



Business Directory.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL,
House adjoining Rev. A. Palmer.
Guelph, Feb. 11, 1850. 190

JOHN HARRISON,
Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker,
GUELPH.

Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.

The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER ALLAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Waterloo, by Preston.

[As the County Council have been pleased to dispense with his services as School Superintendent, he will now devote his whole time to professional business.]
Feb. 11, 1851. 191-ff

MESSRS. McNAB & MARTIN,
Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Office under the "Advertiser" Office,
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

JOHN McNAB, Toronto. EDWARD R. MARTIN, Guelph.
Feb. 11, 1851. 190

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALL persons may obtain MARRIAGE LICENSES at the residence of the Agent, half a mile from Guelph, on the York Road.

RICHARD FÖWLER BUDD,
Feb. 20, 1851. 191-ff

REMOVAL.

MR. JARVIS,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office removed to that recently occupied by the late T. R. Brock, Esq., North-east Corner Market Square.
Guelph, Dec. 2, 1850. 153

H. GREGORY,

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER,
DUNDAS.

[The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Banners, Flags, Devices, &c., in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.]

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

ROBERT OSBORNE,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST.,
HAMILTON.

Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

AGENT FOR GUELPH,
WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

MR. J. DAVIS,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public,
GUELPH.

EMILIUS IRVING,

Barrister at Law, &c.,
Notary Public,
GALT.

Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramore's Store. 156-ff

THOMAS GORDON,

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

ANDREW GEDES, ESQ.,

Government Agent for the District of Wellington,

CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA,
On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

MR. F. MARCON,

LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GUELPH.

Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of

Ferguson & Hurd.
OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

A. J. FERGUSSON,
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

Business Directory.

MISSSES FOXTON & WATSON,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
FROM HAMILTON.

MACDONALD STREET,
Second House from Wyndham Street.
Straw Bonnets cleaned and made up in the most fashionable style.
Guelph, April 1, 1851. 197-ff

WALTER P. NEWMAN,
Accountant, Commission & General Agent,
Conveyancer and Notary Public,
AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.,
ELORA, COUNTY OF WATERLOO,
April 2, 1851. 198-ff

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.

E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,
Manufacturers of

Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves
Of all Sizes and Patterns.

Also,—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. Castings made to Order.

CAREY'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINES.
The most approved of in the Province always on hand.

John Street, Hamilton. 12

JNO. P. LARKIN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Corner of King and John Streets,
HAMILTON.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

WASHINGTON

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company,
Capital \$1,000,000.

EZRA HOPKINS,
HAMILTON,
Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 106-1y.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
SYDENHAM VILLAGE,
OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
ELORA,
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
February 22, 1843. 36.

J. LAMOND SMITH,
Conveyancer, Notary Public,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FERGUS.

143-1y

W. FELL,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
Opposite the Building Society's Rooms,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES,
Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

COURT HOUSE, }
Guelph. } 34-1y

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUS.

A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston,
AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilmot, and Woolwich.
Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-ff

A. D. FERRIER,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Agent.
Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

A PIANO FOR SALE,
UPON very reasonable terms. Inquire at this office.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Guelph, April 7, 1851. 198-ff

Deferred Articles.

For the Guelph Herald.
THE WISEMEN—A PARALLEL.

Bunyan's Pilgrim in the course of his journey, is described as spying one afar off crossing over the field to meet him; and their hap was, to meet just as they were crossing the way to each other. This individual's name was Wiseman, and he dwelt in the town of Carnal Policy, a very great town, and also hard by from where the Pilgrim came. After some conversation having found the cause of the good man's trouble, and ridiculed the direction he was following as the most dangerous and troublesome way in the world; and having also heard that he had got the burden by reading the Book he carried in his hand, he said to him, "I thought so, and it has happened unto thee, as to other weak men, who, meddling with things too high for them, do suddenly fall into thy distractions." This kind gentleman then offered to show the Pilgrim a better way: "In yonder village (he said) there dwells a gentleman—a very judicious man, and a man of a very good name, that has skill to help men off with such burdens as these; and besides, he hath skill to cure those that are somewhat crazed in their wits with this burden, His house is not quite a mile from this place; there thou mayest be eased of thy burden, and if thou art not minded to go back to thy former habitation, as indeed I would not wish thee; thou mayest send for thy wife and children to thee, to this village, where there are houses now standing empty, one of which thou mayest have at a reasonable rate; provision is there also cheap and good; and that which will make thy life more happy is, to be sure that there thou shalt live by honest neighbors, in credit and good fashion." The poor Pilgrim, taking all this for gospel, proceeded to act on the advice, but was happily deterred, before he got far, by dangers threatening him, and by the opportune appearance at this critical juncture of Him who had given him the Book, whose directions he has followed till persuaded by the so-called Wiseman that there was a better and easier way. He looked (he said) like a gentleman, and talked much to me, and got me at last to yield, so I came hither; but when I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way, I suddenly made a stand lest it should fall on my head." Such was the description he gave of the deceiver; and after being shown his error, he lamented bitterly, even cursing the time in which he fell in with Wiseman, still calling himself a thousand fools for hearkening to his counsel; and concluded by asking if there might yet be hope for him. The answer given him is—"Thy sin is very great, for by it thou hast committed two evils, thou hast forsaken the way that is good to tread in forbidden paths—yet will help the man at the gate receive thee, for he has the word for men: only take heed that thou turn not aside again, lest thou perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little." The Pilgrim then addressed himself to go back, when his deliverer, after he had kissed him, gave him one smile and bid him God Speed; and we are not again told of his encountering the enemy who had so nearly drawn him into the way of destruction, under pretence of delivering him from his burden by means of a Legal friend, whose services, however, were happily not called into requisition.

BY-LAW TO DIVIDE THE TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH INTO WARDS.

Ward No. 1.—Commencing at the Southernly angle of the Township; thence North 38 deg. West to the Southernly angle of Lot No. 7, in the 5th Concession of Division B; thence North 45 deg. East to the North-easterly limit of Block B; thence North 45 deg. to the Southernly angle of Lot No. 6, in the 2nd Concession, Division E; thence North 45 deg. East to the Northernly angle of Lot No. 8 in Block A; thence South 45 deg. East to the River Speed; thence up stream along the River Speed to the bridge known as the Dundas Bridge; thence along the Dundas Road, South 45 deg. East to the Road allowance between the Townships of Guelph and Puslinch; thence along said road South 45 deg. West to the place of beginning.

Ward No. 2.—Commencing at the Southernly angle of Lot No. 7, in the 5th Concession, Division B; thence North 38 deg. West to the Westernly angle of the Township; thence North 7 deg. 15 min. East to a beech tree blazed on four sides, at the North-westerly angle of the Township; thence North 45 deg. East to the limit between the 5th and 6th Concessions, Division D; thence South 45 deg. East to the Easterly angle of Lot No. 6, in the 2nd Concession, Division E; thence South 45 deg. West to the Easterly limit of Block B; thence along said limit South 45 deg. to the limit between Lots 6 and 7, in the 1st Concession, Division B; thence along said limit South 45 deg. West to the place of beginning.

Ward No. 3.—Commencing at the Westernly angle of Lot No. 29, in the 5th Concession, Division D; thence North 45 deg. East to the Northernly angle of Block D; thence South 45 deg. East to the Easterly angle of Lot D in Division F; thence South 45 deg. West to the River Speed; thence down stream along said River to the North-westerly limit of the Town of Guelph; thence along said limit South 45 deg. West to the Westernly angle of the said Town of Guelph; thence North 45 deg. West to the Northernly angle of Lot No. 8 in Division A; thence South 45 deg. West to the Easterly angle of Lot No. 6, in the 2nd Concession, Division E; thence North 45 deg. West to the place of beginning.

Ward No. 4.—Commencing at the Northernly angle of the Township; thence South 45 deg. East to the Road allowance between the 5th and 6th Concessions, Division C; thence along said road South 45 deg. West to the Road between Divisions F and C; thence along said road 45 deg. West to the allowance for Road between the Townships of Guelph and Nichol; thence North 45 deg. East to the place of beginning.

Ward No. 5.—Commencing at the Easterly angle of the Township; thence along the Township of Puslinch South 45 deg. West to the Dundas Road, or Road between the 2nd and 3rd Concessions, Division G; thence along said Road North 45 deg. West to the North-westerly side of the River Speed; thence up stream along the said River to Road allowance between Lots C and 34 in Division A; thence along said Road North 45 deg. East to the allowance for Road between the Townships of Guelph and Eramosa; thence along said Road South 45 deg. East to the place of beginning.

And be it further enacted, that the Municipal Elections, for the year 1852, for the respective Wards described in the foregoing sections, shall be held at the following named places:

Ward No. 1.—Place of Meeting, Green's Tavern. Returning officer, Thos. Hodgskin, Esq.

Ward No. 2.—Place of Meeting, School House, School Section No. 4. Returning Officer, Joseph Hobson.

Ward No. 3.—Place of Meeting, Blyth's Tavern. Returning Officer, John McCrea, Esq.

Ward No. 4.—Place of Meeting, School House, School Section No. 7. Returning Officer, Syllas Edwards.

Ward No. 5. Place of Meeting, McFarlane's Tavern. Returning Officer, Robt. Campbell.

man. He would be there, and if it was thought inconsistent with his clerical character, he would unrook himself. He denounced his brother ministers, who recommended submission, as traitors to their country; and said that the resolution adopted at Fanell Hall must be carried out, "Constitution or no Constitution,—law or no law, no fugive slave shall be carried out of Massachusetts." Daniel Webster was denounced as a disgrace to his country. His son, Fletcher Webster, having attacked a man ringing the fire-bell, was apprehended and lodged in prison. One day's examination of Simms was over, and a delay of 24 hours was granted with difficulty. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for but refused. More arrests are expected, and all was confusion and excitement.

The apportionment of the Clergy Reserves has been long demanded alike by Protestant and Romanist Dissenters. The former contending that the act of reservation "for the encouragement of the Protestant clergy, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy," included therein the clergy of the Church of England; and the English Judges, to whom the question was submitted in 1840, admitted that such a construction might be put upon it. The latter sought its overthrow as a means of adding to the vast sources of revenue they previously possessed—of dislodging the Canadian against the spread of religious truth—of aggrandizing Popery on the mental ruin of a people—and of extending to the Upper Province that blighting influence which has, in the words of Lord Sydenham, reduced the native population of Lower Canada, "in intelligence, energy, and industry, below par." The members of the church in Canada relied on the justice of the British Legislature more than on their own personal exertion; and when the decision of the English Judges was made known, and when the question of the Legislative Union of the Provinces came under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, one of the implied, if not expressed, terms on which churchmen acquiesced in that Union, was, that the extent to which others than the church could claim a share in the reserves should be defined, so as to end all further agitation of the question. In accordance with this understanding, and *pari passu*, with the Act of Union, was passed a Bill for the settlement of the temporalities of the church (the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 79), by which the then vested proceeds arising from the reserves, after providing for the support of the clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, and other religious denominations of Christians in Canada, to which the national faith of the crown was then pledged, were directed to be divided into three equal parts, of which two should be appropriated to the Church of England, and one to the Church of Scotland. The net produce of all future sales of those reserves were directed to be divided into six equal parts, of which two should be appropriated to the Church of England, and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada, and the residue for other religious denominations. Thus we fondly hoped that by the sacrifice of about seven-twelfths of what was originally intended for the church, she might be enabled to be left in undisturbed possession of the remainder, particularly, as not only Lord John Russell when introducing the Bill, declared it to be so intended, but in the preamble of the Act as passed, it is emphatically stated to be for the final disposition of the lands—the maintenance of religion and advancement of the Christian knowledge within the Province.

It may be well to examine the extent of the provision thus, as we hoped, secured to the church. By this "final" settlement, it was directed that the Church of England, and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada, and the residue for other religious denominations. Thus we fondly hoped that by the sacrifice of about seven-twelfths of what was originally intended for the church, she might be enabled to be left in undisturbed possession of the remainder, particularly, as not only Lord John Russell when introducing the Bill, declared it to be so intended, but in the preamble of the Act as passed, it is emphatically stated to be for the final disposition of the lands—the maintenance of religion and advancement of the Christian knowledge within the Province.

There are some, perhaps, may say that what the church does receive from the Reserves is so small that we should, for the sake of peace, give it up altogether, and then the people would contribute ample funds for the support of religion. In answer to this we may say that the united contributions of the laity and the state are totally inadequate to meet our present spiritual wants even in cities and towns. How then could voluntary contributions alone be sufficient, even in the latter? and what would become of remote settlers, whose only hope for many years to come, is that the Clergy Reserves may provide for their spiritual needs? As trustees for persons so situated, who are even more interested in the Reserves than the denizens of towns, churchmen then could not surrender them if they would, and ought not if they could. Do it for peace sake? We gave up more than half only ten years ago, and what has it brought? Ignorance, discord, insult, oppression—but not peace. Hence, then, the necessity—the duty of maintaining our rights to the remnant of these Reserves must be obvious, and not only should we maintain them with a determined hand, but we should enter upon, and steadily follow up such measures as by averting their sales, may under a more judicious management, enable their productivity to increase in some proportion to the growing spiritual necessities of the people.

To some it must be a matter of surprise that Romanism, with her more than ample endow-

ments and princely revenue in Canada, could deem such a paltry temporal provision for the wants of the church worthy of attack. The revenues of St. Sulpice, within the city of Montreal alone, exceed any revenues which the church can ever derive from the reserves, under the present system of sales. The amount, therefore, must be too paltry to be the real object of attack. The temporalities of the church are indeed ostensibly small, but in reality it is our reformed faith which is sought to be overthrown; and in calling on you, the laity of the church in Canada, as we now do, to defend these temporalities, we call on you to defend, through them, that Gospel truth which has made you free—which has been handed down to you by your forefathers, and which, in discharge of a sacred trust, you should hand down unimpaired and uncorrupted to your children and your children's children. Your profession of Christianity confers upon you many rights; but we entreat of you to remember that Christianity has its duties also, not the least of which is, that not only your best wishes, but also your utmost personal exertion, should be constant in season and out of season, to secure to the church the scanty revenues she now possesses. You should remember that any submission to the aggressive policy of your foes, must not only encourage further spoliation, but also tend to enervate Popery, and render her more powerful and tyrannical than ever; thus ensuring the destruction of the various Protestant bodies, and the re-establishment of the mental and religious darkness of the middle ages. To avert this, you must arouse to instant, energetic, and persevering action, undaunted by difficulties and undismayed by defeat, renewing your exertions again and again, until complete success rewards your labors.

ADDRESS

From the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto to the Laity of the Church in the C. W. A. S.

[Continued from our last.]

Since the (so called) final settlement of the Clergy Reserves in 1840, the efficiency of the church has increased, owing to the repose which followed, and the increase of funds which were acquired thereby, whilst its maintenance is become dearer still to our laity. Then there were but 150 congregations within this Province,—now we have 149. Numerous churches have been erected, new missions established, and the joyful words of the Gospel brought to the door of many a forest home. Our clergy in many instances felt, and we wish it were so with all, that they were not, not only to the actual maintenance of the church, but also to deserters from its fold—to the legions of dissent as well as the equally hostile armies of Rome; and by the zealous discharge of their actual duties, many, very many accessions to the ranks of the church have taken place. In this increase of spiritual efficiency, both past and prospective, lies the secret of the unholy alliance of Dissent and Romanism to which we have alluded, and in this lies the secret of the attempts which have been made, by those united forces from time to time to rob the church of its very inadequate temporalities. To those attempts no effectual opposition has yet been offered. Some of our representatives in the Provincial Legislature, it is true, have made a slight show of resistance, and fallen back upon the Imperial Parliament, and the British nation, looking to them to uphold a settlement of the Clergy Reserves which they pledged themselves should be firm; whilst others of our representatives have proved recreant to their duty or give over to the enemy. We ask, what has been the result of this actual inactivity and apparent indifference on your part?

The very Government who told you in 1840 that this settlement should be final, and that the maintenance of religion and the advancement of Christian knowledge was to be secured to you and to your posterity, now tell you that they will no longer maintain either within this Province. They declare that they will no longer permit you to retain the means provided for religious purposes—they tell you that the remnant of the church's temporalities is to be wrested from you—and we tell you, that if this be permitted, as your present ministers do, your churches may be closed, and the flocks scattered as a further concession to the French Canadian and Romish influence which overpowers you in the United Legislature.

His Excellency the Governor General in making this painful announcement, has accompanied it with some words of hope. He states that this concession has been obtained by the continued and systematic agitation of our "violent and unscrupulous opponents," greatly strengthened by the absence of all resistance to, if not our apparent acquiescence in it, he does so in terms reproachful; and he tells you that "it is an act of no small magnitude, that you are tempted rather to endeavor to influence opinion in England, than to resort to measures which may strengthen your position in the Colony."

Here, then, the hand that deals the blow points out the remedy. Lord Elgin tells you that the temporalities of the church are about to be sacrificed to appease our "violent and unscrupulous opponents." But he also loudly calls on you "to resort to measures which may strengthen your position in the Colony—to meet unanticipated agitation with the weapon of truth—impending danger with instant action. He tells you if the robber assail your Christian rights, you should discharge your Christian duties, and preserve those rights like men. He calls on you to cease your vain reliance upon public opinion in England—he calls on you to assert your own, and, when asserted, to maintain them.

"To this end, the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto is now being brought into more efficient action in its objects are: "to foster and keep alive a spirit of zealous and active exertion in favor of the church, its interests and rights—to disseminate correct information upon all subjects relating to its temporalities, either through the public press or by pamphlets, or other publications adapted for general circulation—to watch over and protect its interests—to cherish and extend in every possible way among churchmen, that unity and brotherly feeling which ought to actuate all who are members of the same glorious body, and partakers of the same holy faith—and in furtherance of these ends, to join with our brethren in the United Kingdom in an encyclical to obtain for the church, both at home and in the Colonies, particularly these Provinces, an efficient organization—such as its necessities and the times demand—whilst we leave the maintenance of its doctrine and its discipline in other and more advanced hands. To effect these objects shall be the special care of "The Church Union." In we associate for the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of Christian knowledge within the Province. We invite you to join our ranks—and our efforts not only by your contributions and your best wishes, but above all, by your personal exertions; and whilst we are fully sensible of the magnitude of our labor, the difficulties in our path, and the great amount of opposition we have to contend with, whether arising from the open hostilities of our foes—the treachery of some within our own ranks—or the timidity or apathy of others—we still we shrink not from the contest.

Truth is on our side. It is ever aggressive to error. It has ever been triumphant in the struggle. On that struggle we have now entered; and having done so, we shall henceforth with God's blessing "Go on and Prosper."

JOHN ARNOLD, Chairman.
E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Secretary.
March 31, 1851.

be a very short one—the Ministry having nothing new to introduce—and that a dissolution will take place immediately after the Session. Not one word will be said about the Seat of Government, until the Upper Canadians have chosen their representatives; but that accomplished, the fitting will take place without delay. The Clergy Reserves question is to be left in its present state, for the purpose of forming a cry at the elections, which may have the effect of diverting public attention from the blundering legislation and reckless conduct of the Ministry. The scheme is not original, by any means: the Clergy Reserves have already been well pressed in the Radical service; but they may again serve as a stepping-stone to power, if the card is well played.—Spectator.

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[Continued from our last.]

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