

their esteem for him? It cannot be doubted that the same feelings should exist between the Bishop and his clergy—they must know him and be acquainted with him really to love him and to secure his best services. That the Office could be so generally efficient by being removed to Toronto, cannot be denied, if the foregoing reasoning be correct, and as regards the comparative expense, it is submitted that, beyond the rent of a suitable building, no more would be spent in Toronto than at any other place. From a careful enquiry we arrive at the conclusion, that the Board of each student would not exceed £30; at present the exhibitions amount to £10 a year, and from this we understand, £15 are deducted for fees (which, by the way, we would gladly assist), leaving £15 for each student, the exhibition implied free residence, board and fees, a very material advantage would be gained to the exhibitor, and the funds of the College remain unimpaired. At all events, whatever may be the present expense to the student for his board and lodging in Colborne, it is quite certain that it would not be increased by their being all assembled together in one building, presided over by judicious and well-selected officers. We are told, Sunday after Sunday, that without fault "we are all left the Church exercise this and that," and that the Bishop prosper and be less charitable a work; let an appeal be made instantly to the Church, showing the necessity of having our children educated in the sound and pure doctrine of our Holy Catholic Faith, and it cannot be supposed that the Holy Spirit would desert us. Let our minds such love towards God, as to would bring forth good fruit, and save us from the curse of mingling with those who deny the Lord that bought them. I should not have presumed to offer any remarks on so interesting a matter, if I had not witnessed the benefits resulting to students, both a moral and physical point of view, from such a system of College residence. The plan now submitted was that carried out by one of the ablest Colonial Bishops the Church ever had, and it is gratifying to find that he was not only successful, but that the Bishop, as Churchman, would gladly see, as nearly as possible, assumed by our less exemplary Bishop. In the College to which I allude, the whole establishment partook of the character of a boarding school, and the students, after their customary exercise, assembled in the library for the purpose of study, and morning and evening joined in public prayer, as commanded by the Church to be offered up daily. Their clerical duties were terminated by the reading of the Scriptures, and previous to ordination was passed with the Rectors of the Parishes, under whose guidance they became quite familiar with the details of parochial duty, and were, consequently, when ordained, prepared to take the charge of a parish with ease and confidence, and to discharge the novelty of their position. Those students gaining exhibitions were free from fees, and had commons also free. I am afraid that this stipend is already too long. I shall, therefore, conclude, trusting to see the subject taken up by an able hand, although I must not be a kinder spirit.

Yours, W. S. D.

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—These are terrible times in which we live, and what with revolutions in Europe and riots in Montreal, one can scarcely get an hour of comfortable quietude. Upon my word, the state of excitement in which we are kept is positively dangerous to our minds, and I would not willingly add to it, but from a sense of duty. After hearing, however, that the Romans have taken to fighting, you will be able to bear without injury the astonishment which you will experience on learning that the Methodist preachers have taken to Cascoek Waistcoats!!!! That is what I call astounding—don't you? It would have been somewhat startling to have heard that the Magyars had taken to the Cascoeks, so generously presented to them by the Government, and that the Methodist preachers had taken to the Cascoeks, would have had that into a cocked hat. Now I'm pretty sure that you don't more than half believe me, and that the plague that now-a-days begets those who have anything to tell—no matter what revolutions are made, or how the progress of Puseyism, people don't believe you, and perhaps laugh at you into the bargain—but I do assure you what I'm about to state, is a solemn fact, and I hope you will call the attention of the *Christian Guardian* to it, as a fearful proof of the deep injury done to our country, and as a grievance to be remedied in every possible way. It is a fact, my dear Sir, that every Methodist preacher in a Cascoek Waistcoat is just as shocked as you are. The Conference must keep a sharp look out after Brother J., as he'll give them the slip to the north-west, and then they will be a vacancy in Montreal in all places but the *Methodists*—in which region by the way this erring brother may be and will arrive. But I was going to tell you about this matter. A friend of mine who is very temperate, has uncommonly good sight, who is not at all imaginative or superstitious, and who has, for the space of several hours, did observe a certain Methodist preacher, of somewhat youthful years, on a certain steambath pling between Hamilton, Toronto and other parts, and he is so sure of what he saw, that he has taken his own garments, commonly called "Cascoek Waistcoats." Now this is a mysterious circumstance—My friend's view he could not have been a clergyman, for he rejoices in a name in the privileges and honours of which none of the Clergy in these parts participate—He could not have been a ghost—It became it was broad day-light, and that is a ghost that ghosts can't abide. Now, because he was a person by a number of other persons beside my friend—and it is altogether contrary to ghostly etiquette to make themselves cheap by such indiscriminate appearances—It is, because my friend is quite sure that he was nothing more or less than a Methodist preacher, and that the feature of an apparition which he possessed was endeavouring to appear what he was not—viz: a Clergyman.—Trusting that the *Christian Guardian* will see to this matter without delay, and endeavour to put a stop to such dangerous innovations.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, Very truly yours, W. S. D.

Diocese of Toronto, June 18, 1849.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
G July 1	4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. (P)	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.
" 2	" "	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.
" 3	" "	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.
" 4	" "	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.
" 5	" "	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.
" 6	" "	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.
" 7	" "	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.
" 8	" "	1 Sam. 12. Luke 13.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JUNE 28, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.—*Communications.*
 Original Paper.—*Editorial.*
 Canadian Loyalties.
 The Bishop of Toronto.
 The Discipline of the Good Shepherd.
 The Bishop of Toronto.
 English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MY DEAR BROTHERS OF THE HOME AND SIMON DISTRICTS.
 Toronto, 6th June, 1849.

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

I remain, &c.	JOHN TORONTO.
Friday, 29, Nassagaweya	11 A.M.
Saturday, 30, Nelson	11 A.M.
Wellington Square	3 P.M.

July, 1849.

Sunday, 1, Oakville	10 A.M.
Toronto	3 P.M.
Monday, 2, Hornby	11 A.M.
Streetville	4 P.M.
Tuesday, 3, Sydenham	11 A.M.
St. Peter's, Credit	3 P.M.
Wednesday, 4, Etobicoke	11 A.M.
Weston	3 P.M.

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

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination in St. George's Church, Kingston, on Sunday, the 19th of August. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H.J. Grassett, Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves,

and to present for Examination in the Hall of the Theological Institution at Colborne, on the Tuesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will (D. V.) hold Confirmations in the several Churches of the City of Toronto, as follows:—

- July 8th, Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Congregation of the Holy Trinity,) at 12 o'clock.
- Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Congregation of St. James's Church,) at half-past 3, P.M.
- St. George's Church, at 7 o'clock, P.M.
- Trinity Church, at 11 o'clock.
- St. Paul's Church, at 4 o'clock.

MINISTERS' MAINTENANCE.

We remember to have seen in the office writings of Thomas Fuller the following sentiment, quoted as an objection which in the mouths of certain persons in his time who looked with a particularly jealous eye upon the treasures—such as they were—of the Church:—"To keep the streams of the Gospel fresh and pure, nothing is more effectual than fencing out wealth from the Clergy." We forget how Fuller's strong arm handled this poor piece of sophistry; but there needs not a mind so quick as his, to frame the ready reply—"It may not be desirable that the Clergy generally should be opulent, but it certainly is not a happy thing for the Church, in times which are not times of persecution and distress, that they should be miserably poor."

Various are the reasons why the prevalence of clerical poverty is not a blessing to the Church, whilst the lay members of the Church are enjoying comparative abundance and ease. At the late Meeting of the Church Society, some of the evils resulting from keeping the Clergy in a necessitous condition, were pointed out with much ability and force. To those which were mentioned on that occasion no more may be added. *The Laitie thereby depriveth themselves of the blessing which depends upon those who give freely and humbly to Almighty God.* It was truly observed, at the Society's Meeting, that the Clergy are willing to endure the cross, and ought to be so. They will not shrink from preaching the Gospel, though fear of any private loss may be called upon; they do not shrink from self-denial which they possibly bear. But when we come to the consideration that the Laitie impose the cross upon their Pastors, the question is a very different aspect. Have they a right to do this? Have they a right to call upon the Ministers of Christ to suffer, that they may spare themselves? The Gospel is preached by Christian Ministers with the hope that it may have fruit and be glorified. But so long as they find amongst the Laitie a general preference of the purse to the service of God, they are constrained to confess, with sorrow, that they must wait yet longer to reap the fruits of their labours. The more that the Missionary is poor does not, of necessity, make him an unrepulsive herald of salvation; for the Primitive Clergy were all poor, yet when have the blessed truths of redemption fallen from lips more convincing than theirs? But, when the Church is not groaning beneath the oppressor's scourge, and when in her bosom are contained the means of making God a sanctuary, in every respect, glorious; when her members are neither persecuted nor destitute; when the Minister is allowed to remain poor, the small access of the Gospel is shown, alas! by the very circumstances which make him poor. And what, in such a case, becomes of God's blessing? Can the Laitie, if they thus defraud God of his dues, expect it? There is no gift in the hand; can there be much grace in the heart? No! Churchmen who have been prosperous, in the acquisition of this world's goods, have no right to a cheap Gospel; and if they make it cheap, they make it vile.

A WARNING TO WESLEYANS.

The *Christian Guardian*, we perceive, has commenced a series of selections from that interesting but eccentric work, the *Journals of John Wesley*. As it is possible that the copy from which our contemporary quotes is an *improved and expurgated* one, the following passage may possess in the eyes of some, a more novel, containing, as it does, a deliberate expression of Mr. Wesley's opinion upon a matter of grave importance, we do not but that our contemporary will thank us for bringing it under his notice. He has our hearty permission to incorporate it in his next batch of quotations. We may add that the edition of the *Journals* before us is the Dublin one of 1809, "Printed by N. Napper, 29 Capel street; and sold at the Methodist Preaching Houses in town and country." By the way, it would appear from this phraseology of honest Mr. Napper, that so late as 1809, the people called Methodists did not aspire either to *Churches or Cathedrals*. Here follows the extract, the *Italics* being our own:—

"July 1757, Sund. 10.—I preached at seven, on *Repent and believe the Gospel.* At the Church, *little village called Normanby*, and about five on the Quay. In the evening, talking with the Society. I saw more than ever the care of God over them that fear him. *What was it which stopped their growing in grace? Why, they had a well-meaning preacher among them, who was inflaming them more and more against the Clergy. Nay could he advise them to attend the public Ordinances. For he never went either to Church or Sacrament himself. This I knew not, but God did; and by his wise providence prevented the consequences which would naturally have ensued.—William Munnell was pressed for a soldier; so the people go to Church and Sacrament as before.*"

CONSERVATION OF THE TWO NEW COLONIAL BISHOPS.

In a succeeding column will be found a brief account from the *English Churchman* of this solemn and interesting ceremonial. The Church of England, notwithstanding all her difficulties at home, is earnestly striving to provide for the spiritual destitution of her Colonial offspring. The extension of the Colonial Episcopate has been making good progress during the last ten years. A great and good work it is,—a work which is urgently needed to give strength and consistency, and fulness to the structure of Church discipline,—and God grant that such a work may prosper!

A few friends who attended the solemn services in Canterbury Cathedral, at the enthronization of the Archbishop, the Dedication of St. Augustine's Chapel, and the consecration of the two Colonial Bishops, have suggested that it would be well to commemorate these three events by erecting some memorial, which might add to the time mark the gratitude which all true members of the Church of England must feel to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, for their costly munificence in having expended, within the last thirty years, without any assistance from the public, more than £70,000 upon the sacred fabric committed to their charge."

DISSENTING STAPLE ABUSE.

There is a class of well-meaning but weak-minded people of the "Baptist Noel School," who are apt to imagine that if the Church were separated from the State, she must, as a matter of necessary consequence, become eminently purified and greatly more efficient. Such persons as we are speaking of are by no means all of them, however, separatists on principle, like the excellent individual, but miserably lax theologian, whom we have just above referred to. They are simply good-natured people, who, incapable of thinking evil of themselves, are apt to imagine that if the stock grievances, which dissenters are pleased to connect with the name of the establishment, were removed, the sectarians would, as a matter of necessary consequence, cease to be vituperative, and would hold out the right hand of fellowship forthwith, in all cordial amity.

We beg to call the attention of persons who are apt to think and argue thus, to a line or two from some infidel speeches quoted in a late number of our paper; the passage is as follows:—"We have to pay for the luxuries of the priest; we have to pay for sending his children to school and college; to pay for his hunting and amusement"; &c. &c. Now if this passage, with a good deal more like it, had been delivered in the heart of some fox-hunting country in England, where every

living was considered a poor one, (supposing, of course, any such ecclesiastical *El Dorado* to exist,) if under two thousand a year, and every priest was an ardent follower of the chase in the field, and a bloated example of clerical luxury and pride in the drawing-room,—and had some grumbling dissenter then made use of the above quoted language, the friends of the Church might have considered that he did so with at least some shadow of reason.

The assertion would not even then have been a true one, seeing that the Church of England—as every one who knows anything at all of the law of vested rights is perfectly aware of—is supported by property of her own, to which she has just as good a title, at least, as any corporate body in the land,—most of her endowments being the special bequests of various pious Churchmen—and a far better one than that of many private individuals, as, for instance, the Dukes of Argyle and Bedford, a large portion of whose incomes is derived from Church spoliation.

Still dissenters might, in the case we have put hypothetically, seem to have some shadow of an excuse, however baseless in reality, for the complaint we have quoted; and people might then have been very apt to argue, that where a Church possesses no title endowment, and where no law of Church rates existed,—where her clergy, moreover, led unworldly and universally blameless lives, that it was utterly impossible that such complaints would be uttered, such aspersions thrown.

If we go on to ask, however, where these expressions were actually used, it turns out that in no imaginary fox-hunting paradise of a bloated, overpaid, and worldly-minded hierarchy, was the would-be anathema launched, but just in the very place where, of all spots on the habitable globe, there was the least cause given on the part of the Church to provoke it,—and where the complaint and the aspersions were simply a lie from beginning to end, without the shadow of ground-work or foundation,—namely, in the United States, where not even the shadow of a Church establishment is exhibited!

The words were used at an anti-slavery meeting, a report of whose godless proceedings we visited lately with a reprehension only but too mild, considering the subject that evoked it. What lesson does this inculcate, as regards every iota of ought belonging to the Church, but the necessity of the determined watch-word "No surrender!"

Were the Church at home shorn to-morrow of her temporal grandeur, it is evident, from the ease in point which we have quoted, that not one who will would she be the mark for the exhibition of sectarian venom, and the reason is clear. It is her sound, unchanging principles that they hate, and which they would continue to hate just the same were any atom of her temporalities swallowed up by some successful eruption of the sectarian and revolutionary volcano.

LORD ELGIN'S SECOND DESPATCH.

This humiliating document will be published either in our next. It abounds with mis-statements,—contradicts some things in the previous Despatch, and is the production of a thorough-paced partizan. It is nothing better than a sort of official organ for the Mission.

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS FOR JUNE.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE DAIRY.—At this season, when the pastures afford a plentiful supply of food, and the cows give a full flow of milk, the proper management of the dairy becomes one of the most important objects. It is really a misfortune to have to observe the wretched products of this branch of farming, which are frequently offered for sale, when, from the quality of the cows and the pasturage, unexceptionable articles might be produced, which would command prices at least 50 per cent. specimens frequently brought to market. The dairy may be made a profitable business by a skillful system of management; but without that it will be a losing affair.

The most important requisites to the successful working of a dairy are,—first, cows of a good quality; next, that they be abundantly fed. Nothing can be worse economy than to stint them in this respect, or to keep too great a number on a given extent of pasture; if the latter is deficient, a regular supply of green forage, such as natural grass, clover, or raves, should be cut and given in addition. One cow abundantly fed will return as large a produce as two or three that are poorly kept, while the attending profit will be of course much greater. In the next place,—a proper place, a cool well ventilated cellar or room for the reception of the milk is necessary; and lastly, the most scrupulous cleanliness in every department of the business, (keeping the pails, churn, pans and all other utensils made use of, fastidiously swept and clean, &c.) and clever management in the manufacture of the article it is intended to produce.

The dairy house should be commodious, well shaded and ventilated, with wire cloth windows which will admit the air, (but should be screened from too great a quantity of light) and at the same time exclude insects and other annoyances. It should consist of at least two apartments, one in which to keep the milk, and another for the making butter or cheese; and in establishments of any extent,—especially where cheese is made—a third still is necessary, in which to store and dry the latter mentioned article. Milk is a fluid of so extremely delicate a nature, that it is tainted, or its particles disturbed, by the slightest vicinity to any foreign body, which is liable to undergo fermentation or decomposition. No meat, cheese, vegetables or other provisions should, therefore, be kept in the milk-room. The floor of the latter should be paved or tiled, and kept perfectly fresh and clean. In warm weather it should be plentifully supplied with cold water, the evaporation of which will promote the coolness of the air, and which should be carried off quite beyond the vicinity by a well constructed drain. If a natural spring is at hand, and can be made to pass through the dairy house, it will be a great advantage.

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

Cheese.—The manufacture of cheese is on the whole, perhaps, more remunerative than that of butter, but requires somewhat more skill and practice to ensure success. In the making of the former article, there are so many—and with which practice alone can render the dairy-maid familiar—minute circumstances on which success depends, to be taken into consideration, that to discuss them all fully would require a much greater space than would be in keeping with the intended proportions of these articles.

We shall, however, endeavour to give such a description, as will afford to any one unacquainted with the management of the dairy a tolerably good idea of the mode of operation. The process varies in different places, according to local custom, the number of cows kept, or the particular description of cheese made.

In a moderate sized dairy of 8 or 10 cows, when a churn of 15 to 25 lbs. may be made each day, i.e. from 2 to 3 lbs. each cow, the mode of management in making good new milk cheese is somewhat as follows: The milking of all the cows should be performed

A List commencing Wm. Webster, Esq., 5s. place not given.

- Nagara District.*—Niagara; Do. Military; Chippawa and Drummondville; Thorold; St. Catharines; Leith; Gore and Wellington Districts.—Hamilton; Saltfleet and Binbrooke; Granby; Galt; Oakville; Mohawk and Tuscarora; Guelph; Elora.
- London and Western Districts.*—London; Manceynaw and Carleton; Amherstburg.
- Home and Simons Districts.*—St. James's; St. Paul's Trinity Church, (King st.); St. George's; Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto; Etobicoke; Weston; Streetville; Thornhill; Georgina; Scarborough; Lloydstown; Barrie; Tecumseh and West Gwillimbury; Odilia and Medontic; Penetanguishene; Mono; Caledonia; Adria; Mulmur and Toronto; West Medontic and Pios; Coldwater; Nottawasaga; Oro; Innisfil.

The above contains only the names of those places from which Subscribers names have been transmitted.—Reports have come to hand from several Associations, from which, as yet, no lists have been received.

We are also desired to say that the Report, as published in this paper on the 4th inst., under the head Eastern District, should have read as follows:—

EASTERN, JOHNSTOWN AND DALHOUSIE DISTRICTS.

"This part of The Church Society appears to be by the blessing of God in a most prosperous condition, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. It will be seen by the several Parochial Reports that the total amount for 1848 is greater than that for 1847 by £107 4s. 1½d.

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

It is gratifying to observe the very liberal exertions of members of the Church in the parts within the bounds of our Branch Society travelled over by the Rev. Mr. Watkins. To show this it will be necessary merely to give an extract from this Missionary's Report. He says—

"Since our last Annual Meeting in Brockville, I have exerted my poor abilities in teaching and preaching, through the Church, Gospel Truth and Apostolic Order, covers a wide field. I have ten most promising stations, and four others, and I have visited a number of remote places besides the above. The average attendance at the regular stations is at least 1200. Another Missionary is much needed here, to give service once a fortnight on Sunday. Without this we can hardly hope to save the rising generation from falling in with the novelties of the day. The people would do a little towards meeting the additional expense. Perhaps they would pay £40 per annum towards the stipend of each Missionary. But the voluntary influence, not to say principle, is in my opinion too ephemeral, to say anything positively in relation to it. Out of the amount subscribed in my Mission the past year, £50 have been paid into my hands for the Treasurer. My people have subscribed towards the erection of three new Churches about £500. This, considering the hard times, is very encouraging."

Also in the Eastern District the contributions have been, so far, very liberal. From the Report of the Rev. Mr. Pees, it appears that the amount expected to be raised from the members of the Church in this Mission will be paid."

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS FOR JUNE.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE DAIRY.—At this season, when the pastures afford a plentiful supply of food, and the cows give a full flow of milk, the proper management of the dairy becomes one of the most important objects. It is really a misfortune to have to observe the wretched products of this branch of farming, which are frequently offered for sale, when, from the quality of the cows and the pasturage, unexceptionable articles might be produced, which would command prices at least 50 per cent. specimens frequently brought to market. The dairy may be made a profitable business by a skillful system of management; but without that it will be a losing affair.

The most important requisites to the successful working of a dairy are,—first, cows of a good quality; next, that they be abundantly fed. Nothing can be worse economy than to stint them in this respect, or to keep too great a number on a given extent of pasture; if the latter is deficient, a regular supply of green forage, such as natural grass, clover, or raves, should be cut and given in addition. One cow abundantly fed will return as large a produce as two or three that are poorly kept, while the attending profit will be of course much greater. In the next place,—a proper place, a cool well ventilated cellar or room for the reception of the milk is necessary; and lastly, the most scrupulous cleanliness in every department of the business, (keeping the pails, churn, pans and all other utensils made use of, fastidiously swept and clean, &c.) and clever management in the manufacture of the article it is intended to produce.

The dairy house should be commodious, well shaded and ventilated, with wire cloth windows which will admit the air, (but should be screened from too great a quantity of light) and at the same time exclude insects and other annoyances. It should consist of at least two apartments, one in which to keep the milk, and another for the making butter or cheese; and in establishments of any extent,—especially where cheese is made—a third still is necessary, in which to store and dry the latter mentioned article. Milk is a fluid of so extremely delicate a nature, that it is tainted, or its particles disturbed, by the slightest vicinity to any foreign body, which is liable to undergo fermentation or decomposition. No meat, cheese, vegetables or other provisions should, therefore, be kept in the milk-room. The floor of the latter should be paved or tiled, and kept perfectly fresh and clean. In warm weather it should be plentifully supplied with cold water, the evaporation of which will promote the coolness of the air, and which should be carried off quite beyond the vicinity by a well constructed drain. If a natural spring is at hand, and can be made to pass through the dairy house, it will be a great advantage.

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

Cheese.—The manufacture of cheese is on the whole, perhaps, more remunerative than that of butter, but requires somewhat more skill and practice to ensure success. In the making of the former article, there are so many—and with which practice alone can render the dairy-maid familiar—minute circumstances on which success depends, to be taken into consideration, that to discuss them all fully would require a much greater space than would be in keeping with the intended proportions of these articles.

We shall, however, endeavour to give such a description, as will afford to any one unacquainted with the management of the dairy a tolerably good idea of the mode of operation. The process varies in different places, according to local custom, the number of cows kept, or the particular description of cheese made.

In a moderate sized dairy of 8 or 10 cows, when a churn of 15 to 25 lbs. may be made each day, i.e. from 2 to 3 lbs. each cow, the mode of management in making good new milk cheese is somewhat as follows: The milking of all the cows should be performed

within as short a space of time as convenient, in order to have the milk as much as possible of an uniform temperature when the process of manufacture commences. The evening's milk is either formed into curd at night, and mixed with the morning curd, before the whole is put into the press, or it is set away in pans in the milk room to cool till morning, when the cream is removed, and a portion of the milk is put over the fire in a cauldron to heat. As it is heating, the cream which had been taken off is stirred in, or it is mixed with some new milk in the cheese-tub; the latter is perhaps the best method. When the milk in the cauldron has attained the heat of 90 or 100 degrees, it is added to the remainder of the evening's milk, making the whole 70 or 75 degrees. This is a common method of proceeding, but it would be perhaps better, if equally convenient, to put the whole of the evening's milk over the fire at once, till it had attained a temperature of 70 or 75 degrees. When at about this temperature, it is next added to the morning's milk in the cheese tub. This being at about 90 or 95 degrees, the whole is brought to a temperature of about 80 or 85 degrees. It will then be ready for receiving the substance used to curdle it. The best article for that purpose is the natural curdler, that called *rennet*, formed from the stomach of a sucking calf, which has been carefully cleaned, salted, and dried. When required for use, a portion is diluted in warm water or sweet whey, and made sufficiently salt to preserve its sweetness, if bottled up. An ordinary sized calf's stomach, or well as it is called, will form about two quarts of liquid. Of this—if of the proper strength—a gill will be sufficient to curdle about twenty gallons of milk; but the strength and quantity to be used must be ascertained by experiment. It must be observed that there is scarcely anything on which the value of the cheese depends, more than of preserving a proper temperature during the process of making, and that especially at the time of adding the rennet. The warmer the milk and the stronger the rennet, the sooner coagulation will ensue; but the curd will be tougher and less in quantity, and the cheese will be puffier, and of a strong, unpleasant flavour. But if too little rennet is used, the curd will not run, and a loss of milk will take place.

Careful observations have shown the degree of heat required at the time of adding the rennet, to be about 80 or 85 degrees Fahrenheit, or about ten degrees below the natural heat of new milk. In very warm weather from 75 to 80 degrees may be sufficient, but it is right to state that this, as well as other parts of the process, have scarcely yet been submitted to any positive rules. A good deal depends upon the heat of the weather, and it is seldom that in practice the temperature is tested otherwise than by hand. The rennet being added, and the colouring matter—if any is used—put in, the milk is well stirred and left to coagulate. If the proper quantity of rennet has been used, coagulation should take place from forty-five minutes to an hour; during this time the tub should be covered with a cloth to preserve the warmth. When sufficiently coagulated (which is tested by its consistency, or the colour of the whey, which should be pale green,) the curd is cut into squares with a long knife or curd breaker, reaching to the bottom of the tub. It is then left for ten or fifteen minutes for the whey to separate, being covered with a cloth to retain the heat; through this cloth the whey is now begun to be dipped off by gently forcing down a bowl or tin pan. The operation of scalding the whey is now to be attended to. For this purpose some of the whey first dipped off, is put over the fire to heat, and the process of breaking the curd and separating the whey proceeds. When the curd has become somewhat compact, and is pretty well broken up by hand, some of the heated whey is poured on it. Great care should be taken not to scald the curd too much. Two pailsful at 120 or 130 degrees, should be enough for a cheese of twenty pounds. The mass in the tub should be raised to a heat of about 90 degrees. It is then left for five or ten minutes, when the whey is again dipped off, and the curd got tolerably dry as soon as possible. It is then pressed for about fifteen minutes, pressing gently at first, but with a gradual increase of force before the expiration of the fifteen minutes. Sometimes draining in a cloth and willow basket is substituted for this preliminary pressing. It is now taken out of the press or basket, returned to the tub, and broken up till it is uniformly of the size of peas. This should be done quickly, and in a warm place if the day is cool, lest the particles of curd should not unite well, and the cheese prove unsound.

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

After the cheese comes out of the press, it is again sometimes salted externally by keeping it a day or two in a tub, rubbing it with salt frequently, and when turning it out, taking care to pour off the brine daily. Some cheese-makers salt altogether by this method. It is now removed to the cheese or drying room, in which there should be free ventilation, without exposure to strong currents of air, which would render the cheese liable to crack. The cheeses are now turned on the shelves daily, and rubbed with melted butter, and sometimes a little dry salt for the first five or six weeks, after which the turning and rubbing may be performed at longer intervals.

Butter.—In regard to the making and preserving of butter, we cannot do better than to copy the following remarks from the pen of the late Judge Buel, of Albany, whose writings and example have been of such eminent service to Agriculture in the United States:—

"The art of making butter consists in separating with skill and neatness, the oil from the serum and curd with which it is combined in the milk, and in seasoning it to suit the palate. The art of preserving good butter lies in so keeping it as to have it retain its rich and sweet flavour. The best method I know of effecting these objects, lies in the following rules:—

"1.—In the first place see that your cows are supplied with a plenty of nutritious food. This is the raw material from which butter is made, and unless this is good and abundant, the manufactured article will be scanty and poor.

"2.—Let the milk be set in shallow and broad pans, of wooden, tin, or stone ware, to facilitate the separation of the cream in a cool, clean apartment. Red glazed earthenware is bad, and lead is often poisonous. I think that the best temperature is about 50 degrees of Fahrenheit.

"3.—Let the milk or cream be churned before it

becomes rancid or bitter, as at this stage it has lost its finest qualities for butter.

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

by which declaration of the President and his Cabinet will be governed. This is fair and proper enough.

Affairs on the Continent had undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the ...

The message of the President of the French Republic to the Legislative Assembly, was published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not upon the European model, and fills four columns of the ...

The representatives of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, had promulgated a new Constitution.

The war in Hungary presents no new features. The bombardment of Venice was momentarily threatened. Radetzky commanded the Austrians.

Hostilities were continued between the Danes and Prussians, and the Danish blockade was rigidly enforced.

Lesser's idea of conquering the Romans into affection for France, has not yet been realized, and he has returned to Paris for further instructions.

The Pope still persists in demanding the unqualified renewal of his powers as a temporal ruler, and this the triumvirate, backed by the people, declines they will concede.

The war in Hungary presents no new features, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle.

The reports are constantly repeated that the war between the Danes and Prussians is at an end; but we can see no reliable evidence of the fact.

The Paris journals of Thursday furnish intelligence from Rome of the 2nd inst., up to which date hostilities had commenced, though Gen. Oudinot denounced the armistice on the 1st.

The REV. JAMES SHORE.—This wrong-headed person has been liberated from prison, his debt having been paid by subscription.

HOUSE OF LORDS. JUNE 4.—The House met for the first time after the Whitechapel riots, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Deputy Speaker, presiding.

In answer to an inquiry of Lord Brougham, Earl Grey said that the whole of the information which he had received from the Government was already on the subject had been derived from the reports of the debates published in the local journals, and which were of course equally accessible to the noble and learned lords as to him.

Lord Brougham.—Am I to understand the noble earl, that he had received no official or private despatch on this subject?

Lord Brougham.—The noble earl adopted the reports of the debates in the newspapers, or some of them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. JUNE 4.—The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Hervey wished to ask a question in reference to the paper moved for on this subject by his right honorable friend the member for the University of Oxford.

Lord John Russell.—Am I to understand the noble gentleman, that the right honorable gentleman for Oxford had given notice of a motion on the subject, it was of great importance that government should lay upon the table of the House all the previous proceedings connected with the Rebellion, &c. bill.

Lord John Russell.—All the documents in the possession of the Colonial Office have been already laid upon the table.

Mr. Gladstone had understood the honorable gentleman, that the Colonial Office was in possession of the list in question.

Lord John Russell wished to state, that he proposed to go into committee on the Irish poor-law, the first thing on Friday next.

Mr. Gladstone replied that that arrangement would suit him perfectly. He hoped, however, that nothing would be done in the meantime to prejudice the present position of the question.

Lord John Russell answered that no step should be taken by government, until after the discussion of the right honorable gentleman's motion (hear, hear).

MARKETS. In London the money market continues much the same. The rate of discount is a shade higher than on Monday.

Colonial. We understand that the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, has been in session in this city for some days, and that the attendance from all parts of the country has been numerous and highly respectable.

ORANGEISM. We understand that the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, has been in session in this city for some days, and that the attendance from all parts of the country has been numerous and highly respectable.

incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representative of the British Monarch; that the Act itself is an act of rebellion against the Royal authority; and that every Orangeman, in common with every loyal man, and every religious and political party, is in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, bound to resist it by every constitutional means which Heaven has placed within his power.

Second.—That in every hour of trial and difficulty, the members of this Association, without reference to private interests, or their private or public connections, should stand by the British supremacy, and to maintain inviolate British connections; and that, in the present case, they feel the obligation as binding and the duty as imperative, to resist taxation for losses sustained by those who were ready to perish for the Constitution, as in former days, and more honourable attempts than made to overturn British supremacy. That the duty is as solemn and as binding now as it was then; what has been won by past courage, must not be lost by present cowardice.

Third.—That he holds that the man who does anything to alienate the affections of the people from that loyalty which they should ever hold for the Sovereign, and the due attachment which they should at all times maintain for the peace and welfare of the country, is more than a rebel, or at least liable to accidents and decay; but that the other side, the Orangemen, supplies living springs to the floods of civil commotion and brings in its train, not only the desolation of dwellings and the destruction of property, but also the loss of human life. That, while this Grand Lodge contends (as they most unreservedly and most unequivocally do), the incendiaries who committed the recent outrages in the city of Montreal, they feel bound to state, that they hold Lord Elgin and his advisers as responsible for the actions which they committed, as if possible, as even more guilty than the parties who committed them.

Fourth.—That he holds the organization and arming of the French Canadian party in Lower Canada, and the facing of the party, to be unwarrantable, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; and that we consider such an armament to be a sufficient cause and justification for the immediate and efficient organization of the loyal.

Fifth.—That the present advisers of Lord Elgin, having, in their places in the Provincial Parliament, declared that the rebellions in 1837, and 1838 were justifiable, and that those who were engaged in suppressing them were the true rebels, we declare that we can only view such men as rebels, or at least as the abettors and abettors of rebels; and that Lord Elgin, by retaining them in his confidence, after such declarations, has deeply insulted every loyal man, and has afforded just grounds to believe that every loyal man, and those of patriotism, are the life springs of the disastrous policy and the violent partialism which he has since so openly displayed.

CANADIAN PERIODICALS.—We have to acknowledge receipt of the Literary Garland for the present month, which is a fair average number. It contains the commencement of a poem in blank verse by the Rev. A. H. Burwell, entitled "Events and End of Times," some portions of which display no small degree of general power. There is also being before us the eleventh number of Punch in Canada, which is written and illustrated with its usual spirit and ability.

THE LATE THUNDER-STORM.—Large quantities of sulphur fell during the thunder-storm of Friday last. We were on board one of the Niagara steamers at the time. The sulphur, after the storm, covered the lake like vast fields of sea-weed.

CORPORATION OF TORONTO.—A special Meeting of the Council was held on Friday evening, to consider the propriety of at once erecting the central building on the front entrance to the old market, on King street, simultaneously with the two wings, the ground for which is to be offered for public competition this morning—the buildings to be erected according to the original plan of Mr. Thomas Sturges. After fully considering the expense and the benefit to the city, in a financial as well as in an ornamental and useful point of view, the council unanimously adopted the Report of the market block committee, recommending the immediate completion of the whole building.

The internal arrangements include a large public hall for meetings, concerts, &c., and apartments adjoining. It was suggested that the site immediately over the entrance, be appropriated for a public library, news-room, and merchants' exchange; there is very little doubt, that these very necessary and desirable additions to our public buildings, would be so far supported, at least, as to produce a profitable rental; at all events, the attempt is worth making.

The entrance to the market will be in the form of an arcade, overlooking the two commodious shops, and from its advantage for business, will doubtless add materially to the civic revenue.—Patriot.

CRICKET.—On Thursday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the presentation, by the Ladies, of a very handsome and appropriate Banner, to the Cricketers Club, said banner being the work of their own hands. A pause in the progress of the match, was caused by the arrival of the Cricketers Reserve Fund.

Table with columns for years 1841-1848 and rows for various church and clerical funds.

RECAPITULATION. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848.

Church of England, Canada West. 8941 10 8189 50 7919 31 7784 14 7200 15 7240 14 7040 14 6975 10 6

Church of Scotland, Canada West. 7111 2 1599 14 1345 16 1063 8 677 4 601 13 585 16 558 6 8

Church of St. Andrew, Canada West. 333 6 333 6 333 6 333 6 333 6 333 6 333 6 333 6 8

Church of St. James, Canada West. 111 2 111 2 111 2 111 2 111 2 111 2 111 2 111 2 2

Church of St. George, Canada West. 773 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

Church of St. Paul, Canada West. 777 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

Church of St. Peter, Canada West. 777 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

Church of St. John, Canada West. 777 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

Church of St. Mark, Canada West. 777 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

Church of St. Luke, Canada West. 777 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

Church of St. Michael, Canada West. 777 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

Church of St. Nicholas, Canada West. 777 15 707 14 777 15 650 14 635 7 635 7 663 13 6 565 13 0

the game having occurred, it was determined that the ceremony of presenting the flag should take place, and accordingly Mrs. Barber and Mrs. J. B. Robinson, as representing the ladies, proceeded to the centre of the ground, where, mid-wicket, the members of the club assembled around in cricketing costume, each at hand, the banner was duly presented. Mrs. Barber reading the address, and G. A. Philpotts, Esq., (President T. C. C.) replying for the club. Immediately after the presentation, the flag was hoisted above the stand, and it unfolded itself to the "favouring air." It was welcomed with a hearty round of applause, the band striking up the national anthem.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for and given by the company for the Ladies—three more for the "Patriot." The Queen sent three orders for lowering the flag, and a large number of spectators to witness the proceedings, and the company appeared to take a lively interest in the gratifying compliment thus paid to the club.—Auriferous from the "Patriot."

"One of our subscribers," writing to us from Niagara Falls, under date 13th inst., says:—"The little steamer Maid of the Mist, which plies from the Suspension Bridge up to the Falls, and thence to the Canadian shore while coming down this afternoon about 4 o'clock, broke one of her machinery so that the engine could not be worked. Left to the mercy of the current, we drifted down stream with the greatest velocity. The conformation was very great, and many fears were felt for the lives of those on board, but just before we got over the poor man's friend, the boat drifted into the eddy and the crew got ropes out and worked her on shore. Each and every one on board were glad, I can assure you, to find themselves once more on terra firma.—New York Sun.

DEATH OF JAMES JOHNSTON, ESQ.—It is with feelings of deep sadness, that we have this morning heard of the death of James Johnston, Esq., formerly member of the Provincial legislature, for the County of Carleton. Remarkable for those clear eccentricities, and his devotion to the cause where he was, he was possessed of many estimable qualities which ensured for him a reputation, that will prove even still more enduring, that of an honest man, and an independent and fearless politician. James Johnston, as he was familiarly called, was ever the poor man's friend, and his memory will be preserved by many, to whom in the hour of need, he proved himself a true friend. Peace to his ashes.—Bytown Gazette.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—The mining operations of Lake Superior are going on prosperously. All there is in good health and spirits, and none talk of exchanging the copper mines of Lake Huron for the gold mines of California. The weather has been unusually warm, and the most severe ever known to those living on that part of the lake shore; but, however, notwithstanding a seven months winter, with the thermometer ranging for a length of time between zero and thirty five and thirty eight degrees below, with an average fall of thirty seven feet of snow, and an every day storm, with the exception of two days, from first November to the first of February. No suffering is complained of. The weather now, we understand begins to get warm, and everything indicates a near approach of summer.—Colonist.

Accident at the Falls.—A very distressing accident happened on Goat Island, on Thursday last the 2nd inst.—A young man was standing on the verge of the central Fall, known by the name of "the Hog's Back" amusing a child of about three years old, by swinging it to and fro in his arms. Whilst thus engaged, he unfortunately lost his balance, fell into the stream a few feet above the Fall, and was carried over.—Attempts were made to succour him and the child by persons who were standing by, and witnessed the accident; but in vain, for the lives of both were lost.

Since writing the above, we have received the following more detailed account of the above mentioned accident. MELANCHOLIC OCCURRENCE AT THE FALLS.—We have just been informed by a gentleman from the Niagara Falls of a fatal casualty that occurred there on Thursday evening, a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

A party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Falls on the American side. Among the visitors were Mrs. De Forest, a little daughter of that lady, and Mr. C. C. Adington, all of Buffalo. Mr. A. playfully laid his hand upon the child's shoulder, and said he would throw her into the rapids. The party stood on the margin of Lunnar Island, some twenty feet above the falls, and the child, thoughtlessly sprang forward to avoid Mr. A., and fell into the water. Mr. Adington immediately rushed after her, succeeded in catching her, and attempted to throw her over his shoulder. In this, however, he failed, and losing his own footing, himself and the child were hurled over the fatal precipice. Another gentleman attempting the rescue of the little girl, nearly shared the same fate. Who can describe the feelings of the agonized mother, as she saw her beloved daughter hurried over the dreadful cataract? The body of the child was discovered on the following day.—Guardian.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township. The map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, contains seven shillings and sixpence, mounted on rollers and stretched, ten shillings.

TORONTO MARKET. Table with columns for various commodities and their prices.

EXCHANGE. Table with columns for exchange rates of various banks and locations.

NOTICE. The quarterly committee meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held on Tuesday, July 3rd at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. DEAR BRETHREN.—You are hereby respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will (D.V.) be held in Bytown Wednesday and Thursday, July 3 and 4.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION. A MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF YORK, COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SURVEYS, EXPRESSLY REVISED BY J. O. BROWNE, F.S.A.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

Diocesan Press. AT A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the DIOCESAN PRESS, held on Thursday, the 7th. JUNE 1848.

Resolved.—That a Notice be inserted in "The Church" that all those who desire to see either for instalment on the Capital Stock of the Press Association, for Subscriptions to the Paper, and for Advertisements in the Paper, will be put in suit unless they are paid by the 15th day of July next, &c.

TO ARCHITECTS. THE CHURCHWARDENS and VESTRY of ST. JAMES'S PARISH in TORONTO, are desirous of receiving PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES, for a NEW CHURCH in the CITY OF TORONTO to replace that destroyed by the late Fire.

THE REV. V. P. MAYERHOFFER'S EVENING LATIN & GERMAN CLASSES will commence their THIRD QUARTER on MONDAY the 2nd JULY next. The Classes will meet at the school in the Class Room, No. 2 Wellington Buildings, over the office of the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society, King Street.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS in Town or Country. Address (if by Post, please), L. D., at the Office of this Paper.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE business heretofore carried on by OWEN MILLER & MILLS, as COACH BUILDERS, having undergone a change by the retirement of MR. MILLER from the Firm, &c.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and the unimproved lands, Churches, Chapels, Mills, Schools, Streets, Post Offices, Ditches, and all other buildings, and the boundaries of the Township.

