

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

"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."

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, No. 48.] TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 2, 1853. [OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
June 5, SUN. APT. TRIN.	M. Judges 4	Mark 6
" 6	E. Job 9	2 Cor. 3
" 7	M. " 7	Mark 7
" 8	E. " 8	2 Cor. 4
" 9	M. " 9	Mark 8
" 10	E. " 10	2 Cor. 5
" 11	M. " 11	Mark 9
" 12	E. " 12	2 Cor. 6
" 13	M. " 13	Mark 10
" 14	E. " 14	1 Cor. 7
" 15	M. " 15	Mark 11
" 16	E. " 16	2 Cor. 8
" 17	M. " 17	Mark 12
" 18	E. " 18	2 Cor. 9
" 19	M. " 19	Mark 13
" 20	E. " 20	2 Cor. 10

STUDENT'S FUND.

Previously announced.....	£210 16 2
Richmond, per Rev. J. Flood.....	1 1 6
Holy Trinity, Hawkesbury, per Rev. J. T. Lewis.....	3 0 0
159 Collections amounting to.....	£214 17 8
BRANCHES.	
Port Hope, per Rev. J. Shortt.....	£8 0 0
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Rev. J. Shortt for XI. year.....	£1 5 0
Robert Spratt, for do. year.....	1 5 0
D. Crawford for do. year.....	1 5 0
J. W. Brent, for do. year.....	1 5 0
Total.....	5 0 0

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,
Sec. C. H., D. T.

The sums necessary for the accomplishment of the above enumerated undertakings have been, when we consider the comparatively small number of persons by whom they have been furnished, by no means insignificant; and, in addition, the sum of £102 has been furnished for the maintenance of Travelling Missionaries, £25 of which were given to the Rev. John Lyod Thomas, who, after the first Sunday of his missionary career, was pronounced to be affected by a fatal pulmonary disease, and the remainder applied towards the salary of the Rev. E. R. Stinson, who performed the duties of Travelling Missionary from August 1846 to February 1852.—In addition to the above it is satisfactory to know that the Quarterly Collections for the several objects of the Parent Society have, with only two exceptions, been regularly made within the Parish of Woodstock, and that they bear a most respectable comparison with the sums collected in the other Parishes of the Diocese.

ult., we find him attacking indirectly, it may be unintentionally, that sacred principle of our Church—"the sufficiency of Holy Scripture." Differing and antagonist sects, he argues, all draw their doctrines from the Bible, each putting their own interpretation upon it. Consequently the Bible is not sufficient without something else—and that something else, we find by-and-by, to be the old Romanist idea of an *infallible interpreter*.

Surely this is a most dangerous and ill-judged course. Mr. Neale charges Protestants with playing into the hands of infidels; he is doubly guilty of it himself, in thus attempting to undermine the sufficiency of Holy Scripture. Take that away and what has Christianity left to stand upon? The dogma of a perpetual Church *infallibility*, as any part of the Christian dispensation, is a flimsy delusion, which, while it serves as a cloak for error, affords no defence for truth.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

MAXIMS RELATING TO THE SCRIPTURES.

BISHOP THOMAS WILSON.—He that reads the Holy Scriptures with a purpose to profit by them, will find them clear and his duty determined.

Read the Scriptures with humility, not to appear more knowing, but to be edified.

A man that reads the Scriptures, as he does other books, for diversion, for improvement in worldly knowledge only, and not with design to order his life according to the rules and examples of piety he finds there, will never, by all his reading, become "wise unto salvation."

The reading of the Scriptures, when serious, is always attended with a blessing.

He that is of a teachable temper, will submit to the rules of the Gospel in their plain and obvious sense; and he that will not do so, will run into endless errors even as much as if the Gospel had never been preached.

A Christian life is the great key of the Gospel.

A man may know all the learned criticisms of the Scriptures without knowing the spirit, the piety, and the mysteries thereof.

By the Holy Scriptures, every man may see what he is, what he is not, and what he ought to be. Let us, therefore, meditate upon them, consult them as our rule, and make them evermore our pattern.—*Maxims of Piety and Christianity.*

TALBOT DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the Talbot District Branch of the Church Society was held in Trinity Church Simcoe, on the evening of Thursday, March 3rd 1853. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and the unpleasant weather, the Church was well filled with persons who took a lively interest in the proceedings of the evening.

The chair was occupied by the Reverend Rector of Woodhouse, and Mr. George M. Evans was appointed to act as Secretary to the Society; after which was read the following:

Report.

If the success of the Church Society in the Talbot District were to be estimated by what has been done in the way of public meetings for the last three or four years, the preparation of a report would certainly be a superfluous labour. Happily, however, this is not the case, for, although Churchmen in the District may not have done as much as the needs of the country seem to call for, they have not been altogether unmindful of their duty.

Much has been done within the last few years to advance the interests of the Church among us, and there is every reason to hope that with the increase of our population and our improvement in worldly circumstances a corresponding increase of exertion to promote the interest of the Church will be manifested.

The position of the Talbot District Branch of the Church Society is somewhat peculiar, different it is presumed, from any other in the Diocese. It was deemed expedient in the year 1844 to sever the Talbot District from the London and Huron and to form a distinct branch, and this was done in the expectation that additional resident clergymen would soon be expected here, so that several Parochial Associations might be at work within the limits. This however, has not yet been even partially effected, and the District is now, as it regards resident clergymen, exactly in the same position in which it has been for the last fourteen years. Though dignified therefore, by the name of a District Branch, ours has been, in fact, little more than a Parochial Association, as, with small exceptions, all that has been effected has been done within the immediate sphere of duty of the Rector of Woodhouse.

Since the last meeting of the Church Society, Trinity Church, Simcoe, has been completed, and everything essential to the convenient performance of public worship, including a melodeon and very handsome lamps, liberally provided. Christ Church, Victoria, which has been for some time in a sufficient state of advancement to admit of the performance of Divine Service, has within the last year been finished, with comfortable pews, chancel, pulpit and reading desk, in addition to which a convenient vestry has been built, and an excellent melodeon provided, together with a neat set of vessels for the administration of the Holy Communion, for which the congregation are indebted to the kindness and liberality of the Rev. George Salmon, who has for a length of time given them the benefit of his ministrations on alternate Sunday afternoons.

Very efficient means have been also employed during the last year to provide for the erection of a Church in the rising town of Port Dover. The sum of £450 is now at the disposal of the Church building committee; the church will, by the divine blessing, be completed during the current year, and would, ere this, have been in an advanced state but for the non-fulfilment of the contract entered into for the supply of brick for its construction.

Christ Church, Nanticoke, in the township of Walpole, is now so far completed as to admit of the convenient performance of public worship there, and a second small church is in progress in the south-eastern part of that township.

In the village of Waterford, now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. E. R. Stinson, whose residence, however, is in another District, at several miles distance, a small brick Church has been erected, and is expected to be ready for use in the course of the ensuing summer.

ENGLAND.

DIocese OF WORCESTER.

NEW CHURCH AT BIRMINGHAM.—A Committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting a new Church in the populous parish of St. George, Birmingham. The Committee have issued an appeal for aid to erect the proposed edifice in that immense parish, where 26,000 people are congregated with Church accommodations for only about 1,800, and of this 250 sittings are furnished by a licensed school room in Farm street. Only eight persons out of every hundred are thus provided with the means of religious instruction. It is proposed to erect a new Church and school at the junction of Farm street and Wheeler street, and to assign to the incumbent a population of 9,500 persons, located in the half of the parish lying towards Hansworth. It is further proposed to erect in Hospital street, or its densely crowded neighbourhood, a school building which will afford a large room for divine worship and prepare the way for the erection of another Church. The carrying out of this design will cost about £8,000, of which £2,000 have already been promised—£1,200 to their honour be it recorded, in sums of £100 each, by members of St. George's congregation.

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Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.

PALM SUNDAY—MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches and Chapels and Missionary Stations, in behalf of Missionary objects within the Diocese, appointed for Palm Sunday.

Previously announced in <i>Canadian Churchman</i> , Vol. 1, No. 42.....	£99 8 3
Richmond, North Gower.....	1 1 3
—per Rev. J. Flood.....	
Norway, per Rev. Dr. Beaven.....	0 12 9
St. Jude's, Oakville.....	£1 15 14
Palermo.....	0 15 0
Milton.....	0 4 8
—per Churchwarden.....	2 15 0
St. Mark's, Barriefield.....	0 16 3
M'Lean's School-house.....	0 7 6
—per Rev. H. Brent.....	1 3 9
Portsmouth.....	1 5 0
Marshall's School-house.....	0 3 10
—per Rev. T. W. Marsh.....	1 8 10
47 Collections amounting to.....	£106 9 10
Collections on behalf of the same object, appointed to be taken up on Trinity Sunday.	
Previously announced.....	£15 11 4
St. John's Ch., Yorkmills, £1 10 0	
Moore's Station.....	0 12 6
—per Rev. R. Mitchele.....	2 2 6
Norway, per Rev. Dr. Beaven.....	0 12 4
St. Mark's, Barriefield.....	1 5 0
M'Lean's School-house.....	0 6 3
—per Rev. H. Brent.....	1 11 3
14 Collections amounting to.....	£21 7 5

Correspondence.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT IN RELIGION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

Sir,—In the continuation of Mr. Neale's anti-protestant lecture, given in your number of 5th

There is a right and wrong, truth and falsehood, about religion; as about morals and conduct and every thing else. All the world proceeds upon this assumption, though practically there may be much difference of opinion and conduct. Yet no one conceives himself the less at liberty to point out what he deems erroneous and mischievous.

Others may dispute my belief; but for this there is no remedy. Between right and wrong—between truth and error, there always will be a contest, nor need we doubt but that truth will ultimately prevail; and this not by coercive means or by the extinction of men's natural rights, but by the progressive influence of that Holy Spirit to whom truth owes its preservation, as its origin.

In short, it is not the right of private judgment that is censurable, but the way in which men use it. They may use this as any other liberty to their own injury, if in its exercise they fall into heresy or unbelief.

And as in morals we do not hesitate to tell men what is hurtful and sinful, without considering that we are infringing upon their liberty of choice and action; so in religion, our defining what we believe to be true doctrine, and persuading men to receive it, is no denial of their right of private judgment.

"Then," reasons Mr. Neale, "you must confess Roman Catholics, and, to come nearer home, Tractarians, to have as good a right to their opinions as you have to yours," and it is intolerance to denounce them.

So have Tractarians a right to their opinions; but not within the Church; for that involves quite another question. Conformity to her Creeds, Articles, and Discipline is a matter of compact between the Church and her Ministers; and those who choose to adopt and maintain contrary opinions are justly open not only to the imputation of false doctrine, but to the very heavy charge of breaking a solemn covenant.

Mr. Neale would make it appear, that because the Church has Articles and Creeds and denounces certain heresies, by that very fact she denies the right of private judgment.

Mr. Brown moved for a select committee to enquire and report terms and conditions of an agreement made by the Queen's Printer with the Finance committee of the House in 1850, and the reasons why it has not been carried out.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint— Doctor A. Von Iffland, to be Medical Assistant at the Quarantine Station at Grosse-Isle.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a license to— Anson Buck, of Trafalgar, Esq., member of the R. C. of Surgeons of England, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

On Saturday the resolutions of Mr. Morin, to render the Legislative Council elective, were passing through committee.

Mr. Langton's amendments were supported by Government; but rejected.

To-night Mr. Brown moved a series of resolutions on which to found an Address to the Crown for a repeal of that clause of the Imperial Union Act which prevents the passing of any bill placing the representation on the basis of population without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada.

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proppy affair to hold the sites up to the competition of the different towns to raise the price of land.

Mr. Gamble looked upon this in the same manner as the £30,000 the other evening, and considered it as most improper.

On the item of £10,000 for an institution for juvenile offenders coming up, Mr. Hincks said it would be desirable to erect this at some such central place as Kingston; and perhaps more than one might become necessary.

On Motion of Mr. Morin it was resolved, that as to-morrow will be a Saturday holiday, when the House rises it stands adjourned till Friday.

A motion of Mr. Brown to sit on Saturday was carried, yeas 13, nays 12.

Mr. Laurin introduced a bill to regulate the proceedings at voluntary sales.

Mr. Leblanc enquired of the Ministry whether they intend to continue in the present session their proceedings with regard to the Bill relative to the Municipalities and roads in Lower Canada, introduced by the Hon. Attorney General East.

Mr. Morin was understood to say not this session but the next.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the issue of debentures by the city of Toronto, in payment of stock in the Northern Railroad, and proceedings connected therewith.

Messrs. Sherwood and Ridout stated that the citizens of Toronto felt great interest on the subject, which they contended was not in a satisfactory state, but they held that as the matter was before the Court of Chancery, that no action should be taken till that was decided.

The following bills were read a third time— To incorporate Prince Edward Railroad Company.

To amend the Upper Canada Mutual Insurance Act.

The House in committee to widen the streets of London, as the report leaves.

Last night the Bill to diminish the width of streets of London was passed through committee with some amendments.

The Carouge pier bill was committed; after some time committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Parraut bridge bill was passed. No House today.

Amendments were, however, made in the bill, which it is said will cause its promoters, if they were sustained by the House, to abandon the bill.

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Mr. Egan introduced a bill to amend the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the cutting and measurement of timber."

Mr. Leblanc introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the granting of tavern licenses; also a bill to legalize certain marriages.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on or near the Public Works in this Province.

Mr. Smith (Frontenac) moved that the 64, 66, and 74 Rules of the House be suspended so far as respects the bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Co.

Last night after the report left, Mr. Brown obtained a committee of five, on the arrangements as to the Queen's Printing.

On motion of Mr. Smith (Frontenac) the House went into Committee on the bill to amend the act for better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Chabot moved an amendment authorizing the issuing of a writ immediately, if a seat were vacated during the recess, instead of waiting the expiration of the first 14 days of the session, which was carried.

On motion for the reception of the report, there being two divisions already against the Government, Mr. Morin said as the ministry were charged with the conduct of the public business, he asked for an adjournment, as the effect of the divisions might possibly be to relieve them from that charge before the next stating of this bill.

Mr. Hincks's resolutions on this subject are printed, reciting that ample accommodation should be provided at Toronto for the residence of the Governor General, for the two House of Parliament, and for the various departments of the Public service before the time when the seat of Government, will under the existing arrangements be transferred for 4 years to Toronto.

The Colonies.—THE MONEY SYSTEM.—We have been requested to publish the following official communication from the Postmaster General is taking measures for establishing a money-order system between this country and the colonies.

During the late thunderstorm, one of the lads in the Montreal Telegraph Office, was knocked head over heels, and the relay magnet completely smashed by a flash of lightning.

EMIGRANTS.—On Sunday morning the steamer "Passport" brought to this city, a number of English and Scotch emigrants.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. Halifax, May 24. The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday noon from Liverpool, with dates to the 14th.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCIC." New York, May 29. The Steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, from Liverpool, with dates to May 18, arrived at her dock at 2 A. M.

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The Broker's Board quote Wheat at 6s. 10d. a 7s. 2d.; Red, at 6s. 6d. a 6s. 9d. Flour in good request at 6d. advance.

LONDON MARKETS.—American securities, U. S. fives of 65; ditto sixes of 62, 104.

ENGLAND.—Owing to the recent dockyard exposures, Lord John Russell had brought in a bill to disfranchise the Admiralty and Ordnance employes.

Lord Campbell and five other Judges had pronounced judgment in the Writ of Error case of Solomon vs. Miller, confirming the judgment of the lower Court, that Jews cannot sit in Parliament, without first taking the Christian oath.

FRANCE.—The Empress has recovered slowly. It is probable she will, in company with the Emperor, visit the baths of the Pyrenees.

BELGIUM.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted the nominal number of the army to be 100,000 men.

TURKEY.—The Sultan's mother is dead. Paris papers have Constantinople dates to 2nd Inst. New difficulties have arisen on the question of the Holy Shrine regarding guardianship of the Sepulchre.

GREECE.—The Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, had decided that the three villages in dispute belong to Turkey.

INDIA.—The British under General Sheath had captured a stronghold of the robber chief Meaton. British loss 102 men.

The Arabia sailed to-day, —65 passengers for Liverpool, and \$279,000 in gold.

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during the year 1852 there was imported into England 289,457 cwt. of cheese. Of this, 278,179 cwt. came from European states, and the rest from America.

The Bishop of Ripon will visit Berlin next June, for the purpose of confirming such youthful members of the Church of England as are prevented from celebrating this rite in England.

A fanatic, at Bicker, has published a pamphlet, in which he describes the recent heavy rains as a visitation of God's wrath on account of the homage paid by the nation to the late Duke of Wellington on his death.

A magnificent piece of plate, designed by Prince Albert, has been prepared for the Dublin Exhibition. The piece which is nearly 4 feet high and is worth £4,000, represents an ancient temple with Arab horses grazing about, the models being taken from the various fine Arabians received as presents by her Majesty. It is a beautiful work of art, and most creditable to the artistic skill of his royal highness.

A subscriber to the *Field* writes: "It is not generally known that the only plan of preserving eggs perfectly fresh for any length of time, is to smear them over the day they are laid, with lard or butter, free from salt. A small piece of the size of a walnut will suffice for a dozen eggs. Take them one by one in the palm of the hand, and two or three turns will effectually close up the pores; then place them in an open basin or basket, loose, on the pantry shelf. At the expiration of six months they will be found as sweet as the day they were laid, if the above directions have been strictly complied with.

During the voyage of the *John Melhuish*, emigrant vessel, from London, bound for Port Philip, the first mate went stealthily into the hold and tapped a brandy cask. The light which he held in his hand came in contact with the liquor, and the liquor was speedily in flames. An alarm was raised, and a passenger, Hayward by name, thrust his finger into the hole from which the brandy was flowing; and notwithstanding the blue flame enveloped his arm he held it there until the fire was subdued. He was afterwards presented, by the rest of the passengers, with a gold watch and chain, as an acknowledgement for his heroic conduct. The first mate was placed under arrest.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Yesterday the annual general meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese took place in the parochial school-house of St. James.

Previous to the meeting evening service was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Prayers were said by the Rev. Henry Brent, and the lessons were read by the Rev. R. Shanklin.

At the conclusion of divine worship the congregation adjourned to the above mentioned hall, when the chair was taken, and the meeting opened with prayer by the Lord Bishop, shortly after two o'clock p. m.

The following clergy were present. The venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, the venerable the Archdeacon of York, the Rev. D. E. Blake, Rural Dean of the Home District, the Rev. H. Patton Rural Dean of the Johnstown District, the Rev. F. Evans, Rural Dean of the Brock District, the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rural Dean of the Niagara District, the Rev. A. Palmer, Rural Dean of the Gore District, the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rural Dean of the London District, the Rev. F. L. Osler, Rural Dean of the Simcoe District, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Dr. McMurray, H. C. Cooper, T. Green, Dr. Scadding, Provost Whitaker, Professor Parry, Professor Irving, J. G. D. MacKenzie, M. Boomer, S. Givins, R. J. MacGeorge, W. Ritchie, F. Tremayne, G. Armstrong, W. B. Sands, B. O. Hill, J. Wilson, E. Dewar, Dr. Lett, J. Pentland, T. Greene, C. L. Ingles, R. Shanklin, H. Brent, A. Townley, W. Leeming, W. S. Darling, M. Ker, E. J. Boswell, S. B. Ardagh, J. Shortt, A. Sanson, A. Dixon, H. E. Plees, R. N. Merritt, E. Baldwin, T. W. Marsh, A. Nelles.

The Right Rev. Chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke as follows:

MY BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY:— Permit me before we commence the business of the day, to direct your attention to some topics intimately connected with the progress and well-being of our beloved Church, and which, although not immediately connected with the proceedings of the Society, are exceedingly deserving of your serious consideration between this and the

meeting of the Conference which, God willing, I purpose to summon in the Autumn, and at which they will become subjects of grave and anxious deliberation.

We had scarcely read Sir John Pakington's able and judicious answer to our Church in this Diocese, when we learned with deep regret, that the Earl of Derby's ministry had been overthrown by the most extraordinary and unexpected political combination which ever occurred in British history. We farther learned, that, no sooner was the new Administration organized than a change of policy regarding the Clergy Reserves was announced, and a Bill brought into Parliament to surrender them to the Provincial Legislature, in accordance with the intentions of Earl Grey, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The unusual rapidity with which this measure was carried through both Houses of Parliament scarcely suffered us to hear of its existence, much less to assemble the Church or even to convene portions of our people to take steps to arrest its progress;—yet, all that was possible from our great distance and shortness of time has been done.

A Petition to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, against this iniquitous Bill, was dispatched from Toronto on the 12th of March, and although all diligence was used, it was too late for the House of Commons, and hardly in time for the House of Peers.

It was presented by His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was, I am happy to say, most friendly to its prayer, and to whom we are much indebted for his promptitude in bringing it forward:—but I regret to inform you that it made no effective impression.

Finding, in preparing the Petition, that, from its brevity, many strong points were, of necessity, omitted, I set about drawing up a more elaborate defence of the Endowment of our Church and the injustice of its threatened confiscation, in the form of a Letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. This document, dated Toronto the 19th March, reached London just in time to be printed and circulated among the members of the House of Lords. It nevertheless failed to avert the passage of the Bill, which has become the law, and has thus deprived one of the most Loyal sections of Her Majesty's subjects of their most valuable rights and privileges, which had been guaranteed to them by the most sacred pledges.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of York, being on the spot, by his valuable and able writings and conversations with leading men, did good service in the cause;—but evil prevailed.

While we lament the result, we have the consolation to know that never was a case so triumphantly debated. The promoters of the obnoxious measure seemed to have lost their mental power and energy, and as they had no forcible arguments to offer they rested on their majority, and the principle that might makes right, leaving the most solemn enactments and sacred promises to go for nothing.

Another opportunity may be afforded us of shewing beyond dispute, the greatness of our religious and moral victory in both houses of Parliament, when we come to dissect and lay bare the different debates on the subject.

But perhaps the most revolting and melancholy feature of the proceedings on the Clergy Reserve Bill, and which, in the end, will prove far more disastrous than even their confiscation, is the astounding spectacle of beholding nine Bishops out of nineteen (the number present in the House of Lords) voting for the destruction of the temporal support of a branch of that Church which they had sworn to preserve and extend, and handing over three Dioceses, embracing a space nearly as large as the half of Europe, to the tender mercies of the Church of Rome.

Now, my Brethren, the field of debate and, I fear, contention, in spite of Lord Sydneyham's solemn protest, and the opinions of the best informed, both here and abroad, has been transferred to this country, and as it is but just, that the members of the Church, lay and clerical, may have an opportunity of considering what steps ought to be taken in defence of their dearest birthright, it is, as I have already said, my intention to hold a Conference in September or October, of which due notice will be given. In the meantime, let this most important subject be our daily topic of prayerful deliberation for light and direction, since it is of the utmost importance to ourselves and our prosperity. And if we are, really and truly, the conscientious sons of the Church, which we profess ourselves to be, then let us act with the unity, firmness and determination which become that high and holy character, and we have nothing to fear.

2. CONVOCATION.

I had contemplated calling a Conference during the season, on another ground.—It must be in the recollection of many present, that last year, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons, by the Honorable Wil-

liam Gladstone, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the better Government and Regulation of the Church of England in the Colonies. This Bill, after several debates and amendments, was postponed to the present Session.

In the meantime, that upright and honorable statesman Sir John Pakington, although opposed to some of the provisions of the proposed Bill, was nevertheless aware of the necessity and importance of some such measure, and, being anxious to make it as perfect as possible, he was pleased to address a Circular Letter to the Colonial Bishops on the subject. His Excellency requested them to favor him with their views on the state of the Church in their respective Dioceses, and what legislative changes they would suggest to place her in a more efficient and satisfactory position.

Not supposing that this measure would be taken up in the early session of November, I despatched a Circular to my Rural Deans, with copies of Mr. Gladstone's Bills, and Sir John Pakington's speech, desiring them to consult the Clergy and Laity of their respective Deaneries, and report to me at their earliest convenience.

In these Reports I found much useful information which, so far as it appeared practicable, I embodied in my general statement.

I likewise solicited the assistance of the Honorable the Chief Justice, and from his views on the subject communicated to me, both in writing and in conversation, and from my own deliberations and the various sources of information within my reach, I was able to frame a general Report, which after being forwarded to the proper authorities, was published for the benefit of the Diocese in the *Church* newspaper.

I have reason to believe that it was more than favorably received as a useful document, by the Archbishop and the English as well as Colonial Prelates then in London, and that in preparing a measure for the better regulation and government of the Colonial Church it will not be overlooked.

I have farther to state that such a measure will in all probability be introduced into the House of Lords during the present Session by His Grace the Archbishop, and, as in such case, it will come before Parliament, with the consent of the Church and the Crown, there is every reason to believe that it will pass without the slightest opposition.

In this expectation, I thought it more convenient to postpone the Meeting of our Conference to a late period in the season, for if the contemplated measure became law, it would require us to take immediate action. But, should any obstacle prevent its coming to maturity, there are other grounds and considerations, which will render an assemblage of the Church necessary, and, as such meetings under the Bishop are now considered not unlawful, we shall have the less hesitation in convening them or in entering fully into an examination of the wants and necessities of the Church:

THIRD.

There is still one other matter to which I may be permitted to allude on the present occasion, namely the division of the Diocese. It is well known to this meeting that I addressed a memorial to the proper authorities on this important subject in October 1850, and not having been made aware that any action had been taken on its prayer, I considered it my duty, in February last, to renew my application. I was induced to this step without farther delay, from observing in the public journals in London that measures were about to be adopted to divide the Diocese of Capetown, and I certainly thought it not unreasonable to submit the priority of my claim to favorable consideration.

In regard to the erection and establishment of the new Colonial Bishoprics, I am willing to acquiesce, but when the question rises as to their division, I desired with due respect to be heard. As this memorial has been published in the Diocese, I refer no farther to its contents, than to say that no other branch of the Colonial Church can present so strong a claim to additional Bishops. I thought it of no moment to plead for myself, because I desire and expect to die in harness, but I pleaded for the Diocese of Toronto which is getting beyond the strength of any single man, and must soon suffer if no division taken place.

I am happy to say that this appeal has been so far successful, that the necessity of a division has been recognized, and at a public meeting on the subject of erecting and establishing Colonial Bishoprics, it has been resolved that Kingston shall be the name of the new See for the eastern portion of the Diocese, and I have little doubt but that the other divisions set forth in my first communication of October 1850, will in due time take effect.

Such are the momentous subjects which I have taken the liberty to recommend to your thoughtful consideration till we meet in the autumn. And now suffer me in conclusion

to cherish the hope that our proceedings on this occasion may be conducted with that courtesy, meekness and forbearance which have hitherto distinguished the meetings of this excellent Institution.

This address was received with great applause.

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the Secretary of the Society, then read the following ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting this, the Eleventh Annual Report of the operations of the Church Society during the past year, your Committee would remind the members of our Church that, "Except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it?" If success, therefore, has in any degree attended the work, which has for its object the glory of God, the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the building up of the Spiritual Temple; without presumption, it may be assumed that Almighty God, the supreme Head of the Church, has been pleased to bless our labors, and to acknowledge us as his instruments in prosecuting His purposes of love. To Him, therefore, let us ascribe the praise and glory. The Holy Spirit alone can so influence the heart of fallen man as to make him turn from worshipping at the shrine of the idol *Self*, and lead him gratefully to offer on the Altar of Divine Love, his best gifts for the service of that God, who hath manifested such love towards him. If God be with us, ought not every member of our communion to aspire to the honor of becoming fellow workers with God; and earnestly to aid us in carrying on the good work. Faith without works cannot be that grace which is the gift of God. Those cannot rightly believe in these truths which pervade the whole teaching of our Church in her Catechism, Articles, Homilies, and Holy Ritual; who do not feel constrained to engage in the work of Him who redeemed them from eternal slavery and enrolled them among the number of his peculiar people, in order that they might be zealous of good works. The captain of our salvation during his painful sojourn upon earth, ever went about doing good to the bodies and souls of men, and so left an example of self-denying love, as well as of spotless purity and holiness, to be imitated by all who would be ranked among his followers before he returned to his throne in glory to attain those gifts and graces necessary to qualify his disciples for the great work which was to be carried on by them. He not only commanded them to go and preach the gospel to every creature, but promised to be with them always, even to the end of the world; so that we infer the promise and the command were not confined to the small band of followers immediately addressed, but extended to the members of His Church in all successive ages, whether the individuals were called to occupy the more prominent position of ministers or leaders, or permitted to remain in the ranks discharging the less arduous and obtrusive, but not less important duties. What victory could we hope to see achieved, by an army whose officers were not promptly and heartily supported by their followers? So in the Church militant, the Clergy may point out the way, and faithfully, walk therein themselves, but to ensure success, they must receive the cheerful co-operation of the Laity.

The first rumor that our Society had met with a reverse of fortune was sufficient to justify many in their own eyes, for withholding their aid, thereby proving that they had not counted the cost before embarking in the good cause, and that they had not enlisted in it, because it was the work assigned the Church, which, from the fallibility of its members, may often be sorely tried and afflicted; but because the promises of God are sure, must in the end prevail.

Previous to the trouble above alluded to, too little interest was taken in the operations of the Society, too many of our members were satisfied with having contributed a certain sum towards an object which, as Churchmen, they felt bound to support, and with seeing their names printed in the lists appended to the Annual Report who, because they had not considered the permanent good which they had been called upon to aid in accomplishing, cared but little about the working of the Society. It pleased God mercifully to permit good to spring out of evil, for all at once a spirit of enquiry became manifest, and an interest in the operations and welfare of the Society exhibited which has happily survived the cause which aroused it. The minute books of the Society show that at no previous period of its existence have the monthly meetings been so numerous attended, or the subjects brought forward so fully discussed as during the past year; and it will also be found recorded that from this date several of the Laity as well as of the Clergy, have been found ready to sacrifice their valuable time in attending committees appointed for special objects, to instance only the special committee, from which emanated a Report, the result of frequent and earnest deliberations, the great utility of which has been acknowledged by all the branches, without exception. The many notices of motion, given by members from all parts of the diocese, to amend different articles of the constitution, also afford evidence of the growing interest taken in the well-being of the Society, as such your committee allude to them. That certain alterations and amendments are actually necessary for the well working of the Society, must be admitted by all, but your committee feel called upon to deprecate any hasty or violent changes in that constitution, which they conceive has never been fairly tried but which before its adoption was carefully framed to suit the circumstances of a new country. They purposely refrain from specially noticing any one of

the amendments proposed to be adopted at the present meeting at which all the Branches are more or less represented, for they have been printed for some time and their several merits will be, no doubt, fully discussed; they would only express a fervent hope that whatever decision the majority may arrive at, the minority for the sake of peace and unity will readily acquiesce in, for the present is not a time, even for a thought of defection or disunion in our body, to be entertained. The objects of the Church Society, are of such a nature as to enlist the sympathies of all professing Churchmen; no matter how they may differ upon minor points, all must admit that it is necessary the Church should send forth missionaries, and with them the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and religious tracts; that she should make provision for her aged or infirm labourers, and when they are called away, for their widows and orphans; that she should make provision for the education of her children in sacred and religious principles, and that she should aid the poorer missions in the building and endowing of their Churches. If as we surely ought, we make common cause, the Church Society with the blessing of God, will be enabled to effect all these objects, but if we permit differences of opinion to deter us from performing our share of the work, no party will be able successfully to carry out any one of them.

INCOME.

The following is a brief account of the Society's income during the past year:

Balance from previous year including monies to be accounted for by the Assistant Secretary, £1109 1 3d
 Receipts of the Society, not including monies received on trusts or account of Depository, 2281 16 10
 Showing an increase over the past year of £608 11s. 4d. up to the time of closing accounts.

The estimated income of the several Branches and Par. Associations has amounted to 1680 5 3d (Being an increase of £188 17s. 1d.)
 Deduct as remitted to Parent Society, 586 0 10
 £1094 4 5d

Of which the sum of £64 13s. was remitted since the closing of the books.
 To which add the sums received on account of Depository, including disposal of stock, 1761 1 9

Total of receipts of the Society and District Branches for the eleventh year, 6246 4 4
 Total increase on the whole of the receipts of the Society and District Branches, 807 8 5

The system adopted at the commencement of the past year has, on the whole, worked well, though some confusion has arisen, and the task of the auditors rendered much more perplexing than it ought to have been, from the fact that some of the Clergy neglected to transmit their voucher to the Secretary, after paying their money into the bank agencies, which of course occasioned certain discrepancies between the accounts of the Society and those of the bank. It was hardly to be expected that all would at once understand it, but your Committee feel assured that when all become familiar with its working, it will prove the most simple and secure method which could be devised, and also a very great accommodation to those who reside within a short distance of a bank agency.

Your Committee regret that the late Assistant Secretary has been prevented hitherto from fulfilling the condition of his bond, but as he is now devoting a portion of his time steadily to the work, and has engaged not to desert until all the old books, including those belonging to the Depository are properly balanced, they trust no loss will be sustained by the Society from the delay which has occurred; a portion of the debt due to him by Mr. Plees and assigned to the Society, has been paid, and arrangements entered into for the liquidation of the balance. In justice to this gentleman your committee would record the fact asserted by the Secretary, that he has ever found him ready cheerfully to respond to any queries he found it necessary to put to him upon the matters connected with the past management of the Society.

The auditors who have most carefully investigated the state of the several funds, and the accuracy of the accounts kept during the past year have expressed themselves well satisfied with the manner in which this part of the Society's work has been done.

An abstract of the several accounts of the Society, showing the balances of each fund, is regularly laid upon the table at the monthly meetings.

DEPOSITORY.

Your committee had hoped that ere this the whole of the outstanding debts, due to the late Depository, would have been collected, and the Society enabled, not only to liquidate the few debts which were owing to it, but have a large balance to the credit of that institution. But in this they have been disappointed, only £204 15s. 10d. out of £1099 10s. apparently to its credit, has as yet been paid in, and many to whom accounts have been rendered have proved that they have been already paid either in part or in full. Others who acknowledge the correctness of their accounts have not yet paid them, but there is every reason to believe that during the present year, sufficient will be collected to liquidate all claims against the Society on this account. The books and tracts having been removed twice during the past year, it became a work of time to get them

systematically arranged and compared with the catalogues. Until this was done, the book and tract committee were at a loss to know what to recommend Mr. Rowell to add to his stock. Fresh importations are expected immediately, and printed catalogues will then be circulated.

Several applications have been made from parties at a distance to the Society, setting forth that the want of catechisms, tracts, bibles, prayer books, and other religious works, is much felt; that the people were both willing and able to purchase them, and asking whether the Laity could not supply a responsible store-keeper with a few copies of the books referred to, to be disposed of on consignment. The party being ready to undertake that the Society would sustain no loss. Your committee deem it their duty to press the subject upon the consideration of the Laity in the hope that some plan may be devised for giving wide circulation to Church books and tracts of a practical tendency. A certain sum from the general purposes fund might be appropriated to this purchase, and then they might be scattered over the country gratuitously or colporteurs might be employed by the Society to dispose of them, and small quantities might be consigned to individuals in distant townships in answer to such applications as the above referred to. And your committee would suggest to the several branches the propriety of setting apart, a certain amount of the sums collected for the Society and retained by them for this specific object.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

Four Sermons were appointed to be preached during the past year at the several Churches and Mission Stations, in behalf of the following objects of the Society,—on Trinity Tuesday, 1852, for the Mission Fund; in October, for the Widows and Orphans' Fund; in January, 1853, for the Theological Students' Fund, and on Palm Sunday, for the Mission Fund. The proceeds of the four collections amounted to £824 6s. 9d.

For the first object was collected at
 137 Stations, £200 8 3
 For the second, at 180 Stations, 315 11 6
 For the third, at 157 Stations, 210 16 2
 For the fourth, at 36 Stations, 99 8 3d

Since the books have been placed in the Auditors' hands the following additional collections have been received for the above Students' Fund, Students' Fund, £1 1 6
 Palm Sunday, (Mission Fund), 9 9 0

Many of the Clergy overlooked the Palm Sunday collection, from the fact that their attention was not specially called to it, in consequence of the absence of the Secretary at the time the notice should have appeared in the paper. Your Committee recommend that the list of days appointed for taking up the collections should not only be published on the last leaf of the Report, as was the case last year, but that extra copies of that particular page be struck off, and one at least sent to every Parochial Clergyman in the Diocese, to put up in his Vestry Room or Study. Your Committee would also suggest that the particular periods appointed for making the different collections might be changed with advantage. Some of the Clergy have not time to take up the collections at all their Stations between Palm Sunday and the 31st March, besides the next collection only two months afterwards being applicable to the same object creates a difficulty in the way of a clergyman's advocating the cause on both occasions with success.

MISSION FUND.

The charges upon this Fund during the past year amounted to £120 17s. 1d.

The liabilities already assumed by the Parent Society for the present year amount to £200,—of which £126 5s. 6d. is pledged to our Indian Missions, to which must be added the sum required to defray the expenses of the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, incurred in visiting distant Stations.—About £390 is expended by the District Branches for the support of Missionaries within their bounds.

Your Committee feel confident that if this object was brought more prominently before the several congregations who enjoy the means of grace; if they were told plainly how many Townships were necessarily deprived, from year to year, of the services of our Church on the Sunday, the proceeds of the annual collection to be appropriated to the Mission Fund would be greatly increased. It is written in the Epistle of Paul to Timothy, v. 8.—"If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." The Society therefore feels constrained to confine its exertions to the promotion of Missionary objects within the bounds of its own Diocese. However deeply Churchmen may sympathize with other Societies, associated for the purpose of carrying on the good work either in their mother land, or in its numerous dependencies, they must feel that the wants of the Church in this Diocese have paramount claims on their liberality. In the Home District alone there are several Townships, in each of which flourishing villages are springing up, to minister to the spiritual wants of whose inhabitants would afford ample employment for several Clergymen, but who are not even visited periodically by a Travelling Missionary; and the same may be said of every district in the Diocese. It is true that the greatest difficulty which our Diocesan at present experiences arises from the want of men, for there are several old Missions now vacant which would readily support a Clergyman if one could be found. This difficulty, however, it is hoped, will be obviated by the many candidates for ordination to be looked for from Trinity College. But three additional laborers can be expected from this source during the present year, but it is calculated that, with the blessing

of God, after the fall Ordination next year, our University will supply 12 annually.

DIVINITY STUDENTS.

The third object mentioned in the Constitution of your Society is, "For granting assistance, where it is necessary, to those who may be preparing for the Ministry of the Gospel within the Diocese." In a country like this, where young men of character and ability can, at the age of 18 or 20, obtain situations offering pecuniary remuneration, at least equal to what the Church can afford, after they have attained the age of 23, and when the circumstances of the generality of the inhabitants are considered, it is not to be wondered at that so few are ready to devote their children to the service of the Ministry. The laudable desire not to be a burthen upon his parents any longer than he could help may have deterred many a young man, who would have done credit to the service, from urging them to provide the means necessary for his support whilst qualifying himself to enter upon it. When therefore the magnitude of the field to be cultivated and the paucity of laborers to be found are duly considered, the object of the Society will more readily commend itself to the hearts of Churchmen. No right-thinking person can consider a man degraded by his reception of the Society's bounty. He must have attained a certain degree of scholarship, or he could not partake of it, were he the only candidate, and in most cases, in order to obtain it, he must have had many competitors. The Society take it for granted that none will compete for their scholarships but those whose case is contemplated by the 3rd Article of its Constitution. The name of each recipient with the amount granted is entered in the Society's books.

During the past year there have been eight scholarships paid by this Fund; two of £30, four of £25, and two of £20.

Your Committee refer with much satisfaction to the fact that, since their last Report, a Royal Charter has been granted to this Institution, erecting it into a University, and enabling it to grace with appropriate Academic distinctions the Students who may be educated within its walls. It must also be regarded as a matter of special congratulation that the University thus constituted should be represented so honourably, as she is, in the person of her first Chancellor. The liberal aid which has been extended to this our college, during the course of the past year by members of the sister Church in the United States, as well as by Churchmen at home, would demand of us far more than this passing acknowledgement, were not the subject about to be brought in a separate form, under the notice of the Society.

Within the province we have to record the munificent donation of land and money made by an aged and highly respected resident of this city, a donation of great material worth, yet of tenfold value, as furnishing to others a high example of the generous and pious dedication of wealth to the service of learning and religion.

In addition to the occasional Students in Law and Medicine, (in the former faculty 33, in the latter—) the matriculated Students of the college amount to 36, of whom 22 are preparing for the sacred ministry of the Church.

The sum of £1,000, granted to the college from the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has been appropriated to the endowment of two Divinity Scholarships, two Scholarships for Students in arts have likewise been founded as a memorial of the munificence of Dr. Burnside; and two Scholarships endowed by the late Duke of Wellington, have been transferred during the current year from the University of Toronto to Trinity College.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The present charge on this fund amounts to £280 per annum, which the proceeds of the annual sermon has enabled the Society to meet.—Four widows and 15 orphans are recipients of its bounty. Special donations from individuals and Parochial Branches, added to the subscriptions of the Clergy, which this year have, in many cases, been at once transmitted to the Parent Society without the usual deduction of $\frac{1}{2}$, have augmented the fund applicable to this object to the sum of £632 4s. 4d., which, after reserving a sufficient sum to pay the half yearly dividend which will fall due previous to the next annual collection, left a balance to be permanently invested, amounting to £212 4s. 4d., of this sum £151 19s. 4d. has been invested. Those who have perused the able Report of the committee, specially appointed to examine into the state of this fund, and to suggest such amendments as they might conceive would ensure the carrying out of the object in view, viz., a certain provision for the widows and orphans, who according to human calculation, might become chargeable upon it, must feel convinced that to draw any analogy between the benefits offered by the Society to the Clergy, and those offered by any company formed upon the now well-established principles of life assurance and life annuities, is absurd and fallacious. The Church Society does not enter the lists with any such companies. Its objects are all charitable, aiming to help those who are not able to help themselves; all Clergymen, therefore, whose incomes enable them to do so, should insure their lives for the benefit of their widows and orphans, with such societies whose long standing and experience are a guarantee for their stability, and afford a good prospect of their being always able to meet their engagements, but this surely does not exonerate them from doing their utmost to create a fund which it is hoped will ensure maintenance at least to the widows and orphans of their poorer brethren, and none can plead ignorance of the fact that there are many such. To ensure the payment

after his death of £100, the interest of which is £6 per annum, a person aged 23 must, according to the tables of the life-insurance companies, pay annually £1 12s. 6d., whereas, the sum, the interest of which the Society purposes for a number of years to pay to the widows and orphans of the Clergy on condition of an annual payment of 25s. each, and the general advocacy of its cause, represents a funded capital of no less than £832 6s. 8d.

Article III. of the By-law regulating the administration of this Fund renders it imperative on the Society to invest annually for this object the sum of £1 5s. from every duly recognized Clergyman in the Diocese, providing the General Purposes Fund will bear such a charge upon it. Now it must be apparent to all thinking persons that whilst the District Branches only remit one-fourth, including the subscriptions of the Clergy, whatever balance might be in hand after paying the general expenses of management would be absorbed by this one object, which the Constitution of the Society never contemplated.

In the abstract of the Widows and Orphans' Fund Account, showing the receipts, disbursements, and investments on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, which was appended to the Special Report lately put forth by the Society, it appeared that the sum of £2756 8s. 2d., after deducting £11 5s. which was charged in error, was already invested, and that the balance on the books for investment amounted to £943 15s. 8d. The Finance Committee immediately turned their attention to this subject, and recommended that the sanction of the Society should be given to the transfer of certain investments not applicable to any other special object to this Account, and it has been determined to place to the credit of investments for the Widows and Orphans' Fund the following sums:—

Temporary Investment Fund, £114 0 0
 H. Rowsell's liabilities on account of Depository, Bond bearing In. 490 2
 Septuagesima Fund, 180 16

£780 18 3d
 Lands applicable to the General Purposes of the Society, of sufficient value to secure the balance of the above £943 15s. 8d. will shortly be transferred to this Fund.

LANDS.

Much useful information has been obtained during the last year, relating to the landed property of the Society, and great pains have been taken to render the land Register as perfect as possible by entering therein full particulars respecting each lot. Many difficulties had to be overcome, as the land department was found to be in anything but a satisfactory state. A few lots had been sold some years back for taxes, but as it is believed they were illegally sold, your committee hope to recover them.

As mentioned in last year's Report that a large portion of the Society's General Purpose fund, during the past year, would have to be expended in the payment of arrears of taxes, but your Committee had no conception that so large a sum as £260 would be required for that purpose; in some instances the arrears having been accumulating for fifteen years, several years prior to the lands being granted to the Society.

The following grants have been received by the Society during the present year.

Lands given for Church purposes in the Diocese of Toronto

GRANTOR.	GRANTEE.	SITUATION.	ACRES.	DATE.	TRUST.
The Crown	C.S.D.	Village lots 129, 130, 131, and 134, Jarvis. Vesp. township V. 4 23, once 2 Parcel, Part of westerly Division lot 7, con 7, Townsend	100	1852, Aug. 11.	Burial ground.
Remond Murney, ex Uxor. Leonard Sovereign, et Uxor.	The Lord Bishop.			Nov. 12	Genl'l purpose.
	The Lord Bishop.			Road, Aug 21	Site for church

Your Committee are informed by the Secretary that the value of the lands in certain parts of the Province having been greatly enhanced by the contemplated Rail Roads—He has declined in many instances treating with parties for the disposal either by lease or sale of particular Lots, until it be determined through what Townships the several lines are to run.

DISTRICT AND PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

Very encouraging reports have been received from several of the Branches from which we gather that Parochial meetings have been much more generally held during the past year, than has been the case in preceding ones, thus opportunities have been afforded for explaining the objects of the Society, and for urging its claims upon Churchmen generally. The Secretary of the Society, attended public meetings in the Fall, at Stamford, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Bertie, Post Robinson, Thorold and Grimsby, and in the month of February at Hamilton, St. Thomas, Moore, Sandwich, Chatham, and Amherstburgh, and preached for the Society at Port Stanley and Sandwich. He was everywhere most kindly welcomed both by the Clergy and Laity, and his statements were listened to with the greatest attention: he took the opportunity of transacting business for the Society, and obtaining information respecting its lands during his progress; the uncertainty whether his health would admit of his taking the journey, had prevented him from communicating with all the clergy in the West in time to make arrangements for holding other meetings. During the summer months it was not thought expedient to visit any of the Parochial Branches, in order to advocate the cause of the

DISSOLUTION!

The Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JARVIS & ARNOLD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. Jarvis on his own account, who will discharge all the liabilities of the firm.

Signed, J. W. ARNOLD.

G. MURRAY JARVIS.

Toronto, April 1st, 1853.

ANGELL & Co's.

PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.

For Culinary Purposes.

It is now an absolute necessity to all House-keepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispensable.

Price, 7d. for the lb packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

JOHN A. CULL, Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto.

Never Failing Remedy! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SET ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR, I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADED SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper of Keady near Gainsboro, dated March 1st., 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR, Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated Sept. 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR, I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOUR AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR, Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in

this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WALKER & Co.

April 6th, 1862.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:-

- Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Chiogn-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lambago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 1/2d; 2s 9d; 4s 6d; 11s; 22s, and 33s each.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent, C. W.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance to patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

December 4th, 1852. 23-1y

A Lady requiring a GOVERNESS, desirous of obtaining one accustomed to tuition including a good knowledge of music and singing. She must be of the Established Church of England, and fond of the Country.

Apply to C. A., office of 'Canadian Churchman', post paid.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Temperance Hall, OAKVILLE, the 16th and 17th of June, for the purpose of creating a fund to assist in the erection of a Parsonage-house.

The following are a few of the ladies who have kindly consented to take part in the above undertaking, to whom all intended contributions should be sent, before or about the first week in June.

- Mrs. Col. Bigger, Mrs. Grantham, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Geo. Chisholm, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Wm. Langtreay.

The BAZAAR will close on the evening of the 17th, with a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at which several accomplished performers, both professional and amateur, are expected to be present.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

- PROFESSORS: Of Singing, Mr. Humphries. Of Music, Mr. Ambrose. English Master, Mr. C. Luscombe. Drawing Master, Mr. Lucius O'Brien. Writing Master, Mr. Ebbels. Calisthenics, Mr. Goodwin.

- Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework. £15 0 0 Day Pupils, 6 0 0 Singing, 5 0 0 Italian, 2 0 0 German, 3 0 0 Dancing for the Season, 3.0 0 Calisthenics, 0 15 0

Toronto April 6th, 1853. 58-1f.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King & 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, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most fashionable materials, in great variety.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Table listing various clothing items like Men's Br. Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trousers, Do. Linen Drill, Do. Check'd do., Do. Black Alpaca do., Do. Russel Cord do., Do. Princess do., Do. Canada Tweed do., Do. Broad Cloth do., Do. Cassimere do., Boy's Br. Holland do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Molekin do., Do. Tweed do., Do. Broad Cloth do., Do. Russel Cord do., White Shirts, Linen fronts, Striped do., Men's Black Satin do., Do. Fancy Satin do., Do. Holland do., Do. Fancy do., Do. Velvet do., Do. Marjeiles do., Do. Barathe do., Boy's Fancy do., Do. Silk do., Do. Satin do., Do. Cloth do., Do. Tweed do., Do. Cassimere do., Men's Cloth Caps, Boy's do., Men's Molekin Trousers, Do. Linen Drill, Do. Check'd do., Do. Courderoy do., Do. Satinett do., Do. Cassimere do., Do. Buckekin do., Do. Doeakin do., Boy's Drill do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Molekin do., Do. Canada Tweed do., Do. Cassimere do., Do. Tweed do., Red Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB: New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods items like Gulin Delaines, Fast Colours, Heavy Gingham, Splendid Bonnet Ribbons, Straw Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Edgings, Shot, Check'd, and Plain Alpacas, Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Ticks, Towels, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c., Orleans, Colbours, DeLaines, Factory Cotton, White do., Striped Shirts, Cotton Warp, Ladies' Stays, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpacas.

No. 2nd Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, April 2, 1852.

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, 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 B and 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 LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cures of Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of visiting my friends in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children. I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D. Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your Cherry Pectoral, and never fail when I have an opportunity of recommending it to others.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell Mass. Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Knocshaw, in Kingston by F. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowler, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, March 8th, 1852.

