190

clergy,-they must know him and be acquainted with bin really to love him; and to secure this he must be amongst them. That the College would be rendered more efficient by being removed to Toronto, cannot be denied, if the foregoing reasoning be correct, and as regards the comparative expenses, it is submitted that, beyond the rent of a suitable building, no more would be spent in Toronto than at Cobourg. From careful enquiry we arrive at the conclusion, that the board of each student Toronto, as follows: would not exceed £30 : at present the exhibitions amount to £40 a-year, and from this, as we understand, £15 are deducted for fees (which, by the way, we would gladly see abolished). Now if, in lieu of this, the exhibition implied free residence, board and fees, a very material advantage would be gained to the exhibitioner, and the funds of the College remain uninjured. At all events, whatever may be the present expense to the student for his board and lodging in Cobourg, it is quite certain "St. George's Church, at 7 o'cle that they would not be increased by their being all July 15th, Trinity Church, at 11 o'clock. assembled together in one building, presided over by judicious and well-selected officers. We are told, Sunday after Sunday, that without faith "we are dead." Let th Church exercise this faith, and believe that God will prosper and bless so charitable a work; let an appeal be made instantly to the Church, shewing the necessity of having our children educated in the sound and pure doctrine of our Holy Catholie Faith, and it cannot be supposed that the Holy Spirit would fail " to stir up in our minds such love towards God" as would bring forth if I had not witnessed the benefits resulting to Bishops the Church ever had, and it is gratifying to find "It may not be desirable that the Clergy generally were actually used, it turns out that in no imaginary bisnops the church ever had, and it is gratuping to had that he now occupies that very position which, as a Churchman, we would gladly see, as nearly as possible; assumed by our no less exemplary Bishop. In the Col-lege to which I allude, the whole establishment partock of the character of a family grathering; and in the ever ings the students, after their customary exercise, assem-bled in the library for the purposes of study, and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study, and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study, and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study, and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study, and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study, and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and exempla joint in the library for the purposes of study and morning and the supersion were simply a generally terminating at the age of 21, the interval pre-vious to ordination wa passed with the Rectors of the Parishes, under whose guidance they became quite fami-liar with the details of parochial duty, and were, conse-

novelty of their position. Those students gaining exhibitions were free from fees, and had commons also free. I am afraid that this epistle is already tediously long. I am afraid that this epistle is already tediously long. I shall, therefore, conclude, trusting to see the subject taken up by an abler head, although it cannot be with a taken up by an abler head, although it cannot be with a kinder spirit. Yours, Y, Z.

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-These are terrible times in which duty. After hearing, however, that the Romans have taken to fighting, you will be able to bear without injury, the now-a-days besets those who have anything to tell-No preacher, of somewhat youthful years, on a certain steam-boat plying between Hamilton, Toronto and other ports

their esteem for him? It cannot be doubted but that the and to be present for Examination in the Hall of the living was considered a poor one, (supposing, of course, same feelings should exist between the Bishop and his Theological Institution at Cobourg, on the Tuesday any such ecclesiastical El Dorado to exist,) if under previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. two thousand a-year, and every priest was an ardent previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials, and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary ample of clerical luxury and pride in the drawing-timonials, and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-timonials are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary are prior to the the drawing-timonials are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials and the Si Quis attest d in the ordinary are prior to the the drawing-timonials are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials are required to be furnished with the ordinary are prior to the the drawing-test are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-timonials are required to be furnished with the morning curd, at the test are required to be furnished with the morning the test are required to be furnished with the morning the test are required to be furnished with the morning the test are required to be furnished with the morning the test are required to be furnished with the morning test are required to be furnished with the morning test are required to be furnished with the morning test are required to be furnished with the morning test are required to be furnished with the morning test are required to be furnished with the morning test are required to be furnished with the room,-and had some grumbling dissenter then made THE LORD BISHOP OF TOBONTO will (D. V.) hold use of the above quoted language, the friends of the

Confirmations in the several Churches of the City of July 8th, Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Con-

- gregation of the Iloly Trinity,) at 12 one, seeing that the Church of England vested rights
- is perfectly aware of-is supported by property of her Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Conown, to which she has just as good a title, at least, as any gregation of St. James's Church,) at corporate body in the land,-most of her endowments half-past 3, P.M. being the special bequests of various pious Churchmen)
- St. George's Church, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

St. Paul's Church, at 4 o'clock.

MINISTERS' MAINTENANCE.

Still dissenters might, in the case we have put We remember to have seen in the choice old wri- hypothetically, seem to have some shadow of an excuse, tings of Thomas Faller the following sentiment, quoted however baseless in reality, for the complaint we have as an objection much in the mouths of certain persons quoted; and people might then have been very apt to in his time who looked with a particularly jealous eye argue, that where a Church possesses no tithe endowour minds such love towards God" as would bring forth good fruit, and save us from the curse of mingling with those who deny the Lord that bought them. I should not "To keep the streams of the Gospel fresh and pure, where her clergy, moreover, led unworldly and univerhave presumed to offer any remarks on so interesting a nothing is more effectual than fencing out wealth from sally blameless lives, that it was utterly impossible £107 4s. 11d. matter, if I had not witnessed the benefits resulting to students, both in a moral and physical point of view, from such a system of College residence. The plan now sub-mitted was that carried out by one of the ablest Colonial not a mind so quick as his, to frame the ready reply— If we go on to ask, however, where these expressions the Clergy." We forget how Fuller's strong arm that such complaints would be uttered, such aspersions

clerical poverty is not a blessing to the Church, whilst where the complaint and the aspersion were simply a Rev. Mr. Watkins. To shew this it will be necessary and evening joined in public prayer, as commanded by the Church to be offered up daily. Their classical studies the lay members of the Church are enjoying com-lie from beginning to end, without the shadow of merely to give an extract from this Missionary's Reparative abundance and ease. At the late Meeting of ground-work or foundation,-namely, in the United port. He says-The Church Society, some of the evils resulting from States, where not even the shadow of a Church estabkeeping the Clergy in a necessitous condition, were lishment is exhibited ! quently, when ordained, prepared to take the charge of a district. free from the embarrassment arising from the which were mentioned on that occasion one more may which were used at an anti-slavery meeting, a report of whose godless proceedings we visited lately be added. The Laity thereby deprive themselves of the with a reprehension only but too mild, considerblessing which descends upon those who give freely and ing the subject that evoked it. What lesson does this

> endure the cross, and ought to be so. They will not word "No surrender !" shrink from preaching the Gospel, through fear of any Were the Church at home shorn to-morrow of all

privations they may be called upon to suffer : they do her temporal grandeur, it is evident, from the case in no more than their duty in submitting to the heaviest point which we have quoted, that not one whit less we live, and what with revolutions in Europe and riots in Montreal, one can scarcely get an hour of comfortable puictude. Upon my word, the state of excitement in which But when we come to the consideration that the Laity we are kept is positively dangerous to a man's digestion impose the cross upon their Pastors, the question wears changing principles that they hate, and which they and not willingly add to it, but from a sense of a very different aspect. Have they a right to do this? would continue to hate just the same were every atom Have they a right to call upon the Ministers of Christ of her temporalities swallowed up by some successful to fighting, you will be able to bear without injury, the astonishment which you will experience on learning that the Methodist preachers have taken to Cassock Waist-coats !!!! That is what I call astonuding—don't you?— It would have been somewhat startling to have heard that the Magyars had taken to the Cossacks, so generously presented to them by the autocrat, but to learn that the Methodists have taken to the Cassocks, would beat all methodists have taken to the Cassoc dual into a cocked hat. Now I'm pretty sure that you don't more than half believe me, and that's the plague that The present for the time interesting out that the Minister of their labours. The mere fact that the Missionary is poor does not, is possible that the copy from which our contemporary matter what revelations are made of the insidious progress of Puseyism, people wont believe you, and perhaps laugh at you into the bargain—but I do assure you what I'm about to state, is a solemn fact, and I hope you will call be articipa of the Cheiro 2. But when the interval of the primitive complexity is poor does not, is possible that the copy from which our contemporary quotes is an *improved* and *expurgated* one, the follow-ing passage may possess to him the freshness of novelty. Containing, as it does, a deliberate expression about to state, is a solemn fact, and I hope you will call the attention of the *Christian Guardian* to it, as a fearful proof of the deep inroad that the pestilent heresy of my heart1-just to think of a Methodist preacher in a Cassock Waistcoat1-It's quite shocking-isn't it? The Conference must keep a sharp look out after Brother J, as he'll give them the slip to a dead certainty-and then tute; then, if the Minister be allowed to remain poor, "Journals" before us is the Dublin one of 1809, there will be a vacancy at Montreal in other places be-sides Monklands – in which region by the way this erring the very circumstances which make him poor. And brother may bye and bye arrive. But I was going to tell you ab ut this matter. A friend of mine who is very what, in such a case, becomes of God's blessing? Can By the way, it would appear from this phraseology yon ab ut this matter. A friend of mine who is very temperate, has incommonly good sight, who is not at all imaginative or superstitious, did plainly see, and for the space of several hours did observe a certain Methodist preacher, of somewhat youthful years, on a certain steam at the beaut? No! Churchmen who

DISSENTING STAPLE ABUSE.

with the name of the establishment, were removed, the

sectarians would, as a matter of necessary consequence,

hand of fellowship forthwith, in all cordial amity.

arrayed and attired in one of those seni papisic pusey-istic garments, commonly called "a Cassock Waistcoat." make it cheap, they make it vile. "July 1757, Sund. 10.—I preached at seven, on Repent and believe the Gospel. At the Church. Now this is a mysterious circumst Now this is a mysterious circumstance - My triend's vi- In reacting the other day that valuable work. Dean store and and a rite wards'r preactor dr d He could not have been a clergyman, for he rejoices in a much pleased with his paraphrase of those Offertory little village called Normanby, and about five on the ance – My friend's vi name in the privileges and honours of which none of the sentences which relate to a provision for the Clergy. Quay. In the evening, talking with the Society. I Clergy in these parts participate—He could not have been It seems to us to be so comprehensive and so much to a ghost—1st. because it was broad day-light, and that is a thing that ghosts can't abide—2nd. because he was observed by a number of other persons beside my friend- readers in the following abridged and somewhat and it is altogether contrary to ghostly etiquette to make | modernized form :--themselves cheap by such indiscriminate appearances-"The office of the Ministry requires more pains and 3rd, because my friend is quite sure that he was nothing 3rd, because my friend is quite sure that he was nothing more or less than a Methodist preacher, and says that the feature of an apparition which he possessed was endeavour-ing to appear what he was not-viz: a Clergyman.— Trusting that the *Christian Guardian* will see to this mat-tion will be the the set of the set ing to appear what he was not-viz: a Clergyman.-Trusting that the *Christian Guardian* will see to this mat-His prince and nation, in Trusting that the Christian Guardian will see to this mat-ter without delay, and endeavour to put a stop to such dangerous innovations, I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,

The Church.

Church might have considered that he did so with at

The assertion would not even then have been a true

one, seeing that the Church of England-as every one

-and a far better one than that of many private

individuals, as, for instance, the Dukes of Argyle and

least some shadow of reason.

from Church spoliation.

given. Niagara District.—Niagara; Do. Military; Chippawa and Drummondville; Thorold; St. Catharines; Louth, and Drummondville; Thorold; St. Catharines; Louth,

wasaga; Oro; Innisfil.

from which, as yet, no lists have been received.

Bedford, a large portion of whose incomes is derived lished in this paper on the 4th inst., under the head When at about this temperature, it is next added to Eastern District, should have read as follows :---

> EASTERN, JOHNSTOWN AND DALHOUSIE DISTRICTS. "This part of The Church Society appears to be by the blessing of God in a most prosperous condition, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. It will be

ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, this Branch of The Church Society has been enabled to employ a second Travelling Missionary, who has been engaged in his most laborious duties since last June.

It is gratifying to observe the very liberal exertions bounds of our Branch Society travelled over by the

"Since our last Annual Meeting in Brockville, I have exerted my poor abilities in teaching and preaching, through the Church, Gospel Truth and Apostolic Order, over a wide field. I have ten most promising stations, and four others, and I have visited a number of remote places besides the above. The average attendance at the regular stations is at least 1200. Another Missionary is much needed here, to give service once a fortnight on Sunday. Without this we can hardly hope to save the rising generation from falling in with the novelties of the fising gene-people would do a little towards meeting the additional expense. Perhaps they would pay £40 per anuum to-wards the stipend of each Missionary. But the voluntary influence, not to say principle, is in my opinion too ephe-meral to care archiver archiver in the state of the state of the same meral, to say anything positively in relation to it. Out of the amount subscribed in my Mission the past year, £50 have been paid into my hands for the Treasurer. My is very encouraging.

Mission will be paid."

LORD ELGIN'S SECOND DESPATCH.

This humiliating document will be published entire in our next. It abounds with mis-statements,-contradicts some things in the previous Despatch, and is the production of a thorough-paced partizan. It is Ministry.

AGRICULTURE. OBSERVATIONS FOR JUNE. (Concluded from our last.)

A List commencing Wm. Webster, Esq., 5s., place not within as short a space of time as convenient, in order becomes rancid or bitter, as at this stage it has lost its

and Tuscarora; Guelph; Elora. London and Western Districts.-London; Munceytown

away in pans in the milk room to cool till morning, and Caradoc; Amherstburgh. Home and Simcoe Disricts.-St. James's, St. Paul's when the cream is removed, and a portion of the milk Trinity Church, (King st.); St. George's; Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto; Etobicoke; Weston; Streetsville; Therabilit, Coronto; Etobicoke; Weston; Streetsville; Therabilit, Coronto; Etobicoke; Weston; Streetsville; Thornhill; Georgina; Scarboro'; Lloydtown; Barrie; Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury; Orillia and Medonté; Penetanguishene; Mono; Caledon; Adjala; Mulmur and Tosorontio; West Medonté and Flos; Coldwater; Notta-the milk in the cauldron has attained the heat of 90 or 100 degrees, it is added to the remainder of the The above contains only the names of those places evening's milk, making the whole 70 or 75 degrees. from which Subscribers names have been transmitted .-- This is a common method of proceeding, but it would Reports have come to hand from several Associations, be perhaps better, if equally convenient, to put the next day, at which time the salt will be completely whole of the evening's milk over the fire at once, till

the morning's milk in the cheese tub. This being at about 90 or 95 degrees, the whole is brought to a temperature of about 80 or 85 degrees. It will then the butter down in a perfectly tight, sweet vessel, and be ready for receiving the substance used to curdle it. The best article for that purpose is the natural seen by the several Parochial Reports that the total curdler, that called rennet, formed from the stomach amount for 1848 is greater than that for 1847 by of a sucking calf, which has been carefully cleansed, salted, and dried. When required for use, a portion In consequence of assistance derived from the So- is diluted in warm water or sweet whey, and made sufficiently salt to preserve its sweetness, if bottled up. An ordinary sized calf's stomach, or vell as it is called, will form about two quarts of liquid. Of this-if of the proper strength-a gill will be sufficient to curdle about twenty gallons of milk; but the strength and quantity to be used must be ascertained by experiof members of the Church in the parts within the ment. It must be observed that there is searcely anything on which the value of the cheese depends,

more than of preserving a proper temperature during the process of making, and that especially at the time of adding the rennet. The warmer the milk and the stronger the rennet, the sooner coagulation will ensue; but the curd will be tougher and less in quantity, and

the cheese will be puffy, and of a strong, unpleasant flavour. But if too little rennet is used, the curd will not form, and a loss of milk will take place. Careful observations have shewn the degree of heat required at the time of adding the rennet, to be about 80 or 85 degrees Fahrenheit, or about ten degrees below the natural heat of new milk. In very warm weather from 75 to 80 degrees may be sufficient, but it is right to state that this, as well as other parts of the process, have scarcely yet been submitted to any positive rules. A good deal depends upon the heat of the weather, and it is seldom that in practice the people have subscribed towards the erection of three new temperature is tested otherwise than by hand. The Churches about £500. This, considering the hard times, rennet being added, and the colouring matter-if any is used-put in, the milk is well stirred and left Also in the Eastern District the contributions have to congulate. If the proper quantity of rennet been, so far, very liberal. From the Report of the has been used, coagulation should take place from Rev. Mr. Plees, it appears that the amount expected forty-five minutes to an hour; during this time to be raised from the members of the Church in this the tub should be covered with a cloth to preserve the warmth. When sufficiently coagulated (which is tested by its consistency, or the colour of the whey, which should be pale green,) the curd is cut into squares with a long knife or curd breaker, reaching to the bottom of the tub. It is then left for ten or fifteen minutes for the whey to separate, being covered with a cloth to retain the heat; through this cloth the nothing better than a sort of official organ for the whey is now begun to be dipped off by gently forcing down a bowl or tin pan. The operation of scalding the whey is now to be attended to. For this purpose some of the whey first dipped off, is put over the fire to heat, and the process of breaking the curd and separating the whey proceeds. When the curd has

become somewhat compact, and is pretty well broken The DAIRY .- At this season, when the pastures up by hand, some of the heated whey is poured on afford a plentiful supply of food, and the cows give a it. Great care should be taken not to scald the curd full flow of milk, the proper management of the dairy too much. Two pailsful at 120 or 130 degrees, becomes one of the most important objects. It is should be enough for a cheese of twenty pounds. I; can there people called Methodists did not aspire either to track of this world's and if they work. Dean werk bean work bea

"4.-The operation of churning should be moderately and regularly performed. If too slow, and at intervals only, the separation is tedious and uncertain. If violent, the cream is too much heated, and yields a white, insipid butter.

"5 .--- Put no water with the cream nor with your milk. The flavour, I may say aroma, which gives to butter its high value, is extremely volatile, is disengaged by heat, and materially dissipated by water. Work the butter thoroughly with the butter ladle in a wooden bowl, which may be set in water to cool the mass; and while the operation is being completed, mix pure fine salt with the butter to season it for the table, and set it by in the bowl in a cool cellar till dissolved, when it is to be thorougly incorporated by We are also desired to say that the Report, as pub- it had attained a temperature of 70 or 75 degrees. again working the butter with the wooden ladle until every particle of the liquid is expelled.

"The making process is now completed. To preserve the rich flavour which this process secures, pack none is better than a stone earthen jar, without a particle of additional salt; smooth the surface, and cover the top two inches with a strong cold brine, which has been made by boiling and skimming the materials. If a pallicle or scum is seen to rise upon the pickle, turn off the liquid and replace it by fresh pickle.

"I am accustomed to eat butter of May, June, and October, made and preserved in that way, when it is from six to twelve months old, without perceiving any material difference between it and that which is fresh made.'

As an appendage to the dairy, whether butter or heese is made, a few breeding sows and pigs should he kept to consume the refuse milk and whey, which will afford a very profitable return disposed of in this

Received the inclosed for the purpose as expressed in Note from B. of 19th June, 1849.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY FUND.

Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mis-sionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries .- 15th May, 1849, 5th Sunday after Easter :--Previously announced in No. 94, am'ting to 174 8 10 Hornby £1

Georgetown 0 17 85 Stewartown 0 7 115 Ealton's Corners

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 —per Rev. E. Morris.
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 Christ's Church, Weston
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 —per Rev. H. C. Cooper
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> 107 Collections, amounting to.£183 9 31/2 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

Toronto, 27th June, 1849.

DEPOSITORY C. S. D. T.

Parcels sent .- June 25-Rev. E. L. Elwood, Goderich; Rev. W. Macaulay, Picton; Rev. W. Bleasdell, Port Trent; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, (per Mr. Brown); 26-Rev. A-

poses; by which Cabinet will be

Affairs on change during America, thous In France a ne Odillon Barrot as the old, exce of the Interiorand Remusat Affairs, in cons Italian question of Marshal Bu

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JUNE 4.— santide recess siding. In answer the whole of Governor-Ge other inform

other informa derived from

actived from journals, and and learned lo under these c give an expla hereafter. Lord Brow, has received to Earl Grey. derived from vate late

vate letter, r

JUNE 4.-

Mr. Herrie

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to the extent of £241,96!

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Canada, or w by the coloni Lord John man would r the Under S Mr. Hum Oxford had great import the House a bellion Losse Lord John the Colonial Mr. Glad the Under S that day, the

in question. Lord John into commit next. He r

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Mr. Glad

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Cotton had lod Mari All account

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Government gentleman's

perfectly.

Week.

THE REV.

I remain,	Rev. and dear Sir,
Diocese of Toronto,	Very truly yours,
June 18, 1849.	W. S. D.

Day.	Date.				Ist Lesson		2d Lesson
G	July	1.	4TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY.	M.	1Sam.	12 13.	Luke 13. Philip 1.
M		2		{ M. E.	Prov.		Luke 14. Philip 2.
т	**	3.		{ M. E,		15. 16,	Luke 15. Philip 3.
w		4.	General Monthly Meeting of the C. S. D. T.	M.E.		17. 18.	Luke 16. Philip 4.
T		5.		{ M, E,	**	19. 20.	Luke 17. Colos. 1.
F		6.		{ M. E.	**	21. 22.	Luke 18. Colos. 2,
S		7		(M. E.		23, 24.	Luke 19. Colos. 3.
G		8,	STH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.	M.	ISam.	15.	Luke 20. Colos. 4.

THE UNUKUH.

TORONTO, JUNE 28, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

1	First Page.	
1	Canadian Loyalists.	Fourth Page. Poetry_Addition to Grag'sElegy.
7	he Nashotah Mission of the American Church.	Imprisonment of King Charles the First in Carisbrooke Castle,
J	hiscipline of the Good Shepherd ubilee Tract.	The Day of race. Deferred Extracts from our Eng-
E	nglish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.	lish Files.

MY DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SIMEOE DISTRICTS.

Toronto, 6th June, 1849. It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations in accordance with the following list.

	1 rem	ain, &c., John To	ORONTO.
Friday,	29,	Nassagaweya	11 А.М.
Saturday		Nelson	11 A.M.
		Wellington Square	
July,	1849		
Sunday,	1,	Oakville	10 A.M.
		Palermo	3 р.м.
Monday,	2,	Hornby	11 A.M.
		Streetsville	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	3,	Sydenham	11 A.M.
		St. Peter's, Credit	3 P.M.
Wednesday	, 4,	Etobicoke	11 A.M.
		Weston	3 P.M.
Should +	horo	he any array on amining !	

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

speeches quoted in a late number of our paper; the THE LORD BISHOF OF TORONTO will hold his next passage is as follows :- "We have to pay for the luxu-General Ordination in St. George's Church, Kingston, on Sunday, the 19th of August. Candidates for U. b. O. b. b. b. c. Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested amusement," &c., &c. Now if this passage, with a to communicate without delay to the Rev. H.J. Grasett, good deal more like it, had been delivered in the heart

saw more than ever the care of God over them that fear him. What was it which stopped their growing in grace ? Why, they had a well-meaning preacher

mong them, who was inflaming them more and more against the Clergy. Nor could he advise them to attend the public ordinances. For he never went either to Church or Sacrament himself. This I knew not, but God did; and by his wise providence prevented the consequences which would naturally have ensued .-William Manuel was pressed for a soldier; so the people go to Church and Sacrament as before."

feedeth' and guardeth 'a flock' of sheep, 'and eateth not of the milk of the flock'? Again, it is most reasonable To our positive knowledge there are many William Manuels among the Methodists at the present day; that you should be bountiful to the messengers of salva and as we charitably trust that they are all well-"We' Ministers, in praying for you, preaching, and administering the Sacraments to you, 'have sown' that good seed of grace, which will procure 'unto you' cternal life. We have dispensed unto you all 'spiritual things,' for the good of your souls. 'Is it,' then, too much, or meaning preachers, we are hopeful that when they know the views of the architect of their platform, they will conduct themselves accordingly. The Christian for the good of your sours. Is it, then, too, too heavenly seemeth it 'a great matter if,' in requital for heavenly blessings sown, 'we shall reap' some small part of 'your blessings for the supply of our necessities? The Guardian being an exponent of Wesleyanism will, of course, join heartily in our aspirations. worldly things' for the supply of our necessities?

Ministers of the Gospel certainly deserve as much as the Levitical priesthood, and 'do ye not know' how honou-rably the law provided for them? They had many free CONSECRATION OF THE TWO NEW COLONIAL cities and lands, and all the tithes. And, besides these, it BISHOPS.

was appointed 'that they which' were but Levites, and In a succeeding column will be found a brief only 'm nister' and serve the priests 'about holy things,' should 'live' upon the best parts 'of the sacrifice'; and that the priests, who offer all oblations, being 'they who wait' on the service of God 'at the altar,' should have a account from the English Churchman of this solemn and interesting ceremonial. The Church of England, notwithstanding all her difficulties at home, is earlarge share of the offerings, and the benefit of all conse crated things, so that they ' are partakers with the altar. nestly striving to provide for the spiritual destitution of her Colonial offspring. The extension of the 'Even so,' in strict analogy with this provision, ' hath the Lord,' under the Gospel, ' also ordained' and appointed, Colonial Episcopate has been making good progress during the last ten years. A great and good work it is,-' that they who,' leaving all other employments, ' devote themselves to preaching the Gospel,' 'should live of the Gospel.' They assume the holy and all-important duty a work which is urgently needed to give strength and consistency, and fulness to the structure of Church of proclaiming and recommending the glad tidings of salvation; and, that they may not be called off from this discipline,-and God grant that such a work may sacred work, the people, to whom they minister, should cheerfully provide for their wants, in token of their thankprosper!

"A few friends who attended the solemn services in fulness for the Gospel which Christian Ministers bring 'Let him,' therefore, 'that,' by God's Minister, ' is taugh Canterbury Cathedral, at the enthronization of the Arch-bishop, the Dedication of St. Augustine's Chapel, and the in the word of the Gospel the way of salvation, give and 'minister unto him that teacheth him' a part of, and a share in, all that he enjoyeth of the good things of his life. The Lord requireth this, as you hope for any re-ward at his hands Therefore, 'be not deceived' with Consecration of the two Colonial Bishops, have suggested that it would be well to commemorate these three events by erecting some memorial, which might add to the general beauty of that glorious sanctuary, and at the same time mark the gratitude which all true members of the any van expectations of happiness if you neglect this duty. 'God is not mocked' with hypoerisy, and will not for man's caprice or selfishness, dispense with obedience to his laws. And one of his irreversible laws is this, that 'whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap'; that they who will not give to God here, shall have no reward from God hereafter." Church of England must feel to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, for their costly munificence in having expend-ed, within the last thirty years, without any assistance from the public, more than £70,000 upon the sacred fabric committed to their charge."

It has been suggested that for this purpose the three windows in the south Aisle of the Choir should be filled with painted glass. These, "having in days gone by been despoiled of their coloured ornaments, There is a class of well-meaning but weak-minded are now a sad contrast to the corresponding ones people, of the "Baptist Noel School," who are apt to opposite, still brilliant with glass, which, for depth magine that if the Church were separated from the of colouring, are by all allowed to be the finest in State, she must, as a matter of necessary consequence, England, and by many considered to be the finest in become eminently purified and greatly more efficient. Europe.

Such persons as we are speaking of are by no means From the London Guardian we learn that, at the all of them, however, separatists on principle, like the monthly Meeting of the Society for Promoting Chrisexcellent individual, but miserably lax theologian, tian Knowledge, held on the 4th June, £2000 were whom we have just above referred to. They are voted-towards the general endowment of St. Augusimply good-natured people, who, incapable of thinking tine's, and £2000 more for a special endowment of evil themselves, are apt to imagine that if the stock two scholarships. grievances, which dissenters are pleased to connect

THE CHURCH SOCIETY'S REPORT.

cease to be vituperative, and would hold out the right We have been requested by the Secretary of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to say, that We beg to call the attention of persons who are apt to Lists of Subscribers have been received for insertion think and argue thus, to a line or two from some infidel in the forthcoming Report from the following places: Newcastle District .- Colborne and Grafton.

Prince Edward District.—Murray. Eastern, Johnstown and DalhousieDistricts.—Cornwall; Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, of some fox-bunting county in England, where every Lansdowne; Newboro'; Jacob's Settlement.

duced, which would command prices at least oneof management; but without that it will be a losing affair.

The most important requisites to the successful working of a dairy are :- first, cows of a good quality ; next, that they be abundantly fed. Nothing can be worse economy than to stint them in this respect, or to keep too great a number on a given extent of pasture; if the latter is deficient, a regular supply of green forage, such as natural grass, clover, or tares, should be cut and given in addition. One cow abundantly fed will return as large a produce as two or three that are poorly kept, while the attending profit will be of course much greater. In the next place :- a proper place, a cool, well ventilated cellar or room for the reception of the milk is necessary; and lastly, the most scrupulous cleanliness in every department of the business, (keeping the pails, churn, pans and all other utensils made use of, fastidiously sweet and clean, &c.,) and clever management in the manufacture of the article it is intended to produce. The dairy house should be commodious, well shaded and ventilated, with wire cloth windows which will admit the air, (but should be screened from too great a quantity of light) and at the same time exclude nsects and other annoyances. It should consist of at least two apartments, one in which to keep the milk, and another for the making butter or cheese; and in establishments of any extent-especially where cheese is made-a third still is necessary, in which to store and dry the latter mentioned article. Milk is a fluid of so extremely delicate a nature, that it is tainted, or its particles disturbed, by the slightest vicinity to any foreign body, which is liable to undergo fermentation or decomposition. No meat, cheese, vegetables or other provisions should, therefore, be kept in the milkroom. The floor of the latter should be paved or tiled, and kept perfectly fresh and clean. In warm weather it should be plentifully supplied with cold water, the evaporation of which will promote the

coolness of the air, and which should be carried off quite beyond the vicinity by a well constructed drain.

In the milking of the cows, the greatest possible regularity should be observed as to the time of performing the operation morning and evening, and particular care taken that each one is milked perfectly clean and in a brisk manner, but not left till the whole of the milk is obtained. To be milked slowly and in an interrupted manner, and leaving a portion of milk in the udder is enough to spoil any cow, no matter of how good a quality. The last milk drawn from the udder is, besides, much richer than that first obtained. Cheese .- The manufacture of cheese is on the whole, perhaps, more remunerative than that of butter, but requires somewhat more skill and practice to

ensure success. In the making of the former article, there are so many-and with which practice alone can render the dairy-maid familiar-minute circumstances on which success depends, to be taken into consideration, that to discuss them all fully would require a much greater space than would be in keeping with the intended proportions of these articles. We shall, however, endeavour to give such a description, as will afford to any one unacquinted with the nanagement of the dairy a tolerably good idea of the node of operation. The process varies in different article will be scanty and poor. places, according to local custom, the number of cows

kept, or the particular description of cheese made. making good new milk cheese is somewhat as follows 50 degrees of Fahrenheit.

press for about fifteen minutes, pressing gently at first, specimens frequently brought to market. The dairy but with a gradual increase of force before the expiramay be made a profitable business by a skilful system tion of the fifteen minutes. Sometimes draining in a cloth and willow basket is substituted for this prelimi-

nary pressing. It is now taken out of the press or basket, returned to the tub, and broken up till it is uniformly of the size of peas. This should be done quickly, and in a warm place if the day is cool, lest the particles of curd should not unite well, and the cheese prove unsound.

It is at this stage of the process, while the curd is in a fine state, that the salt is usually applied. The quantity used must be regulated according to taste, which is the best guide. The milk at a late period in the season affords more curd to the same quantity, and will require rather more salt to an equal portion of milk than early in the season. As a general rule, half a pound of salt to a cheese weighing twenty ounds when dry, will prove about right. It must be timately mixed with the curd, or the latter will not ipen equally, and the unsalted part will acquire a bad flavour. The curd is next put in a cheese cloth or strainer, into the hoop, and placed under gentle presure for about two hours. It is then taken out, the dges which had risen between the edges of the pressing board and the sides of the hoop pared off, turned into a dry cloth, and returned to the press. It should not remain longer than five or six hours at a time, without turning. Twenty-four to thirty-six hours will be necessary to complete the operation, the vinces in Ireland are represented as being in the most deploweight being increased as the cheese gets firmer, to weight being increased as the cheese gets firmer, to The terrible case of cannibalism, described by the telegraph will be of course in proportion to the size of the cheese. A weight of fifty pounds to each pound of cheese, will probably be found to be about the force required. Of the different kinds of processes used, he screw and lever kinds are perhaps entitled to preference, as the weight can be increased at pleasure, with but little labour to the dairy maid. After the cheese comes out of the press, it is again

ometimes salted externally by keeping it a day or two in a tub, rubbing it with salt frequently, and turning it over, taking care to pour off the brine daily. If a natural spring is at hand, and can be made to It is now removed to the cheese or drying room, to Some cheese-makers salt altogether by this method. pass through the dairy house, it will be a great which there should be free ventilation, without

exposure to strong currents of air, which would render the cheese liable to crack. The cheeses are now turned on the shelves daily, and rubbed with melted butter, and sometimes a littly dry salt for the first five or six weeks, after which the turning and rubbing may be performed at longer intervals.

Butter .- In regard to the making and preserving of

"The art of making butter consists in separating with skill and neatness, the oil from the serum and curd with which it is combined in the milk, and in seasoning it to suit the palate. The art of preserving

"1 .- In the first place see that your cows are upplied with a plenty of nutricious food. This is the raw material from which butter is made, and unless this is good and abundant, the manufactured

"2.-Let the milk be set in shallow and broad pans, of wooden, tin, or stone ware, to facilitate the In a moderate sized dairy of 8 or 10 cows, when a separation of the cream in a cool, clean apartment. churn of 15 to 25 lbs. may be made each day, i.e. from 2 to 3 lbs. each cow, the mode of management in 2 to 3 lbs. each cow, the mode of management in 2 to 3 lbs. each cow, the mode of management in Bugeaud to M. de Falloux or M. Mole, and from M. Barrot to 2 to 3 lbs. each cow, the mode of management in poisonous. I think that the best temperature is about

newspapers o mation from Lord Brou Ports that i At the Annual General Vestry Meeting for the Parish After som Journed. of Picton, held in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen

Easter Monday, 9th April, 1849, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., it was " Resolved-That the Churchwardens be instructed to return the thanks of this Vestry to Mrs. Ann Macanlay, and the Honourable John Macaulay, of Kingston, for their acceptable gift of a Stone Font, of elegant ecclesias tical pattern, to this church, in the month of July last, and to insert this Resolution in *The Church* paper."

NEW WORK ON CANDAA.-Amongst the new books advertised in the London papers, we perceive one by a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto, entitled "Sketches of Canadian Life, Lay and Ecclesiastical," illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church.

Arrival of the America.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer reached Halifax on Monday evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst.

ENGLAND. In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th inst. be would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada, Lord John Russell having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the rebellion losses. The conduct of the American government in reference to the expedition to be sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

IRELAND is in a deplorable condition. Lord Clarendon announced that

reporter at Halifax in his yesterday's budget, took place, a seems, so long ago as last November. It was only a case of intended cannibalism after all. Lord John Russell gave the official account of it as follows :-- It appears that it occurred in the Clifden Union, and that a labourer who was at the time in constant employment, being employed by a farmer in the neighbourhood, found a dead body cast upon the shore. This person, I should say, is represented to have been a man of sil gularly voracious appetite, but not at the time suffering from distress himself, being as I have said in the receipt of regular wages. It is true that two of his sisters were receiving 1 but he was regularly employed at regular wages. When he found the body, he proceeded to cut out a part of it, and was about to eat it, when some of the neighbours remarked that it was the trunk of a human being. He said that he was not aware of that, and it does not aware of that, and it does not appear that he ate any portion of the flesh, whatever his original intention may have been.

FRANCE. The new Ministry is the same as the old, except M. La-rocqueville for Foreign Affairs, and M. Leganes for Commerce-Hostilities had not commenced at Rome on the 2nd of June. The President had sent in his speech, which was commended for its coolness. He justifies the position assumed in the intersection of Austine and Narks

for its coolness. He justifies the position assumed intervention of Austria and Naples. The flurry in the new French Assembly, which the telegra-phic reporter at Halifax thought so important that he bestowed Butter.—In regard to the making and preserving of butter, we cannot do better than to copy the following remarks from the pen of the late Judge Buel, of Albany, whose writings and example have been of such eminent service to Agriculture in the United States:— "The art of making hutter consists in separating mandant of the Legislative Palace.

The ebullition was merely temporary, and the whole matter of so little importance that the Assembly refused to investigate the complaint of M. Chavoix, and the sitting closed as usualseasoning it to suit the palate. The art of *preserving* good butter lies in so keeping it as to have it retain its rich and sweet flavour. The best method I know of effecting these objects, lies in the following rules:— "I I I to the fort place are that mean flavourably, as follows:—At present all looks fair enough. The two-thirds of the Assembly which assume the collective appellation of the Assembly which assume there and even in the choice of the presidents of the bureaut, or standing committees, the result has been precisely what it might have been in the Chamber of Deputies, twelve out of the fifteen bureaux having elected what would be called Conservative members. The new Ministry will probably be formed on the same principle, and of the same class of men. The President has evinced his earnest desire to discard both personal and even party distinctions in the formation of As to the Roman affairs, it appears that nothing farther is be done, either by the French Envoy or by Gen. Oudinor, The milking of all the cows should be performed "3.-Let the milk or cream be churned before it until the new Assembly has declared its sentiments and put

Positive ala existence o in the vicin ____ _____ We und North Ame and that th very numer lieve, expre the office against the of Bellevil great deal never in a an Addresse lutions pas Resolved

interfere as nature; au capacities, members o Frecholder which they discretion i solemn obl the Grand the Grand the Grand the Grand the Grand the Asso power; the lative Asso tutional; the said B