

paper or Periodical shall have been refused to be taken by the party to whom the same shall be addressed it shall be your duty forthwith to address and return the same to the respective Publishers, stamping them with the postmark of your Office, and writing on them, "refused," "not called for," "removed," or "dead," as the case may be. Such Newspaper or Periodical to be returned by you free of charge. You will take credit for any postage which may have been charged against you upon any such newspaper and Periodical, in the ordinary form No. 2, in the same manner as with mis-sent and mis-directed Newspapers.

J. MORRIS, Post Master General.

As there appears to be some misapprehension relative to the new arrangement for the optional pre-payment of postage on letters directed to the United States, it may not, perhaps, be amiss to state, that every such pre-payment must be the full amount, 6d. currency, chargeable on a letter of half an ounce weight in both countries, and not to the lines as heretofore. By the way, when are the Post Office Stamps to be issued? We understood that they were ready some time since.—*Patriot*.

MEDICAL BOARD—APRIL SESSION, 1851.

The following gentlemen have received certificates from the Medical Board to obtain their licenses to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery. Jas. Hackett, Amherstburg; E. Foote, Aylmer; Thos. Clark, St. Catharines; Theodore Hopkins, New York; W. H. Hanvey, St. Thomas; Matthew F. Haney, St. John's; Alex. R. Stephen, Niagara; John Hyndman, Toronto; Morrison, Dundas. Saturday's *Gazette* contains the official notice, that the above gentlemen have received their licenses, with the exception of the last named gentleman, who passed on Saturday, after the *Gazette* has issued.

HALDIMAND ELECTION.

"My opinion is, that all four candidates will go to the poll, and that Mr. Brown will undoubtedly be elected."—*Globe of the 8th*

Mr. Mackenzie has been returned for the County of Haldimand. The Poll at the close stood thus:—

Mackenzie	462
McKinnon	399
Brown	283
Case	113

Mackenzie's majority over McKinnon 63.

Mr. William Adamson, of Hamilton, and Mr. Joseph Melbourn, of Markham, have been appointed Landing Waiters, in her Majesty's Customs.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CADDY, recently appointed Traveling Agent for this paper, left Toronto a few days since on a tour eastward; we hope our subscribers will make it convenient to pay him their respective accounts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Report of the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society was mislaid. It shall appear in our next.

The continuation of the Rev. W. S. Darling's interesting paper on the Anglo-Saxon Race, though in type, is unavoidably deferred until next week, owing to the press of matter upon us that will not admit of postponement.

Dr. O'Brien's circular on Life Assurance in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 16th, 1851:—Rev. J. Gunne, rem.; Mr. T. H. Burke, rem.; George McClean, Esq., rem.; Thos. Ryall, Esq., rem.; H. A. Graham, Esq., rem.; J. Sumner, Esq., rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. J. A. Mulock.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851.

PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,—Having been prevented, by necessary absence in England, from holding the Triennial Visitation of my clergy last summer, I have appointed Thursday, the first day of May next, the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, (God willing), for the discharge of this important duty.

My clergy will, therefore, be pleased to assemble in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in their full robes, on that day.

The Service to commence at 11, a.m.

It has been suggested, and even pressed upon me, by many of the most pious and respectable members of our communion, both lay and clerical, that the Church, now so numerous in Canada West, ought to express her opinion, as a body, on the posture of her secular affairs, when an attempt is again making by her enemies to despoil her of the small remainder of her property, which has been set apart and devoted to sacred purposes during sixty years; and that it is not only her duty to protest against such a manifest breach of public faith, but to take such steps as may seem just and reasonable to avert the same.

Having taken this suggestion into serious consideration, and believing it not only founded in wisdom, but, in the present crisis of the Temporalities of the Church, absolutely necessary, I hereby request every clergyman in my Diocese to invite the members of his mission or congregation, being regular communicants, to select one or two of their number, to accompany him to the Visitation.

For the sake of order, it is requested that such lay members be furnished with certificates, from their minister or churchwardens, that they have been duly appointed, to entitle them to take part in the proceedings which may take place subsequent to the Visitation.

It is expected that such missions or congregations as accede to this invitation, will take measures to defray the necessary expenses incurred by their clergymen and representatives in their attendance on this duty, which will be strictly confined to the consideration of the temporal affairs and position of the Church.

I remain, my dear Brethren,
Your affectionate Diocesan,
JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

THE ENSUING VISITATION.

We are authorized to state, in reference to the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated 2nd April, 1851, that the laymen who are to accompany each clergyman are to represent the mission, and not the particular congregation to which they may belong.

According to the Pastoral, the regular communicants in the mission are to be the electors, and the gentlemen chosen must belong to their own number.

The certificate required is simply to the effect, that the representatives attending the Visitation have been chosen in conformity with the directions of the Pastoral Letter, and may be couched in the following terms:

"This is to certify that at a meeting of the communicants of the mission of _____ held on the _____ day of _____ 1851,

_____ were elected lay representatives to accompany the Rev. _____ Incumbent of the said mission, to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to be held on the 1st day of May, the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, 1851.

Churchwardens, or Incumbent (as the case may be)."

We are also authorised to state, that it with be agreeable to the Lord Bishop, that the clergy should wear their gowns during their continuance in the city of Toronto.

A Registry Book will be kept at the Church Society's House, and it is requested that the clergy and laity attending the Visitation enter therein their addresses in the city.

JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Some weeks ago we published a report adopted at the last meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, earnestly inviting "all who feel an interest in the Missionary exertions of the Church of England, to join in celebrating with thanksgiving and prayer, its third Jubilee." The Society in the same document recommended "that the time of celebration extend through an entire year, commencing June 16, 1851, being the anniversary of the day on which the charter was signed."

In calling the attention of Canadian Churchmen to the proposed Jubilee, we deem it altogether unnecessary to dwell upon the claims which the above venerable Society possesses upon their regard. Wherever the banner of our empire waves, may be found strongly-defined traces of its pious beneficence. There is hardly a clime which is not under a deep debt of gratitude to this truly Apostolic association.

Canada, in particular, has pregnant cause cordially to take part in the Jubilee about to be celebrated. To the unwearied fostering care of the Society for Propagating the Gospel is to be ascribed, under God, much of the success and prosperity which our branch of Christ's fold now enjoys. Without the aid which she so ungrudgingly extended, wide districts at present enjoying the means of grace would be destitute of these refreshing streams, and pining in the drought of spiritual famine.

We repeat, therefore, that it would be altogether a work of supererogation to dwell upon the good deeds of this noble corporation, in order to excite an interest in its behalf amongst the Churchmen of our Province. It would be insulting to presume that any appeal could be necessary to urge them to the performance of a duty which all Christian hearts must feel to be imperative, and demanded by every principle of gratitude—every feeling of high-toned affection.

It is with pleasure we have to state, that the Church Society of this Diocese have determined not to be backward on this deeply-interesting occasion. At the last monthly meeting, it was unanimously resolved, that the ensuing annual meeting of the body be adjourned from the 4th to the 16th of June, in order to celebrate the Anniversary in a more befitting and solemn manner; and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

This resolution, we are convinced, will meet with universal approbation. We confidently anticipate that in the annals of the Jubilee of 1851, the

Diocese of Toronto will occupy a prominent position amongst the many similar demonstrations which will then take place throughout Great Britain and her vast Colonial possessions.

THE CHURCH UNION.

The weekly meeting of the General Committee of Management took place on Tuesday, when a most satisfactory report of the progress of the Union was made. The copies of the original Resolutions, Address, and By-Laws, were announced to be ready for delivery and general circulation; and other documents, proposed to be published in furtherance of the objects of the Union, were referred to a Sub-committee, to report thereon. It was also finally arranged that Mr. Paterson's apartments, 25 Albert Buildings, King-street East, should be taken for the business of the Union. Arrangements have since been made accordingly; and the office is now open, where there will be daily attendance from ten to five o'clock.

Not the least interesting part of yesterday's proceedings was in reference to the approaching Church proceedings in this city; as to which, the following Resolution was adopted:—"That as, in accordance with the suggestion of members of this Union, arrangements are in progress for various families in this city to include within their domestic circle one or more clergymen of the Diocese, whilst in this city, at the Visitation and subsequent meetings, it is the earnest hope of this Union, that as each family may name from the list furnished to the Rector or Incumbent of each Church the party intended to be so invited, some one of the family may without delay intimate such wish to the clergyman, whose address may be obtained by application to the Secretary, at the office of the Church Union, or to the Secretary of the Church Society."

This is a most praiseworthy proceeding; and we have no doubt will tend much to promote one of the leading objects of the Union, namely,—"to cherish and extend in every possible way, among Churchmen, that united and brotherly feeling which ought to actuate all who are members of the same faith."

The Ministerial organ, the *Globe*, has broken its studied silence on this question of the Reserves. In its publication of Tuesday, it alludes to the fact, that "many petitions have been got up by individuals belonging to the English Episcopal Church, and sent to England, against the Bill proposed to be passed by the Administration;" that "some members of the Church of Scotland have also adopted the same course; and the name of a member of the Canadian Legislative Council has been mentioned as having gone to England on that special business;" and "fears were entertained by the friends of the measure, that these representations, backed by such influence as will undoubtedly be used in their support, may somewhat affect the decision of the question in the Imperial Parliament, as it will be argued that two large and influential bodies are out against the measure." Is not this an encouragement to Churchmen to persevere in the course on which they have now entered, and to which the Church Union leads the way? Undoubtedly it is. And if the fears of the friends of the Ministerial measure be already excited at our young beginning, we can tell them that Churchmen now will never stay their hand or slacken in their exertions, until they have placed the remaining temporalities of the Church beyond the reach of open foe or treacherous friend; and thus, so far as we are concerned, and as regards our share, for ever set at rest the question of the Clergy Reserves.

CLERGY RESERVES.

We lose no time in laying the following interesting document before our readers. Next week we may possibly have some remarks to make on the subject:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS,

SHewETH:—

That the Society has heard with deep regret that, in a despatch lately sent out to Canada, your Majesty's Government have expressed an intention of recommending to Parliament, that an Act should be passed, giving to the Provincial Legislature of Canada full authority to make such alterations as they might think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided that existing interests were respected.

That, by the treaty of Paris, made in the year 1763, and under which the Province of Canada was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain, his Britannic Majesty agreed to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada, and promised to give the most effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects might possess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permitted; but there was not in the said Treaty any stipulation respecting any permanent endowment or provision for the Clergy of the said Church.

That, afterwards, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 14th year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter 83, it was declared, that the Clergy of the Church of Rome in the Province of Quebec might hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights with respect to persons only as should profess the religion of that Church, with a proviso, re-

serving power to the Crown to make provision out of the rest of the said accustomed dues and rights for the encouragement of the Protestant religion; and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province.

That the endowment secured to the Clergy of the Church of Rome by the said declaration, was afterwards confirmed to them by another Act of Parliament passed in the 31st year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter 31; by which, nevertheless, power was given to the Provincial Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, under certain restrictions, to vary or repeal the said declaration and provision. And the said endowment has ever since been enjoyed by the said Clergy, who, as well as the religious communities belonging to the said Church of Rome, have also been allowed to retain and enjoy very extensive landed possessions within the said Province of Canada, most of which was originally granted to them by the French King before the cession of the Province.

That, by the 36th and 37th clauses of the last-mentioned Act of Parliament, provision was made for the allotment and appropriation from and out of the Crown lands within the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of lands whereof the proceeds should be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy; and by other clauses in the same Act, provision was made for the erection and endowment, within the said Province, of Parsonages or Rectories, according to the Establishment of the Church of England.

That, under the provisions of the said Act, various considerable portions of land have been, from time to time, allotted and appropriated in conformity therewith, which have usually been known and described as the Clergy Reserves.

That, until the year 1820, the exclusive claim of the Clergy of the Church of England to the benefit of the said Clergy Reserves was not disputed by any other body of persons.

That, after the year 1820, a claim was advanced on behalf of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, to share in the benefit of the said Clergy Reserves, as coming within the description of a Protestant Clergy; and some endeavours were made by other parties to bring about the sale of the lands, and the appropriation of the proceeds thereof to general education, and other secular purposes.

That, in the year 1839, it being the policy of your Majesty's Government to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it was considered extremely undesirable to leave the unsettled questions respecting the Clergy Reserves to be dealt with by the united Legislature of the new Province, wherein, from the great preponderance of Roman Catholics in Lower Canada, it was probable there would be a large proportion of Members belonging to that communion.

That, accordingly, the action of the Legislature in Lower Canada being at that time suspended, in consequence of the unsettled state of that Province, a measure was proposed by the Governor General to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and passed by a considerable majority of the said House of Assembly, and also of the Legislative Council, having for its object to settle the questions respecting the Clergy Reserves, by providing for the sale thereof, and appropriating one portion of the proceeds to the Clergy of the Church of England, another portion to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, and the remainder to the Ministers of the various other denominations of Christians within the said Province.

That the said Act of Assembly was, in truth, a compromise between the conflicting claims of the different parties, and was assented to by the members of the Church of England in the said Province, as a compromise, and for the sake of peace.

That the said Act of Assembly was transmitted to this country for the assent of your Majesty in the year 1840, when it was discovered that some of its enactments were in contravention of existing acts of Parliament. But your Majesty's Government, being desirous that the questions respecting the Clergy Reserves should not remain unsettled, and being at the time occupied in passing through Parliament a Bill for reuniting the Province of Upper and Lower Canada introduced a separate Bill for the purpose of carrying out the said compromise, and finally disposing of the said questions.

That the said Bill, having, with some modifications, passed both Houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent, and by the Act so passed, (being the 3 & 4 Vict. ch. 78), after reciting that it was expedient to provide for the final disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves in Canada, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising, or to arise therefrom, for the maintenance of religion and the advancement of Christian knowledge within the Province, it was enacted, that the said Clergy Reserves might be sold, and the proceeds invested as therein mentioned; and that as to so much of the said Clergy Reserves as had been already sold, the proceeds thereof should, subject to certain annual payments, be appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportions of two-thirds and one-third; and that as to so much of the said Clergy Reserves as then remained unsold, one moiety of the proceeds thereof should be appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the same proportions, and the residue thereof applied, by the Governor of Canada, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction; and the share of the Church of England was to be expended for the support and maintenance of public worship and propagation of religious knowledge under the authority of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

That the Society has ever since faithfully administered the funds thus placed under its control, and cannot but protest against any measure by which the Church of England in the Province of Canada would be deprived of the benefits secured to it by the said Act of Parliament.

That the settlement so made, in the year 1840, of the questions relating to the Clergy Reserves, was intended to be a final settlement of the same, and was accepted and acquiesced in by all parties as such until last year, when certain Resolutions respecting the said Clergy Reserves were passed by the House of Assembly of the Province of Canada, and an Address voted to your Majesty, praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Act, 3 and 4 Vict. ch. 78, and for enabling the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to certain conditions for the benefit of existing incumbents.

That the Society has heard with deep concern that your Majesty's Government have, in reply to the said House of Assembly, intimated their intention to advise your Majesty to comply with the prayer of their said Address.