ability, and that their gifts were more systematically and cheerfully bestowed, under the steady influence of faith, duty and love; instead of being, as we fear is too often the case, under the moral coercion of special appeals, prompted by existing necessity and distress no longer tolerable. If the members of our Communion generally, were more thoroughly imbued with the Missionary spirit, we should no longer hear the oft-repeated tale of almost starving Missionaries suing in vain for relief from an exhausted and indebted treasury. The honour of the