

The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOLUME XIV., No. 44.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 29, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCV.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
E	June 1. SUN. AFT. ASCEN. DAY.	M. Deut. 12	Mark 2.
M	" 2.	M. Esth. 7.	Mark 3.
T	" 3.	M. " "	1 Cor. 16.
W	" 4.	M. " "	9. Mark 4.
T	" 5.	M. Job 1	2 Cor. 1.
F	" 6.	M. " "	2. Mark 5.
S	" 7.	M. " "	3. 2 Cor. 2.
E	" 8. WHIT SUNDAY.	M. " "	4. Mark 6.
		M. " "	5. 2 Cor. 3.
		M. " "	6. Mark 7.
		M. " "	7. 2 Cor. 4.
		M. " "	8. Mark 8.
		M. " "	9. 2 Cor. 5.
		M. Deut. 16	Acts 10
		M. Isalah 11	" 19

* Proper Psalms: Matins—48, 66; Evensong—104, 145. Creed of St. Athanasias. † To verse 18. ‡ From verse 34. § To verse 21.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Evening.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A., Rector, & Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assit.	11 o'clock.	8 o'clock.
St. Paul's	Rev. G. D. McKensie, B.A., Incum. Trinity	11 " "	" "
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " "	" "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11 " "	" "
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. & Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assit.	11 " "	" "

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.
‡ The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; (third Sunday at Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, June 2nd, 1851.

VISITORS:

THE PRINCIPAL.

Professor RICHARDSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.L.

DEAN.

Rev. W. STENNETT, M.A., 2nd Classical Master.

F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.—Evening in a newly made clearing.
Sunday after Ascension.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—Diocese of Toronto.
Diocese of Quebec.
Second Page.—Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—Diocese of Newfoundland.
England.
Arrival of the Baltic.
Further Extracts from our English Files.
Third Page.—United States.
Fourth Page.—Colonial Intelligence.

Editorial:—Provincial Parliament; Power of Popery in Canada.
Fifth Page.—Editorial:—The Church in Canada; The Church in Canada; The Clergy Reserves and their purchasers;—The Queen's Birthday; Upper Canada College Concert; Church Union; St. Paul's Church Grammar School.
Arrival of the Canada.
Sixth Page.—Reviews.
Literary Notices.

Original Poetry.

EVENING IN A NEWLY MADE CLEARING, BY THE REV. W. STEWART DARLING.

'T was eventide—the sun's low ray
Was turning into liquid gold
Each wavelet that across the bay
Its gleaming waters gently rolled,
The summer wind that all the day
Its tale of joy had sweetly told
To the young leaves, had died away;
And the long silv'ry growths
Stole from their forest haunts to play
O'er that strange clearing, where of old
At noon they had been free to stray
As the 't had been their strongest hold,
But o'er it now full many a ray
From the sun's eye, so fierce and bold,
Chased them in terror all away;
And never but at Eve's still hour
That then was brooding o'er the scene,
Could they regain their ancient power
And be once more as they had been.
The poplar's quivering leaf grew still;
The sunlight slept upon the hill,
As the 't before it sunk from sight
'T would pour around its richest light;
E'en the dark pine that o'er the wood
Towered in majestic solitude,
Like giant Ethiope's serene and wild,
Glow'd in that gorgeous blaze and smiled;
The merry brook that danced along,
Seemed now to sing a drowsier song;
While in the distance rose and fell
The music of a cattle bell.
Nature in stillness seemed to bend
Before her God, and upwards send
Her mighty homage due to none
But only to the Viewless One.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
JUNE 1, 1851.
MORNING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(DEUTERONOMY XII.)
The two Proper Lessons (Morning and Evening) of this day, conclude the series containing the cautions and threats against idolatry, and the exhortations to trust in and love, none other than the living God; whose truth, and whose gracious fulfilment of his merciful purposes and promise, have been the subjects of our meditation on the Sundays before and immediately after Easter.

After a brief allusion to the command, so often given them, not to permit a vestige to remain, of any of those idolatrous objects, which might ensnare them, and to which the deluded heathen had bowed down in vain and superstitious reliance; the people are taught what they are to do on their entrance to, and establishment in, the promised land. In ver. 5. Moses tells them, that God will choose a place, at which he will receive their offerings. But (ver. 8 & 9) Moses intimates, that as it is not practicable in their present state, to fix a place for that purpose, their offering elsewhere than in the Temple was excused by the necessity of the case. But no such excuse will be admitted, when they shall possess the promised land, (ver. 10—14) and God shall choose a place to be consecrated to his service, and for the reception of their offerings. This portion of the Lesson is by no means unsuitable to the subjects brought before us in the Collect for the day. Jesus had ascended into Heaven, but he promised to be with his disciples, and he pointed out the necessity of continuing to have a place set apart to place his name there. He declared, that he would be found there, to receive their humble offering of prayer; for he said "where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them."—And the phrase used by our Church, in the address of the Collect, for the day, sets him before us as the King of Glory, coming to the place which he had chosen. From v. 15—29. the chapter is occupied with instructions relating to the eating of flesh by the Jews, enjoining them to pour away the blood which they were forbidden to eat, and giving them strict injunctions not to forsake the Levites. In the four last verses they are again cautioned to beware of the snares, and temptations of idolatry.

"We are now to conceive our blessed Redeemer in his state of exaltation; not only as our high-priest, presenting to his father the sacrifice he had made for the sins of the world, having by his own blood, entered into the holy place, and obtaining eternal redemption for us; but also as invested with the regal power, sitting and enthroned, at the right hand of the Majesty on high, as God's anointed King, upon his holy hill of Zion; and made the head of that church, which he had purchased with his own blood.

"And as his type and servant Moses had ascended before into the mount to receive from God the pattern of the tabernacle, which was afterwards to be made, and pitched among men; so our Lord was now ascended into the highest heavens, to prepare the model of the holy city, the new Jerusalem, which was to come down from God; and which accordingly, on the day of Pentecost, the Sunday next ensuing this, the Holy Spirit descending in a visible manner, brought down with him from heaven.

"In this view it is admirable to observe the propriety of the choice which our Church hath made of the two Lessons now before us; the one directs our conduct with regard to the sanctuary of God, and the reverence that is due to his house, his priests, and his service; the other admonishes us how to guard against false teachers, who may intrude into the true church; as well as against those who corrupt the true religion by idolatry and superstition.

"No less than four times, in the twelfth chapter, are the Israelites commanded to offer their sacrifices (that is, to perform all acts of public worship) at the place which God should choose for that sacred use. Even unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither shalt thou come, &c. And then the whole concludes with the usual charge and encouragement, observe and hear all these words which I command thee, that it may go well with thee, &c.

"By this we are taught the proper use of, and the religious reverence that is due to, those places which are consecrated and set apart for the service of God.

"What that is, such as are desirous to be more particularly instructed therein, may read the homily of our church, 'concerning the right use of the church or temple of God, and of the reverence due unto the same.'—Wogan.

EVENING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(DEUTERONOMY XIII.)

As Jesus, after his Ascension, was to be no more visibly present with the disciples, to guide them with his counsels, and to exhibit to their outward senses, his miraculous powers, he prepared them to meet the seductions and trials, to which their faith must be exposed. He told them that false prophets, and pretenders to supernatural power,

would come, and would deceive many, yea, even the elect; that friends and relations, would use their influence, and appeal to their best affections to draw them from their faith; but he exhorted them to remain firm and unshaken, and told them, that if these false prophets should pretend that another Christ was come, and say, lo here, or lo there, and shew any signs or wonders, that they should not hearken to, or believe them. He assures them, that whose should love father or mother, son or daughter, more than him, was not worthy of him; that the mother should be opposed to the daughter, and the daughter to the mother, and a man's foes should be they of his own household. In the Gospel for the day too, he warns them of the struggle they must undergo, and that men should think that in killing them they did God service. But to uphold them, he gives the promise of the Comforter, and (in the Epistle) bids them be sober, and watch unto prayer. To these cautions and exhortations to steadfastness which our Liturgy offers the Church of Christ after his Ascension, well correspond with the similar exhortation given to the Israelites, to resist all the seductions of false teachers, or weak friends.

"Having established," says Wogan, "rules for ordering the outward form and circumstances of divine worship, Moses proceeds to give some necessary cautions against the seductions of false teachers, in order to secure the purity of faith and doctrine. And three cases are put, in this chapter, of such seducers: First, false prophets. Secondly, false friends. Thirdly, any whole city, or considerable number of any commonwealth. He begins with false prophets; by which he means not only such as were prophets of false gods, but false prophets of the true God; i. e. such as should teach false and unsound doctrine: both these kinds are to be shunned and avoided, as impostors, and seducers from the true religion. Should any such even work miracles, or foretell future events, in confirmation of their doctrines, we are here warned not to hearken to their words. Infernal spirits, and their agents, may do some wonderful and supernatural things. The magicians in Egypt turned the water into blood, &c. Simon Magus, and Philostratus, in the primitive ages of Christianity, did many surprising feats in support of their opinions. But none of these things should move us; be their wonders, or their predictions, never so extraordinary; if they have the least tendency to alienate us from God, and his church; if they contradict the Scripture, and that rule of faith, which is there delivered; we are to look on them as mere illusions of Satan, and only permitted of God, as a trial to prove the constancy of our faith and the sincerity of our love to God. We are not to regard the matter, or the manner, of their signs or predictions, but the end and design thereof. This is the sure and genuine test of their mission: and this is the rule prescribed by Moses. This is also made a canon of the Gospel, according to that of St. John, 'Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God;' and according to that more solemn injunction of St. Paul, 'Though we or an angel from heaven, should preach any other Gospel unto you, than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed.'"

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

On Saturday last the Lord Bishop of Toronto administered confirmation in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, when thirty eight persons were admitted to this life. Prayers were read by the Rev. Robert Shuklin, Assistant Minister of St. Catharines, and the Lessons by the Rector. The Bishop preached from the text Gen. xxii, ver. 5. and delivered an able and edifying discourse, well adapted to the occasion, which was rendered doubly interesting by the attendance of all the children of the Sunday School, with their teachers, arranged and seated together in classes, and presented by themselves (the School numbers 190) a large and attentive audience.

His Lordship's address after the Confirmation was fervent and impressive, and was listened to with earnest and deep attention.

DIocese of Quebec.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.—At the Annual Meeting of the Congregation attending the Cathedral, held on Easter Monday, the Hon. W. Walker was appointed by the Rector Churchwarden for the ensuing year, and T. Cary, Esq. was re-elected by the Congregation. The following gentlemen were chosen as members of the Select Vestry, W. H. A. Davis, T. H. Dunn, J. B. Purryth, R. Hamilton, G. Irvine, Capt. Jamieson, H. LeMessurier, C. N. Montgambert, W. Poston, H. S. Scott, G. W. Uborse, R. Wainwright.

It was moved by Hon. W. Walker, seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq., and unanimously resolved

"That the special and cordial acknowledgments of this Vestry, as representing the Cathedral Congregation, are due, and are hereby offered to Mr. Jessopp upon occasion of his approaching departure from this country, for his indefatigable and most efficient attention to the interests of the Church in every branch of the duties which have devolved upon him, during his occupation, for many successive years, of the office of Churchwarden in charge of the Pew Rents."

A handsome piece of plate with an appropriate inscription has since been presented to Mr. Jessopp by the Rector and Congregation, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services to the Parish.

By the Ecclesiastical Gazette, we observe that the Reverend Gilbert Percy, B.A., lately incumbent of St. Paul's Chapel, has exchanged that charge for the Chapel of St. Peter, formerly held by the Rev. R. G. Plees, who has now assumed the charge of St. Paul's.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, with Mrs. and Miss Fullford, arrived in town this morning, by the steamer Montreal, on a visit to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. They were met, on landing, by the Bishop of this Diocese, accompanied by two of his Chaplains, and immediately proceeded to the Upper Town, in the carriage of his Lordship and Sir Henry Caldwell, Bart., which were in waiting. A peal of bells from the Cathedral welcomed the Bishop as the steamer approached the wharf, and also upon his reaching the Cathedral grounds.—Quebec Mercury, 24th inst.

THE AUSTRALASIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

Our readers will have been fully aware, from the pages of this Journal, of the meeting of the Bishops presiding over the six Australasian Dioceses, which was appointed to be held at Sydney in October of last year. The complete results of that important meeting are not yet made known to us; of one only we are yet fully aware, and that is the formation, under most favorable auspices, of our Australasian Board of Missions, for the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen races of Australia, and in the Islands bordering upon that Island-continent.

We have all looked forward to that meeting of the spiritual rulers of the Australian Church, as an occasion of the greatest interest. It is the first instance of any body of the Colonial Bishops assembling together in a quasi-synod, for the purpose of conferring, of comparing their separate needs, and of adopting some organized mode of procedure for the spiritual benefit of their respective dioceses. Important, on every account, it must be felt to be; but more especially on account of the weight attached to it by the present noble Secretary for the Colonies. It will be in the recollection of our readers that, in June of last year, in reply to a very able and conclusive statement of the Bishop of Oxford on the grievances to which the Colonial Churches were subjected through their anomalous connexion with the National Church, Earl Grey not only acknowledged that it was a fit subject for inquiry, but undertook to institute an inquiry, with a view of remedying whatever might appear deficient or prejudicial to the spiritual action of the Church. It appears now, from his Lordship's statement on the same subject, and in reply to the same question, on the 25th of March last, that he had actually, during the recess, proceeded so far as to prepare a despatch to the Governor of New South Wales, directing him to appoint a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the grievances complained of.—The Prelates of the Church in those Colonies being members of the Commission. This was as it ought to be, and had it been carried into effect, would have deserved our acknowledgments. But unfortunately, his Lordship has not officially, but by rumour, that the Prelates proposed to hold the friendly and fraternal conference above mentioned, in October; and he feared, as might be found in that, an adequate reason for postponing at least for the present, his inquiry.—The adequacy of this reason, or the justice of this decision, we are wholly unable to pronounce. It seems to us so much like a pretence, to be put up for any time, of a question which, by the common justice evaded, and yet was urged to meet, that not even the ascent of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Minister's views or wishes, can satisfy our minds of his Lordship's sincerity in the matter.

But the discussion of March last has brought out one or two most important points of consideration.—First, the fact of an anomaly and a grievance existing in the status of the Colonial Churches is recognized and confessed. Their spiritual energy is fettered.—The Bishops themselves are forced into an unnatural and injurious despotism. The Churches have neither the support and other appliances of being established, nor the freedom of being non-established. From the absence of all Ecclesiastical courts, there is no redress for cases of personal grievance, or even injustice; and from the doubtful, but still threatening, application of certain Ecclesiastical statutes, all other means of providing for the redress of such cases, by voluntary but binding resolutions are forbid. We need say no more, then, of the fact of an evil to be remedied.

We should have placed more reliance on the sincere desire of the Colonial Secretary to set himself to apply a remedy, and on his assurance that he was delayed only by the meeting of the Colonial Prelates, if his Lordship had not advanced and dwelt largely upon another point, which would seem to be a ground for his not inquiring or interfering at all at present. And this is the second point that demands anxious attention.

His Lordship stated that the question, whether certain statutes did or did not apply to the Colonial churches, was a question that is, members of those Churches had a means of redressing grievances, without fear from Ecclesiastical law, which effectually keeps the

Church at home from any such action,—"seemed to him a speculative question of law, which was in no manner a practical question." It was urged in reply, and most justly, that it was the very urgency of practical grievances that led the Bishop of Tasmania to send his Archdeacon to England, in order to press them upon the attention of the government. Still, his Lordship urged and laid great stress upon the fact, that "neither the prelates, nor the members of the Church of England in any of the Colonies, had brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government any grievance of any kind under which they were at present labouring, which was not capable of being removed by the Colonial Legislature."

Certainly, this is a point which deserves attention; and we venture very strongly to press it upon the notice of the spiritual rulers, and of the rest of the Clergy and Laity of the Colonial Churches. It may, indeed, fairly be asked, how it is that no representation of the undoubted anomalies, by which they are fettered in their action, has been made to the Imperial Government? How is it that no effort has been made to test the real strength or weakness of those bonds, which are supposed to withhold from them the necessary freedom of action and extension? We venture to hope that they will be led, ere long, to realize their position; that they cannot look to the mother Church for support; that their strength is in themselves; that the Bishop, and Clergy, and their flocks, must be united by sympathy, and by a well-understood and approved system of ecclesiastical regulation. In fact, there must be an organization, and a system of Canons suited to independent branches of the Catholic Church, in which the authority, rights, responsibilities and duties of all are recognized and adjusted. Let something of this sort be attempted, whether in the way of making a Canon, or enforcing a sentence of spiritual discipline, and the question will soon arise, whether or not a grievance exists; and if it do exist, the expression of it will soon be heard at home: and it will soon be ascertained whether the anomalous relations between the Mother and Daughter Churches be a cause of the grievance remaining unredressed.

The action must, however, commence from the Colonies; we must look to them to enforce their claims; and we trust that the brotherly conference held by the Australasian Prelates may not only be the commencement of some such movement, but may also be considered an example which other groups of Colonial Bishops may think it expedient to follow.

But we turn now to the only act resulting from the meeting at Sydney with which we are yet acquainted. It was the formation, on a plan of wise and extended operation, of a *Board of Missions*, for the conversion of heathen races in the South Pacific. Each of the Bishops addressed a large assembly of Church-people, by whom the plan was cordially accepted, and adopted. It is gratifying to observe the tone in which the late spoke of the meeting of the Bishops; for by it (said Mr. Lowe), "they had the opportunity of witnessing a full and complete representation of the Provincial Church of Australasia; they thus saw her placed before them in innate power and union; occupying, in the eyes of Christendom, a position of prominence second to none of the daughters of the Mother Church of England,—each bishop independent, but all united."

The constitution of the Board itself is such as strongly to recommend the plan proposed. It has the combined advantages of unity and diversity. The General Board concentrates the united action of all the dioceses. It is to be presided over by the Governors of the separate colonies. The united bench of suffragan bishops, under the Metropolitan as President, together with two clerical and two lay Treasurers and Secretaries, will form the executive committee for the conduct and direction of foreign missions. Each diocese will also have its auxiliary board, consisting of the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and a committee composed of equal numbers of the clergy and laity.

There is a breadth and order in this plan, which, we trust, will secure the co-operation of all members of the Church. The diocesan distribution of subordinate labour will have the effect of bringing before all the members of the Church the extension of the Gospel among the heathen, as a duty incumbent upon every baptized person. This is, we are convinced, the true estimate of the matter; and until we can secure the same recognition of the duty amongst ourselves, to be urged, as a part of the parochial ministrations of the clergy, upon their flocks, we cannot expect to rise to the due execution of this great work.

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.
(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

The rapid growth and continued progress of the Colonial Church is one of the most cheering signs of the life of the Church at home; and it is well, in this season of anxiety and trial, of divisions within, and of aggression from without, that the minds of Churchmen should be encouraged to dwell on the magnitude and importance of those Missionary operations which are day by day being multiplied anong us.

We learn, therefore, with much satisfaction, that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel contemplates celebrating, during the present year, with all possible solemnity, the completion of its third Jubilee. For, while such celebration will afford to all Christians in communion with the Church of England an opportunity of offering to Almighty God their united praise and thanksgiving for mercies past, it will serve to recall forcibly to their minds how abundant those mercies have been, and how signally the Divine blessing seems to have rested on the recent labours of the Reformed Church, for the extension of Christ's kingdom. In these labours that venerable Society has, for a century and a half, borne no inconsiderable share. And if, in the retrospect of the past, it has, like the Church of which it was the handmaid, to mourn over many years of torpor and neglect, it also may plead that it has long since awakened to a deeper sense of responsibility, and has spared no exertions to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation throughout the whole extent of that mighty empire on which the sun never sets.

It is too true, that for 150 years after the Reformation, the spirit of Missionary enterprise appears to have languished in the Church at large. At the end of that period, the Romanist could boast that Christianity, as professed by us, had lost its expansive power; and the poet, who had apostrophized from the communion of our Church, could say of her, without very far exceeding the bounds of poetic license,—

"Thus, like a creature of a double kind,
In her own labyrinth she lives confined:
To foreign lands no sound of her is come,
Humbly content to be despised at home."

But the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from the very day of its incorporation, has laboured, with

more or less success, to remove the reproach from our Church. At the latter end of the seventeenth century there were not more than four Clergymen of our communion in the whole continent of America. On the 16th of June 1701, the royal charter granted to the Society was signed. From that day the Church of England commenced an organized system for the maintenance of religion among her own emigrant children, and for the propagation of the Gospel among the surrounding heathen. The Society entered on its labours forthwith; and, not content with sending out clergymen and schoolmasters, it was forward in pressing on the government of the day the duty of at once constituting the Church in North America in its integrity, by planting the Episcopate in those Colonies. As early as 1709 we find it memorializing Queen Anne to that effect. By 1713 the Society appears to have matured a comprehensive plan for providing the Colonial Church with episcopal government, which obtained the royal sanction, but was unhappily frustrated by the death of the Queen. No time was lost in renewing the application to George I. after his accession; but the claims of the Church found little favour with the House of Hanover. The Society indeed repeated its remonstrances and petitions from time to time, but it was not until 1787, after the recognition of the independence of the United States, and the full constitution of the American Church, by the consecration of Bishop Seabury, in Scotland, and of Bishops White and Provost, at Lambeth, that the Episcopate was actually planted in a dependency of the British Crown, by the erection of the See of Nova Scotia. The eighteenth century witnessed the creation of only one more Diocese,—that of Quebec, in 1793; so that, for the first century of its existence the Society, starting with royal favour, and apparently not forgetful of its high duties, could yet boast of a very limited measure of success. The seed had indeed been sown, which was to grow up to a mighty tree in the United States; the Churches of Nova Scotia and Canada had been founded on the apostolic model; a few clergymen were supported by the Society among the West India Islands, and a College had been established there. A single native Missionary, stationed on the Gold Coast, was the only evidence of the Church's desire for the conversion of heathen Africa. One Clergyman and three Lay-teachers were supported in the recently formed settlement of New South Wales; and among the millions of Hindostan, nine Danish Missionaries were indebted for a portion of their slender maintenance to the English Church, as represented by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The shore of New Zealand had not yet been trodden by the foot of a Christian Minister. Truly, no great results had as yet been attained.

It was reserved for the nineteenth century, and for the present generation, to witness a more striking manifestation of the vitality of the Church, and to exhibit more convincing proofs of the efficiency of the Society. The Church of England, in our day, has clearly shown that it lacks not expansive power. Her "sound is gone out into all lands, and her words into the ends of the world." God's blessing has rested on the abundant labours of the Society and its Missionaries. It is needless to expatiate on the details of the mighty work which is going on around us. The gratifying result is, that in the lands which are or have been within the limits of the Society's charter, where, 150 years ago, not a dozen Clergymen of the Church of England could be found, there are now about 3,000,000 members of our communion, to whom the word of God and the sacraments are administered by 2,750 Clergymen, under the superintendence of 57 Bishops. And a review of the operations of the last twelve years will exhibit in a still more striking point of view the impulse lately given to missionary enterprise in our Church. In 1839 there were only eight Colonial Bishops in all. Two were added in that year. In 1841 the Declaration of the Archbishop and Bishops proclaimed the importance of extending the colonial Episcopate. In 1850 the number of Colonial Dioceses had been augmented to twenty-four; while, as an immediate consequence upon the appointment of a chief pastor, the clergy in many of their dioceses had multiplied in some instances more than tenfold. Nor is this all. The Church abroad is already beginning to exhibit signs of that life which has quickened the Church at home. Our last number contained the details of a scheme for a mission from the West Indian Church to the Western coast of Africa. More lately still, we have received the tidings that one result of the conference of the Australasian Bishops at Sydney, has been the organization of a Board of Missions for the propagation of the Gospel amongst the aboriginal inhabitants of the Australian continent, and in the isle of the Western Pacific. And the infant Church at the Cape of Good Hope is already preparing to begin its missionary labours among the Kafirs and Zulus.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is therefore well entitled to celebrate with humble joy and thanksgiving this, its third, Jubilee. And we rejoice that the celebration is to be something more than a matter of Imperial interest; that it is an occasion on which all the Bishops in communion with our Church are invited to unite with her in a simultaneous offering of prayer and praise. We would fain hope that the wishes of the Society may be realized, and that while the roof of the old Abbey of Westminster shall resound with the thanksgivings of the assembled Prelates and Priests, and faithful members of the Church at home, the voice of joy and a melody may be heard on the banks of the Ganges, and along the iron-bound coasts of Labrador, at Hong Kong and New Zealand, in the Bornean Archipelago and the plains of Southern Africa, at Washington and New York, as well as Sydney and Adelaide.

But the Society, while it recalls thankfully to the minds of the British nation the abundant measure of success which has been vouchsafed to its past labours, will not, we are assured, fail to stimulate the zeal and piety of the Church to still greater exertions. A very small beginning has as yet been made in the vast work which Providence seems to have designed for the Anglican Church. No one who estimates aright the deep responsibilities which attach to this nation, from the enormous extent of its Colonial empire, can fail to see that we are in an especial manner called upon to take our share in the mighty task of evangelizing the world. All the contributions which have as yet been placed at the disposal of the two great Missionary Societies among us, are miserably disproportionate to the wealth of the people, and inadequate to the wants of the Societies. Recent events have given a stimulus to the cause of Church extension at home. They may not unreasonably be expected to have an influence likewise on the same work abroad. Let us hope that the Jubilee Fund of this noble Society may reach such an amount as may attest the Christian liberality of the nation, and its deep interest in the work of the Propagation of the Gospel.

DIocese OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

BERMUDA.—In 1843 the population of Bermuda amounted to 9,930. The census just completed shows a total of 11,092, of whom 4,669 are whites, 6,423 coloured. The following table will show the religious statistics of the Island:—

PARISHES OF	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denominations.
St. George	1,420	11	346	32	80
Hamilton	1,036	22	34	1	
Smiths	502	1	2	9	
Devonshire	695	13	67	2	7
Pembroke	1,719	31	439	34	13
Paget	907	109	13	3	6
Warwick	577	301	92	13	
Southampton	865	28	15	10	
Sandys	1,611	3	10	5	7
	9,332	519	1,018	109	113

ENGLAND.

EXETER DIOCESAN SYNOD.

The following letter addressed by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to Archdeacon Bartholomew, contains his Lordship's directions for the regulation of the approaching Diocesan Synod:—

Southmolton, April 28, 1851.
Dear Mr. Archdeacon—Having announced to my clergy my purpose of holding, with God's permission, a Synod of the diocese, soon after the conclusion of my present visitation, I now request you to desire the Deans Rural to inform the presbyters, whether benefited or licensed, in their several deaneries, that I have fixed on Wednesday, the 25th June next, for the meeting of the Synod, to be continued on the two following days.

We shall assemble, first, in the chapter-room, and proceed thence to the cathedral, at the usual hour of morning prayer; and, after having received together the holy eucharist, will return to the chapter-room, which the Dean and Chapter have permitted us to use for that purpose.

The one great question which only I shall submit to the Synod, will be the fitness of our making a declaration of our firm adherence to that great article of the Creed, "I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sin;" as well as to the doctrines of our Church on the grace of that sacrament, as set forth in the Catechism.

On the other two days we will discuss such matters of practical interest as shall seem best calculated, with God's blessing, to promote the great ends of our ministry, avoiding all questions of controversial theology.

It is manifest that so numerous a body cannot usefully be brought together except by representation. I therefore invite the clergy of every deanery to elect two of their own number, together with their Deans Rural, to meet me, the Dean and the greater Chapter, my chaplains, and the officials of the Archdeacon.

This election, however, it may be better to defer till within a short time before the proposed meeting. In the meanwhile, the questions to be proposed for consideration will be fixed. For this purpose I would desire the Deans Rural to call together, or otherwise to invite their clergy, to transmit to me any questions which they may recommend for the consideration of the Synod.

It is desirable that such questions be proposed six weeks before the 25th of June, in order that I may select such as seem fittest, and submit them to the deliberation of the clergy of the several deaneries a month before that day.

This will give sufficient time for their deliberation, and for electing their representatives.

As it is important that these representatives should have the full confidence of those from whom they are sent, I would wish that no one be considered as elected who has not an actual majority of the votes of those who are present, and the holders of the proxies of those who are absent. This would be best secured by electing each separately.

The clergy of every deanery may send their opinions on the different questions to be proposed through their representatives, who will, however, be free to give their own judgment on those questions in the Synod.

We may humbly hope that this and future similar meetings may be a means of giving both to the Bishop and to the clergy at large the benefit of mutual consultation on various matters, which shall from time to time arise, of important consequence to our ministerial usefulness, and therefore to the edification of our people. I am, dear Mr. Archdeacon, your affectionate friend and brother in Christ.

H. EXETER.

The Bishop of Rochester has directed the Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cathedral, to intone those parts of the service which they had previously read.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have resolved to open the Abbey to the public without charge. [We are happy to learn that St. Paul's Cathedral has likewise ceased to be one of the money-making shows of the British Metropolis.—ED. CH.]

POLYGLOT CHURCH SERVICE.—Divine Service will be performed in St. Pancras Church, in the course of each week, in the German, French, and Italian languages.

The Bishop of Exeter's visitation is the event of the time. The Church is no longer protesting but acting. This is as it should be. Statesmen will never give the Church her rights until they see that she is determined to have them. The old saying of the glove and nettle is very applicable to cases of this kind.—English Churchman.

The Bishop of Rochester has suspended a Clergyman for six months who sent an address to Dr. Wiseman. The parishioners complain of this as an arbitrary act on the part of the Diocesan; but we cannot view the matter in that light. What would the Duke of Wellington have done to an officer who shortly before the battle of Waterloo, had sent an address to Marshal Ney?

The Bishop of Victoria has opened a floating Church for the use of English and American sailors in the harbour of Hong-Kong. The vessel fitted up for this purpose affords accommodation, not only for the celebration of Divine Service, but for the residence of the Chaplain.

The Dublin Evening Herald announces that on Sunday week four persons renounced and abjured the

errors of Popery, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and received the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church—the Ven. Archdeacon Magee, &c., &c., officiating. It is remarkable that one of these converts is a Mr. John Daniel, who had been a student in the Roman Catholic College of Carlow and Belfast; and another, a Mr. Michael George Conway, a law student of Trinity College, Dublin, of whom the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M.P. had the highest opinion. In an autograph letter of the Liberator to him, he says—"As to you, personally, I do unfeignedly assure you I admire your splendid talents, and entertain great confidence in your patriotism."

The Colonial Church Chronicle has reason to believe that before very long, a Bishop will be appointed for the oversight of the Missions at Sierra Leone, and the West Coast of Africa.

The Bishop of Cape Town, upon receiving news of the war with the Caffres, immediately summoned a Synod of the Clergy, whereat it was agreed that the Bishop should appoint a day of humiliation before God with prayer and fasting, and should prepare a special service for the occasion. This having been communicated to the Governor, and Dutch Reformed Church having concurred in the proposal, the 7th of February was proclaimed in the Gazette as "a day of humiliation before God, in respect of His present judgment of war upon this land."

The Bishop of Madras has been visiting the missions at Travancore and Tinnevely, in which districts he confirmed no less than 4256 native candidates. He held an ordination on the 2nd February, when three Deacons were admitted to Priest's Orders, and five native Catechists were ordained Deacons.

On the 3rd instant, the Lord Bishop of London declared in the House of Lords that "he had intended bringing forward a measure this session for the correction of Clerks in certain cases; but, upon considering the state of public business, he had thought more prudent to abstain from introducing it at present. The subject was too important, however, to be delayed much longer. It was therefore his intention, if it pleased God to spare him till next session, to introduce a measure upon this subject. It was likewise his intention, after due deliberation and conference with those whom he ought to consult, to re-introduce the measure which he brought forward last session, and which was received with less favour than he had expected,—he meant the measure upon the important question of a tribunal for the purpose of determining ultimately all questions relating to the Church."

Two highly respectable members of the Romish Church lately renounced the errors of Popery at Ambicote, Worcestershire.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC."

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Saturday evening at half past six—bringing four days later news. She made the passage in 10 days and 4 hours.

It was reported that the King of Naples was dead.

The Dutch Government have made a sale of all the remaining portion of gold they had to dispose of, six million guilders, or 500,000 pounds sterling; the price obtained was the same as on the last occasion, and the entire amount will be transmitted to Paris.

The receipts of gold at the Paris mint are understood to be very large.

By the arrival of the Mail Packet Company's steam ship 'Great Western' at Southampton from India, an immense quantity of gold from California was brought to Britain, which was consigned to the Bank of England.

The House of Commons, on motion, went into Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles and Assumption Bill. Mr. Moore moved that the order be discharged on the ground that all bills relative to religion should in the first instance be introduced in a Committee of the whole House. The Speaker said, that having carefully considered the provisions of the Bill before the House, he was of opinion that it was not such a measure as should be originated in Committee of the whole House. After a short discussion, Mr. Reynolds moved an adjournment of the debate, which was agreed by a majority of 179 to 59. Mr. Lawless then moved the adjournment of the House, which was negatived by a majority of 149 to 106. The Property Tax Bill was read and then passed.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Yesterday, (Tuesday 13th,) it rained during the morning, and so unmanageable was the weather, that we expected to find the Crystal Palace half destroyed. £1600 was taken in five shillings payments at the door. The sale of season tickets experienced a decline, but not so much as might have been expected, for £750 was taken in this week. The average for some days considerably exceeded £800. The Queen and Prince Albert again visited the Exhibition yesterday morning.

It was understood that at an early day, a meeting, got up by many influential parties, including several M.P.s. will be held to denounce the injustice attempted to be exercised by Earl Grey and Sir C. Wood, against the North American Colonies in the proposed repeal of the Lumber duties.

A letter from Rome, dated 1st May, says the President of the Propaganda, Cardinal Franconi, has just issued an appeal to all Italy, calling upon all good Catholics to subscribe funds for the erection of a Roman Catholic Cathedral in London.

The proclamation issued a few months since by the Cardinal to the Vicar General, did not produce the desired effect. The projected edifice is to be dedicated to St. Peter, and schools for boys and girls attached to it.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE PENDULUM DIAL.

A great deal of interest has been excited, even among the multitude who make no pretensions to science, but who never-hal-ss. are not quite indifferent whether they and the world are going round together, or are all at a stand still.—by the announcement of a new and, at first sight, very simple invention for showing to the bodily eyes of any one who can see, the actual progress of this huge globe which we inhabit in its motion round its axis. Much has been written in the lamellar columns of our brethren both of the daily and weekly press, and both scientific and popularly,—to state and make clear the principle and operation of the invention; but from the difficulty which all persons unaccustomed to geometrical investigations must experience in realizing to themselves, especially without diagrams, the facts and conditions of such a problem, we fear that few general readers will have been enabled to understand,

from what has been written, much more than the general principle on which the experiment proceeds,—it they have been able to do even as much as that.

The principle on which the experiment depends is this; that if a pendulum is suspended from a swivel, or other pivot not rigidly and indissolubly connected with the vibrating body, but so that the vibrator may swing freely, however, you may turn about, in its place, the frame or case or whatever it may be in which the pendulum is hung—the plane in which the pendulum vibrates will always remain the same. It will always swing in the same direction. And if you move the frame or case about, carry it round in a circle, or turn it round on a pivot the plane in which the pendulum swings will still remain in the same parallel.

Thus, we repeat, is the whole principle on which the experiment rests; and when we enunciate it by saying as we have said just now,—that the several planes in which a pendulum, if carried round a circle on the earth's surface parallel to, but we will suppose at some very considerable distance from the Equator, will at different stages of its progress, be found to vibrate—are always in the same direction, or in other words parallel to each other,—we must of course be understood to mean that such a parallelism only holds in one direction, namely, the horizontal one, or the direction of the vibratory motion in itself:—for vertically, of course, if these several planes of vibration be produced, they will meet in the centre of the earth, and are therefore not, in that direction, parallel. But speaking popularly,—or supposing for an instant (as we may suppose), that the earth's centre is indefinitely distant—it is a rule that a pendulum swinging freely, and carried round in a circle round the earth's pole or axis, will always swing, at all parts of its progress, in the same direction, or in parallel planes.

Now apply this. Our new machine is a pendulum, swinging freely—carried round a circle on the earth's surface, of which the earth's axis is the centre,—or of which, if we suppose it to be indefinitely near the Pole, the Pole itself is the centre. The consequence is, that assuming any given horizontal line to represent the direction of the pendulum's vibration at any one point of its progress, a line in precisely the same direction will represent the direction of its vibration at every other point of its progress; say, for instance, when it has travelled round a quarter, a half, or three quarters of the circle round the earth in which it is moving. Now, if a circular table, or any other fixed body, is placed under the pendulum thus travelling in a circle round the earth's pole, it is clear that this table will not only move round with the earth, but that at different parts of its progress it will be in different positions: one and the same point in its circumference will, for instance, be nearest the Pole of the earth all the way round, and the opposite point in its circumference will be furthest away from the Pole all the way round. At the opposite side of the circle, therefore, from that at which it started, the table would be inverted, and on coming back to its starting point, the table would have gone completely round on its own axis, as well as have gone round the Pole. Now, in the course of this revolution on its own axis, the table would have been passing all the while under the stationary line made by the vibration of the pendulum. Or, reversing the case, and taking the table to be stationary, as it would appear to be, the line of vibration of the pendulum would appear to have moved, and to have travelled once round the table. By this apparent progress of the line of vibration of the pendulum round the table, but real progress of the table under the stationary line of vibration of the pendulum, the earth's diurnal motion is, in fact, represented and measured. For the table moves with the earth, while the line of vibration remains the same. Thus, a freely suspended pendulum becomes, as this ingenious plan proposes, an index or machine for measuring and exhibiting the diurnal motion of the earth.

In the case we have just supposed, the convexity of the earth has been neglected, or, in other words, a circle has been taken for the supposed progress of our pendulum,—indefinitely near the Pole. But on receding from the Pole, it becomes necessary to take into the account the increasing and no longer immaterial convexity of the earth; which, of course, complicates the problem,—though the principle remains the same. For the further from the Pole,—the less completely vertical does the plane of vibration of our pendulum become to that of the circle in which it moves round the earth's axis; and at the Equator, the axis of vibration of the pendulum becomes wholly merged in the circular plane in which the pendulum moves round the earth's axis (or in other words in the plane of the Equator) and there is no vertical elevation above that plane at all. Nothing, therefore, can in that case be indicated by the motion of the pendulum round the globe. For it is obvious that without some elevation of the axis of the pendulum above the plane of the circle in which it moves round the earth's axis, no plane of vibration is obtained at all distinct from the plane of rotation, or plane in which the whole system moves round the earth. In other words, if the pendulum is on the Equator, everything, vibration and all, will go round with the globe, preserving precisely the same relation, in every respect, to the rest of the system with which it is moving,—in one part of its progress as it does in any other. In such case, therefore, nothing is indicated. But in every other case there is an element in the motion of the pendulum—arising from the fact of the horizontal line in which it vibrates being always in the same direction—which is independent of its place in the circle described by it round the earth's axis, and which may, therefore, be used as a stationary point or index by which the earth's motion may be measured.

Such is the general principle of the machine for measuring the earth's motion, the invention of which is exciting so much interest; and if we have now succeeded in enabling any of our readers to comprehend without a diagram, the principle and operation of the invention, we shall consider that we have achieved a victory in the art of writing, which is not the less difficult from its lying in a department not commonly very highly esteemed.—Guardian.

EBENEZER ELLIOTT.—A monument is to be erected in Sheffield to the memory of the Corn Law Rhymers. The sum of £230. has been already subscribed for that purpose.

ACCIDENT TO MR. GRAHAM.—A frightful accident occurred at Malta, in April, to a son of Sir James Graham, serving as a naval cadet on board H. M. S. Queen. Mr. Graham, who is a fine enterprising lad, was exhibiting some feats of activity to his young mess-mates above, when missing his hold, he fell from the mizen-top to the deck. Although, of course, much hurt, the young sufferer was progressing favourably.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—Under this name it is proposed to erect and endow an institution, in connection with a Life Insurance Company, for the sole advantage of professors of literature and art. The

ideas, which originated, we believe, with Mr. Charles Dickens, gathered head, and began to assume a positive and tangible shape under the hospitable roof of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, in the autumn of last year, when Mr. Dickens and his company of amateur players were visiting at Knebworth Hall, and entertaining Sir Edward's guests with their dramatic representations. The subject being then mooted, Sir Edward was so much struck with it, that he undertook not only to make a free gift of such land as should be requisite for the erection of the proposed residences or lodges, but also to write a play, (if Mr. Dickens and his company would undertake to perform it with other plays, in a series of representations), the whole profits of which should be devoted to further the ends of the institution. The bargain—if such it may be called—was struck upon the spot; the play, a comedy in five acts, was promptly written; has since been as promptly rehearsed and prepared; and is now upon the eve of representation. The first performance will take place at Devonshire House, which his Grace the Duke of Devonshire has devoted to the purpose, on Friday, the 16th of May, when her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert will honour the performances with their presence. Other representations of the comedy, and an original farce, will afterwards take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, where the moveable theatre, constructed for the purpose, and opened at Devonshire House, will be erected for those occasions.

A MANX GIANT.—The inhabitants of Liverpool were lately much surprised to see a man of extraordinary dimensions walking up and down their streets.—He is a farmer from the Isle of Man, is only twenty-three years of age, stands seven feet six inches high, and weighs twenty-one stones.

CAPTAIN GUESDON, of the French whaler *Salamanca*, gives an account of the discovery of a cluster of islands, which is not marked on any chart. They lie in 172 degrees 56 minutes west longitude of the meridian of Paris, and 9 degrees 38 minutes south latitude. The islands are from 25 to 30 in number, three of them of some extent, and all covered with cocoa-nut trees.

Sir M. Shaw Stewart has most liberally presented a park to the town council of Greenock, in trust, for the use of the inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL AND THE BRAZILS.—There is to be a communication established between Liverpool and the Brazils, by means of screw steam ships. The line will consist of at least three vessels.

A RARE BOOK.—The first edition of *Cocher's Arithmetic*, a duodecimo volume, "Printed for Thomas Passenger of London Bridge, 1678," was sold last month, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Piccadilly. There is no copy in the British Museum, and but one other copy known. The volume brought £8 10s.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE HON. GRANVILLE EGERTON.—We regret to state that accounts of the untimely death of this young officer have been received in town. Mr. Egerton was a midshipman on board her Majesty's ship *Meander*, 44, Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel. The frigate was at California, receiving treasure for Conveyance to England. Mr. Egerton and a party of officers went on a shooting excursion, when Mr. Egerton's gun burst, and killed him on the spot. Intelligence of the afflicting occurrence has been forwarded to the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, who, at the last accounts, had sailed from Malta to Sicily, in his Lordship's yacht. Mr. Egerton was in his seventeenth year.

The Prince of Prussia and Prince Henry of the Netherlands have arrived in England in order to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition.

Lord Bloomfield has been appointed Ambassador of Berlin in the room of the Earl of Westmorland, who has been sent to Vienna. Sir Hamilton Seymour has been appointed to the embassy at St. Petersburg, and Sir Richard Pakenham to that at Lisbon.

The French are still occupied with the contemplated revision of the Constitution. The Fusionists are making a bold attempt for the restoration of the Monarchy; but the year is not ripe yet. The dangers of anarchy are so great that, when the time for action comes, the majority of all parties will adopt that solution of the question which is most favourable to the preservation of tranquillity, and that certainly is the prolongation of the powers of the President. General d'Hautpoul has been rebuked by the Ministry for publishing an order of the day condemnatory of the conduct of one of his officers. The General has returned to France, and will most probably resign. The notorious Pellissier is acting as Commander-in-Chief *pro tempore*.

The Bishop of Ripon, during last week, made a pastoral visit through the rural deanery of Huddersfield, with a view of obtaining a personal acquaintance with the resident clergy, and cultivating a kindly sympathy amongst the parishioners, in promotion of their Christian obligations in connexion with the Church. In discharging this self-imposed duty, the Bishop has travelled in the most unostentatious manner, and with a degree of simplicity highly honourable to him. During his progress he has been the guest of the respective clergy of the parishes through which he has passed, and in the evening occupied the pulpits of their respective churches.—Manchester Courier.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff preached a most impressive sermon in Welsh, at the parish church of Raydr in this neighbourhood. The service was in the afternoon, during which this small but neat and picturesque church was quite crowded; and his lordship's correct pronunciation of the language was much admired.

His Excellency Baron de Schöpping, the *chargé d'affaires* for Russia, at Lisbon, has transmitted to Ireland £90,000, to be laid out in the purchase of encumbered estates.

THE CENSUS.—The estimate formed at the Census office of the number of schools in the country has been far below the reality. The number of forms for day-schools sent to Glasgow at first was 800, for adult evening schools 500, and the same number for Sunday schools; but it was found necessary to increase the number for day-schools to 1,500, for adult evening-schools to 800, and for Sunday schools to 1,000.

CURIOUS POTATOES.—We have been favoured with half a dozen specimens of a most curious description of potato, which, as far as our information enables us to judge, seems to be a new variety. They bear some resemblance to the kidney kind, but grow so long and twist into such extraordinary shapes as to prove themselves a different race from kidney. They taper away at the ends, and form a very close resemblance to a snake, the head, eyes, and mouth being remarkably well developed. Two of the specimens before us are twisted like a snake coiled up and sleeping, the head

resting up the tail. A single specimen was planted here and produced at the rate of seventeen fold, all sound and good.—Inverness Courier.

LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Mr. Kennedy and his crew of Orkney men are now at Aberdeen, where the little ship, the *Prince Albert*, is fitting out. The route to be followed is by Lancaster sound, then down Prince Regent's Inlet as far as possible. The ship is then to be moored in some harbour, and two boats will be despatched in various directions according to circumstances, or as the opening of the ice may present. One boat it is intended to bring overland to the Western shore, at Cresswell or Brentford Bay, in the direction of the magnetic pole. The other will be sent southwards to Felix Harbour, and will cross Boothia Isthmus, and after striking the sea-coast will proceed by Sir James Ross's Strait to meet the other boat. After meeting, they will again diverge and explore westward. It is then intended that one of the boats be dispatched in the direction of Simpson's Straits, whilst the other will be directed northward with a view to come on the track of Dr. Rae and his party. Mr. Kennedy has been thirteen years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and spent eight years of that period in Labrador. Knowing the country, and the abundance of deer, salmon, and marine animals, he has the firm persuasion that at least a portion of Sir John Franklin's party are yet alive. He goes out without fee or reward, animated by a pure devotion to the service. The crew consists of seventeen persons, nearly all natives of Orkney. The ship carries three boats—one of mahogany, one of common materials, and one of gutta percha. Messrs. Duthie, of Aberdeen, are building a boat specially for Mr. Kennedy's use. It is to be twenty-two feet long, only two feet wide at the midships or broadest part, and after being covered with hide or gutta percha, with one person in it—canoe fashion—is calculated to draw only three inches of water; the depth of the boat is to be twelve inches at the seat. The person seated in it will be covered up with a skin dress buttoned to the chin and fastened to the deck, that, in the event of its being swamped, it can easily be righted again without any water getting into it. Mr. Kennedy contemplates not only using this boat for crossing rivers over ice and down rapids, but to make it his couch of repose all night, by simply pulling a blanket over him, and there repose in a temperature that makes one freeze to think of. He has been accustomed to these hardships, and has stood many nights in similar circumstances, with the thermometer 40 to 50 degrees below zero; often, too, with no covering but the canopy of heaven. The *Prince Albert* will be provisioned for two years.

Mr. F. G. Camp, a fine young man, aged only twenty-four, acting as principal Commissioner, from Holland, to the Exhibition of 1851, committed suicide by hanging himself, from fear that a threat of superseding him in his office should be carried out. He had been some time previously in a desponding state.

The *Journal de Havre* states that, a few days ago, as the funeral procession of a wealthy inhabitant of Ignaville was proceeding along the street, a poor cobbler remarked to a friend:—"How strange it is that a man who possessed every thing to make life happy should be cut off, whilst a poor fellow like I am, who have nothing to expect but misery, will probably live long!" and that the moment he had uttered the last word, he staggered, and fell dead.

The *Sunday Times* states, that the anticipated addition to the Royal family, this summer, announced a short time back, is not likely to take place; but, referring to some recent visits of Sir James Clark, says that her Majesty is now in the enjoyment of excellent health; but the *Observer*, a paper of better authority on such matters, informs us, "There is not the slightest foundation for a statement, circulated by a weekly paper, respecting her Majesty's health, which we are happy in being enabled to say, has not been interrupted for a single day. No arrangements whatever have yet been made as to the autumn excursions of the Court."

The inhabitants of Gloucester were alarmed on the morning of Good Friday by observing that in each of two Greek ships lying in the docks, a man was maltreated by the crew, and then hung by the neck to the yard-arm. The citizens shouted for the police, and some boarded the ships; when they found that the executions had been performed on straw-stuffed effigies of Judas Iscariot; the crew had been going through a ceremony usual in the Greek Church on Good Friday.

A few days ago Mr. Hodgson offered for sale the stock, copyright, stereotype, steel-plates and woodcuts of the Cabinet Cyclopaedia, projected by Dr. Lardner, and carried out with the assistance of Sir James Mackintosh, Sir John Herschell, Sir Walter Scott, Bishop Thirlwall, and many other eminent men. The series included copyrights in sixty printed works, for which, and an unpublished manuscript by Mr. T. Roscoe, £40,000 had been paid. The stock consisted of 46,000 volumes. A considerable number of publishers were present. The property was put up in one lot, and the first offer was £3,000; the biddings were continued with spirit until the sum of £9,500 was attained, at which price it was knocked down to Messrs. Longman.

The dissensions in the Western connexion of Dissenters are becoming increasingly serious. A great trust-deed case, "The Attorney-General v. Cosens, Hardy, and others," is now being argued in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, arising out of an organized attempt to alienate some of the Chapels from the Conference, and transfer them to the reforming party.—A general threat to that effect, contained in a pamphlet issued last year, has been practically carried out by the defendant in the Holt Circuit, Norfolk, by the sale and transfer of one of the Chapels. The question is of the utmost importance to the connexion, and affects trust property in general. The defendants were themselves trustees and mortgagees of Chapels, but are now among the "expelled," of whom they certify there are no fewer than 31,680, besides 2,000 and upward in Bristol.

A quantity of ammoniacal water having been turned into the river Dearne from the Barnsley gas-works, not only that river, but also the Don, into which it runs, was poisoned; thousands of fish floated on the surface, dead; and the people of Doncaster found that their tea was undrinkable, or sickening.

FATHER IGNATIUS IN DUBLIN. The extraordinary personage who rejoices in this denomination has been figuring away through the streets and chapels of Dublin at a tremendous rate during the last month. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, as his name goes in unromanised English, is well known to all our readers. His zeal and rank, if not his talent, have rendered him famous in Tractarian

and present story. His removal to Dublin, in order to carry on the work of perversion, seems to have turned out rather an unlucky hit on the whole. The Rev. Father and his accomplices forgot that the clergy of Ireland, and the clergy of Dublin especially are thoroughly conversant with Romanism, and intimately acquainted with the direct rebuke of the apostacy which is so abundantly diffused through the sacred volume.

This strange emissary of Rome after parading the principal thoroughfares of Dublin, beside exhibiting in Popish chapels in the dress of his order as a Passionist, that is to say covered with an umbrella hat of enormous dimensions, a double cloak, girded with leather, jingling an iron chain from his side, to which is attached a paltry brass cross, bearing on his left breast two badges of brown cloth with illuminated letters, somewhat similar to what is called a scapular in this country, and to complete all, flourishing about with bare legs and bad sandals; this poor man we say evidently had come prepared to take the city by storm.—His method consisted in visiting all the Protestant clergymen, requesting them to join in a plan of united separate prayer (an Irish sort of request by the way) for unity in truth, and then gradually endeavoured to point out frivolous disagreements between the Protestant sections, get up a doubt and work it well, so as to commend the unity of the Roman Church.

In no one instance did this poor tool of Romanism meet with any thing but defeat, although treated with the greatest gentleness and forbearance. On one occasion he encountered by request the Rev. Messrs. Nangle, Richie, Marable, M'Carthy, and Bleakley.—The conversation was a protracted one, and when he was invited by Mr. Nangle to attend his sermon in Michan's Church, and hear a methodical refutation of his errors, he declined on the ground that he would not enter an heretical place of worship. He was then invited to attend an evening meeting in a public room in the Rotundo. He declined again. He was then requested to join in prayer for unity. His answer was—"That he would prefer being torn to pieces by mad dogs!" This was something of the Passionist in reality. Subsequently he had two private interviews with the Rev. C. M. Fleury, and when this gentleman gave an outline of their conversation in a speech, delivered at one of the religious anniversaries, the Passionist published a letter denying the conversation as so reported, declared every sentence of the speech to be a misrepresentation, and the speech itself to be replete with positive falsehood. Mr. Fleury replied briefly, by showing that this denial unintentionally and undesignedly corroborated his statements. And the Rev. Mr. Richie, whom he equally charged with falsehood, replied in like manner, appealing to the evidence of the four clergymen, who were present at his interview with the Passionist, for the precision and correctness of his assertions.

Now we are wonderfully pleased at all this. Something was to be done in Dublin to check the spirit of inquiry amongst Romanists, and turn the tide if possible in the opposite way, in favour of blind impenitence. The Passionist was brought over, paraded about the streets, lauded to the echo by the popish journals, literally adulated, if not adored, by devotees of both sexes, beplumed and platformed in the chapels, placarded and trumpeted forth as a specimen of piety and learning, and so forth—lashed upon the ministers of the church; and to the poor man is sifted to the very heart's core and detected even on his own admission to be profoundly ignorant of his adopted creed; ready for every extravagant and ungentlemanly contradiction of truth; and in fact capable of nothing but stultified superstition and low cunning.—Achtill Herald.

United States.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—It will be recollected that, a few years since, there was a split in the American Methodist Church, in consequence of slavery, and the stand which the Northern Methodist took towards their Southern slaveholding brethren. The ground taken by the Northern Methodists, at the time, was, that it was unchristian, and in contravention of the law of God, to hold communion or have any intercourse with the owners of slaves. It is remarkable that this is, likewise, the motto of the abolitionists, who recently held their Convention at Syracuse, in this State. A very important and interesting law suit has arisen out of this separation. It seems the Northern brethren seized upon all the Church property in the Northeastern and Northwestern States, and insist upon retaining it for the exclusive use and benefit of the Northern Church. The Southern Methodists have accordingly filed bills in the United States Circuit Courts of all the States in which Church property has been located, and amongst the rest, in the Court of the southern State of New York, claiming an equal division of the property. It is said some very curious facts connected with the policy of the Northern Methodists, in relation to slavery in the South, will be brought to light on this trial.

The *New York Express* says:—"This suit is instituted by the Southern General Methodist Conference, (by commissioners and beneficiaries) against George Lane, Levi Scott, George Peck and Nathaniel Bangs, trustees of the Methodist Book concern in New York. Mr. Lord, in opening the case, stated that the stringent measures operating in the Methodist church in this country, whereby its members were prohibited from owning slaves, led in 1844, to the proposition for a division, which was acceded to, and, consequently, a separate and distinct organization took place in 1845, denominated the Methodist Episcopal Church South; that the Methodist Book concern in this city, worth about \$750,000, was established with a view to furnish books to ministers of the church, who sold them to members and others, and the proceeds after defraying the expenses of the establishment, were to be devoted to the maintenance of travelling and superannuated ministers, widows and orphans, &c.; that the said church South was declared to be composed of the Methodist churches in the slave-holding States; that it was fully understood that the annual conference at New York, in 1844, agreed to the measure, but it was subsequently urged by the church North that the measure of division was unconstitutional, and that the churches at the South were seceders, and not entitled to a participation in the profits of said establishment, and have refused to allow a division of said establishment, or to pay to the Church South its appropriate share agreeably to the division. The present suit, in consequence, is instituted, as if the Church South are declared to be seceders, they lose title to all the Methodist churches and other property at the South. The complaint states that the church is a voluntary institution and unincorporated. It consists of seven Bishops, 4,828 preachers—and in bishops, ministers and members under the organization in the United States,

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

1,190,600. Of these about 639,000 belong to the North, and 465,000 to the Church South. It was stated by Mr. Lord, in opening, that the stringent measures prohibiting ministers or members of the Methodist church in question to hold slaves, prevented the action of the church in slave-holding States, and a separation became necessary. Previous to this it was shown that exceptions had been taken to a minister named Harding at Baltimore, and to Bishop Andrews of Georgia, who had become by marriage or descent, owners of slaves, and who could not by the laws maintain them. One of them held by Bishop Andrews had been devised with directions that she should be sent to Liberia, but she would not go, and the Bishop, although nominally her owner, exercised no acts of ownership over her, and she went where she pleased. Mr. L. made remarks in relation to the facts. The answer denies that there was any necessity for a division in 1844, and that said separation was unconstitutional and void agreeably to the paramount rules of the church, and made without authority to the general conference in 1844. The testimony is all documentary, the point of which, being the law of the matter, to be decided by the Judges. Mr. L. read statements as to the origin, government, and rules of the Church, &c."

Colonial.

We understand that the schooner "Caledonia," which left Toronto, with flour, on the 1st inst., reached Halifax after a run of twenty-two days. The Caledonia was the first vessel from Western Canada for the season. She returns with sugar.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday a painful accident occurred at the steam saw mill, belonging to C. Mickle, Esq., of Puslinch. A person named James Mackie, employed to tend the engine, had his leg dragged into the narrow space between the fly wheel and the frame. Four hours elapsed before the poor sufferer was extricated. The *Geolph Herald* states that no hopes are entertained of Mackie's recovery.

ROCK SLIDE.—At about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, some eight or ten tons of rock fell down from Cape Diamond into Champlain street, between the old inclined plane, and the spot where Montcalm's Tablet is erected. We are happy in being able to add that no lives were lost.—*Quebec Mercury*, 22d inst.

Melancholy tidings were received in town last evening, that five men, three of them married, were on Saturday evening last, after receiving their pay as labourers on the (Chaunby) Canal, proceeding across the river Richelieu to St. Athanasie in a small barque (a flat bottomed boat) when in consequence of a sudden gust of wind, the frail boat was over-set—the unfortunate men thrown into the water, and before aid could be rendered, were drowned.—Their bodies had not as yet been found.—16.

J. F. Bradshaw, Esq., of the Bank of British North America at Quebec, has been appointed Agent for the new branch of the Bank of Upper Canada in that city.

The "Montreal Courier" says that three Roman Catholic institutions in Lower Canada possess a total income larger than the whole provincial revenue.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND DINNER.—The Yonge Street Agricultural Society held their usual Spring Fair at Richmond Hill on the 20th inst. The attendance was large and respectable; and the show of Cattle, Horses, &c., was unusually good. There were 71 entries for competition, besides entries for the Ploughing Match. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

Horses.—Draught Stallions.—1 G. P. Dickson; 2 T. Rob; 3 James Maddison. General purposes.—1 James Powell; 2 Nath. Davis; 3 T. Newlove. Brood Mares.—1 A. Fletcher; 2 Mrs. Munshaw; 3 R. C. Gapper. Entire Colts dropped in 1849.—1 Ben. Heard; 2 G. Miller; 3 Jacob Lemon. Geldings dropped in 1849.—1 T. Lawson; 2 James Stontenburgh; 3 R. Wilson. Horse Colt or Filley 1849.—1 W. Cherry; 2 R. Armstrong; 3 R. C. Gapper.

HORNED CATTLE.—Bulls aged.—1 G. Miller; 2 H. Jennings; 3 None. Bulls under three years.—1 N. Davis; 2 G. S. Madison, Esq.; 3 H. Jennings. Milk Cows.—1 N. Davis; 2 N. Davis; 3 A. Bowen. Heifers two years old.—1 H. Jennings; 2 R. C. Gapper; 3 None.

HOGS.—Boars.—1 G. P. Dickson; 2 R. McNair; 3 None. Brood Sows.—1 R. McNair; 2 James Landman; 3 R. McNair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter.—1 R. C. Gapper; 2 R. McNair; 3 A. Fletcher. Sugar.—1 Stoughtenburgh; 2 None; 3 None.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Iron Plough.—1 None; 2 None.—Wood Plough.—1 R. Thompson; 2 Ed. Pearce; 3 None. Riving Plough.—1 James Rutledge; 2 None; 3 None. Seed Harrow.—1 None; 2 None; 3 None.

FOWLS.—Best pair of Hens or Cocks.—1 G. P. Dickson; 2 T. Smith.—*Colonist*.

COUNTY OF YORK ASSIZES.

Monday, May 26th. The following prisoners were this morning sentenced as follows:— John Hines and Alexander Evans—sacrilege (robbing the Roman Catholic Cathedral); Hines nine years, Evans six years, in the Provincial Penitentiary. John Dawson and James McMullen—burglary; respectively three years in Provincial Penitentiary. Wm. Whitney and Wm. McKay—larceny; respectively six months in City Gaol. Alvan Bouchier—larceny; twelve months in City Gaol. Mary Ann Black—larceny; six months in City G. Mary Stewart—receiving stolen goods; two months in City Gaol. Thomas Allis—keeping a house of ill-fame; six months in City Gaol, and £5 fine.

KINGSTON AND TORONTO JUNCTION RAIL ROAD.—The City Council on Monday night voted £120 as their proportion of the expenses incurred for the preliminary survey of the Railroad.—*Globe*.

MILITARY PENSIONERS TO CANADA.—We understand that the ship *Hope*, taken up to carry Military Pensioners to Canada, sailed from London on the 23d of last month. A second detachment will be sent out in the *May* next month, for the purpose of being stationed at Amherstburg and Pen-tanguishene; a third detachment will arrive in the *Autumn* to be

stationed at Toronto. As the Military Reserve Lands around the above towns are to be divided into small allotments of two or three acres to each pensioner on which a cottage is to be erected, and we are pleased to observe that every care appears to be taken by the Imperial Government to send out a good description of men, as the following qualifications are required from candidates for this force:—Certificates of character—accustomed to agricultural pursuits as labourers, or mechanics—to be in possession of £15, and a pension of not less than 9d a day, and under forty-five years of age. Pensioners now resident in Canada will not be required to produce £15, and may be taken up at the age of forty-eight. This is the force alluded to in Earl Grey's last despatch, inserted in a late number of the *Colonist*. Major Tulloch of the War Office, who was lately gazetted as Military Superintendent to carry out these arrangements in North America arrived by the last mail steamer from England.—*Colonist*.

It is said, that a headless trunk of a man was found, lately, at Broughton, which appeared to have been buried beneath the snow since last fall.—*Quebec Mercury*.

We regret to learn that an old resident of this city, Mr. Kenworthy, aged eighty-nine years, was on Friday found drowned in the river, at the entrance of the canal.—*Montreal Herald*, 22d inst.

TIMBER TRADE.—We are glad to learn, from a gentleman very largely engaged in this great staple of our commerce, that the demand for our White Pine in the United States Markets continues to increase, and that many buyers from south of line 45° are now in Quebec, where White Pine, with a rising Market, is now readily fetching 5½d a 6d a foot.—16.

A man named Hugh McGill, who was working on the road with three others, on the tow-line between Mono and Adjala, came by his death on the 6th instant, by a bank of earth falling upon him.

Early on Thursday morning, says the *New Brunsvicker* of the 10th instant, the Corporal's guard, consisting of nine men stationed at the Ordnance Stores, Lower Cove, deserted in a body, carrying off their arms with them. [They have since been arrested at East Port.]

We learn from the *Miramichi Gleaner* that the navigation of that river is open, and that several vessels have arrived, and a number were reported below in the ice. A very large quantity of ice is reported along the north shore, driven from the St. Lawrence and Labrador, by the long continuation of easterly winds.

Complaints have been sent out from Britain that the butter shipped from Canada the past year has been too much salted. If care be taken in manufacturing our wheat, and curing our pork and butter, Canada can supply these and many other products equal in quality to any other country in the world. Country friends take care—a good article will always pay the farmer best.—*Communicated to the Montreal Witness by a Merchant of that city*.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has changed just in time to save our spring crops, and rescue the hay crop particularly from destruction.—On Monday night a thunderstorm passed to the northward of this village, and was followed by a soaking shower, the first refreshing rain we had for many a day. On Wednesday and yesterday the rain continued at intervals, delightfully refreshing the parched earth, and sending up the young herbage with prodigious rapidity. The change has been most seasonable and merciful.—*Galt Reporter* 23rd.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.—The public examination of these schools commences to-day at ten o'clock, A.M.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that the steamer *Western Miller*, laden with 3000 barrels of flour, got aground in running the Rapids, about four miles above this place, and that one of the firemen, named Connelly, was, at the same time, most severely and dangerously scalded, through the collapsing of one of the "escape pipes." It is apprehended that both the vessel and cargo have sustained damage to a considerable extent.—*Montreal paper*.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY MAY 29, 1851.

Office of the Treasurers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; in the Diocese of Toronto:

5, King-street West, Toronto, 24th May, 1851.

The Clergy in this Diocese, whose stipends are paid in accordance with the regulations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, that is, in equal proportion from their congregations and the Clergy Reserves Fund, are requested to transmit to our Secretary, Mr. Thos. Champion, a certificate from their Churchwardens, stating the amount actually paid to them from their respective congregations, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1851; which certificate must be countersigned by the Clergyman, with an acknowledgement that he has received the full amount therein named, and that he is also provided with a residence. A form of certificate is subjoined.

It is desirable that these certificates should be forwarded as soon as possible, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in transmitting authority to draw for the amount of stipend which will be due on the 1st July, 1851.

A. N. BETHUNE, } Treasurers S.P.G. in the Diocese of Toronto.
H. J. GRASSETT, }
THOS. G. RIBOUT, }

"We hereby certify that the sum of _____, currency, exclusive of surplice-fees and house-rent, has been contributed between the 1st of January, 1851, and the 30th of June, 1851, towards the maintenance of the Rev. _____ by the congregation of _____ Church, in the Township of _____, }
Churchwardens of the said Church.

"I hereby acknowledge to have received the above sum; and that, in addition thereto, I am provided with a house by the Mission to which I am sent. _____"

Instead of burdening our limited space with reports of speeches delivered in the Canadian Parliament, it is our intention to give brief weekly digests of the sayings and doings of the "Honourable gentlemen, and gentlemen," who manage or mismanage, as the case may be, the affairs of our Province.

THE ADDRESS.

Strictly speaking, no debate occurred upon the Address in reply to the Vice-regal speech, either in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly.

In the former, certain resolutions upon which to base an Address, were moved by the Hon. Mr. Goodhue, and seconded by the Hon. John Ross. Both these gentlemen described the Province as basking in the genial sun-shine of prosperity, and attributed the blessings which we enjoyed to the course of legislation pursued during the last four years. Neither of the speakers made the remotest allusion to such trifling matters as the unchristianizing of Toronto University, or the threatened attack on the Clergy Reserves. The formation of rail-roads, the Customs' revenue, and the new Postal law, were enlarged upon, but not a word was said about the religious prospects of the community. Had Mammon been the incumbent of the Gubernatorial throne, his complacency would have been untroubled by the most distant recognition of Jehovah. The Hon. Mr. Irving described certain of the Government officials, as men receiving "large salaries for doing nothing!" If we may credit the Hon. gentleman, there is assuredly room for reformation in this respect.

"He had seen parties in the employment of the government walking about town at twelve o'clock in the day, instead of minding their business, and when wanted in their offices they could not be found. He called on business one day at one of the public offices—called at different times in the morning, but met nobody in the office. At length he met two of the gentlemen connected with it on the street at half-past 11 o'clock, a. m., on their way to it. And he could not help remarking to them that they were well paid for their work. He hoped the present Parliament would do something this session that would retrieve its character before the public. He condemned most of the appointments made by the present government."

Mr. Ross moved the Address in the Legislative Assembly. He enlarged upon large crops, and increasing revenues—stoutly denounced the cry of retrenchment, which had been raised "by orators who began it upon the stump;" and in reference to the Clergy Reserves oracularly "hoped that, when brought forward, the question will be treated in a manner that will reflect honour upon the decision and character of the House." Most cordially do we echo Mr. Ross' hope; but we fear that we would disagree with his unexpressed definition of the words honour and character, as bearing upon the question at issue. After all, however, we may be uncharitable, and honour, according to the moral lexicon of Mr. Ross, may be a widely different thing from the honour which thieves boast of, as prevailing in their confederations!

Mr. Merritt entered into a lengthy statement of the reasons which had led him to retire from the present Ministry. It would occupy too much of our space to give even an abstract of the explanation of the ex-Commissioner of Public Works. Without committing ourselves to an approval of the correctness of the opinion which it indicates, we extract the following criticism of Mr. Merritt's views from the *Globe*:—

"What Mr. Merritt proposed was a change of system—not a reduction of any expenditure. True, Mr. Merritt thought his system would produce a reduction—but, with at least an equal desire for economy, his colleagues thought his changes would have a very different effect. For instance, he wanted to abolish all the custom-houses but seventeen, and compel merchants to go to one of them with their vessels, no matter how great the inconvenience or the opportunity afforded for smuggling. Then he wished to pay officials by fees instead of by salary—which was a change very much for the worse, and no economy. He wished to sell public land for cash only—but the scrip must then be paid in cash, which would be no economy."

Sir A. N. MacNab had given notice of the following amendments to the Address:—

"That the 12th paragraph thereof be left out, and the words 'That this House will not fail to give to the communication from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, their best consideration,—and to assure His Excellency, that while this House feels grateful to Her Majesty for having graciously received their Address of last session on that subject, no extended powers of legislation conferred on the House shall induce it to trench on vested right, or divert from their original purpose the munificent grant of land made by Her Majesty's predecessors,' be inserted instead thereof."

"That the words 'due regard being had to the right of individuals, and the terms of acceptance of office,' be inserted after the words '1846,' in the 14th paragraph thereof.—[Relating to the civil list.]

"That the words 'such increase being based on the principle of population,' be inserted after the word 'Province,' in the 15th paragraph thereof.—[Relating to representation.]

These amendments the honourable member for Hamilton did not press when the Address was under consideration, and the *British Colonist* took him over the coals in consequence:

"Who could have predicted, in 1849, that Sir Allan MacNab would, in 1851, have seconded a motion of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, for an Address to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine?"

On the following day (Friday) the learned and gallant gentleman gave the subjoined vindication

of his conduct in adopting the course which he had pursued. He said:

"His attention had been called this morning to a statement in the *British Colonist*, in which the writer seemed to have fallen into an error, which he (Sir Allan) was desirous of having corrected. It is well known that he entertained several objections to the Address, and had prepared three amendments embodying his views. On, however, consulting with gentlemen on his side of the house, he understood their feeling to be against raising a discussion on those subjects at this time. He begged to be distinctly understood when he said, there had been no change of opinion with him on these subjects. After the resolution containing the Address had passed the House, without amendment and without a division, the Hon. Mr. Baldwin went over and asked him to name two gentlemen from that side of the House, to be on the Committee to draft the Address, which in fact was the resolution the House had passed, stating it was the practice of the House of Commons on such occasions. He did so. It was needless for him (Sir Allan) to state that the Address was moved by Mr. Ross and seconded by Mr. Morrison."

We have the most perfect confidence in the soundness of Sir Allan N. MacNab's views, so far as the Clergy Reserve question is concerned, and we think under all the circumstances he acted judiciously in not precipitating the discussion of its merits. Agreeing, as we do generally, with our contemporary the *Colonist*, we must say that his censure was uncalled for and undeserved.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

On Friday, Mr. H. J. Boulton moved the first reading of a bill to prohibit the expenditure of public moneys for purposes not previously authorised by law, and to limit the granting of pensions. The debate presented no features of marked interest, but assumed a certain degree of importance from its result. Ministers gave the measure a decided opposition, and were left in a minority of one—the numbers being, yeas 26—nays 25. As the *Patriot* observes, "had the whole of the members been present the ministerial majority could not have exceeded twelve, and probably would not have reached that number."

UPPER CANADA TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY'S ACT.

The member for Haldimand moved, on Monday, the first reading of a Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company's Act. It was alleged that the Act, which empowered the company to borrow money in London at 5 per cent., and lend it again at 8 per cent., had been passed at the "fag end of the session, when no one knew what was being done." Mr. Mackenzie roundly denounced the system of usury, declaring that "the Bible pronounced the heaviest curses against usurers, and so did the Rev. Father O'Callaghan." Who the aforesaid "Father O'Callaghan" was, or what especial weight was due to his anathemas, the loyal and orthodox gentleman did not condescend to explain. He concluded by displaying his classical lore in a highly varnished picture of the happiness of Sparta, for seven hundred years, and called upon the House to imitate its virtues, and so enjoy the prosperity of that ancient State.

A storm of virtuous indignation was raised in the House by the wicked and unconstitutional measure of the representative of Haldimand! Not that usury or usurers found any backers amongst the hon. members,—very far from it! Father O'Callaghan, himself, could not have more emphatically repudiated the slightest sympathy with the cent per cent system and tribe. But then the ban, idea of repealing a deliberately enacted law, was too monstrous to be entertained for one moment!

Mr. McDonald of Kingston asked, in that event, "what faith could hereafter be placed in Canadian Charters?" Mr. Holmes declared that "the mere reading of the bill would tend to destroy the confidence of capitalists in the good faith of the country!" Mr. Baldwin protested that whilst he was opposed to the repeal of the usury laws, and would have voted against the Bill had he been in the House when it passed, it was a very different thing to repeal the law now it was passed; and so destroy all confidence in the legislation of the country!"

The Hon. J. H. Cameron congratulated the House upon the respect which was now shown there to acts of Parliament; and hoped that when other acts came upon the carpet, he might be able to commend "hon. gentlemen opposite on being as tender about touching them."

Sympathising with the aspirations of Mr. Cameron, we shall not throw the shadow of a doubt upon the prospect of his hopes being realized to the letter. The sturdiest sceptic must now be constrained to admit that, so far as Mr. Baldwin and his co-adjutors are concerned, the Clergy Reserves question will not be touched with the tip of a little finger!

Even Mr. Price shuddered at the brigandish proposition of naughty Mr. Mackenzie; and the motion being put was lost. Only four voted for "destroying the good faith of the country;" viz., Messrs. DeWitt, Tache, Letellier, and Mackenzie,—while the nays numbered forty-seven!

On Tuesday, Sir Allan M'Nab presented a petition of the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "Trinity College."

The remainder of the proceedings were of no general interest, if we may except a series of resolutions relative to the union of the two Provinces, of which notice was given by Mr. Boulton of Te-

ronto. As these resolutions are to be proposed in a committee of the whole, next month, it is unnecessary for us to allude to them more particularly at present.

POWER OF POPEY IN CANADA.

We observe in *The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle*, published at Montreal, Friday, May 23, 1851, some comments upon an article from the *Toronto Daily Patriot* of the 13th inst., which we copied in our issue of the 15th inst., accompanied by some remarks, under the head of "The Power of Popery in Canada."

This openly avowed organ of the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada says, "We are always sorry when we see the Anglicans descending to the dirty trick of misrepresentation, against Catholics; we are always ready to meet them in the fair field of controversy; and we are, therefore, grieved to see them having recourse to falsehood, instead of argument. It is what we expect from evangelicals; from the 'Grimes Washpots,' and Maw-worms of the conventicle; but gentlemen of the Church of England ought to know better." And further on, after giving publicity to the statements relative to the Acts 8 Vic. c.82 and 12 Vic.c.136, it says, "We tax the writer of the above, with deliberate falsehood, or else gross ignorance of the subject upon which he presumes to write. We will give the Catholic version of these acts of incorporation; will the *Patriot* or the *Church* dare deny our statements?" He then gives it, and winds up by saying, "We hope that the *Church* gave insertion to the article from the *Patriot*, in ignorance, more than malice, and that he will, therefore, take the trouble to correct the falsehood to which, in his columns, he has given an increase of circulation. If he refuses to retract when his error is pointed out, we cannot but hold him *particeps criminis*."

We beg to assure the *True Witness* that we are at all times ready to correct any misstatement, which appears endorsed by us, and have no hesitation in acknowledging that the 6th Sec. of 12th Vic. c. 136 does enact, "That neither of the said corporations thereby created, shall have, hold, possess, or enjoy, lands and tenements, or real estate, in virtue of that Act, exceeding five thousand pounds, in annual value, at any time." And we doubt not it was an unintentional error in our Toronto contemporary in representing it as empowering them to hold real estate to an unlimited extent. In speaking of Protestant enactments, the *Patriot* merely cited one (the Church of England Temporalities Act), in order to shew "the fish of one and flesh of the other policy" pursued by the Legislature, when called upon to act in their Roman Catholic or their Protestant Character. The *True Witness* will confer a lasting benefit upon us by ridiculing the different Protestant enactments and putting them prominently before the public. Whether his efforts will advance his own case or not, is quite another question. He says, "Why did they not (the *Church* and *Patriot*) tell the public, that nothing has been granted to the Catholics, but what had previously been granted to Protestants? Perhaps it did not suit their convenience to tell the whole truth, and so they suppressed it; they could hardly have been ignorant of it."

We are extremely obliged to the *True Witness* for pointing out the error our contemporary fell into with regard to one effect of the 12th Vic. c. 136, and as he seems desirous of getting at the whole truth, we will assist him a little with reference to the said Act 12th Vic. c. 136, which is not published in the public statutes, and, therefore, all that is generally known of its intentions must be gathered from its style (which is to be found in the public statutes of 1849, p. 612, under "Titles of Acts not generally distributed," and which is, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada." Upon a reference to it, however, in the *Private and Local or Personal Acts*, it will be found that it incorporates the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Montreal and Bytown (in Upper Canada—see Sec. 1), enables each of them to hold lands, tenements, or hereditaments in Upper as well as Lower Canada, for the general use or uses, eleemosynary, ecclesiastical, or educational of the Church of Rome, or religious community, or of any portion of the same community within his district. This was all effected in consequence of a petition by one Archbishop and two Bishops, mentioned in the preamble of the Act; we being told, *inter alia*, by the said preamble—"and whereas it is expedient to comply with the prayer of the said petition; and 'nothing but advantage can result therefrom,' especially for Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Lower Canada: be it enacted," &c. Will the *True Witness* have the goodness to give us a reference to our contemporary's other blunders (if any there be). We promise him they shall be promptly corrected by us.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

This anniversary was loyally celebrated in Toronto on Saturday: All places of business were closed,—the firemen turned out during the day, with banners and music,—and the festivities were closed in the evening with an exhibition of fireworks, and Dr. Naphegyi's "lighted pyramid."

Speaking of the proceedings, the *Examiner* characteristically observes: "It would be delusive to regard these displays as political demonstrations.—They have their source in that love of amusement that is so strong and almost universal a feeling in all communities, whether savage or civilized." Our Spartan contemporary will, perhaps, excuse us for venturing to trouble him with the following query. Is it not barely possible that the thousands of our fellow-subjects who congregated on Saturday were as much influenced by the injunction in that antiquated volume, the Bible, to "honour the Queen," as by a mere "love of amusement?" The *Examiner* ought to bear in mind that all men are not so liberal or free from vulgar prejudices as he has the good fortune to be!

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

We learn from our English ecclesiastical contemporaries, that the Lord Bishop of Toronto has addressed a letter to Lord J. Russell on the present state of the Church in Canada. This document, which we are informed is exciting considerable attention in the mother country, we have not yet seen, but hope to be in a condition to lay it before our readers ere long.

THE CHURCH UNION.

The proceedings of the Church Union still continue to be a subject of as much trouble to our "unscrupulous opponents" as of encouragement to our friends. By the former the usual system of wilful misrepresentation and deliberate falsehood is resorted to; whilst the latter are acting with a unanimity and vigour that promise to leave but little grounds for Lord Elgin again to tell them that "it is an evil of no small magnitude" that they do nothing "to strengthen their position in the colony." Every post brings intelligence of meetings and contemplated meetings for this purpose; and we are glad to say that Haldimand, which the Government resolved "to keep the Tory out" at any cost, so lately branded with the stain of the rebel, is resolved to wipe it off, has been first in the field. We give in another place a summary of the proceedings on that occasion—one of many from various quarters. Grafton, Colborne, and other places have also formed their Branch Unions.

It is astonishing that "our unscrupulous opponents" will still dare to charge the clergy and members of the United Church of England and Ireland with a desire to monopolize the whole of the Clergy Reserves as they do charge them. They know as well as we do that the settlement of 1840 deprived us of that exclusive right which we before had in them; that the English Judges gave their opinion that they were intended by the Royal donor for other Protestant Clergy; that those latter were the Clergy of the Church of Scotland; and the act of settlement of 1840, not only gave to them, but to all other religious denominations in Upper Canada, even including the Roman Catholics, which not even the most unscrupulous of our opponents has yet ventured for his purpose to call "Protestant," a vested interest in the proceeds of those Reserves for the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of Christian knowledge. This act was in every way a measure of injustice to our Church. It not only stripped it of the bulk of the property intended for its support; but, in distributing it among all other religious denominations as it did, it did not leave to us even that proportion to which our actual numbers would have entitled us,—a much larger proportion than it now enjoys. Still we have acquiesced in that measure ever since, and instead of seeking to monopolize the whole, as is alleged, we have over and over declared, that, unjust as the settlement of 1840 was to ourselves, we have respected it,—we continue to respect it,—we are resolved to maintain our rights under it,—we admit the rights of all other religious denominations under it, and we ask all those who share in its benefits (and all may share if they please), to unite with us in maintaining that settlement inviolate, and not allow the agents of infidelity and irreligion to quench the light of Gospel truth.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE CONCERT.

The Concert given by the pupils of Upper Canada College, took place on Friday evening last, in the St. Lawrence Hall, which was densely crowded; there could not have been less than 1200 persons present. His Excellency the Governor-General and Staff, accompanied by Lady Elma Bruce, were among the company. Our limited space will not allow of any lengthened comment on the performance, which we can only say was highly creditable, particularly the instrumental, to the young amateurs, and to the Principal of the College, Mr. Barron, who was unremitting in his attention to the Company. When twelve o'clock came and ushered in her Majesty's Birth-day, the bell told the hour, a slide, on which was painted "God save the Queen," opened in the middle, and exposed to view a crown of light, with the initials V. R., and excited three loud and prolonged cheers for her Majesty, with one cheer more from the large assembly.

CHURCH UNION.

BRANCH UNION
Of the United Missions of St. Paul's, Dunnville; Christ Church, Port Maitland; and Saint John's, South Cayuga.—C. W.

Agreeably to a public notice, dated 9th May, 1851, a meeting of the Branch Union of the United Missions of St. Paul's, Dunnville; Christ Church, Port Maitland; and St. John's, South Cayuga; was held in the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, on 17th May, 1851. The meeting was opened by the Rev. A. Townley, with the appointed form of prayer.

The objects and advantages of the Church Union was explained to the meeting by the Rev. A. Townley. The meeting unanimously agreed to form a "Branch Union" in connexion with the Parent Union at Toronto, subject to the general rules and regulations set forth in an address issued at Toronto by the Parent Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, dated April 3rd, 1851.

1. The Rev. A. Townley proposed that H. Boomer, Esq., of Dunnville, be Chairman of said Branch Union. Seconded by Mr. W. Hickes, and carried unanimously.
2. Proposed by Mr. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. Atkinson, that George Docker, Esq., be Deputy Chairman. Carried unanimously.

3. Proposed by Mr. T. Atkinson, seconded by Hugh Boomer, Esq., that the Rev. A. Townley be Chaplain. Carried unanimously.

4. Proposed by Mr. Flemming, seconded by Mr. Docker, that Mr. W. Hickes be Secretary. Carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Penny, that Mr. Boyle be Treasurer.

6. The following gentlemen were proposed, seconded, and unanimously elected to act as Committee-men:—Mr. W. Thompson, Dunnville; Mr. J. McMurdo, do; Mr. Flemming, do; Mr. Ramsay, Haldimand; Mr. H. H. Imbach, Port Maitland; Mr. James Atkinson, Rainham Road, Dunn; Mr. J. Clark, Canborough; Mr. Benson, Bolivent, Moulton; Mr. Darragh, Sherbrooke; Mr. Oscar Sheehan, Dunn.

The Chairman called a special meeting of the members of the Committee, with the Rev. W. C. Clarke, ex-officio member, to take into consideration the arrangements for the public meeting, to be held at the Old Fellows' Hall, Dunnville, and also to decide on the day the monthly meeting should be held. The gentlemen to address the meeting were selected, and the first Tuesday in the month unanimously agreed on as the day to hold Committee meetings.

The meeting was closed by the Chaplain with the appointed form of prayer.

At seven o'clock, p.m., Hugh Boomer, Esq., took the chair at a public meeting in the Old Fellows' Hall, Dunnville, where a very respectable number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled. The meeting was opened by the Chaplain in the Branch Union, Rev. A. Townley, with the appointed form of prayer.

The Chairman made a few remarks on the formation of a Branch Union of the Church of England and Ireland, in this section of the Province, in connexion with the Parent Union in Toronto, and the advantages which such a Society offered to carry out all important objects connected with the temporalities of the Church of England and Ireland in this Province.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. C. Clarke, Mr. W. Hickes; Mr. James Atkinson, delegate to Toronto at the late visitation; and by the Rev. A. Townley, who, in conclusion, alluded to the general good feeling and orderly attendance of so respectable an assembly, and thanked the meeting on behalf of himself and the Branch Union Committee for their respectful attention.

At ten o'clock the meeting was closed by the Chairman. The Rev. A. Townley, Chaplain, read the appointed form of prayer.

W. J. HICKES, Secretary.

May 17th, 1851

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The following are copies of the Address presented by the Pupils of St. Paul's Church Grammar School, (at the laying of the corner stone of Trinity College) and of His Lordship's Reply. The translations which we take the liberty of appending are, it will be seen, as nearly literal as difference of idiom will permit.

Hon. et Reverendo in Christo Patri Joanni Strachan S.T.P., LL.D. Episcopo Torontoniensi.

Gratias tibi agimus, Præsul Reverendissime, quod, per comitatem tuam, nobis hodie te adire liceat.—Nostram erga te observantiam profiteri volumus, tibi que, item que Provinciam, hunc lætium diem,—hoc opus tam felicitè inceptum,—gratulari.

Nos quidem, quamvis in primo ætatis stadio, Ecclesiam veritates, historiam, instituta, præsertim Sacras Scripturas, magni æstimamus. Hæc apud nos quam plurimum valent; his incumbere, duce caro præceptore, nos delectat; idque doctrinam sine religione, literarum quoque famam nisi Dei gratia accedat, parvi decimus. Optamus, igitur, et speramus fore ut in hæc Academia, cujus fundamenta post tot curas tantosque labores (Deo adjuvante) jecti, multi erudiantur adolescentes, non minus moribus integris religiosisque quam scientia ornati, qui, cum in vita privata tum in rebus publicis capessendis, Ecclesiam præsidium et debus evadant.

Deus O. M., nostris enixis precibus annuens, hoc sanctum opus ad felicem exitum adducat, teque ipsum multos annos, quos beata demum sequatur immortalitas, saluum atque incolumem conservet.

E. Schola Sti. Pauli, Apud Toronto, Frid. Kal. Maias. A.S.N. MDCCCLII.

TRANSLATION.

May it please your Lordship,—We feel ourselves deeply grateful for the condescension with which you have allowed us the privilege of addressing you to-day. We desire to express to your Lordship the high and respectful regard which we entertain towards you, and to congratulate both you, and the Province at large, upon this happy occasion—upon the auspicious commencement of this undertaking.

Though in the early years of life, we attach a high value to the truths and the ordinances of the Church, and, more especially, to the Holy Scriptures. These exert unbounded influence over us; and to apply ourselves to these is a study which affords us sincere delight. We entertain, therefore, no favourable opinion of learning alienated from religion, and of literary fame, where it is not accompanied by the grace and blessing of God. Sincerely, then, do we desire and trust that in this University, of which (with the divine assistance,) you have laid the foundation, after much oil and care, large numbers of young men may be

educated, who shall be conspicuous as well for upright and religious principles as for learning, and prove the Church's bulwark and glory both in private and public life.

May Almighty God, graciously vouchsafing a favorable answer to our earnest prayers, conduct this holy work to a prosperous termination, and preserve your Lordship in health and safety for many years, to be followed at last by a happy immortality.

To this address his Lordship was pleased to return the following reply:—

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

Gratulationibus vestris, Pueri carissimi, valde delector.

De religione et doctrina consecrandi rectissime quidem judicatis: certe enim metuetudum est ne quasi venenatum poculum fiat doctrina, nisi "antidotum suum" (ut est apud unum e nostris philosophis) religio infudisset.

Fieri non potuit quin summo dolore afficeremur quum Collegii Regalis eversionem vidissemus; in hac tamen Academia Universitatem istam, iniquissime evertam, resurgentem spectare videmur; si minus opibus florentem, auspiciis tamen sanctoribus, quoniam, erga Reginam pari fidelitate, Ecclesie nostrae vinculis ætioribus conjuncta erit.

Freti Dei præsidio haud quaquam dubitamus quin hujus operis,—ad Dei gloriam, in Dei nomine suscepti,—felicem exitum confidenter sperare liceat. Illi, Optimo Maximo, preces adhibeamus, ut Collegium S S Trinitatis, cum eruditionem ac scientiam,—tum "Quidquid habent telorum armorumque cæli" alumnis suis ministret.

Hoc magnopere lætor quod a præceptore vestro certior factus sum, vos quibus studiis vere laudes comparantur, iis diligerent incumbere, iis præsertim quæ ad pietatem erga Deum, ad Dei Ecclesiam, ad hominum salutem, ad vitam sempiternam pertinent.

Hæc, Pueri carissimi, excolere pergitote, atque ut parentum, patriæ, imprimis Dei gratiam vobismet concilietis summa industria enitimini. Id si feceritis, existimationis integræ in vita presentis decus parabitur, in vita futura autem immortalis gloriæ præmium (Jesus Christi propter merita) vobis tribuetur.

TRANSLATION.

My dear young friends,—I receive your congratulations with sincere pleasure.

Your sentiments are very correct in regard to the close and intimate union which ought to subsist between religion and learning, for it is impossible to divest ourselves of the apprehension that learning will prove, as it were, a poisoned cup, unless (to borrow the language of one of our own philosophers) religion should have infused her own peculiar antidote.

We could not but have been affected with the deepest grief upon witnessing the destruction of King's College; but, in spirit and in hope, we behold that University, so unrighteously overthrown, springing to life again in this Institution,—with inferior resources, it is true, but under holier auspices, since it will exhibit equal loyalty to the Queen, and be connected, at the same time, to our Church with closer ties.

Relying on the protection of God, we feel not the slightest doubt but that we may confidently expect a prosperous issue to this work, undertaken, as it has been, to God's glory, and in God's name. To Him, Supreme Great and Good, let us address our prayers, that Trinity College may furnish its alumni, not only with learning and science, but with "those weapons also which are deposited in the arsenal of the sky."

It gives me great satisfaction to learn from your Master that you are diligently cultivating those studies by which true distinction is acquired,—those studies, more particularly, which relate to personal religion, to God's Church, to the salvation of mankind, and to the life eternal. Persevere, my dear young friends, in your application to these studies, and strive most earnestly to gain the favour of your parents, of your country, and, above all, the favor of Almighty God. Should you accomplish this, you will win the honour of an unblemished reputation in this life, and, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, the reward of immortal glory will be conferred upon you in the life to come.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

By the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine Telegraph to Portland, and thence by the Bain Merchants' Line to New York, and from thence by the O'Reilly Bain Line to Buffalo.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
May 26—8 P. M. }

The *Canada* has just arrived, with 53 passengers for Boston, and ten for Halifax. She experienced very rough weather the three first days out.

Crowds continue to press into the Crystal Palace.—The Queen continues to make a daily visit privately.—The receipts for one day have been as high as £3,000. Season tickets still sell at first prices.

In the House of Commons, after some discussion, the further discussion of the Ecclesiastical Title Bill, by consent of the Premier, was postponed to the 19th.

The Liverpool Journal says, we believe we are in a condition to state that in a week or two Ministers will resign, and Lord Stanley accept office.—We are at all events quite certain that this occurrence is expected by all the Government officials, to follow immediately on Mr. Baylie's Ceylon motion. Should it pass, as is calculated on, Ministers will be left in a minority.

Lord Stanley is now prepared to form an administration.

TORONTO MARKETS.

	Toronto, May 26, 1851.	
	s. d.	¢
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 10	4 6
Spring do. do.	3 10	4 0
Oats, per 24 lbs.	1 10	3 3
Barley, per bushel	3 0	3 3
Rye	2 6	3 0
Peas	2 6	3 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 0	21 9
Do. fine (in Bags)	17 6	18 9
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	16 3	17 6
Do. (in Bags)	12 3	13 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	0 3	0 6
Beef, per lb.	20 0	25 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	25 0	27 6
Bacon	35 0	42 6
Hams, per cwt.	0 3	0 6
Mutton per lb.	2 6	2 9
Lamb per quarter	0 3	0 4
Pork per lb.	29 0	25 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 9	0 10
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 6	0 7 1/2
Do. salt, do.	0 5	0 6
Lard, per lb.	0 1	0 2
Cheese, per lb.	30 0	40 0
Straw per ton	50 0	60 0
Hay per ton	12 4	18 0
Coal per ton	25 0	40 0

Reviews.

THE HOLLY BRANCH. By HARRIETT ANNIE, Hamilton, C. W. Printed at the Spectator Office, James Street, 1851.

With the fair authoress of this neat little volume we have not the pleasure to be acquainted, but her writings are far from being unfamiliar to us.

The favourable estimate which we thus came to form of the writer's powers, has been confirmed by a perusal of her poems, now that they have appeared in a collected form.

We extract the following stanzas as a fair average specimen of "The Holly Branch":—

"ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO FOR ENGLAND, APRIL, 1850.

The gathering of a host: What means this murmur like the distant sea, Why gazing on the waters dashing free Ontario's coast?

No trumpet sound is there, No echoing to the war-steed's dashing by; No armies with their lances flashing high, The foe to dare.

A throng upon the shore! At these the Tyrant bands of olden time, Breathing farewell in this far Western clime, All met once more!

Ah! no, but such as these, The Tyrant spirit from earth has not fled, That sleeps not with the records of the dead, In Time's dark sea.

One with years on his brow, The aged prelate comes amongst his flock, For them he goes to dare the wave, the rock,— He speaketh now:

'I go, my people, from you all, Yet go I not alone, Your prayers, your blessings, are with me, And still we must be one; One in our Saviour and our God, Distance may not us part, And in the cause I go to plead,— Are we not one in heart.'

'I go, my people, there's a voice Bids me this voyage take, Not for bright honour, nor for fame, 'Tis for the children's sake; I've seen the wolf essay to snatch The young ones of the fold,— Ere I forget to feed the lambs, May this warm heart grow cold.'

'I go, my people, deep dark waves Must soon between us roll, But pure and holy beams of faith, Shine on your Bishop's soul; I know a thousand kindred hearts Upon our mother land, Will aid us to rebuild our walls, And shield our infant band.'

'I go, my people, it may be I'm going to meet my grave; Beloved ones, my best home's with those Immanuel died to save; Should I be gathered to that throng, And blissful regions fair, Ere I behold your forms again, Oh! meet your Bishop there.'

The sailless ship had raised Her throbbing pulses for the dark blue lake, And many a cheer and blessing did she take, From them who gazed.

Up rose the silent prayer From many a lip, that each may turn the feet, Of the loved young toward Heaven, and then all meet, Their Bishop there."

What we like least about the volume is the "Epistle Dedicatory." It is turgid and overstrained, and one or two texts of Scripture are misapplied in a manner which almost borders upon the profane.

In her future lyrical attempts we would strongly advise the fair "Harriett Annie," to avoid blank verse. Her essays in this department of composition are almost uniformly failures—neither more nor less in short, than misprinted prose. Take the following as a sample:—

"And thou art dead from Earth, fair child, and thy young spirit dwells in climes Of bliss unknown, bliss inaccessible to flesh, clad mortality!" If so inclined we would easily multiply instances of a similar nature, but we forbear.

We trust that the fair poetess of Hamilton will take our strictures in good part—one thing we can assure her of, that they are made in a spirit of kindness, as well as of honesty. Indiscriminate praise is the greatest harm that could be done to a young and unexperienced writer, as thereby faults which might be amended became confirmed habits—chronic literary diseases.

"The Holly Branch," deserves an extensive patronage; if our cordial wishes can avail anything, that patronage shall not be wanting.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, May, 1851. Toronto: Maclear.

The May number of *Maga* opens with a somewhat rambling notice of five American poets, viz.: Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, and Holmes.

In general the criticisms are neither very accurate nor over profound—and praise is frequently bestowed which the cited specimens fail to justify.—For instance, the following lines from "Treadmill Song" of Mr. Holmes, are characterised as being "very good":—

"Here tread upon the long man's toes, He shan't be lazy here— And punch the little fellow's ribs, And twitch that lubber's ear, He's lost them both—don't pull his hair, Because he wears a scratch, But poke him in the further eye, That isn't in the patch!"

If old Christopher North had been in the enjoyment of his pristine vigour, his dunce-quelling crutch would assuredly have saluted the head of the poet who perpetrated such dismal rubbish, and the back of the critic who pronounced it "very good!"

"My Novel" is continued, but is becoming somewhat tedious. The author should beware that he does not meet with the fate of his own *Audley Egerton*, "the man of men to speak late at night, and to impatient benches."

Transatlantic Tourists is a lively and readable review of two recently published volumes upon the United States and Cuba—the one by a French Gentleman, M. X. Marmier, an amateur wanderer in quest of novelty, and the other a Mr. John Glanville Taylor, who goes abroad to "push his fortune," as the old story books say. The latter writer gives some terrible descriptions of the state of slavery in Cuba, and of the severities to which the hapless bondsmen are obnoxious.

"Onward Tendencies," is a capital article, in which much wisdom is enshrouded in a garb of playful wit. It contains a cutting satire, but not more cutting than true, upon the thousand and one transgressions of the *Free Traders*—and especially of the *Pretites*, who are described as "little better than pragmatical coxcombs."

"The Pupal Aggression Bill" contains some sound remarks upon the necessity which exists for checking the quasi state authority, which our government of late years has been so notoriously labouring to confer upon Romanism. It contains much reasonable and instructive matter.

"The Book of the Farm" is a judicious criticism upon Mr. Stephens' able work of that name.

"An Evening Walk" by Thomas Aird, is an original poem from the pen of one who ranks high among the second class of the modern bards of Scotland. The present effusion, however, is not one of the writer's happiest efforts, though containing some stanzas of marked beauty. There is an artistic truthfulness in the following lines:

"Your eye still shifting to the setting sun, The diamond drops upon the glistening thorn, Are topazes and emeralds by turns; Twinkling they shake, and aye they tumble into one.

"Clouds press the sinking orb; he strikes a mist Of showery purple on the forest tops; The western meadows, and the skirting slopes; Down comes the stream a lapse of living amethyst!"

Next follows part V. of that able and interesting series of papers "*Modern State Trials*," which concludes the famous forgery case of Alexander, who laid claim to the Earldom of Stirling. The trial was a very curious one, and the author of the paper under notice presents us with its most striking features.

An article on "*The Dinner to Lord Stanley*," of respectable merits, and containing some home protectionist truths, closes this very creditable number of *Ehony*.

THE UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. No. 2. Toronto: A. F. Fiers.

This Journal, we think, is destined to occupy a high position in our Provincial scientific literature. The present number is at least equal to its predecessor, and the names of the Editors furnish a sufficient guarantee, that nothing empirical will be admitted into its pages.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION.—New-York, 1851.

The fine arts are as yet only in their infancy in Republican America, and require vigorous and judicious fostering. From what we know of the association, whose organ is now before us, we have every reason to believe, that its operations will have the happiest influence, both in improving the taste of the denizens of the United States, and in aiding artists in the arduous struggle up the "hill difficulty" of fame.

We have examined the number of the *Bulletin* for April, which is the first of a new series, and have much pleasure in being able to record our honest approval of its literary and pictorial contents. The leading papers are evidently the productions of men who are well acquainted with the subjects upon which they write. In particular we may specify Mr. Tuckerman's article on Sir David Wilkie, as containing much sound criticism, conveyed in a chaste and graphic style. It would do credit to the *London Art Journal*, which we consider no small meed of praise.

As regards the pictorial department of the *Bulletin*, the illustration meriting special commendation is Darley's sketch of a scene from the *Prairie*,

etched in outline upon stone by the artist himself. Nothing can be more truthful than the attitude of Leather Stocking and his companions,—the drawing is correct—and the story told with unmistakable precision. We regret that we cannot speak in terms equally favourable of the etching from Woodville's *Mexican News*. It is the picture and not the engraving to which our remark has reference. The latter is spirited and distinct, but the design is common-place in the extreme. Our Republican neighbours too frequently mistake exaggeration for humour, and that mistake has been fallen into in the present instance by Mr. Woodville. The figure and expression of the *quidnunc* who is reading the newspaper, and which forms the leading feature in the group, is a marked failure.—Besides the above prints we are presented with a well-executed cut, after a painting by Cropsey.—The subject is the *Temple of the Sibyl*, at *Tivoli*, and is managed with considerable artistic skill, though the distance is wanting in softness and obscurity.

On the whole we cordially commend the *Bulletin*, and the union of which it is the exponent, to the attention of the Canadian lovers of art. For an annual subscription of £1 5s. currency, each contributor receives a large engraving—a copy of the periodical we have been noticing—and has also the chance of obtaining a valuable painting or other work of art. Mr. Henry Rowell, we may add, is the Hon. Sec. for Toronto.

THE SAXON IN IRELAND; London: Murray, 1851.

This is an interesting book from the pen of an intelligent man, who visited Ireland for the purpose of ascertaining what inducements it holds forth to the agriculturalist. After visiting Galway, Connemara, Castlebar, and Achill Head, he finally resolves to take up his abode in the vicinity of the Ballycray Mountains.

Speaking of this work, the *Guardian* remarks: "The practical part of the book is very useful.—For the man of capital, whether large or small, who can find nothing to do in England, and who longs for an active country life, the North-west of Ireland seems to possess almost every requisite.—There may be found fertile land in abundance, or such as may be easily made so; every facility for transferring property from the hands of those who have not either the capital or the will to make the most of it, to the hands of those who have; and labourers enough, both willing and able to work. Pity only that so promising a state of things has been so long delayed."

The following passage is interesting in itself, and conveys a fair impression of the author's style:

"As I made my way from Dovega into the interior of the island there were manifest symptoms of excitement abroad. People were seen in their best garments, descending the hills and hanging in groups along the roads; and in answer to my inquiries, I was informed that Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, was that day to visit this portion of his diocese.

I hurried on to see the reception of this once all-powerful spiritual lord of this island.—Meeting with a person having much the appearance of a Scripture reader, for several of these functionaries are employed by the mission, I was informed by him that the rector of the island, the Rev. W. Seymour, had printed and sent a challenge to Dr. M'Hale, to dispute, in presence of the people, on thirteen propositions, embodying the principal differences between the Roman and Anglican Churches, and this challenge was not only extensively placarded all over the island, but with another and very energetic missive from the Colony, penned by the Rev. Mr. Nangle, was dropped along the public roads as a ready mode of general distribution. Of these I myself picked up several, as I travelled next day through a portion of Ballycray.—My informant presented me with copies of both the letters to Dr. M'Hale. That by the Rev. Mr. Seymour was written in a firm and not ungentlemanly spirit for an Irish theologian, the other was of the John Knox school. The Rector's letter was addressed to the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, and commenced, 'Most Reverend Sir—I feel bound not only to warn my people, but to challenge you to prove, out of the Sacred Scriptures, the truth of the several doctrines under-mentioned. . . . The Rector of Achill, accompanied by Rev. — and several Scripture readers, with certain of their friends in the island, certainly did meet the Roman Catholic Archbishop and his accompanying clergy face to face, and did there and then, at the ferry of the Sound of Achill, give them an opportunity of maintaining and proving their doctrines. . . . I was informed that Dr. M'Hale and his party passed on without deigning to notice either the presence or the challenge of the reformed divines. A number of persons followed the carriage. Achill contains six thousand inhabitants, but of these scarce a hundred were there. The appearance of the people was wretched in the extreme. A few rode rough ponies."

LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR. By HENRY MATHEW; Part 5 and 6. Toronto: T. Maclear.

This serial increases in interest as it progresses, and continues to present us with graphic sketches and details of classes, who, though to be met with in every quarter of the great metropolis, have been less known than many of the dwellers in the antipodes. The section devoted to "the Street-sellers of Stationery, Literature, and the Fine Arts," is exceedingly curious, and very amusing. From it we extract the following general portraiture of these *al fresco* bibliopoles:—

"The street-sellers of stationery, literature, and the fine arts, differ from all before treated of in the general, though far from universal, education of the sect. They constitute principally the class of street-orators, known

in these days as "patterers," and formerly termed "mountebanks,"—people who, in the words of Strutt, strive to "help off their wares, by pompous speeches, in which little regard is paid either to truth or propriety." To patter, is a slang term, meaning to speak. To indulge in this kind of oral puffery, of course, requires a certain exercise of the intellect, and it is the consciousness of their mental superiority which makes the patterers look down upon the coster-mongers as an inferior body, with whom they object either to be classed or to associate. The scorn of some of the "patterers" for the mere costers is as profound as the contempt of the pickpocket for the pure beggar.—Those who have not witnessed this pride of class among even the most degraded, can form no adequate idea of the arrogance with which the skilled man, no matter how base the art, looks upon the unskilled.—"We are the aristocracy of the streets," was said to me by one of the street-folks, who told penny fortunes with a bottle. "People don't pay us, for what we gives 'em, but only to hear us talk. We live like yourself, sir, by the exercise of our bistellects—we by talking, and you by writing."

The street-sung ballads which find favour with the multitude, furnish the best data for estimating the popular feeling on questions of the day. As illustrative of the "*Wiseman agitation*," we lay the following rude but characteristic passages before our readers:—

OF THE EXPERIENCE OF A CHANTER.

"The Pope, sir," he began, "was as one-sided to chant as to patter, in course. We had the Greeks (the lately arrived Irish) down upon us more than once. In Liverpool-street, on the night of the meeting at Guildhall about the Papal Aggression, we had a regular skirmish. One gentleman said: 'Really, you shouldn't sing such improper songs, my men.'—Then up comes another, and he was a little crusted with port wine, and he say: 'What, against that cove the Pope! Here, give me half a dozen of the papers.' The city was tidy for the patter, sir, or the chant; there was sixpences; but there was shillings at the West End. Of course we had no feeling either for or against the Pope. We goes to it as at an election; and let me tell you, sir, we got very poorly paid, it couldn't be called paid, for working for Lord John at the City Election; and I was the original of the live rats which took well. But there's a good time coming to pay Lord Johnny off.

"Some of the tunes—there's no act of parliament about tunes, you know, sir—was stunnors on the fiddle; as if a thousand bricks was falling out of a cart at once. I think 'The Pope and Cardinal Wiseman,' one of the first of the songs, did as well as any. This verse was greatly admired:—

'Now Lord John Russell did so bright, to the Bishop of Durham a letter write Saying while I've a hand I'll fight, The pope and cardinal wiseman, Lord John's ancestor as I tell, Lord William Russell then known well A martyr he in glory fell, And now Lord John so bold and free, Has got a rope as we may see, To hang up on each side of a tree, The pope and cardinal wiseman.'

"This finishing verse, too, was effective, and out came a few browns:—

'Now we don't care a fig for Rome, why can't they let the girls alone, And mind their business at home, the pope and cardinal wiseman, With their nonsical red cardinals hat, And lots of wafers in a sack, If they come here with all their clack, we'll wound them til fall la ra whack, In England they shall not be loose, Their humbugging is all no use, If they come here we'll cook their goose, The pope and Cardinal Wiseman.'

CHORUS. Monks and Nuns and fools afloat, We'll have no bulls shoved down our throat, Cheer up and shout down with the Pope, And his bishop cardinal Wiseman.'

"Then there was another, sir. 'The Pope he is coming; oh, crickey, oh dear!' to the tune of the 'Camels are coming.' There was one bit that used to tickle them. I mayn't exactly remember it, for I didn't do any thing beyond a spurt in it, and haven't a copy for you, but it tickled 'em with others. This was the bit:—

'I've heard my old grandmother's grandmother say, They burnt us in Smithfield full ten every day, O, what shall I do, for I feel very queer, The Pope he's a-coming, oh! crickey, oh, dear!'"

LITERARY NOTICES.

Original and Select.

To the second edition of his work on *The Sermon on the Mount* Mr. Trench has prefixed a very interesting and elaborate essay on St. Augustine, which is now published separately under the title of *St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Holy Scripture*. It has all the characteristics of Mr. Trench's writings. Thorough knowledge of his subjects, deep religious feeling, and a clear and attractive style, carry us on with unabated interest through the volume. How much would be gained to our knowledge and our charity if men would set themselves to the examination of separate important epochs, or striking characters in Church history, in the same spirit and with the same conscientious industry which Mr. Trench displays in this valuable little book!

Mr. Neale's *Followers of Our Lord* is intended to supply a set of stories fit to be put into the hands of children for their reading during Holy Week. The author's considerable powers of touching and picturesque narration are well known, and he has selected for their exercise seven very interesting, and, for the most part, uncommon stories. He has taken pains to procure accurate versions of them. The book seems very well qualified for the purpose it undertakes to fulfil.

A prose translation of Homer, executed by a poet, might be a really valuable work. A mere literal version is of less interest, and, indeed, possesses little actual value except to the schoolboy. Mr. Buckley's *Homer Literally Translated, with Explanatory Notes*, hardly rises above the "crib." As such, it appears to be close and accurate enough.

Mr. Humphry's volume of *Hulsean Lectures*, for 1850, is entitled the *Early Progress of the Gospel*, and consists of eight sermons, in which he discusses the

early history of Christianity; the effect of its various evidences (such as those of prophecy and miracle) upon Jews and Gentiles; the resistance it encountered from the philosophy and superstitions of Paganism; and the difficulties raised by the inconsistent lives of its own professors. The style is clear and sufficiently forcible. Without pretending to originality of view, Mr. Humphry reproduces, in a skillfully condensed form, much of the scattered information relative to the first centuries of the Church.

Mr. T. K. Arnold has planned and published the first number of a new serial, called the *Theological Critic*. Like every thing which this meritorious and indefatigable writer produces, it is marked by conscientious and steady labour. The papers in this number are of a more strictly critical class than is usual in our theological journals. Points of history, chronology, and scholarship, are discussed in short and plain articles. There is little of the review, properly so called, and less of the essay, about them. They are intended to be useful and to convey information; and they appear to do so.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCES, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. M. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1857. 5-1f

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 21th, 1848. 4-1f

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

MR. W. T. ERITH, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND. Fifteen years a Member of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Gentleman of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Piano Forte Tuner and Repairer.

REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Rev. S. LETT, LL.D., F. W. BARRON, Esq., M. A., L. W. SMITH, Esq., B. C. L., HERR SCHALLEHN, THOS. CHAMPION, Esq., Also to Messrs. A. and S. NORRIS, King-street, who have kindly consented to receive orders. TORONTO, March 1st, 1851. 32-3m

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 9, 1850. 10-1f

CHILDREN'S HATS. THE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard Steamer via Boston, a great variety of Children's Hats, and would most respectfully invite the ladies of Toronto to call and give them an inspection. JOHN SALT, HATTER. Toronto, April 2, 1851. 37-12n

CLERICAL DUTY. A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese. Apply, (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto. Toronto, February 12th, 1851. 29-1f

F. B. BEDDOME, Land, House and General Agency Office, Opposite the Bank of Montreal, Ridout Street, London, Canada West.

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch.

Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE.

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot. REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Bellwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, Esquire: COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street. Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres. Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres. Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres. Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

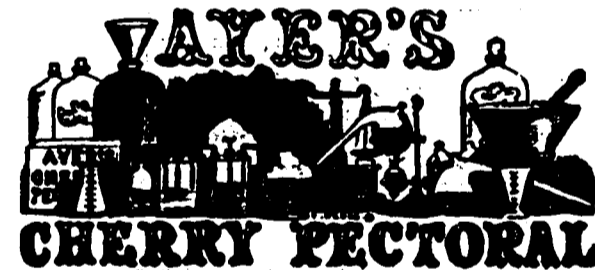
COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts Band A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists every where. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:—

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

THE RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS of Louisiana, writes:—"That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTORAL.'"

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:— Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction. A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, F. A. STEWART, Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir,—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT, PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by J. Ryan & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canada. March 4th, 1851. 25-2m

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

ORGAN FOR SALE. A Two Stop ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case 5 feet. Width of " 5 " Depth of " 34 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 18th 1851.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.

Subscribed Capital One Million.

One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

Patrons:

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick. The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown.

Directors:

CHAIRMAN—Major James Olyphant, H. E. I. C.

Major J. Adair. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly. Rev. W. Harness, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq. Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. James Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdougall. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

Patrons:

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Ven. the Archbishop of York.

Directors:

The Hon. William Allan. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champlin, Esq. AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, dardling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES.

SHORT TERMS.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Table with columns for Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs Annual Premium, and columns for One year, Seven yrs, and One year, Seven yrs. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual, Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, and columns for Annual, Half-yearly, Quarterly. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25.

April 30th, 1851.

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

MARRIED.

In Montreal, on the 9th ultimo, at the Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. David Lindsay, Missionary at Fronte Village, to Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Adamson.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowledge for the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages.

(Signed.) JOHN BURNS. The genuine is signed J. B. U. S. For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY. NOTICE. A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Society, will be held at the Offices, Albany Chambers, on SATURDAY, 31st May, at 12 o'clock, to elect Directors for the current year.

A LOAN MEETING of the above Society, will take place at the Offices, Albany Chambers, on THURSDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, when several shares of Stock will be disposed of in the usual manner.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE CONCERT. THE Principal begs that all parties having any claim against him for services for the COLLEGE CONCERT, will be so kind as to send in their accounts for immediate liquidation.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BUILDING COMMITTEE will receive Designs for TWO BUILDINGS, to be erected on the University Grounds, adjacent to the Western Wing.

TRINITY COLLEGE. COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. VISITORS: The Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF YORK, Honourable GEO. S. BOULTON, GEORGE BOWWELL, Esquire, GEORGE GOLDSTONE, Esquire.

THE Rev. H. B. JESSOPP, M. A. King's College, Toronto, Assistant Minister, Cobourg; assisted by the Rev. E. H. DEWAR, M. A. Exeter College, Oxford.

THIS SCHOOL is in direct connection with Trinity College, Toronto, and is intended to fit boys for the more advanced stages of a University course. For those, however, who do not desire to proceed to this point, it is calculated to afford the usual branches of an English practical Education.

RICHARD NEWTON, ACCOUNTANT & REFEREE, ANN STREET, TORONTO.

MERCHANTS' and Tradesmen's Accounts accurately arranged and balanced; and having been many years engaged as Accountant in Bankruptcy in the English Courts, he respects fully offers his services in arranging Bankrupt Affairs after the most approved method of those Courts.

AN English Widow Lady, desirous of obtaining employment, would be glad to avail herself of any situation combining respectability with a suitable emolument, either in superintending the domestic arrangements of a family, as companion to a lady, amanuensis, or any other way which may suggest itself to those standing in need of assistance.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE SUMMER VACATION will commence on the 14th of May. F. W. BARRON, Principal U. C. College. Toronto, 14th May, 1851.

CHURCH UNION. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, a full Report of the Proceedings of the Church Union on 2nd May. Sixteen pages; price 2d. each or 10s. per hundred copies.

THE undersigned would inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally, that they are receiving their Spring Importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

For Sale, at The Church Depository, Toronto, METHODISM UNMASKED: BY THE REV. JOHN A. MULLOCK. Toronto, April 29th, 1851.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C. will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required.

A GRADUATE of King's College is desirous of devoting a few hours in each day to the duty of Private Instruction. He would prefer residence in a Private Family as a Tutor.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, Four Rows of Pipes. Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRINITY CHURCH.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, (Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto.) HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

Table listing ready-made clothing items such as Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, and various shirts and trousers with prices.

DRY GOODS: 1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours) from 3s 11d. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick and Towels, Factory Cottons, White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Linens, Lastings, Bindings, Milliners and Dress Makers Trimmings.

GOVERNESS. A LADY is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Resident Governess: she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singing, if required.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER, No. 2, Wellington Buildings. BEGS to intimate that a considerable portion of his Choice Seasonable GOODS have come to hand.

TUTOR, in a Family in the Country; competent to teach the ordinary branches of a plain English Education. Apply to the Publisher of The Church.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. JOHN J. EVANS, At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst., leave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, Wellington Square and Hamilton, every day, (Sundays excepted).

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR, WILL until further notice, commencing on SATURDAY the 15th instant, leave Toronto for Rochester, on Wednesday and Saturday, at eleven a.m., calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate ports.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK,) WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Wednesdays (commencing to-morrow, 2nd April), and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock Noon.

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