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

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

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

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

not vote upon such resolutions.

fallen from Mr. Scott.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thursday, June 20.

Nine Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

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

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

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

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine said that Lower Canada was as much concerned as Upper Canada in the Clergy Reserve question. He thought that the grant of the lands was not only an injudicious exercise of power, but was also positively injurious to the peace of the country. The positively injurious to the peace of the country. The distinct of the country is the country in the country in the country; he would just refer to the Journals of 1837, where the following Resolution would be found:

"Resolved—That, in the opinion of this House, the Rectors who have been, or who may be established in this Province, cannot, and ought not to receive any portion of the people of this Province, other than the members of their respective congregations. (Hear.) This Resolution was carried 46 to 7, and among the names of the majority will be found those of Boulton (Geo. 8.), McNab (Sir Allan), Prince, Robinson, and others now in this House; and yet they were accused of daring to establish a dominant church! Hear, hear.) The same hon, member had also been pleased to allude, in a figure of the country. The large of the country is the Lord Rishop of this Diocese. much concerned as Upper Canada in the Clergy Reserves
question. He thought that the grant of the lands was
question. He thought that the grant of the lands was
sot only an injudicious exercise of power, but was also
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son member for Cornwall had endeavoured to make it
solice that hou, gentlemen intended to reflect a doubt on
the faith of the British Government, but it appeared to
him that the hou, member had not given the question
sufficient consideration, or had taken an erroneous view
of international law. Did the hou, member know the
nature of those grants? It would be very difficult for
him to, find a single grant in the whole of Lower Canada,
for the support of religion, or to prove that all these
estates were held from the Crown. Nine-tenths of them
were held by right of purchase from private individuals.
That was where the hon, gentleman had
falles sinc error. Not one of the grants held by those
bodies were bestowed on them for the support of religion,
or for religious instruction exclusively, but for genusty
were taken from the clergy of Upper Canada, where
were given to the poor. Were the poor of Montreal and
Québec to be deprived of the benefit of those lands, or
old deprive the poor of the gift applied for their use?

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

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

Inly be procured by making a permanent provision for the purpose. He would again, on this point, refer to testion would be carried on without any angry feelings, as there was no desire to make it a party question.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin hoped the discussion of the question would be carried on without any angry feelings, as there was no desire to make it a party question.

How Mr. Cameron (Kent) then spoke at great length, in those who heard him to ponder well on the facts contained in those reports, before they took away all state provision in those reports, before they took away all state provision from religion in a country so poor, and with a population for religion in a country so poor, and with a population of Church and State, and desirous of retrieving any of the churches now well attended would be closed—for the people in our new Townships were poor. Honorable greater would make ample provision for securing their properties which were the rightful inheritance of the properties which were the respected incumbent, who, fortunately for his flock, was a gentleman of good private means, and which he had extended a gentleman of good private means, and which he had extended and properties and concluded by moving four resolutions, on which to abolish the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Holmes said, averse as he was to any connexion of the people in our new Townships were poor. Honorable greatened would make ample provision for securing their world would sustain the amendment be properties which were the rightful inheritance of the properties which w failed, he would vote for the resolutions as at first proposed. Mr. Cauchon would explain why he was obliged to vote against the resolutions. He was only prepared to avow the principle of the right to settle the question by local legislation; and until the Imperial Parliament resigned that power to the Provincial Legislature, he could be to the provincial Legislature, the could be applied to the provincial Legislature, the could be applied to the provincial Legislature and the provincial Legislature and the provincial Legislature and the provincial Legislature and the provincial to chance. The hon. Solicitor General East said that Lord Sydenham had asserted that the Clergy Reserves caused the Rebellion—what he (Mr. R.) would make no provision, but left that to chance. The hon. Solicitor General East said that Lord Sydenham had asserted that the Clergy Reserves caused the Rebellion—what he (Mr. R.) would ask, did His Lordship know of the matter except from what he was told by the very men who had always agitated the question and took that view of it-he could know nothing himself about it-Mr. Scott (Bytown) would support the amendment of as much, perhaps, as when he electioneered against himself (Mr. R.) in Simcoe, and said he was a land-jobber. Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Flint said that he had always been opposed.

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

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

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

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

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

Yeas, 7; nays, 62.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colonial.

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

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

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				3	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	5	0	a	5	3
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Rye	26	0	a	2	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)		0	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	25	6	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	22	0	a	0	-
Do. (in Bags)	20	0	a	22	6
Oatmool nor harrel	0	3	a	0	6
Beefener Ib.		0	a	30	0
Do. per 100 lbs	25	3	-	0	4
Pork per lb			a	25	(
Do. per 100 lbs	20	0	a	-	
Mutton per lb	0	3 4	a	0	3
Hams, do	40	0	a	41	
Potatoes, per bushel	1	6	a	1	1
Butter, tresh, per lb	. 0	6	a	0	-
Do. salt, do	0	54	a	0	
Cheese, per lb	. 0	31	a	0	
Lard, per lb		4	4	0	
Hay	50	0	a	60	
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Toronto, June 26th, 1850. Toronto, June 26th, 1850.

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THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as AGENTS in Toronto for THE ORANGE LILY, published at Bytown, by Messrs. KERR & LETT, viz. : RICHARD DEMPSEY, Esquire, Barrister, General Agent. JOHN WILSON, Confectioner, Church Street. WILLIAM DAVIS, Inn-keeper, West Market Square. GEORGE PLATT, Inn-keeper, East Market Square. JOHN ROGERS, Bookseller, King Street. JAMES FARRELL, Inn-keeper, Queen Street. Subscription, 5s. a-year, payable in advance.

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NOTICE To Builders and Contractors.

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

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

Signed

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

THOMAS BURGESS.
JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850.

J. ELLIS & Co.,

BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,

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warded to any part of the country, upon reference to any respectable
House in the City, or receiving remittance by Fost.

Toronto, February 6th, 1850. COMPLETION OF

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

THE INPERIAL DICTIONARY.

THIS invaluable work, which cost the editor about twelve 'years unremitting, labour, and is incomparably the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language ever published, being now complete, copies, in any style of binding can be had by early application. Price—bound in 2 Imperial octave volumes of over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, £5; half-calf, £6; or 74 divisions, 12s, 5d. each.

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

Orders from any part of Canada will be promptly attended to, and copies delivered free of extra charge, in any place between Quebec and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places named.

The present supply being limited, those wishing copies will please THOMAS MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street, Al-tf Toronto, April 3rd, 1850.

Sole Agent for North America,
36-tf

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

GEO. B. WYLLIE

BEING about to open the premises on King Street, FASHIONABLE SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS which having been selected from the very best English and Scotch Markets, he is confident will not be excelled in Elegance, Quality or tyle.

G. W. B. anticipates having his Stock so far assorted as to enable im to submit it to public inspection about the 1st of May.

Albert Buildings, King Street,

2th April, 1850.

39-tf

Organs! Organs! Organs!

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

n most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of ever-escription made to Order. N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted.

Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850.

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

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

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

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

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

OFFICE - New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850. QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL---£250,000. ONTINUES to accept Risks against FIRE in and

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FOR SALE.

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

Toronto, May 7, 1850,

EDUCATION.

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

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

Engraver).

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

Toronto, April 24th, 1850.

39-tf

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will Re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next. Mons, and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, anxhous to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the basis of a highly finished female education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly tyke an interest in their exertions.

who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.

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

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

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

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

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

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

Colonel Carthew. The Rev. Dr. Lundy. AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale.

Toronto, April 17th, 1850. Governess. YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement as Governess. She is qualified to instruct in Music, and the English branches of Education.

Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office. Toronto, May 14th, 1850. Governess Wanted.

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

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

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

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY who has had some experience A in Tuition, would be glad to meet with a Situation in a respectable Family, in which the children are not very far advanced. She can refer to Thomas Champion, Esq., at The Church Society's louse, to whom letters may be addressed. Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

Governesses.

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

December 5th, 1849.

Governess. LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as

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

December 26th 1849. TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, NO. 71, Adelaide Street East, between Church and

Nelson Streets, for MECHANICS, Male and Female SERVANTS. Open daily, from 10, A.M., till 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

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

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

Toronto, March 20th, 1840.

34-tf

Toronto, March 20th, 1840.

REMOVAL.

Poeiry,:—The English Church. Weekly Calendar, Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Deferred Extracts. A Provincial Parliament. A Prespectian Clergyman Looking for the Church. Second Page. Colonial. Markets. Third Page. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

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



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

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

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

Toronto, April 18th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

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

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

> THE STRAMER SOVEREIGN. CAPTAIN WILKINSON.

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

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

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

Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port
Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting. Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morn-ings at half-past. Eight o'clock.

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

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at he intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street,

REMOVAL OF THE

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

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

BY AUCTION, AT THE BOSTON BOOK STORE.

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

The Stock may be examined previous to the Sale.

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

B. COSGROVE.

B. COSGROVE. Toronto, June 4th, 1850. THE THREE REFORMATIONS

LUTHERAN-ROMAN-ANGLICAN; BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D. D.,

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

EDUCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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

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

For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug gists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

At St. Georges' Square, Monday 24th inst., the Lady of F. H. Heward, of a daughter-At Cobourg, on the 21st inst., the Lady of the Rev. Dr McNab, of MARRIED.

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

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

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

LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 26th, 1850:-Rev. Official Mackie; F. Fielde, Esq., rem. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank our Rev. Correspondent for his interesting sketch of the life of the late Rev. Job Deacon, which we intended to have published in this number, but which, although in type, we have been compelled to defer. CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.

Poetry:—The English Church.

Editorial: — Clergy Reserves;—
Convocation: University De-

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Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
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