

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 40.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 1, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCI.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
May 4, 2ND. SUN. AFT. EASTER.	M. Nu. 23, 21. E. " 25.	Matt. 2. Rom. 3.
" 5,	M. 1 Kings 14. E. " 15.	Matt. 3. Rom. 4.
" 6,	M. " 16. E. " 17.	Mat. 4. Rom. 5.
" 7,	M. " 18. E. " 19.	Matt. 5. Rom. 6.
" 8,	M. " 20. E. " 21.	Matt. 6. Rom. 7.
" 9,	M. " 22. E. 2 Kings 1.	Matt. 7. Rom. 8.
" 10,	M. " 3. E. " 4.	Matt. 8. Rom. 9.
" 11, 3RD. SUN. AFT. EASTER.	M. Deut. 4. E. " 5.	Matt. 9. Rom. 10.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Mattins.	Even song.
St. James's	{ Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock
St. Paul's	{ Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent, Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " 4 "	" "
St. George's	{ Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent, Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " 6 "	" "
Holy Trinity	{ Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " 7 "	" "

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

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

In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

MAY 4, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(Numbers xxiii. and xxix.)—Our readers will bear in mind what we stated in our notice of the preceding chapter, that this history presents us with an evidence of the fact, that, as God preserved the record of his promise among the *chosen people*, so he did not leave himself without a witness among the heathen. He not only records the promise of the seed, but, as the Israelites achieved great victories, it was met that the heathen, as well as they, should know to whose might and protection these were to be ascribed. Balak and his people are, therefore, to be taught that those whom God blesses are blessed, and that no enchantment or curse can prevail against those whom God has promised to protect. It encouraged the Israelites to persevere, and proclaimed to all mankind the true source of strength and safety. In their case it related only to temporal blessings and conquests; but to us, for whose sake those things were written, it was a pledge and type of spiritual blessings and conquests which should, through the seed, be attained by the partakers of the promise. Having made these remarks, we will now proceed, to give a brief sketch of the transaction.

Balaam, as we noticed in our remarks on the First Proper Lesson for Evening Service of last Sunday, was very anxious to please Balak, and but he was constrained by an overruling power, which he neither dared, nor could, resist—to bless where he had been invited to curse. The very language in which the blessings burst from him, shows his struggling feelings, and the power of that inspiration under which he was impelled. (See verses 7, 8, 9, 10.) "How," says he, "shall I curse, whom God hath not cursed? or how shall I defy, whom the Lord hath not defied?" Then, as the visions of Israel's distinction and countless increase pass over his mind, he gives them enthusiastic utterance. He tells of their separation from all other nations, that they are to remain a peculiar people, or, as he terms it, to "dwell alone, and not be reckoned among the nations;" and, as he is permitted to view the increase of the spiritual seed of Abraham, the believers, even his corrupt heart is, for the moment, overborne by the beatific and glorious vision, and pours out its holy, but not last-ling, desires in the impassioned exclamation—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

Balak, (verses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,) confounded at this turn, at first reproaches him with acting in opposition to him; but, on Balaam's reminding him that he had forewarned him of the possibility of this, he suppresses his indignation, and, with foolish notions of the changeableness of God, such as he was taught by his own blind and wretched superstition, removes Balaam to a spot where he can see only a part of the people, and many not be so struck with their numbers. But the same ill success attends this experiment (verses 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.) For Balaam is compelled to proclaim his own disgrace, and Balak's rebuke, (verse 19,) for acting upon the supposition that God's purpose could be changed. And then, having in the former prophecy spoken of Israel's increase, under God's blessing, he now predicts his safety, under the same protection, his defiance of every enemy, and every artifice, and his irresistible prowess and might. Balak, in a burst of rage, attempts to silence the prophet, and tells him neither to curse nor to bless. But then, in despair, he entreats him to make one more trial. Balaam (chapter xxiv. verses 1—9,) complies, and is compelled to add a third blessing. In the two former, he had foretold his increase and his conquests. In this case he predicts, in most beautiful and expressive language, his happiness and prosperity, and finishes by putting a terrible ban upon Balak's attempts to curse the people of the Lord. "Blessed," he cries, "is he who bleaseth thee, and curseth is he who curseth thee."

Balak, no longer able to contain his rage and disappointment, the spite of all Balaam's explanations and remonstrances, orders him to quit his presence. But, ere he departs, the spirit of the Lord again possesses him, and compels him to advance another step, and to declare to the wrathful heathen, the spiritual dominion and glories of Israel—the fulfilment of the often renewed promise, that, in Abraham's seed, all the nations of the earth should be blessed, and the victor who should bring the heathen under his dominion, bruise the serpent's head, should come. He declared that Saviour, who came as the day-star, and to whom the star of Bethlehem afterwards directed the first fruits of the Gentiles.

The latter part of the chapter consists of predictions of the fate of some of the neighbouring nations.

EVENING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(Numbers xxv.)—As God had given witness, to both Jews and Gentiles, of the truth of his promises, and also of the safety and blessings enjoyed by those admitted to his covenant, the former might be lifted up by the contemplation of their privileges, and forgetful of the duties they owed to him to whom they were indebted for their safety and happiness; so, in this chapter, (which is a most suitable caution to those who trust in their being called Christians, or God's people), he gives them both a proof, that this safety and blessing depended upon the safety and continuance of his people in faith and obedience in him. Of this Balaam was fully aware, and, in order to regain the favour of the offended Balak, he counselled him (see Numbers xxxi. 16) to seduce the people, by means of Midianitish women, unto wickedness and disobedience to that God in whom they were so invincibly strong. His advice was followed, and, as we read in this Lesson, succeeded too well. And an awful pestilence visited that very people whom, but a short time before, the fear of the Lord had protected from the attempts of Balak and Balaam. They forsook the Lord—and the Lord, who had blessed, now afflicted them. The zeal of Phinehas, however, made an example of one of the chief offenders, and brought the rest to repentance. But the history of this visitation, following immediately the account of the security of those who are the Lord's, most powerfully impresses upon us the truth brought before us in the Collect—that though saved from the destroyer by the blood of Jesus, and safe, under His protection, from all enemies—it is not enough that we be thankful for "that his inestimable benefit;" but we must "also daily endeavour ourselves to follow the steps of his most holy life." For if we do not, the same God who blesses, can punish—and certainly will.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

At a vestry meeting, held in St. Paul's Church, in the city of Toronto, the 21st of April, 1851, being Easter Monday; the Rev. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, the Incumbent in the chair.

The Churchwardens' Accounts for the past year having been presented by Mr. HENDERSON, with a Report thereon, it was proposed by Mr. MURRAY, and seconded by Mr. BACON, and

Resolved,—That the said Accounts were most satisfactory, and that the Report should be received. Carried. Proposed by Mr. MURRAY, seconded by Mr. BILLINGS, and

Resolved.—That the Pastor of St. Paul's Church hath hitherto not been paid such a stipend as the congregation would desire; but that the same has been limited by the pecuniary resources of the Church not having been sufficient to allow more: By the very favourable Report, however, of the Churchwardens, just presented, it appearing that a further addition may with safety be added to the stipend of our worthy Pastor, he it therefore Resolved.—That the sum of Twenty-five Pounds per annum be accordingly added to his stipend, and that the same commence from the first day of October now last past.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. BACON, seconded by Mr. MURRAY, and

Resolved.—That the thanks of this congregation are due to the Churchwardens, for their zealous and efficient services during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MURRAY, and

Resolved.—That the congregation, having been greatly profited in many respects, and more particularly in a pecuniary point of view, by the voluntary services of Mrs. HENDERSON, as Organist, feel themselves bound to acknowledge their sense of indebtedness to that Lady; and that their thanks are also due to the other Ladies of the Choir, for their services rendered in a like voluntary manner.—Carried.

A. M. CLARK, Esq., was nominated by the Incumbent, and ROBERT COOPER, Esq., elected by the Congregation, as Churchwardens for the ensuing year.

Churchwardens' Statement for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1851.

The Churchwardens of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on resigning the office which they have held for the last two years, think they may reasonably congratulate the Congregation of this Church on the satisfactory state of its funds. When they assumed office there was a debt due to the former Treasurer of £80 13s. 1d., besides some other liabilities, amounting to £16 15s. 1d. This debt, and these liabilities have been discharged, and a small sum of £4 18s. 3d. remains at this date in the hands of the Treasurer; and a sum of £55 0s. 9½d. is also due for Pew Rents. Of this sum, however, probably not more than £25 to £30 can be reckoned; and this will shortly be in the hands of the succeeding Churchwardens. If steps be not taken to compel payment of the remainder, probably the greater part of it will be lost. There are no outstanding liabilities against the Church.

There is also in the hands of the Treasurer a fund towards the erection of a new Church, the sum of £84 7s. 11d.; and a further sum of £18 15s. 0d., remains due for subscriptions to the fund for the year 1850; all of which there is reason to suppose will be paid with the exception of £1 5s.

A member of the Congregation has also generously given to the Church 50 acres of valuable Land in the Township of Zorra, worth from £62 10s. to £75; which will be available for general purposes whenever it may be required.

The Churchwardens return their grateful thanks to Almighty God for the success which has so far attended their labours, and for the blessings He has vouchsafed to bestow; and they express a confident hope that a continued and extended liberality on the part of their fellow-worshippers, as well as on their own part, will in the course of a short time accumulate a fund sufficient to warrant the Congregation in commencing the erection of a building more commodious, and in every respect more fitted for the worship of Almighty God, than that in which they now assemble.

JAMES HENDERSON, Churchwarden.

Saint Paul's Church,

Toronto, 21st April, 1851.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

COURSE OF STUDIES for the Term commencing Tuesday, May 6, and ending Friday, August 8, 1851:
TUESDAYS.—Greek Testament, Gospels, Continued.

Old Testament History.—From the death of Abraham to the death of Moses.

WEDNESDAYS.—Greek Testament, Acts, Chapter xiii. to the end.
Thirty Nine Articles, Articles xxv. to xxviii. inclusive.

THURSDAYS.—Patres Apostolici, Continued.
Church Government, Part ii. Testimonies of the Fathers.

FRIDAYS.—Tertullian, Lib. Apologet, Continued.
Ecclesiastical History, From the time of Charlemagne to the rise of the Reformation.

SATURDAYS.—Composition of Sermons, &c.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—Tuesday, August 12, to Friday, August 15, inclusive.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG.

At a meeting of the parishioners of this Church held, pursuant to notice, on Easter Monday, April 21, the accounts of the Church for the past year, duly audited, were presented, and an abstract read and certified by the auditors to be correct.

1. Preserving the rule of rotation now so generally recommended, the following gentlemen were elected Churchwardens for the ensuing year, viz:—William Grayley, Esq., on the part of the Rector; and Wm. Corrigal, Esq., on the part of the congregation.

2. On motion of James Calcutt, Esq., the following gentlemen were nominated Sides-men, to assist the

Churchwardens in such duties as pertain to the ordinary celebration of Divine Service, viz:—Jas. Calcutt, J. V. Boswell, William VanIngen, Hon. G. S. Boulton, and B. Clarke, Esqs.

3. The situation of Clerk having become vacant, it was unanimously agreed that it should not be filled up, from a persuasion that the responses would, without such an officer, be more generally and audibly made by the congregation; and that the Rector be empowered to make such arrangements as will secure the performance of the other duties usually discharged by that officer.

4. The attention of the parishioners present having been called by the Rector to the notification of the preceding day, that two Lay Representatives should be appointed to attend at Toronto at the ensuing Visitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese on the 1st of May next, the Hon. G. S. Boulton and Asa A. Burnham, Esq., were nominated to and requested to accept that office.

Abstract of Accounts from April 1st, 1850, to April 20, 1851, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand April 1, 1850	£ 12 6 10
Collections ordinary, fifty-four occasions	137 15 3
Collections special, four	33 15 0
Pew rents and revenue from all other sources	171 4 2
Money borrowed from Commercial Bank	98 6 10
	£453 8 1

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries paid Rector, Organist, Clerk, and Sexton	£142 5 0
Special collections paid over to Church Society	33 15 0
Borrowed money repaid	65 15 5
Paid on Church debts	139 0 5
Contingencies—insurance, lighting, repairs, expenses of collecting, &c.	42 0 6
Advanced to the poor	34 1 7
	£456 17 11

Balance due by Church

Baptisms in 1850	83
Burials	33
Marriages	21
Communicants " total	315
Greatest number at one celebration	158
Average of monthly communicants	89

AMHERSTBURG PAROCHIAL BRANCH.

On Monday, the 7th April, 1851, the anniversary meeting of the Amherstburg Parochial Branch of the Church Society was held after Divine Service, at Christ's Church: the Rev. F. Mack, the Rector, Chairman. The following is a brief abstract of the

REPORT:
"We have been spared by a merciful Providence to assemble and hold another anniversary meeting of this Parochial Branch of the Church Society. During the past year we have had nothing striking, new, or interesting to communicate. We have noiselessly pursued the even tenor of our way. The Parent Society is advancing in its career of usefulness, and extending its ramifications throughout the Province. The various benevolent objects which it embraces are better understood and more duly estimated by the great mass of our people; and, as a natural consequence, a corresponding measure of liberality is extended for its support.

"We have derived great benefit in this parish from the quota of the funds appropriated to our own use, by applying them to the gratuitous supply of Prayer Books, or the sale of them at reduced prices; by improvements to the Church, and the procuring things necessary for the due and solemn celebration of Divine Service, in accordance with the Apostolic injunction—'Let all things be done decently and in order.'"

After the reading of the Report, the following Resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted:—
Moved by Mr. J. Moore, Churchwarden, seconded by Mr. W. Taylor,

Resolved, 1.—That we congratulate this meeting upon the continued prosperity of this Branch of the Diocesan Church Society; and we trust that each revolving anniversary will witness its increased usefulness, progress, and stability.

Moved by D. Doherty, Esquire, seconded by Mr. A. Pattypiece, and

Resolved, 2.—That the pious and benevolent objects embraced by the Church Society are so multifarious as to give scope each for a different institution; but as the Church of the living God is the ground and pillar of the truth, every pious and benevolent design, whether to promote the glory of God, or the welfare of our fellow-men, are necessarily connected with its progress and extension, and come within its provisions.

Moved by L. G. Gordon, Esq., seconded by Mr. Lavery, and

Resolved, 3.—That by our active and energetic support of the Church Society, we are repaying a debt of gratitude which we owe to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; for their "debtors verily we are," under whose fostering care the United Church of England and Ireland was planted and nurtured without any expense to the people for so many years; but, by our zealous co-operation with the members of our holy communion in the Mother Country, we prove that they have not bestowed labour upon us in vain.

Moved by the Rev. William Ritchie, seconded by Thomas Paxton, Esquire, and

Resolved, 3.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the office-bearers of the past year; and that the following gentlemen be elected for the ensuing year as a Committee of Management; viz:—The Rector, Chairman; the Churchwardens, L. G. Gordon, Esq., Thomas Paxton, Esq., Dr. Dewson, Mr. A. Pattypiece.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH.
(Concluded from our last.)
DARLINGTON AND CLARKE.

Owing to the late absence of the Rector in England, the Committee in these townships have not effected as much as might be expected from parishes of such magnitude, and so thickly populated. For the reason just mentioned the Stations in rear of the Townships, which the Rector was in the habit of attending periodically on week days, had not been kept up, and in consequence he feared, that we should have but few subscribers from those places. The subscriptions of the congregation of St. John's Church in Bowmanville, will be found, however, to exceed those of last year. Much good had been effected by holding periodical meetings. The people had begun to take a greater interest in the affairs of the Church, and to see that its temporal prosperity mainly depended on the exertions of the laity; as he could testify by the readiness with which they came forward to carry out all local objects. The had augmented their Sunday-school Library, paid their share of the sum required by the District Association for Missionary purposes, and they now had taken active measures towards enlarging if not wholly rebuilding their church. At the Annual Meeting, resolutions were adopted pledging the congregation to renewed and increasing efforts in support of the Church Society. Your Committee appointed an Annual Meeting at the village of Newton in the township of Clarke, but owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather it was postponed.

GRAFTON.

The Parochial Committee in this interesting Parish, is, as usual, remarkable for its exertions in the good cause. Through the zeal and exertions of several ladies of the congregation a large amount, for that locality, has been raised; and this has been done in addition to the various improvements connected with the church and parsonage, which have been effected during the past year. Amongst these encouraging signs of rapid onward progress, it may be mentioned, that an excellent Organ has been purchased at an expense of nearly seventy pounds, which has been obtained by the unceasing exertions of the ladies of this congregation. Seventeen pounds one shilling and six-pence have been contributed by the members of this Committee in the year just ended.

COLBORNE.

Here, also, the same unremitting Pastoral care evinces itself in like fruits as those which gratified your Committee in Grafton. In both Parishes, in addition to the fourth transmitted to the Parent Society, the Travelling Mission has been aided. The Sunday-school, also, has been assisted in Colborne, by the purchase of an excellent Lending Library. Here, also, within the last few months, an excellent Organ has been procured at a cost of nearly seventy pounds. The donations and subscriptions necessary to effect this most desirable object, were procured by the zealous and unremitting efforts of the same lady who so efficiently conducts the Sunday-school. The reports from these Committees conclude with the following significant words: "Your Committee beg to exhort the various members of the Church to unity, peace, and concord; for at a time when our Church is assailed by enemies without, and lukewarm friends within, it behoves every faithful member to give her his hearty and most zealous support. If ever there was a day when the church required the best exertions of all her children for her peace and prosperity, that day is the present." This Parochial Committee has collected the sum of thirteen pounds, twelve shillings and six-pence during the past year. It must be a great satisfaction to the Incumbent of these two Churches to find so large an annual contribution as £30 14s., testifying to his exertions in behalf of the Church Society; and exhibiting so marked an example to other rural parishes.

SEYMOUR AND PERCY.

Owing to the untoward state of the weather, the more distant Clergy were unable to give their attendance at these places at the time appointed for meetings. Your Committee do not feel disposed to press any large or general contributions there, on behalf of the Society, until the Church in those townships can be more fully organized, and they have had time to recover from the expenses incident upon the erection of Churches, and other similar enterprises. Connected with these, not the least is the charge of bearing one-half the expense of the Clergyman's salary.

CARTWRIGHT AND MANVERS.

The same reasons have operated with the Clergy of the District in not pressing the claims of the Church Society in these townships, which now also enjoy the ministrations of a settled Clergyman, and are bound, by the recently established regulations, to contribute one-half the expense of the maintenance of their Clergyman. Besides this, they are actively engaged in Cartwright in completing their Church, and arrangements are in progress for the erection of a Church in Manvers.

TRAVELLING MISSION.

The happy circumstance of resident Ministers being placed in Seymour and Percy, at the eastern part of the bounds of our Association, and in Cartwright and Manvers at the west, have narrowed considerably the extent of the Travelling Mission in this District. In consequence of this, the inestimable benefit of the ministrations of the Gospel is now afforded to places which it was before impossible to include in appointments so frequent and stated; and stations, formerly served by Clergymen whose entire time is now demanded in their own immediate localities, by the increasing requirements of growing towns, have, by the late arrangement, the advantage of services of a more settled and satisfactory nature than they ever enjoyed before.

The charge of the Travelling Missionary includes the Church at Gore's Landing; Saint Paul's Church, Perrytown; two new and very promising stations in the north-west of Hope, and at the village of Bewdly on Rice Lake, where measures are in progress towards the erection of a Church. It may be here mentioned, as shewing the importance of this mission, that the western portion of it, including the rear concessions of Hope, contain by the last census members of our Church numbering one hundred and twenty-two families, containing altogether six hundred and eighty-three souls. Besides the places already mentioned, the Travelling Missionary attends occasionally a station in Monaghan long served by the indefatigable exertions of the Rector of Cavan, though at a great distance from his residence. He has it also in charge to visit the Township of Alnwick.

It says a great deal for the growing interest manifested in the Church, and the beneficial effects of the

Church Society, which has in great measure originated the call for these multiplied ministrations, as it contributes to support them, that in the case of the welcome additions lately made to the clerical body in this District, a large amount of their stipends is made up by the members of the Church who enjoy the advantage of their services.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows:—

Newcastle District Committee of Diocesan Church Society in account with the Treasurer.		
1850.	July 1. To paid District's quota Travelling Missionary duty, to date	£ 6 18 10
	Nov. 18. To paid do. do	3 9 9
1851.	January 15. To paid Rev. Dr. MacNab District's quota Travelling Missionary duty, to Dec. 31, 1850,	2 10 0
	March 26. To remitted to Parent Society:	
	Cobourg Comtee one-fourth, £26 2 5	
	Port Hope do do	7 13 2
	do do special	2 12 6
	Colborne do one-fourth 3 8 2	
	Grafton do do	4 5 4
		41 0 7
	To repaid Cobourg Committee, £28 7 5	
	Port Hope do do	17 16 6
	Colborne do do	9 4 4
	Grafton do do	11 16 2
		107 4 5
	To balance	18 18 11
		£183 2 6
1850.	March 30. By balance	£ 14 17 6
1851.	March 24. By Cobourg Parochial Committee	104 9 10
	By Port Hope do do	33 1 2
	By Colborne do do	13 12 6
	By Grafton do do	17 1 6
		£183 2 6

Your Committee beg to renew a recommendation which has been made before, and which has in some cases been acted on with encouraging success. It appears desirable that some object of permanent interest and benefits should result from the local action of this Society in its Parochial Branches. For instance, amongst other plans which might be thought of, the sum which remains at the disposal of each Committee, after the remittance of "the fourth" to the Parent Society, and after the claims of the District Association have been attended to, though perhaps in most instances comparatively small, yet, if well invested, might form by its yearly accumulation and increasing interest a respectable addition to any endowment existing for the support of the ministrations of the Church in each parish.

Before concluding their Report, your Committee cannot omit this opportunity of inviting your attention to a point of weighty interest, which, they think, calls for special consideration at the present moment. The times are rapidly progressive, and require no slight exertion to keep up with their daily developments. The advances that are constantly made in applying to the ordinary purposes of life scientific facts, the discovery of whose existence dates from a period by no means remote—the spread of intelligence—and the growth in everything by which mankind's condition is improved morally, socially, and politically; these advantages increase our responsibility, and call upon us to make commensurate efforts in the religious education, by whose influences alone the onward movement may be directed in such channels as may cause it to be a blessing and not a curse. In this great and important work, the carrying on of secular education in strict and close connection with religious training and discipline, your Committee would that the Church Society affords fit and proper instrumentality in accordance with its constitution.

And here it would be highly unbecoming, if your Committee neglected to render an humble but sincere and hearty tribute of gratitude and thanks to our indefatigable Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his zealous exertions on behalf of the Church University; praying that his valuable life may be prolonged to see the cause for which he has suffered and done so much completely triumphant, and the Church University the Alma Mater of the generation yet unborn.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

ENGLAND.

"We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, do most earnestly and affectionately commend the following Address to the serious consideration of the Clergy of our respective Dioceses.—J. B. Cantuar, T. Ebor, C. J. London, E. Dunelm, C. R. Winton, J. Lincoln, C. Bangor, H. Carlisle, G. Rochester, J. H. Gloucester and Bristol, C. T. Ripon, E. Sarum, G. Peterborough, C. St. Davids, H. Worcester, A. T. Chiechester, J. Lichfield, T. Ely, S. Oxen, T. V. S. Asaph, J. Chester, S. Norwich, A. Llandaff, Auckland, Sodor and Man."

"Beloved Brethren,—We have viewed with the deepest anxiety the troubles, suspicions, and discontents which have of late, in some parishes, accompanied the introduction of ritual observances exceeding those in common amongst us.

"We long indulged the hope that, under the influence of charity, forbearance, and a calm estimate of the small importance of such external forms, compared with the blessing of united action in the great spiritual work which is before our Church, these heats and jealousies might by mutual concessions be allayed. But since the evil still exists, and in one most important feature has assumed a new and more dangerous character, we feel that it is our duty to try whether an earnest and united Address on our part may tend, under the blessing of God, to promote the restoration of peace and harmony in the Church.

"The principal point in dispute is this—whether, where the letter of the Rubric seems to warrant a measure of ritual observance which yet, by long and possibly by unbroken practice, has not been carried out, the Clergy are either in conscience required, or absolutely at liberty, to act each upon his own view of the letter of the precept rather than by the rule of common practice. Now, as to this question we would urge upon you the following considerations.—First, that any change of usages with which the religious feelings of a congregation have become associated is in itself so likely to do harm that it is not to be introduced without the greatest caution; secondly, that, beyond this, any change which makes it difficult for the congregation at large to join in the service is still more to be avoided; thirdly, that any change which suggests the fear of still further alterations is most injurious; and fourthly, that according to the rule laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, where anything is doubted or diversely taken concerning the manner how to understand, do, and execute the things contained in that Book, the parties that so doubt, or diversely take anything, shall resort to the Bishop of the Diocese, who by his discretion shall take order for the

quieting and appeasing of the same, so that the same order be not contrary to anything contained in that Book."

"The fair application of these principles would, we believe, solve most of the difficulties which have arisen. It would prevent all sudden and startling alterations; and it would facilitate the reception of any change which was really lawful and desirable. We would therefore, first, urge upon our Rev. brethren with affectionate earnestness the adoption of such a rule of conduct. We would beseech all who, whether by excess or defect, have broken in upon the uniformity and contributed to relax the authority of our ritual observances, to consider the importance of unity and order, and by common consent to avoid whatever might tend to violate them. In recommending this course as the best, under present circumstances, we do not shut our eyes to the evil of even the appearance of any discrepancy existing between the written law and the practice of the Church. But there are many cases where the law may be variously interpreted; and we believe that we are best carrying out her own principles in urging you to have recourse, in all such cases, to the advice of her chief Pastors.

"But beyond mere attempts to restore an unusual strictness of ritual observance, we have to deal with a distinct and serious evil. A principle has of late been avowed and acted on which, if admitted, would justify far greater and more uncertain changes. It is this—that as the Church of England is the ancient Catholic Church settled in this land before the Reformation, and was then reformed only by the casting away of certain strictly defined corruptions; therefore, whatever form or usage existed in the Church before its reformation may now be freely introduced and observed, unless there can be alleged against it, the distinct letter of some formal prohibition.

"Now, against any such inference from the undoubted identity of the Church before and after the Reformation, we feel bound to enter our clear and unhesitating Protest. We believe that at the Reformation the English Church not only rejected certain corruptions, but without in any degree serving the connexion with the ancient Catholic Church, intended to establish one uniform ritual, according to which her public services should be conducted. But it is manifest that a license such as is contended for is wholly incompatible with any uniformity of worship whatsoever, and at variance with the universal practice of the Catholic Church, which has never given to the officiating Ministers of separate congregations any such large discretion in the selection of ritual observances.

"We therefore beseech any who may have proposed to themselves the restoration of what, under sanction of this principle, they deemed a lawful system to consider the dangers which it involves; to see it in its true light, and to take a more just and sober view of the real position of our Church; whilst with equal earnestness, we beseech others, who, either by intentional omission or by neglect and laxity, may have disturbed the uniformity and weakened the authority of our prescribed ritual, to strengthen the side of order by avoiding all unnecessary deviations from the Church's rule.

"Such harmony of action we are persuaded would, under God's blessing go far towards restoring the peace of the Church. This happy result would more clearly exhibit her spiritual character. The mutual relations of her various members would be more distinctly perceived; and our lay brethren would more readily acknowledge the special trust committed to us, as stewards of the mysteries of God, for the edifying of the body of Christ. They would join with us in asserting, and, if need be, defending for themselves, as much as for us, the true spiritual freedom of the Church. They would unite with us in a more trustful, spirit, and therefore with a more ready will, in enlarging her means and strengthening her powers for the great work she has to do amongst the swarming multitudes of our towns at home and of our vast dominions abroad; and that Church which has so long received from the hands of God such unequalled blessings might continue to be, and become more and more, 'a praise in the earth.' "March 29, 1851."

UNITED STATES.

THE OXFORD PROTEST AGAINST PAPAL INTRUSION.
The Bishop of Oxford has forwarded to the Bishop of the Diocese, a copy of the solemn protest, made and recorded by himself and his clergy, on the twenty-second of November last, against the schismatical intrusion of the Bishop of Rome, into the Dioceses of the Church of England. From a statement which he has sent with the protest, it appears, that of 768 clergymen, 632 having signed it; a majority of those not having done so being accounted for, on grounds other than any supposed favor for Romish error. These documents have been sent to all Archbishops and Bishops, in recognized communion with the see of Oxford, desiring their approval and concurrence. The response of the Diocese of New Jersey will be unanimous and hearty, protesting as it does, and so, God please, ever will, against the corrupt doctrine and idolatrous practices, as well as the insolent usurpation of the Bishop of Rome.

From our English Files.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MARCH 25.
SIR R. INGLIS wished to put a question to the hon. gentlemen, the Under Secretary for the Colonies: and in order to make it intelligible, he hoped the House would allow him to make a few observations. [Hear, hear.] The House would remember that three or four years ago, in consequence of either a whisper or a private note from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Secretary of State for the Colonies had felt it consistent with his duty to give directions to the Governors of Her Majesty's colonies that the Bishops of the Church of Rome should be treated with that distinction which Her Majesty's own Bishops received. In consequence of a despatch, conveying such instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of one of Her Majesty's colonies received a communication in reply from the Bishop of Sydney deprecating the course of proceeding to which he was thus subject. In consequence of that, another communication was received from the Secretary of State modifying the original instructions, and giving to the Bishop of Sydney a precedence which was denied to his office, it being held that he was to be called, not Bishop of Sydney, but Metropolitan. In consequence of that, the Bishop of Sydney, feeling that however gratifying that might be to himself, it left untouched the great question of the right of another potentate, not the Sovereign of this country, to give by his authority a situation to which precedence was attached to Her Majesty's dominions, addressed a letter

to the Governor General of the Australian provinces on the subject. His first question, therefore, was, "whether any answer had been returned to the despatch (with an enclosure) addressed by His Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy on the 30th of July, 1850, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies [endorsed as received in Downing-street on the 3rd of January, 1851]; and, if no answer should have been sent, to explain the cause of the delay?" But there was another question—in the despatch of which he held a copy in his hand—there were two or three most remarkable passages. "The present occupants of all sees, and their successors therein, hold and will hold the precedence which their own lawful Sovereign assigned them, not subject to the will of a foreign potentate."

He was quoting a passage in which there was a remarkable error, an error almost unprecedented, whereas the Bishop of Sydney said, that "hereafter, under Earl Grey's despatch, all Bishops appointed by the Queen will hold their precedence subject to the will of a foreign potentate." Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies had laid on the table of that house, a copy of that despatch, in which, in the sentence to which he had just referred, the word "not" was inserted, directly altering the whole meaning of the despatch. He therefore begged to ask his hon. friend whether, in the original despatch of the Australian colonies, the passage was not originally written as the sense required, without the word "not," and whether there were no other inaccuracies in the first and last paragraphs of the copy of the despatch laid on the table.

MR. HAWES said the despatch referred to by the hon. baronet was received on the 4th January, 1851. No answer had yet been returned to that despatch. He might say that the word "not" had been inserted by an error on the part of the printer. He was not aware of the circumstance until the hon. baronet pointed it out.

Friday, April 4.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

MR. S. WORTLEY gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the nature, numbers, and character, of the foreigners at present residing in this city, and should inquire whether they had taken, or proposed to take, any steps for keeping the peace of this city, and for preventing any disturbance of our relations with foreign and friendly powers? (Cheers.)

MR. B. COCHRANE wished to ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department whether any communication, through the proper channel, had been made to foreign Governments of the inconvenience that might arise from large bodies of foreigners coming to this country in their uniforms, with firearms, during the period of the approaching Exhibition? (Hear, hear.) Also, whether Her Majesty's Government intended taking any steps to prevent foreign agitators, coming to this country during the approaching Exhibition, from collecting together bodies of their countrymen, and making speeches calculated to excite anarchy and sedition in the kingdoms of our allies? (Hear, hear.)

SIR G. GREY was not aware that any representations had been made to foreign Governments remonstrating against foreigners visiting us with uniforms and side-arms. With regard to the other question, the assembling of large numbers of foreigners, he could only state that Her Majesty's Government would not fail to take the necessary steps to prevent any breach of the law arising from collections of foreigners in this city.

PARLIAMENTARY USURPATION OF SYNODICAL FUNCTIONS.

MR. HORSMAN gave notice that after Easter he should call the attention of the House to the present condition of the Church of England, both as to its temporal and spiritual condition.—(Hear, hear.)

MR. MOORE gave notice that, at the request of a large meeting of Irish members, he had consented to postpone a motion on the temporalities of the Irish Church, which stood on the paper for Tuesday next. Those hon. gentlemen conceived that in the present temper of the House, it was inexpedient to moot that question. He did not agree with them in any respect; on the contrary, he thought no time so fitting as the present; but he felt himself compelled to bow to their opinion, and would postpone his motion.

Monday, April 7.

ROMAN BISHOPS IN ENGLISH COLONIES.

LORD J. MANNERS said that in 1847 Earl Grey, on the recommendation, it was said, of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a circular to the Governors of Colonies relative to the rank of Roman Catholic Prelates, by which precedence was given to Colonial Archbishops of that Church over Suffragans of the Established Church, although such Prelates were appointed by the Pope of Rome. He wished to ask whether these instructions were still in force, and, if so, whether it was the intention of the Government to recall or modify them.

LORD J. RUSSELL was understood to say that the instructions were still in force, and that it was not the intention of the Government to alter them.

The Committee on the Papal Aggression Bill was fixed for May 2.

Tuesday, April 8.

THE CHURCH.

SIR BENJAMIN HALL gave notice that on Friday next he would ask the Prime Minister, whether, within the last six weeks, he had had any communication with the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church in reference to the continuance of certain forms which had been introduced in our Churches by certain Clergymen, and against which certain Bishops had charged their Clergy; and whether it was the intention of the Archbishops and Bishops to take effectual steps for preventing such proceedings.

London, Friday Evening, April 11.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. MR. GORE LANGTON took the oaths and his seat for West Somerset.

In answer to a question from Colonel Chatterton, Sir F. Baring stated that he had no objection to lay upon the table a return of the proportions in which salt meat for the navy had been obtained from foreign countries.

LORD J. MANNERS wished to know whether the Government had received any despatch respecting the recent proposed alterations in the tariff of the United States.

MR. LABOUCHERE said that the last despatches received by the Government were dated on the 25th February, and they stated that a bill had passed the House of Representatives amending the law, which was very faulty in imports, but the bill had not become a law.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

In answer to a question by Mr. Aglionby, Lord John Russell said that he proposed to take the second reading of this bill on Monday, 12th May.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Assessed Taxes.

Mr. DISRAELI, in a crowded House, rose to move the resolution of which he had given notice, that in any relief to be granted by the remission of adjustment of taxation, due regard should be paid to the depressed condition of the owners and occupiers of land in the United Kingdom.

After expressing his astonishment that the amended Budget withdrew the small modicum of relief to the agriculturist which was originally proposed, he proceeded to eulogise the virtues of the agricultural classes and to intimate some of the steps which the Government might have taken for their especial relief.

Mr. LABOUCHERE called upon the House not to entertain the vague propositions shadowed by the speech of Mr. Disraeli; but to be satisfied with the relief offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering that sufficient for the day is the Budget thereof.

Mr. GLADSTONE made many objections to the Government scheme; but as all the defects of that plan were retained in the one suggested by Mr. Disraeli, with the addition of many others, he had no alternative but to vote against the motion.

Lord J. MANNERS contended that the Ministers had given the agriculturists no valid grounds for believing their distress would be diminished, and he appealed to the House by agreeing to the present motion to recognize the principle, that practicable measures would be taken for their relief.

Sir R. PEEL also very briefly expressed his intention of giving his voice in favour of the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL complained of the delusion practised upon the country by these motions, which, when brought forward in Parliament, distinctly disclaim any intention of changing the free-trade policy of the country, but the result of the divisions upon which are paraded to the country as proof of the partiality of the House in favour of protection.

The House then divided:—For the motion, 250; against it, 263; majority, 13.

The House then went into committee, and shortly afterwards adjourned at 12 minutes past 2 o'clock.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S ORATIONS.

CLERICAL CELIBACY.

The father began by animadverting in a strain of indignant scorn upon certain emanations of the London Roman Catholic press, equally stupid as obscure, attributing mercenary motives to his denunciations of papal fraud and imposture; he bade them come and scrutinise his life, contrasting his humble abode and scanty fare with the wages of Rome's purple emissary, paid here for degrading his country by a profusion of earthly comforts and pomps, the pampered embodiment of mingled servility and arrogance.

Entering on the subject of enforced celibacy, he asked for any warrant in Christ's gospel, or a clear licit enactment by any of his apostles, laying a yoke for so many centuries. There was none. He came not to question individual instances of exceptional pre-eminence in the pursuit of evangelical perfection, but to challenge the forcible and systematic extension to a whole class of what reason as well as Scripture, wherever allusion was made to total continence, clearly indicated as the rare attribute of a few.

Enough of comparatively harmless paganism pervades the worship of Rome—processions, incense, ministrations, tutelary genii, and all the cumbrous paraphernalia of a ritual singularly retentive of primitive idolatries; but the moral code and ethical discipline of the Christian community is far less saturated with such reminiscences as these, of the goddess Cybele, the Corymbantes of Greece, the priesthood of India, and the vestals of Numa. The speaker showed this vicious and inhuman system at work in the Eleusinian mysteries at Delphi and Dodona, and among the bonzes of Japan, evincing a full familiarity with the details of recent literature on the subject in the earliest ages of mankind.

Nor did this emanation of the arch enemy, this foul distortion of the moral principle, establish itself unchallenged and uncondemned as part and parcel of early Christianity. The voice of Vigilantius, vigorous and vehement, proclaimed the innovation in the strances which have been renewed in every successive struggle of the newly elected Bishop of Ptolemais against its enforcement, and tells how the eminent Synesius refused to dishonour his wife by its recognition; whereupon he was nevertheless consecrated by Theophilus, Patriarch of Alexandria. At the great Nicene council, the most august of all the assemblies of churchmen, the introduction of this heterogeneous element into the legislation of Christendom, was mischievously attempted by a few oriental fanatics, when confessed in that venerable congress an illustrious bearing in his maimed limbs and shattered frame the Paphnutius, Bishop of Upper Thebaide, flung the weight of his years, experience, and wisdom into the balance, and the collective sagacity of the oecumenic episcopate stamped the attempt with energetic reprobation.

The father sifted the councils of Ancyra [313.] of Neo-Cæsarea [315.] of Agazzium [506.] and described the renewal of efforts to enforce the objectionable system, as evidence of the constant repugnance and antagonism of the clergy to this character. The disastrous consequences of these incessant inroads on household parity became evident in the succeeding centuries, and the writings of Petrus Damianus, of such high authority among papal chroniclers, confirm what the sad details of universal turpitude, the picture

which contemporary writers draw of clerical incon- tinency, and the utter disregard of decency in the infringement of an unnatural regulation. The deposition of bishops for open concubinage became the current business of synods—as that of Amalfi in 1159; the war waged against the instincts of humanity was a fearful and formidable as well as scandalous contestation.

"The tremendous energies of secular ambition were brought to bear on the further and final enforcement of celibacy, when the clergy of Europe were transformed by Hildebrand into a confederate caste, arrayed in hostility to monarchs, magistrates, and all legislation on the part of the laity. Amid a tempest of execration from Germany, and the upheaving of northern Europe, this Italian monk carried out his anti-social and subversive crusade, at the very time exhibiting the monstrous spectacles of undue intimacy and ambiguous intercourse with another man's wife, Matilda, wedded to Godfrey of Lorraine, whom she openly discarded from bed and board, to live for years under the same roof—the Castle of Canossa—with her favourite champion, under circumstances which a jury box of Englishmen would quickly qualify. This disturber of courts and households died an outlaw and an outcast at Salerno; but his handiwork survived in the political as well as the moral world. What was the result? Seek for it in the days of Boccaccio, and in every remnant of contemporary literature! Show me a scandalous chronicle without a priest, a tale of adultery without a monk; bishops, nuns, and friars became the inevitable dramatic personæ of comic or tragic adventure, and the grave, austere, and thoughtful volume of Dante bears its awful testimony to the truth of the troubadour and the narrative of the novelist—the 15th canto of his 'Hell' fully unfolds the Gomorrah of celibacy." [Loud cheers.]

The father proceeded to stigmatise the prurient works of church dignitaries, Monsignor della Casa and Guidiccione, Cardinals Bembo and Sadoletti, as the sad but suggestive evidences of deep seated immorality. The homely intelligence of Switzerland insisted on each incumbent's open concubinage as a protection to the parish; and the triumphant success of Zwinglius was mainly attributable to his vindication of honourable marriage. The hotbed system of clerical seminaries, where this unnatural restraint was cultivated, produced in Italy fearful and unutterable results. In France, the history of the court clergy and the annals of profligacy were identical; and the open debauchery of Cardinal Dubois and his contemporaries, was now succeeded by concealed criminality, driven by the scrutiny of a more censorious public to desperate deeds of murder, as in the cases of the Cure Mingrat, the Frere Lestard, and the Abbe Gothland. The agency of the confessional in promoting unlimited depravity was pointed out forcibly and convincingly, and the extent to which female intrigues were made instrumental in forwarding the ambition of aspirants at the Roman court, was exemplified in the career of Antonelli, who found his Matilda when delegate over the city of Macerata, in the days of Gregory.

The moral sense was utterly blunted in Rome. The full development of the social evil was too painful a topic to dwell on in a mixed assembly, and he forbore to reveal the ignominy and disgrace of his native land; but he loudly arraigned the foul papal machinery of corruption in morals, as well as oppression in government, and inveighed in a strain of highly eloquent indignation against the late hypocritical and imbecile proceeding of the Pope, in causing the marble angels of Canova, in St. Peter's Church, to be plastered over with petticoats of stucco, forsooth, that the modesty of monsignori might not be too rudely shocked by the master-piece of genius, while these professed celibates of a corrupt and demoralising court were night after night prominent at princely balls, remarkable for the semineuse costume of native as well as foreign fashionables—whether these scandalous entertainments, meant as a mockery of the public mourning, and an insult to the national downfall, were given in the gilt saloons of old papal nepotism, by the present inheritors of pontifical plunder, or in hired palaces by General Geaumeau commanding the Croats of France—[thunders of applause]—where the mingled flunkeyism and frivolity of a degenerate aristocracy pass the vacant hour with cardinals equally dead to every generous emotion, and equally absorbed in an ignoble and despicable egotism. [Cheers.]—London Daily News.

Colonial.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSION.—The explosion of the Comet has produced more disastrous results than was generally apprehended. It is one of those terrible calamities which can never be satisfactorily accounted for upon any philosophic principles, or averted by any human sagacity or forethought, and adds another to the fearful list of marine disasters which are becoming so alarmingly frequent on our inland waters, though it is the first steamboat explosion which has occurred on this side of our own beautiful Ontario. The following are the names of the dead up to Wednesday evening:—Royal Davis, first engineer; James Carroll, second engineer; James Connor, waiter; Jas. Church, do; and Thos. Begans, fireman; all belonging to Kingston. The missing are John DeWire, deck-hand; C. Hennessey, carpenter; and a coloured cook. James Friel and John Maguire are still living; and, though severely scalded, will probably recover. The appalling spectacle presented at the City Hall yesterday was one which we hope to never witness again—a scene eminently calculated to impress on the mind of every beholder the uncertainty of human expectations, and the frailty of the tenure which separates life from death. Five strong men, in the full prime of life but a few hours since, lay there side by side, ghastly, mangled, blackened corpses, while distracted weeping friends could scarcely recognize the faces of their dearest relatives. What a swift-winged messenger of sorrow has this calamity been to the homes that can know the lost and loved no more! The news of this dreadful catastrophe has pierced many a noble heart with anguish, and made desolate the hearth of happy homes. May kind heaven dry their tears, and support them in this time of their affliction! Fortunately, there were no passengers on board the Comet at the time of the explosion, and what was still more fortunate, was the occurrence of the catastrophe so near the dock. Had it occurred a short distance out upon the lake, every soul of them must have perished, as the boat immediately sank. The entire centre of the boat, deck-floor, saloon, wheel-house, machinery, and smoke-pipes, were carried away, and torn into a thousand fragments. Such was the force of the explosion, that heavy timbers were twisted and broken like reeds, and the roof of the saloon carried away as if it had been a shingle. The

boat is a total wreck, and filled with water up to her guards. We are informed by the gentlemanly commander of the ill-fated steamer, that the Marine Inspectors had recently examined the boilers of the Comet, and awarded a certificate of their soundness and perfection; and also that the Engineer was one of the most competent, trust-worthy and experienced officers on the lake. A large number of the friends of the deceased arrived here by the Cataract yesterday, and will return with the remains of their friends to-day. The flags of the shipping in port are at half-mast, and a general gloom pervades the city. Every necessary aid has been extended by the city authorities, and every possible relief in the power of our citizens has been afforded the unfortunate sufferers.—Oswego Jour.

DEPARTMENT ORDER. Post-Office Department, Toronto, 17th April, 1851.

Printed Circulars, Price Currents, Handbills, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books, and other Printed Matter transmitted by Post in Canada.

1. Upon each Printed Circular, Price Current, or Handbill, and other Printed matter of a like description, when unconnected with any manuscript or written communication, and of no greater weight than one ounce, there shall be charged one penny; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one penny additional.

2. Upon each Periodical or Magazine, Pamphlet and Book, bound or unbound, there shall be charged a rate of one half-penny per ounce.

3. Prepayment of the foregoing rates will be optional except when the Printed matter is addressed to the United States, and in that case the charge must invariably be pre-paid.

4. On such Printed matter received into Canada by mail from the United States, the above Canada rates will always remain to be collected on delivery in this Province.

5. Publishers in Canada of Periodicals and Magazines will be allowed to interchange their Publications free of postage, provided that such interchange be confined to one single copy of each Publication.

6. Circulars and other Printed Papers must be sent unsealed; and Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines, Books, &c., must be put up in covers open at the ends or sides, to pass at the above rates; and if these Regulations are not strictly complied with, or if any such Printed Paper, Pamphlet, Periodical, Magazine, or Book, be found to contain any writing, other than the address, the said Printed Paper, Pamphlet, &c., is to be rated with letter postage.

7. No Book, or packet of Periodicals, Magazines, &c., can be forwarded through the Post, if exceeding the weight of forty-eight ounces.

JAMES MORRIS, Post-Master General.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER.

Post-Office Department, Toronto, 19th April, 1851.

Book Post with England.

Under the authority of Her Majesty Government, an arrangement will take immediate effect, under which printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the Post, between Canada and the United Kingdom, at the following rates of Postage:—

Table with 3 columns: Description of item, Weight, and Rate. Includes entries for single volumes, books, and pamphlets with various rates in pence and shillings.

The above charge must always be pre-paid, on printed Books, &c., sent to the United Kingdom under this regulation, at the time of posting in Canada; and the pre-payment must be made in money, and cannot be taken in Canada Postage Stamps.

Post-masters, as with pre-paid Letters for England, must rate the Books, &c., posted under this Regulation, in red ink, with both the sterling rate and its equivalent, in currency, charging themselves in their ordinary Letter Bills and Accounts, with the currency amounts,—thus, a Book, &c., weighing 3 lbs, will be rated— "Paid 4s. sterling—equal to 5s. currency."

The following conditions must be strictly observed: The Books, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the sides.

There must be no word or communication printed on the Book, Pamphlet, Magazine, &c., after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with such Book, Pamphlet, &c.

The Post-master, at offices situated west of Montreal, will forward packets of Books, &c., intended for the United Kingdom, to the Montreal Post Office, and Post-masters situated east of Montreal, will forward upon the Quebec Post-office.

The above Supplementary Order to take effect on the 15th May next.

JAMES MORRIS, Post-Master General.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BRANTFORD.—We learn by telegraph of last night from Brantford, that between 10 and 11 o'clock, a. m., of yesterday, a fire broke out in the cellar of Mr. Higginbotham's drug store—supposed to have originated from a barrel of phosphorus. The fire spread rapidly and consumed 22 buildings, among which are the offices and store-houses of Messrs. Wilkes, Bunnell, and others Forwarders. A large quantity of wheat and flour was destroyed. Loss not known. Mr. Bunnell is said to be fully insured.

The telegraph of last night from Pittsburg says, that Mr. W. W. Duff, was found murdered near Freeport, Butler County, on Wednesday last.—He was last seen in the company of his twin brother James, and it is strongly suspected he is the murderer. He has been arrested to await an examination.

The Annual Ploughing Match between the Township of Vaughan and Scarborough, came off on Friday, in the neighbourhood of Markham Village, with great success. The prize was gained by the Scarborough Ploughmen.

RETIREMENT OF MR. LAFONTAINE.—It is understood in well-informed quarters that Mr. Lafontaine intends to retire from public life, after the close of the present Parliament. Who is to be his successor, in the leadership of the French Canadian party and the Attorney Generalship East; whether one person will hereafter unite both functions; and

what will be the effect of his retirement on the fortunes of political parties or the interests of the country, are important subjects of speculation and enquiry.—It is not improbable that Mr. Cartier will aspire to the political leadership of the French Canadians, and Mr. Drummond may aim at the Attorney Generalship; and what is more, both may be disappointed. When Mr. Lafontaine has retired there will probably be found in Lower Canada no man capable of preventing the disruption of the Canadian party. They are now held together solely by his influence. When that is withdrawn the united French party will be no more. Neither Cartier nor Papineau can unite them. The former is rather a clever lawyer; but by no means a man of brilliant or commanding talents. A portion of the French Canadians would probably consent to follow him as a leader. The remainder would for the most part join the Papineau standard. Mr. Drummond can of course never lead the French party.—They are too national to follow an Irishman. Unless some new leader arise in the ranks of the Canadian party, it would seem that the leadership must, when Lafontaine is out of the way, be divided between Papineau and Cartier. If, then, a division of the Canadian party be inevitable, what will be the effect on the general state of parties? One certain effect would be to destroy that objectionable omnipotence of the party which now exists. That we take it, would be a step in the right direction, provided the portion of the party that split off from the Lafontaine-Cartier school, embrace decidedly liberal views, as it seems reasonable to conclude they would. But at present it is impossible to see all the effects of Mr. Lafontaine's retirement: though they can hardly be otherwise than important.—Toronto Examiner.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE AT KINGSTON.

About half-past 1 o'clock, on the 22nd inst., the inhabitants of Princess-street were roused by the alarm of fire, which it was found had broken out in a stable belonging to Mr. Rourke, situated in a yard in the rear of Princess-street, formerly occupied by a person of the name of Furzer, who there kept a livery-stable, but who, in the summer of last year, was burned out. The wind blowing at the time moderately from the north-east, and the flames having caught the adjoining buildings spread with astonishing rapidity, and by the sun rose, the whole block of buildings comprised within the limits of Princess-street, Queen-street, Bagot-street, and Wellington-street, were either already in ruins or in a state of conflagration, with the exception of Mr. Mowat's stone buildings at the corner of Princess-street and Bagot-street; the stone building occupied by Mr. Abraham Foster, grocer, and Mrs. Bourne's toy shop, at the corner of Princess and Wellington-streets; and Mr. Buckley's grocery establishment at the corner of Wellington and Queen-street, together with two or three small wooden buildings in Queen-street, adjoining Mr. Buckley's, which miraculously escaped the general wreck. A large frame building, the property of Mr. Alexander Smith, corner of Queen and Bagot-streets, occupied by seven different families; insured for £250. Several houses on the west side of Princess-street narrowly escaped destruction from the burning embers that were blown on their shingled roofs from the opposite side of the street; all escaped however, but Mrs. Ferns' house and Shoe store, which were totally consumed. Mr. McCracken's dry good store, next to Mrs. Ferns' house, was supposed at the time to be in extreme danger—but in consequence of its being fire-proof, it escaped without the smallest injury. The amount of property destroyed is estimated to be over £20,000.

Certain parties were arraigned recently at the Mayor's Court, St. Catharines, for having pulled down a flag bearing the stars and stripes which was hoisted at the Town Hall on the occasion of a Panorama from the States being exhibited there. The case was dismissed.

FIRE IN GALT.—A tremendous fire occurred in Galt on Monday night last. It commenced in Mr. Mitchell's store, Main-street, and before its progress could be arrested, six stores and a saddler's shop were consumed. The estimated loss is \$40,000.

RAILWAY TO THE EXTREME WEST.—The Official Gazette contains a notice of intended application to the Provincial Legislature next session, for an act to incorporate certain persons as the Lake Superior and Pacific Railroad Company.—Quebec Mercury.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Board of School Trustees for this city held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening last, in the Central School for the first time, which building they have rented from Upper Canada College for five years.—The Board will meet hereafter at the same place, on the third Wednesday evening of each month. A resolution passed at this meeting declaring the Common Schools FREE, from and after the first of April, for the remaining nine months of the present year.

It is stated that James Morton, Esq., will be a candidate for the representation of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington at the next general election. Mr. Morton is described as a liberal conservative, and as a man of great enterprise, who has done much to develop the resources of the Midland District, and in particular to promote the welfare of the farmers.

CANADA COMPANY.—The half-yearly report states that there has been a large increase of business in the operations of all the branches of the Company during the year, 1850, and that the system of leasing lands has been found to work admirably.—The balance in favour of the Company is sufficient to maintain the usual dividend. The receipts in Canada in the year 1850 were—Purchase money of land sold, £10,260; bills receivable, £14,718; rent, £13,177; interest, £8,984; transfer fees, £225; timber cut £341; advances repaid, &c., £1,348; total £49,053.

HOSPITAL FOR PROTESTANTS.—We are glad to learn that measures have been for some time past in progress by the Lord Bishop, (in his capacity of Rector) and others, for establishing a hospital for the Protestant poor in this Parish, towards which object a legacy from the late Miss Finlay, and a lot of ground given to the Parish by a respectable old couple are already applicable; together with a sum of money contributed by another member of the Church of England, amounting, with the legacy, to £300. Obstacles to the recovery of the legacy, and other causes, have delayed the announcement of this plan, but it will, we understand, be shortly proposed for the co-operation of all who may be disposed to support it. The Hospital will be open to all the Protestant Poor, who will be attended by the Clergy of the denominations to which they may respectively belong.—Quebec Mercury.

FORMATION OF A LADIES' ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE COLORED REFUGEES.—A large and very interesting meeting of Ladies, was held on Monday in the Lecture room of the Mechanics Institute, for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Association, in aid of the Coloured Refugees, who are daily landing on our shores, in a helpless and destitute condition. The following ladies constitute the Committee for the present year with power to add to their number:—*President*:—Mrs. Arnold. *Vice-Presidents*:—Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Dr. Burns, Mrs. Roaf, Mrs. Rose. *Treasurer*:—Mrs. Dr. Willis. *Secretaries*:—Mrs. T. Henning, Miss McNally. *Corresponding Secretary*:—Mrs. Eason. *Committee*:—Mrs. Badenach, Mrs. Beckman, Miss Brown, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Capt. Dick, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Fiskin, Mrs. Freeland, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Hirschfelder, Mrs. Hurlburt, Mrs. Jacques, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Short.

The *Detroit Tribune* of the 21st inst., contains information of the arrest, in that neighbourhood, of a gang of thirty-eight railroad robbers. For the last year or two they have torn up the track of the central road, leading to Detroit, thrown obstructions on the rails for the purpose of upsetting the cars, and carried on a wholesale and retail system of plunder, which is thus spoken of by the *Tribune*:—"No species of crime, no ingenuity of plan, no want of means for their hellish purpose, were left unknown. Counterfeiting, horse stealing, incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and the smallest petty larceny, to say nothing of other diabolical intentions, were the sworn objects of this monstrous organization. So hardened and lost to every conscientious feeling were these associates, that one of their recent hellish designs was to blow up the track and cars by an ingeniously contrived torpedo, which was so arranged as to be ignited by the locomotive, and explode while the passenger cars should be over it, and thus destroy the lives of unoffending passengers." Fortunately for the ends of justice, an employe of the Company insinuated himself into the confidence of the robbers, and having obtained full information respecting their plans, has given a check to a system which baffled the vigilance of the company for eighteen months. "Among the prisoners arrested are three Justices of the Peace, five Physicians, one Judge and four Constables—the latter belonging to the township of Leoni, and not an officer of which, from Supervisor down to Postmaster, but is said to be implicated in the affair."

COPYRIGHT WORKS.—The *Official Gazette* of Saturday contains a proclamation giving the Royal assent to the Act of this Province, affecting the importation of reprints of works, on which the copyright exists in Britain, and fixing the duty at 12 1/2 per cent on the importation of such reprints. Lists of the works liable to such duty must be published in the *Gazette* by the Customs Department.

LAND SLIDE.—On the 10th inst., about two o'clock, p.m., a considerable land slide took place in the Parish of St. Leon, near Quebec, in the same neighbourhood as one of the same kind some years ago. About four acres of land began to move all at once, carrying along a house and the family within. The slide being stopped for an instant in its progress, the family had time to rush from the house, which a moment after, disappeared from before them, to be engulfed in the masses of earth. No person was lost, and the inhabitants turned out with celerity and constructed for the unfortunate family another house to protect them from the inclement weather.—*Gazette*.

A Pic-Nic on an extensive scale, is about to be held at Rice Lake, on the 18th of June next, the proceeds to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt on a new English Church, lately erected there. The Mayor of Cobourg has placed his steamer *The Forester*, at the disposal of the Committee on that day—also all the sail and row-boats on the lake have been secured in order to afford the visitors an opportunity of bass and maskilonge fishing with which the lake abounds. The committee contemplate inviting parties from New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Toronto, Kingston, and elsewhere. To the picturesque loving community this will be a great treat, as the lake abounds with some of the most beautiful scenery in Canada.—*Constitutional*.

The Legislative Council of New Brunswick has rejected the bill to make that body elective by a vote of 10 to 7.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 16th, 1851:—C. Brent, Esq., Kingston, rem.; H. Caddy, No. 1, rem.; Bishop of Barbadoes, rem.; R. Brown, Katesville, rem.; A. Henderson, rem.; Wm. Landcaster, rem.; E. Chapman, Lennoxville, rem.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of H. C. C., was too late for insertion, we do not agree with his construction of the statute. Several other communications are unavoidably postponed.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1851.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations in accordance with the following list, May 1851:—

- Wednesday 14,.....Grimsby 11, A.M.
- Thursday 15,Jordan..... 10, A.M.
- " 15,Port Dalhousie 3, P.M.
- Friday 16,.....St. Catharines..... 11, A.M.
- " 16,.....Eight Mile Creek ... 3, P.M.
- Saturday 17,Niagara..... 11, A.M.
- " 17,Queenston..... 3, P.M.
- Sunday 18,Thorold..... 11, A.M.
- " 18,Port Robinson... 3, P.M.
- Monday 19,.....Drummondville 10, A.M.
- " 19,.....Chippawa..... 3, P.M.
- Tuesday 20,.....Fort Erie..... 11, A.M.
- Wednesday 21,Bertie 11, A.M.
- " 21,Marshville 2, P.M.

Thursday 22,	Port Maitland	11, A.M.
" 22,	Dunnville	3, P.M.
Saturday 24,	Cayuga	3, P.M.
Sunday 25,	York	11, A.M.
" 25,	Caledonia	3, P.M.
Monday 26,.....	Jarvis	11, A.M.
Tuesday 27,.....	Walpole	11, A.M.

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

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Yesterday, the corner-stone of the University of Trinity College was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Early in the morning, the weather presented a threatening appearance; but the day proved as auspicious as could be well desired, and the sun shone brightly and cheerily during the whole of the deeply interesting and most solemn proceedings.

Shortly before one o'clock, the Bishop, and a numerous body of the clergy, amounting, as nearly as we could calculate, to about one hundred, together with the Medical Faculty, the College Council, &c., met at the residence of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, which is immediately opposite St. George's Church, and had been most kindly placed at the disposal of the Incumbent, to be used as a Vestry-room.

At one o'clock, the procession marshalled by Major G. T. Denison, proceeded to the Church in the following order:—

- The Sexton.
- The Churchwardens.
- The Beadle of the College (carrying the Mace).
- The Solicitor. The Secretary.
- The Architect. The Agent.
- The Council (two and two).
- The Medical Faculty (two and two).
- Clergy in Gowns (two and two).
- Deacons, in surplices and hoods (two and two).
- Rural Deans, in surplices, hoods and stoles (two and two).
- Organist. Conductor.
- The Rev. M. Harris. The Rev. J. Grier.
- " F. Evans. " B. Cronyn.
- The Chanter (Rev. E. Lindsey Elwood, M.A.)
- Incumbent (Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D.)
- Ven. Archd'n. of Kingston. Ven. Archd'n. of York.
- Domestic Chaplain and Secretary to the Lord Bishop. Verger.
- Chaplain. THE LORD BISHOP. Chaplain.

The arrangements in the Church were deserving of all commendation. Notwithstanding that the sacred edifice was filled with worshippers, not the slightest confusion occurred; and the several parties engaged in the business of the day were enabled to find their appropriate seats without difficulty or inconvenience.

Prayers were intoned by the Rev. E. L. Elwood, of Goderich, in a most solemn manner, the responses being given by the choir with corresponding effect. Mr. Humphreys conducted the musical part of the service in a style which we cannot too highly commend. The correctness with which the choir executed the music entrusted to them, demonstrated that diligent and judicious attention had been given to the practising. At the late hour when we write, we can only mention that the Services were by Ebdon, the Anthem by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, and the Psalms by Mr. Humphreys.

The sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and was in every point of view appropriate to the occasion. It was our intention to have laid an abstract of it before our readers, but as we learn that in compliance with a very generally expressed wish, there is a probability of its being given to the public, we forbear doing so. We may simply observe, that it embodied a vigorous and high-toned protest against the sin, unhappily too prevalent in the present day, of divorcing Christianity from education, and devising schemes for the intellectual advancement of mankind, without reference to the sanctifying spirit of the Gospel. The discourse was listened to with marked attention, and we think is calculated to be of extensive utility.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the offertory was read by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, when the sum of £38 18s. was collected in aid of the funds of the University.

When the Service was concluded, the Bishop, the Clergy, and the Congregation formed in procession at the western end of the Church, and proceeded thence down John-st. and along Queen-st. to the site of the College, marshalled by Major G. T. Denison, jr., in the order undermentioned.

- Beadles.
- Pupils of Church Grammar Schools.
- Principals and Assistants of Church Grammar Schools.
- Contractors.
- Clerk of the Works.
- Members of the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law, Divinity.
- The Clergy.
- Yeoman Beadle.
- Church University Board.
- Collector.
- Architect. Secretary. Solicitor.
- Students in Medicine.
- Students in Divinity.
- Professors.
- Council.
- Bishop's Chaplains.
- Verger.
- Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston. THE LORD BISHOP. Ven. Archdeacon of York.
- Contributors and Friends to the College, on Foot.
- Contributors and Friends to the College, in Carriages.

On its way from the Church to the grounds, numerous carriages of the gentry accompanied the procession, and the footways were crowded with pedestrians. The scene was gay and animating in the extreme, and every thing evinced the deep interest which the people of Toronto and the Province generally took in the event.

On entering the grounds, the procession, headed by the Bishop, proceeded to the appointed site, where a large platform had been erected, capable of accommodating many hundred persons. It was crowded with ladies, anxious to witness the interesting ceremony from the commanding position which it gave them. As the procession slowly approached the spot, the scene was solemn and impressive in the extreme: and it was not until the whole body were together, that any idea could be formed of the number in attendance, which, at the time when his Lordship commenced his address, amounted to several thousand persons. So admirable were all the arrangements, that there was not a moment's pause in any of the proceedings.

On the arrival of the procession at the ground, and order having been obtained—The Lord Bishop addressed the assembly thus:

GENTLEMEN,—It would not be very easy for me to address you on this occasion, without briefly adverting to the fact, that, on the 23rd of April, 1842, little more than nine years ago, some of us assisted at the laying the foundation stone of the University of King's College, with promising hopes and sincere prayers. The day being exceedingly fine, and the assemblage large and brilliant, the ceremony was conducted with great solemnity and magnificence. It was, perhaps, the most imposing and interesting spectacle that had ever been seen in Upper Canada, and was hailed as the harbinger of many benefits to the colony.

But vain and fleeting are the works and hopes of men, unless the Divine blessing rest upon them. The noble seminary thus auspiciously commenced in great pomp and splendour, and from which so great results were expected, found itself immediately assailed by the foes of truth, knowledge, and order. And after maintaining a feeble and troubled existence for little more than six years, it was wholly swept away; and so complete was the destruction, that the very name by which it had been honoured was suppressed, as if religion and loyalty had deserted the Province.

But forgetting those things that are behind and reaching forth to those things that are before, let us not be dismayed, but seek with increasing faith the divine aid in this our second and more sanctified undertaking, to raise a Christian Seminary where God's holy name may ever be blessed and praised.

To found a common seat of learning is a proud object of ambition, but to establish a College devoted to the cause of God and the diffusion of science, sound learning, and the true religion through so vast a region as Upper Canada, is one of those precious distinctions which are seldom attained, and associated in our imaginations as it must be, with so many gifts and blessings to young and old, it cannot fail to become a source of delightful reflection through life to all of us, who now enjoy the privilege of being present on this happy occasion.

Feeble we may seem to the world's eye, but what Seminary in the history of literature can claim an origin so pure and holy?

Trinity College is a burst of christian benevolence, to remedy an intolerable act of injustice, and to prove that all oppression is short-sighted, and sure in God's own time to be over-ruled for good.

It is peculiarly the child of the Church, from her springs, and under her wing it desires to nestle; it will breathe as she breathes, and acquire life and energy from the spiritual nourishment which she is ordained to dispense.

So soon as the buildings are completed, Trinity College will become in all her proceedings as strictly collegiate in discipline and character as the circumstances of this new country will permit; and its authorities will ever keep in view the glorious models of the Parent State, to which pure science and the Christian Faith are so much indebted. From them she will borrow a spark of that living flame by which they have been animated for so many centuries, in order that she may with God's blessing kindle similar inspirations in this Colony.

And I trust that many around me will be permitted to see Trinity College taking an honoured place among the more celebrated schools of learning; and doing for Canada what Oxford and Cambridge have done for England.

Allow me, in conclusion, to congratulate you—the city of Toronto, and the whole Province—that God has put it into the hearts of Churchmen, both here and in the Mother Country, to establish this College on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.

It will constitute a great Christian household, the domestic home of all who resort to it for instruction, framing them in the Christian graces, and in all sound learning, and sanctifying their knowledge, abilities and attainments to the service of God and the welfare of their fellow-men.

And can we doubt the result of such teaching, under the blessing of our Lord and Saviour? Has he not made us a little lower than the angels, and promised us a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and has he not bestowed upon us his everlasting Gospel to be our constant guide, our tree of life to light us through this valley of the shadow of Death, to a happy immortality?

It has ever been the practice of Christian believers when undertaking any work of importance, to seek for Divine light and assistance.

Let us then in accordance with a custom so pious begin with offering our devout prayers to Almighty God for his blessing on this solemn occasion, and for his guidance and support to all those who now or hereafter may be connected with Trinity College whose living existence this passing hour commences.

His Lordship then offered up an appropriate prayer, which was devoutly responded to by the audience.

The bottle containing the coins and documents intended to be placed under the stone, was then handed to the Lord Bishop by Dr. Burnside, and the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson read the inscription engraved on the brass plate which being cemented into its place, Professor Hodder, M. C., read an English translation of the inscription, after which the Architect handed the trowel to the Lord Bishop, and the stone having been adjusted, the Bishop said:

"Our help is in the Name of the Lord; Answer. Who hath made heaven and earth. Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it."

Upon which his Lordship having struck the stone three times with the mallet, said

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I lay this corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected by the name of Trinity College, to be a place of sound learning and religious education in accordance with the principles and usage of the United Church of England and Ireland. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore; and in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins." Amen.

After the laying the Corner Stone, Sir Allan Napier MacNab addressed the Lord Bishop to the following effect:—

MY LORD BISHOP, It affords me great satisfaction to congratulate you, and through you all the Churchmen of your extensive Diocese, upon this auspicious commencement of a work, the completion of which is ardently prayed for, by all who desire the dissemination of sound religious and secular education; combined, as on the very highest considerations they ought to be, in order that all things may work together to the glory of God, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth.

The realization of their hopes, must prove likewise the accomplishment of what a long, active, and useful life spent among us, abundantly evince—is a great object, that you have for many long years devoutly and zealously laboured to effect; I trust that the blessing of God will attend the exertions of yourself and supporters to the end, and that we have here seen laid the foundation of an Institution, that shall extend its blessed influence to the latest posterity.

This is not a time, my Lord, to review the causes that have led to these renewed efforts on your part, or to recount the exertions and perseverance, through which (impelled by the highest qualities that dignify and adorn our nature) you have won the admiration, esteem and gratitude of all who know and appreciate your high merits, in the exalted and sacred office in which it has pleased Providence to place you, for the good of this community, and the welfare of mankind—they have established you in the hearts and affections of us all; and I am sure that I only express the common feeling, when I pray that you may long enjoy health and strength to prosecute your high Christian duties, with continued success. We all contemplate the happy issue of the present work, not only in its construction, but still more in its efficient operation, as of vital importance to the prosperity and well-being of the members of our Church in particular, and also of all classes of society in general; inasmuch as whatever contributes to the one, necessarily proves beneficial to the other.

An oration in Latin from the pupils of the St. Paul's Church Grammar School, Toronto, was presented by one of the pupils who read it in a clear audible voice to the Bishop, who also replied in Latin. We shall give these documents, as also the inscription in our next, it being impossible to attempt it this post, with the brief time we have before going to press.

The Ven. Archdeacon Bethune said the Bidding prayer, and the services concluded by prayers from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, and the Benediction from the Lord Bishop, after which God save the Queen was sung by the assembled thousands. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, with one cheer more; three cheers for the Lord Bishop; three cheers for the Chief Justice; three cheers for Sir Allan MacNab; and finally, three loud and lusty cheers, with one cheer more for the success of Trinity College, after which the vast crowd dispersed.

THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

It was with no little surprise that we perused an article in a late number of the *Hamilton Spectator*, in which it commented upon our observation that the defeat of Mr. McKinnon at the Haldimand election was in part owing to the fact that he "did not come forward with even the professed intention of upholding the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of Christian knowledge within this Province;" but that, "on the contrary, he was believed by many to be in favour of the infidel scheme of discountenancing all religion, and in particular of robbing the Church of its slender means;" so that had but a choice of evils. The justice of this opinion is denied, and it is hinted we would make the question of the Clergy Reserves a war-cry at the coming election. Far from it. We would maintain the settlement of 1840; others would subvert it. They have proclaimed it as the war-cry; and shall not the friends of religion, who have adopted that settlement, be at liberty to make one struggle or utter one word in its defence?

To maintain the truth of our assertion, that if Mr. McKinnon were believed to be a man who would maintain the settlement of 1840, he might have been returned, we need not go into a discussion of what Churchmen either did or might have done. It can be proved by what another religious body sharing in that settlement did. The Roman Catholic electors were told that they would have

"either to sustain their religion, or trample it by supporting with their votes the candidate of that Government" who would suppress all religion in the colony. Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Brown appear to have been deemed alike hostile to the settlement of 1840; and though the large majority of Roman Catholics voted against Brown, yet 15 voted for him. Now, that 15, with as many more given to McKinnon, would have returned Mr. McKinnon.

Now, we happen to know that Mr. McKinnon was applied to by letter to know would he maintain the sacredness of the Clergy Reserves to religious uses as provided by the Act of 1840, as, if so, the writer would at any inconvenience go to record his vote for him. Mr. McKinnon did not even condescend to answer the letter; and, of course, the writer did not record his vote for him.

The *Hamilton Spectator* insinuates that we hold the opinion "that a Conservative Churchman should not vote for a Conservative candidate because he is not a member of the Church of England." On what such a supposition can be based we can not imagine. On the contrary, we hold that any candidate, whether Churchman, Presbyterian, Methodist, nay, even Romanist, who will maintain the principle of the settlement of 1840, who will resist the appropriation of any portion, however small, of the Clergy Reserves to other than religious purposes, as contemplated by the Act of 1840, and who will unite with us in making them more productive for such purposes, as entitled to our cordial support in opposition to any one who is either hostile or even indifferent to their maintenance; but it is not our opinion, though our temporary avows it to be his, "that the Clergy Reserves have been a positive injury to the cause of true religion, in pampering and rendering independent of their flocks the Ministers who participate in the proceeds." Talk of "pampering," from a fund that can not yield more than £71 a year for the stipend of the Clergyman, and the erection and support of a solitary Church in each township. Why, there is not a Dissenting Minister in the colony who does not receive for his stipend more than could be spared from this paltry sum to the Minister of the Church.

NATIVE MANUFACTURES.

We feel great pleasure, at all times, in drawing attention to native manufactures, and particularly to those of our own city. At present we would call attention to a fine specimen of what can be done by Toronto mechanics, as shown in a large Washington Printing Press, which Mr. Metzalf has just completed for the use of our office. The finish is most creditable to his skill; and if it work as well as it promises, of which we have little doubt, there will henceforward be no occasion to import either British or Yankee presses for the printing establishments in Canada, as has heretofore been done. By purchasing at home, we not only encourage native industry, but obtain a superior article at a considerable saving of capital. We shall be happy to show this specimen of Toronto skill to any one who may desire to see it.

WHO ARE THE ANNEXATIONISTS?

The wicked attempt which is now being made to set at naught the settlement of the Clergy Reserves made in 1840, will have one good effect, at all events, and that is, it will convince the people of England who are the Annexationists in this colony; that they are not the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, but that they consist only of her "unscrupulous opponents." Foremost amongst the ranks of the Annexationists are the worst advocates of the voluntary system, in its worst shape, who have commenced this modern warfare upon the Clergy Reserves, for their appropriation to secular purposes, but in reality in furtherance of their treasonable views of annexation. The organs of these our "unscrupulous opponents," do not any longer even attempt to conceal their treason; and within the last week their accredited organ in this city, with rather more zeal than discretion, in speaking of the efforts made by a powerful body in England to repel the attack upon the Clergy Reserves and the settlement of 1840, has not hesitated to tell its readers, that "it is humiliating in the extreme that, in the year of grace, 1851, the people of this colony should be called on to notice this *foreign Anglican aggression*." There can be no mistake as to the meaning of this passage.

This party would be in itself insignificant, were it not for the support they receive from the Roman Catholics, whose inherent hostility to the Church is such that, in order to deprive her of her temporalities, and so cripple her efficiency, do not hesitate with that under which they hold their own enormous ecclesiastical property in the Lower Province. But, we tell them, if ever the united enemies of our Reserves to secular purposes, their own title to these temporalities will not be worth one hour's purchase. These are the second class of Annexationists.

The third class are those who sanction the designs of both;—"her Majesty's servants" here and at home, who give countenance to any act however iniquitous and unprincipled which may

impair the efficiency of the Church—weaken the cause of Conservatism, and prolong their own precarious term of office.

By the united efforts of those three, it is hoped to create a fourth party of Annexationists, without whose aid it can never be accomplished. It is hoped by repeated acts of insult and injustice to goad the great body of the Church of England and other religious bodies, whose views and interest are in many respects identical, into a demand of "annexation" or at first "separation," and then if once that cry be raised they are prepared to give their combined aid to the agitation, and throw upon us the odium of the treason which has originated with themselves. But we tell these men that with all their craft they shall not deceive us—that hated word "annexation" is not to be found in the Churchman's dictionary. We know and feel that the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to secular purposes is but intended as a stepping-stone to it; and we call on every lover of British connexion in the Province to unite with us in resisting it at the very threshold.

THE LAST PIECE OF IMPUDENCE.

We understand that the government have actually sent the draft charter proposed to be given to the Trinity College Church University, to the authorities of the Godless College here for their revision and amendment. What will they do next?

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WEEK.

In another place we give the details of the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Trinity College Church University, to which we refer our readers.

To-day the Visitation will take place, and after it will commence the important conference between the Clergy and the Laity on the affairs of the Church. When thus brought together for the first time, they will have to consider whether in the present position of the Church in this Colony any measures be necessary on their part to vary that position, and if so, then they will have to decide what those measures should be. The future welfare of the Church in this Colony is in their hands, and the greatest calmness, circumspection, and sound judgment will need to be exercised by them when thus brought together for the first time.

By Friday evening their deliberations will have come to a close, and then will take place the meeting of the Church Union, whose proceedings will relate more to the course of political action to be henceforth pursued by the friends of religious instruction and British connexion in the Province. This will be in fact the practical application of the policy which may be decided on, and we have no doubt that by the instrumentality of the Church Union the great Conservative majority of the people of this Province will be henceforth taught the power they possess, the application of it for the welfare and prosperity of the Province, and thus be raised to that position which by property, education, and numbers, they are entitled to hold, but which they have hitherto allowed to be usurped by demagogues and adventurers.

It was originally intended that the meeting should have been held at the St. Lawrence Hall, which was engaged for the purpose since the 16th April, but the managers of the St. Patrick's festival having fixed their ball for the same time and place, and issued invitations to parties at a distance without first ascertaining whether the Hall was disengaged or not, they applied to the Church Union to concede their right in favour of the St. Patrick's Society, and the Mayor having placed the City Hall at the disposal of the Church Union, the latter did not under the circumstance wish to disappoint parties brought from a distance by insisting on their right and causing a postponement of the ball, so that the meeting of the Church Union will be held at the City Hall, where we hope to see a large attendance of those desirous to preserve the Clergy Reserves for the purposes of religion. The chair will be taken at seven o'clock.

We shall in our next give a full report of all the proceedings.

STATISTICS OF LIFE IN CANADA.

This is a most important subject which has been hitherto altogether neglected in this country; the various government returns of the population being so very defective on this point as to be worse than useless, inasmuch as they are only calculated to mislead. We are glad to find that the subject has been taken up by the Provincial Insurance Company, on whose behalf our fellow citizen, Dr. O'Brien, has addressed a circular to the Clergy of the Diocese, asking their assistance on this important object, by furnishing answers to the queries which accompany it, and we have no doubt the Clergy will assist in this important statistical enquiry. The following is the circular and form of queries:—

(CIRCULAR)

To the Clergymen of the Diocese of Toronto.
Toronto, April 29th, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—The subject of Life Assurance having become of great importance to the rapidly increasing population of this Province, I am induced to solicit your assistance, in order to obtain accurate information relative to it.

There are many reasons for believing that the tables in general use here are not by any means really suited to the circumstances of the country. The vicissitudes of the climate, the delicacy of infantile life, and the wear and tear of female constitution, under the trying circumstances to which so many are exposed, are considered likely to produce results varying in perhaps a considerable degree from those found in the best English tables. With a view to a proper rectification of these, I have drawn out a tabular statement, of which I beg leave to transmit a copy, in hopes that you will be kind enough to insert in it such information as you may be able to obtain. I am aware that in many cases the information can be but partial; but even that will be acceptable, provided that which is only conjectural be carefully distinguished from what is positive. It is of especial consequence to note the AGE as accurately as possible.

I have the less hesitation in requesting the Clergymen to aid me in this investigation, as perhaps there is no class of the community more deeply interested in the subject.

On filling up the name, &c., in each case write any remarks immediately after, numbering them with reference to the "Remarks" printed at the foot of the page.

When the blank tabular statement is filled up, or at any time you think fit, please to transmit it to me, to the care of "The Secretary of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, Toronto."

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M. D.

Tabular Statement.

No. Name or Initials. Male or Female. Age last birth-day. Native of— Occupation or Trade. Single or Married; what family. Cause and date of death. Habits.

Remarks.—1. How long in the country. 2. Habit (robust or delicate) and temperament. 3. Family predispositions. 4. Sanitary character of residence or part of the country. 5. Supposed family circumstances as to affluence or comfort, or otherwise. 6. If subject to ill health or disease, and what.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the Montreal Sabbath Association, at their last Meeting, resolved:

"That the various Ministers of this City, and of the Province generally, be requested to deliver Discourses, enforcing the duty of observing the Lord's Day, and that the third Sunday in May (the 18th), be suggested to them as a day on which they might all unite for this purpose."

This is one of the moral means, by which, chiefly, it is now sought to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath.

I trust that you will find it consistent with your other arrangements to co-operate in this design, and thus give your valuable assistance in the repression of a sin so prevalent in Canada. The Association would be very grateful, if, on the same occasion, a Collection could be made in aid of its funds.

I am, yours, respectfully,

F. H. MALING, Secretary, M.S.A.

Montreal, 16th April, 1851.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE STANLEY MAJORITY.

The worst enemies of the official whigs could not have wished for anything more destructive of their power than this supplemental existence, since it establishes, experimentally, their more than incapacity for governing. That which was incapacity they had shown before, but now they have proved the existence of something beyond—they have shown that the official whigs are incompatible with government. The natural history of their genus may be read in the last six weeks.

This day six weeks Lord Russell became conscious that his government was incapable of going on, and he threw up the reins. At that time, although his administration laboured from inherent debility—although Lord John had caught the anti-Papal fever, and Sir Charles Wood had shown such organic decay that a budget could not be evoked—ministers had some extraneous negative resources which protected their existence. They had no considerable party arrayed against them except the protectionists; and that, by the confession of its chief, it was unprovided with a staff of leading men. A return to protection was confessedly impossible in the present parliament; and Lord Stanley talked of making one more appeal to the country, as if he half anticipated a negative on the proposal to restore his favourite regime. Every body declared a dissolution to be expedient, but improbable, if not impossible. It was on these grounds that the Russell ministry was forced back into office contrary to constitutional usage.

Now all is changed. Ministers have so played their game in the time of grace allowed them, that the sentence impends over them with augmented weight. They have proved their inability to recover questions that had slipped from them; they cannot call up even a temporary flush of vigour, they cannot command circumstances enough to gather up their budget, reconstruct it, and once more present it; they have rendered their anti Papal Bill more impotent and inert; coming back from their flight before Mr. Locke King, they try to beg off or evade Mr. Baillie. Bad as they were before, they have contrived to look worse now; and at the same time men have seen that there is really not much choice of political leaders just now. The six weeks have reconciled the public to anything—except the old ministry. That they should be allowed to leave the office vacant, is no longer regarded as the as the greatest of public inconveniences; they have reconciled all parties to that by proving that their continuance is a still greater public inconvenience. By a like process, they have reconciled the public to the idea of a dissolution; a dissolution is no longer thought impossible, but most probable, and desirable, to end this wretched continuance of the "frivolous and vexatious" as an organized government. It is no longer felt that free trade is certain of a majority at the election; on the contrary, the majority will probably be one for Stanley, whatever may be his policy—a majority, in short for a government instead of none. The state of affairs was in some respects similar about ten years ago, when Peel was coming into office. Then we repeated what we had previously said of this same party—

"When the characters of ministers are irretrievably ruined, the liberal party divided into sections, some

opposed to others without admitted leaders, party organization, or binding objects, and all, save the masses beyond the pale, and few of the extreme section of the Radicals, are crying out for a government on any terms—then will be the time for the Tories."

THE BIRKENHEAD RIOTERS.—The trial of the men charged with riot and assault, at the anti-papal meeting at Birkenhead, came on on Saturday morning, in the Shire-Hall, Chester, before Mr. Justice Williams. The names of the defendants are Peter Fitzsimmons, Matthew Griffin, William Haggarty, John Fehan, Edward Smith, and John Brown. Griffin, Fehan, and Brown had been out on bail. The Jury acquitted Brown, and found all the others guilty, but recommended them to mercy. His lordship, in passing sentence, said he thought it right to say that the conduct of the police, on the occasion of the first disturbance, was not only injudicious but unjustifiable, by reason of their taking too peremptory and too active measures for the removal of the people from the front of the Town-Hall. He was not surprised at this irritating the crowd. Still care must be taken that courts of justice did not, under any circumstances, justify a riot, and it was fortunate that the parties injured recovered, or the defendants would unquestionably have been tried for murder. His lordship then sentenced Haggarty, Smith, and Fitzsimmons to nine months' imprisonment, and Fehan and Griffin for one year, with hard labour. Brown was acquitted on the other indictments. It is said that Mr. Roebuck, Q. C., received a special retainer of three hundred guineas for defending the prisoners charged with riot at Birkenhead.—*Spectator*.

Considerable interest has been excited by a paragraph copied into the English journals from the *North China Herald*, simply announcing the naked fact that the existence of a Jewish community in the interior of China had been recently discovered. We have been favoured with a communication from a gentleman residing at Shanghai, which enables us to lay before our readers the following intelligence respecting this very interesting subject, to which we hope to add further details, derived from the same source, at a future period:—

"China, Shanghai, 15th Jan., 1851.

A lady in England, having read, in an account of the Romanist mission to China, that about 150 years ago there existed, in the interior of China, a number of Jews, felt so much interested in the subject that she gave, through the Lord Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Smith) the sum of £500, to be devoted to the search of these Chinese Jews.

Dr. Smith visited Shanghai in October, 1850, and the province of Honau, in which it was said these Jews resided, being easily accessible from this, he made arrangements that two young men, Chinese Christians, attached to one of the Protestant missions here, should go in search of the Jews; and, after an absence of fifty-five days, they have just returned (six days ago) with the most interesting and remarkable intelligence—that they have 'found them' living at the very place named, Kae-fung-foo, a large walled city, and the capital of the province Honau, distant from Shanghai about 520 miles.

They report that the number of Jews found amounts to about 200, mostly women—that they have been without a rabbi for some fifty years back, and that they are now unable to read their books, of which they possess several (in Hebrew), and as a proof of this, and also that the Jews were verily found, eight of the books were purchased and brought away. One of these, being in Hebrew, containing the 13th, 14th, and 15th chapters of Numbers, I had in my possession for a short time last evening. It has been well preserved, and a Jew from Bagdad, who resides in Shanghai, says the paper is apparently Persian (certainly not Chinese) and the impression is, that the people must have originally come from Judea to Persia, and across the country eastward, to their present locality in China; lat. 34-52 05; long. E. 114-33.

They are in great poverty, a distinct people, and looked down upon by their neighbours, even by the Mohamedans.

They have a synagogue, which is in a very dilapidated state; and latterly part of the ground formerly belonging to it has been sold to the Buddhists. There are no idols in the synagogue, but several tablets and writings on the walls, both in Chinese and Hebrew. The Chinese of some of these inscriptions was copied, and attempts were made at copying some of the Hebrew. Although the Jews sold the eight books above mentioned, they had others; and, also, ten scrolls of considerable length, preserved in a bamboo case, which they valued very highly, and would not part with. These documents may be of great importance, and it is very desirable to obtain them, or copies thereof. From the copies made of some of the tablet writings, it would appear that they (the Jews) have been resident at Kae-fung-foo for a short period previous to the birth of our Saviour. They dress as Chinese, but when in their synagogues wear shoes and caps of a blue colour.

Kae-fund-foo is easily accessible from Shanghai, going by boat to Chiukeang-foo, near Nanking, then due north to the Yellow River (Hwang-ho—the Hoang-ho of geography), then down the river to the city in question, situated about sixty miles south of its bank; it is a very ancient city, and formerly one of great splendour. The surrounding country is exceedingly low, and frequently the whole province suffers severely from inundations and famine.

(Signed) "CHARLES SHAW.

"Kae fung foo is about 500 miles from Peking.—Honau province contains a population of over twenty-three millions of inhabitants, being an average of 420 individuals to the square mile.

"Keangsoo province (in which Shanghai is situated) is estimated to contain over thirty seven millions of inhabitants, being about 1,000 to the square mile."

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 30, 1851.

	s.	d.	q.	gr.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	4	a	4
Spring do. do.	3	3	a	3
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	8	a	2
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3	3	a	3
Rye	2	9	a	3
Peas	2	3	a	3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..	21	9	a	0
Do. fine (in Bags) ..	18	9	a	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) ..	17	6	a	9
Do. (in Bags) ..	15	0	a	17
Oatmeal, per barrel ..	18	9	a	20
Beef, per lb.	0	3	a	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	25
Pork per lb.	0	3	a	4
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	25
Bacon	30	0	a	35
Hams, per cwt.	25	0	a	40
Mutton per lb.	0	4	a	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	9	a	0
Do. salt, do.	0	6	a	0
Bread	0	4	a	0
Coals per ton	30	0	a	35

GREAT PROTECTIONIST DINNER TO LORD STANLEY.

This important demonstration took place on the second instant. Our readers will peruse with pleasure the powerful and eloquent speech of the Conservative leader which our limits compel us to abridge.

The invitation to the noble lord received the signatures of more than 110 peers, and upwards of 200 members of the House of Commons, and the use of the Hall was granted for the occasion by the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The object of the entertainment, as authoritatively announced by one of the daily organs of the Protectionists, was "to afford the leader of the country party an opportunity to put an end to all the quibbles to which political schismatics have subjected the open-hearted policy of Lord Stanley."

Lord Stanley entered the room soon after 7 o'clock, accompanied by the Chairman, Mr. T. Baring, M.P. for Huntingdon, and several of his leading friends, and was received with loud manifestations of applause.

The usual preliminary toasts having been disposed of,—

The CHAIRMAN said that he had now the honour to propose the health of their distinguished guest, Lord Stanley. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) His fellow-countrymen looked to him not merely with admiration, as a man placed by Providence in an elevated position, who had earned for himself a high rank as a patriot and a statesman, but they also looked to him with that confidence with which Englishmen ever regarded a person who had never sacrificed principle for power (loud cheers) but who, abiding by the Stanley motto of "Sans changer," had followed a straightforward course of public consistency and political honour. He could assure the noble lord that in such a course he might expect from all who were then assembled the most sincere and cordial support. He called upon them to drink, as an earnest prayer for a national blessing,—“Health, long life and happiness to Lord Stanley.” (The toast was received with enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed and continued for some minutes.)

Lord STANLEY, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said,—My Lords and gentlemen, to say that I am deeply grateful for the distinguished honour you have this day conferred upon me, by the presence of this great assembly, by the eloquent and touching speech of my hon. friend near me, by the enthusiastic reception which you have given to that speech, were indeed feebly to express those feelings by which I am at the present moment excited, oppressed—well nigh overwhelmed. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, to few public men—to still fewer holding no official station—has it occurred to meet with such a testimony, from such an assembly, of political confidence—nay, I venture to add, too, to the language of your chairman, such an expression of personal regard and esteem. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, if anything I appear as your guest, not in a moment of triumph, not flushed with victory, not crowned with success, not having led you to place and power, and eminence in station,—I come before you after a temporary failure, after a failure which I know may have inflicted upon many of those I am addressing not only disappointment upon public grounds. I know that I have dashed many a sanguine and ardent hope of immediate success. I know that I may have disappointed many who believed our final victory and triumph were close at hand. That you should have selected this moment for expressing to me in the manner in which you have done your undiminished confidence at once in my sincerity, and in the exercise of my discretion, is most gratifying. (Cheers.) When we remember that one of the leading principles of that great party which honours me with its confidence was, as my hon. friend has said, to extend and encourage, no doubt by judicious relaxations, commerce and industry, and especially the industry of our fellow countrymen—then, I say, it is one of the principles of that party, above all other things, to encourage and support that great interest which has been most pressed down impolitically and, as I think, unjust taxation (hear); it is one of our principles to support and encourage the struggling agriculturist in the difficulties in which he has been placed. I rejoice that this meeting is held for the support and encouragement of our domestic interests and of the agriculture of the united kingdom, here in the centre of the greatest commercial city in the Empire. (Cheers.) It is difficult for us not to pause over the lapse of 13 years which have already passed by since, from the place where I stand, we heard in language far more powerful and more emphatic than I can use, the soundest lessons of national policy (cheers), the soundest doctrines of attachment to our Protestant institutions and to our Protestant church, and the most able vindication of our Protectionist policy, from the lips of Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) On that occasion as upon this, we were contending with a united and a powerful minority, and against a weak and tottering Administration (cheers); yet not one absolutely so powerless as that which now assumes to administer the affairs of this country. (Cheers.) We

were then looking forward, as we are now looking forward, to no remote triumph of our principles. (Cheers.) We were then relying, as we rely now, on the sound sense of the country, whenever an appeal could be made to the judgment of the country; and yet in these circumstances, with 313 members of the House of Commons in a minority, that Government remained in office, if not in power, for a period of no less than three years after that time. (Hear, hear.) It remained in office, but not in power, and it was not till after the general election of 1841, when the country nobly responded to the call, as I am satisfied it will nobly respond to a similar call now (cheers), and in favor of a constitutional Conservative Protectionist policy returned to Parliament a majority of 91, that that Ministry resigned office. (Hear.) Gentlemen, it was my pride and satisfaction for four years after that period to co-operate with Sir R. Peel in the, as I think, wise and judicious relaxation of our commercial code which he proposed. He did away with prohibitions, but he maintained the principle of fair protection. (Hear, hear.) He did not undervalue the stimulus of competition, and he admitted the importance of that competition to call forth the energies of our native industry. But he laid down then the sound and reasonable principle whatever might be the difficulty of practically applying it in each particular case, that for a fair and genuine competition, the parties entertaining into that competition must start on equal terms (cheers), and that to burden one of the competitors with a weight and a load from which the other was free was under the name of free trade, and under the name of competition, to establish a virtual, a practical monopoly. I say that I joined cordially in that liberal commercial policy up to the fatal period of 1845 and 1846. I draw a veil over what took place at that period. Gentlemen, from the past I look to the present and future, and I confess I look to both with confidence in the soundness of the of the country, but with a due appreciation of the dangers to be encountered, and with no little anxiety as to the trials to which we may be subjected. The first question which I conceive a public man ought to ask himself is not,—“Will the formation of this Government tend to my own ease and comfort, to my own credit or reputation? or will it tend even to the advancement of my own political views?” he ought to ask, “Is it for the good of the country that such an Administration should be formed?” (Hear and cheers.) It is not for the good of any country that a weak and unstable Administration should exist, and the great object in which politicians of all classes ought at this time to join is to the question, which with prophetic foresight was years ago put by the Duke of Wellington—How is the Queen's Government to be carried on? (Cheers.) You to whom I now address myself know full well the state of parties. You know full well that at this moment in the House of Commons we are in a large majority. There is no doubt a very considerable majority against us in the existing House of Commons, and I confess that, constituted as the present House of Commons is, I see no escape from the position in which we are now placed; for, whoever may hold the reins of office, there will be a weak Government at the mercy of a majority who cannot combine for any useful purpose, but who can always combine for the purpose of destroying any Government. Gentlemen, I know no position more dangerous to the public welfare than such a position as that which I have described;—when the Government of the day is obliged to catch at support here, and at a stray vote there,—to concede this point and to abandon that measure (loud cheers), and then to promise some distant scheme (cheers and laughter), and hope to stave off the adverse motion of a *sui-disant* supporter by vague promises of something to be done at a future time, or, at the spur of the moment, can issue an illegal commission to inquire into the universities for the purpose of getting rid of an awkward motion which it dares not support. This is the situation in which a weak Government is placed now, and always will be placed; and it is the situation in which, I feel, with the present House of Commons, any Government attempting to hold the reins of power must for a considerable space of time be placed. Gentlemen it is for the country to remedy this great national evil. It is for the country not to halt between two opinions. It is for the country to say in whom they have confidence and in whom they have not. It is for the country to say what policy they will support; and without the support of the country your exertions and mine will be fruitless. (Hear, hear.) With the support of the country I do not fear any combination which can be raised against a constitutional Government. (Cheers.) But I say, independently of the position of parties in the House of Commons, the state of the country at this moment is such as to cause great and well-founded anxiety. (Hear, hear.) It is said the country is prosperous; I wish I could believe the fact; but I do not believe it. (Hear.) I know that there is one great interest deeply depressed, daily sinking deeper and deeper in distress and penury, exhausting the funds which go to the supply of labour, making exertions beyond its means, and living for the purpose of employing the labourers, not by annual incomes, but upon the ac-

cumulated capital of years. (Hear, hear.) It may be, gentlemen, a mark of the prosperity of the country when tens of thousands of industrious men, women and children, are getting together the wreck of their fortunes, flying from penury and distress at home, and carrying with them what they can save out of their diminished capital, and going to enrich not even the possessions of the British Crown, but carrying to foreign and rival countries their industry and capital, and, in too many cases it may be feared, their blighted affections too. (Cheers.) It may be a symptom of great commercial prosperity, and a proof of great domestic industry, when you find, with regard to the shipping of this country, that in the course of last year there is a falling off in British ports of 113,000 tons of British vessels, accompanied by an increase of 68,000 tons of foreign vessels. (Hear, hear.) It may be a proof of national prosperity, but it, at all events, looks more like a decline of national prosperity. But, though there may be, and though there are shown to be by figures, a large increase of the foreign trade, a large increase of our exports, and a large increase of imports of all denominations,—though I don't deny that there is increasing activity,—I am not quite sure how the question may be as to the profit to be derived from this trade; and I am not quite sure there are not symptoms now that overtrading has taken place to a great extent, and that, in a very short period, there may be a formidable reaction in the amount of that foreign commerce now relied upon as the main safeguard of this country. Why, if there is one branch of commerce, one trade, which has enjoyed a monopoly of Government favour, to which all other trades have been sacrificed, to which all other interests have been made subservient, it is that most important branch of our commerce, the cotton trade of this country. Since 1846 what an immense increase has there been in our cotton trade! How largely, with all the advantages of free trade, have cotton manufacturers and cotton producers increased their consumption and the amount of their trade? Shall we say 25 per cent.? Will that be too large an increase in the amount of the cotton trade since 1846? Shall we say ten per cent.? There must surely be five per cent.? No! the fact—and, startling as it is, it is an undoubted fact, that in 1850 the consumption of cotton, the amount of cotton taken into consumption and to the foreign market, falls short of the amount of consumption in the year 1849 by 100,000 bales, or 40,000,000 lbs., or, give a better idea of the amount, by what would be equivalent to 200,000,000 yards of calico. But the most formidable feature in this case—and I believe if the matter were traced out it would be found equally the same with regard to other trades—is that in the cotton trade we shall find that the great increase of the foreign trade has been at least equalled, if not exceeded, by the diminution of the consuming power at home, consequent upon the diminution of capital. One other symptom of our prosperity I may mention. Between 1841 and 1843, the amount chargeable under the income tax as the profits of trade and commerce had increased from £24,000,000, to £60,000,000. That was in the days of protection—when commerce was kept down—when commerce was fettered by obnoxious restrictions—before its prison doors were broken open, and perfect freedom was given it to take its flight with indefinite liberty. But what had been the increase in trades and professions in the days of free trade, from 1846 to 1850? There has not only been no increase, but there has been a decrease of above £1,000,000 this year. Between 1847 and 1850 the annual amount of profit on trades and professions has fallen from £60,700,000 to £54,800,000. I say then that I greatly fear there are symptoms which prove that even our apparent prosperity is hollow and deceitful, and that in the midst of this seeming prosperity, and this great extension of commerce, we are slowly eating into the capital and strength of the nation. (Hear.) We are diminishing the means from which our annual burdens are to be borne. You are in the vain pursuit of cheapness, and nothing but cheapness; and you forget that just in proportion as you make all articles cheap, and diminish the value of all articles to the producers at large, so you benefit one class and one class only—those consumers who are not producers in their turn. You advantage those who are in the possession of fixed money incomes, but by diminishing the value of everything else you raise the value of money, and enhance the growing burden of the national debt, which no other country could support, and increase the pressure of taxes, which however they are themselves diminished, are borne with increasing difficulty by the people, whose capital is constantly decreasing. I deprecate hasty and ill-considered and violent changes, and in this course of downward progress in which are involved, though true prudence and true statesmanship point, I think, not to the hasty reversal of all that has been done, I would at all events cry “halt” in that downward course. My own views, undoubtedly, are that there is no course so simple and effective for removing agricultural distress, and at the same time for returning to a sounder system, as, by the imposition of moderate duties on foreign imports, at once to afford a certain, though moderate, check to the unlimited influx of

those foreign articles (when they are not required in this country), and at the same time to obtain from the foreigner, in imitation of all other nations, a contribution towards the revenue of the State (cheers), and to enable us to take off other taxes which press more heavily and immediately on the springs of our domestic and national industry. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, however unwarrantably long I have detained you, there is one other topic to which I may call your attention—because it is a topic which even more than our financial policy, even more than our agricultural distress, even more than the commercial difficulties which I fear may be impending over us, has taken hold, and justly taken hold, of the hearts and affections of the people of this country. I refer, I need not say to that unwarrantable, and as many admit to be in manner, that insolent and offensive aggression (hear, hear, and cheers) which has taken place under the authority of a foreign prelate upon the independence and national liberties of this country. Gentlemen, with respect to that aggression, I will not go so far as to characterize it as insidious, and I think that of the two parties I am bound to say, entertaining no great affection either for one or for the other, that the Pope has greater cause to complain of the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers (cheers and laughter) than her Majesty's Ministers have to complain of the conduct of the Pope (renewed laughter), because, if by tacit conduct, if by even active encouragement, it was possible to do anything to persuade the Pontiff that this country was willing to submit to aggression, to submit even to any humiliation at his hands, I must say that the course which, in more than one instance, has been pursued by Lord Grey, by Lord John Russell himself, and more especially by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (loud and continued cheering), has been such as to impress the councillors of the Pope with no unreasonable opinion that no objection would be made in the first instance to any encroachment he might wish to attempt, and, in the second, that if any objection were made, the matter would be passed over with a little empty bluster and with no very substantial resistance. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that the events of the last few weeks have tended, as far as the Government are concerned, very much to alter the complexion of the case. If the Government had intended from the first to take the course which to all classes of her Majesty's subjects would be at once the most irritating and the most ineffective, that course would have been the one which, from the period of that too celebrated letter written by the Premier to the Bishop of Durham, down to the time at which I now speak, her Majesty's Government have actually pursued. (Hear, hear.) In that letter—as I can hardly believe but that it was written hastily and inconsiderately—expressions were used which naturally gave great cause for offence to a large portion of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. A stated determination to resist aggression need not have been accompanied by a sneer at the religion of the Roman Catholics. There is no man in this room, or in this country, who is more determined than I am to secure to every class of my fellow-subjects, Protestant or Roman Catholic, whatever be their creed, the fullest exercise of their religious liberties. (Cheers.) But I draw a broad distinction between between the free exercise of religion by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects and the invasion of our civil rights by the institution of an ecclesiastical establishment, subject to a foreign potentate. When Parliament met, I stated—and I think the expression I made use of has been, in some degree, misconceived,—I stated, that if I had been called upon to decide in the first instance what course should be pursued, I should have preceded either by resolution or address, or by a declaratory act directed against that particular instance of aggression—the Papal rescript, which was at once an aggression and an insult to this country. But I added, further, that the course which had been taken upon the rescript should be much more deeply looked into.—It required that the whole relations of the Roman Catholic subjects of this country towards the British Crown and the Papal See should be carefully and diligently investigated; and I stated that, upon so large a branch of the subject, upon one involving such delicate and difficult considerations, it was desirable to attempt nothing which it might not be practicable as to accomplish, for nothing could be so expedient as to threaten when you were not able to execute, and to show resentment where you were not able to repress.—(Hear, hear.) Upon that large question I should desire to have no hasty or inconsiderate legislation, but an immediate, indisputable, and peremptory reply by Parliament to the actual result, and subsequently an inquiry as to the purpose of placing the Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen in a position which would at once secure their own civil and religious rights; nay, which even extend them, and at the same time secure the people of this country, whether Protestants or Roman Catholics, from any interference with their temporal concerns, and from the control of an ecclesiastical hierarchy appointed by a foreign power. Gentlemen, I know not what course the Government may now intend to pursue. The noble lord, at the head of the Government had laid the basis of a

measure which involved not only a repeal of the act of 1829, but a revival of the whole penal code, and then upon that mighty substratum he built a super-structure of such microscopic dimensions as produced only ridicule and contempt. It may be well to say that the authority of Rome is a spiritual authority. I don't call that a spiritual authority which acts on the tender consciences of infant girls (loud cheers,) and the superstitious fears of the death-bed, for the purpose of robbing heirs and relations. (Loud and continued cheering.) Still less do I consider it to be an authority essential to the free exercise of religion to prohibit acts in themselves legal, or enjoin acts in themselves legal, or enjoin acts if not illegal, at all events in violation of the express and awful penalties which the Roman Catholic Church holds over and has power to exercise over the minds of those of its persuasion. I say, then, the majority upon that principle was not unimportant. But, I say further, that I consider it the duty of Parliament, and I trust I shall consider it my duty, while I do not press for a more extensive application of measures than those which the Government themselves have thought fit to institute, in the first instance to take care in Parliament, so far as I can, that that which the Government professes to check, we really shall give them the power to check. (Cheers.) I certainly shall not be satisfied if I do not see that that which the Government professes to make effectual shall be really and substantially effectual.—(Cheers.) I have said that I look with anxiety to the present state of this country. I look also with anxiety to the future; but the degree to which that anxiety may be removed depends upon you in your places in Parliament; it depends upon you in your respective neighbourhoods throughout this country; it depends upon the constituencies of this country, and in their hands, whenever a general election shall come—and all the signs of the times show that that election cannot be far distant—(hear, hear)—in their hands will be the destinies of this country for good or for evil for a length of time which it is impossible to predict. (Hear.) My belief is, that if the great constitutional party should prevail—if they should be strong enough to administer the affairs of the country by a steady maintenance of our institutions in Church and State, by maintaining the Protestant establishment, by maintaining the great branches of industry in this country, by watching to see in what direction relief may be safely and beneficially afforded to the interests struggling with difficulties not of their own creation, I believe that going steadfastly forward in the path of well-considered improvement, by offering steady, firm and determined opposition to revolutionary changes, this great country may escape from the difficulties by which it is now surrounded, and we may have the happiness and satisfaction of seeing, under a Conservative Administration, increased stability given to the throne, increased security to our Protestant establishments and national institutions, and increased happiness to all those various classes which, in the aggregate, form the different members of the great body politic, of this country. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

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

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

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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

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

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

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

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; to the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

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

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch. Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE. Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot. REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851.

ORGAN FOR SALE. A TWO STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case 8 feet. Width of " 5 " Depth of " 34 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA. WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst, leave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, Wellington Square and Hamilton, every day, (Sundays excepted), at two o'clock, P. M., weather permitting, and will leave Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M., on her downward trip. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. }

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR, WILL until further notice, commencing on SATURDAY the 15th instant, leave Toronto for Rochester, on Wednesday and Saturday, at Eleven a.m., calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate ports, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester on Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 at night, calling at Cobourg and other ports. Will leave Cobourg on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Toronto. This is the shortest, pleasantest and cheapest route to New York. Time, 40 hours. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 10, 1851. }

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK,) WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Wednesdays (commencing to-morrow, 2nd April,) and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the River Boat. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 31, 1851. }

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, B. A., Rector of Hamilton, has Two Vacancies for Pupils as Boarders in his Family. Hamilton, March 11th, 1851. 33-1f

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

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-1f

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society. Incorporated February 23, 1850. Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance. Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d. per Share Management Fee 0s. 1d. Transfer Fee 0s. 6d.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—MESSRS. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Offices—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security. Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-1f

VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:— VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs." THE RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will." CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTORAL'" Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself.— Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847. Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction. A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me. Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART, Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1848. Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir,—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL. At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy. GEORGE S. FARRANT, Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canada. March 4th, 1851. 32-3a

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, Four Rows of PIPES.— Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1850. 6-1f

FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realising about £50 per annum. The above property will be found an advantageous investment and will be sold very low for Cash. Apply on the Premises. Toronto, May 7, 1850. 41-1a

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS. A LADY residing in the Township of Scarborough in a good New Cottage, within a mile and a quarter of the Church, very pleasantly situated in an extremely healthy neighbourhood, would be happy to take charge of four to six little girls to whose Education she would devote her whole time. She would instruct them in all the Branches of an English Education and Music. References may be made to the Rev. W. S. Daring, Incumbent of Christ's Church, Scarborough, and to Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Society's House, Toronto Terms, £25 per annum, including Board and Washing, £5 additional for Music. Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850. 18-1f

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

- CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Eimsey 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, 206 Acres. Township of Whitechurch—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, 260 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts 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 HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, William Mathers, Joseph Sheard, John B. Warren, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1

- Advertisements. DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. CANADA WEST. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f GEORGE ARMITAGE, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 8, 1850. 10-1f

MARRIED.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Rector of Adelaide, Mr. Alfred Nash, of the Township of Warwick, third surviving son of the late Rev. R. Herbert Nash, D.D., F.T.C.D., Rector of Ardara...

On the 8th of April, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, by the Rev. Dr. Jerome, Regius Professor of Divinity of Cambridge, Albert Parker, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir William G. Parker, Bart., R.N., to Henrietta Lucy, only daughter of the late William Robert Jennings, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Mr. Mooney, James Lindsay, Esq., Merchant Belfast, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late John Armstrong, Esq., Bella Hill, County of Fermanagh.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Lenox, Madison County, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1848, Messrs. J. E. Warner & Co., Utica, N. Y. Agents for Seth W. Fowler, Gentleman, I have seen notices of cures performed by "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." I have been troubled with soreness in my throat, attended with severe and painful cough. I am now confined to my house in stormy and foggy weather, cold winds, &c. My bodily health is feeble, and I am now about fifty-five years of age. This tenderness of my throat came on about the year 1806, and has troubled me in my private and professional business, so that I have never been free from it since. I think my case is a hard one for a trial of your medicine, but I enclose to you one dollar, which I understand is the price. Please send me a bottle. If this has a good effect, I shall need to send to you again. Yours respectfully,

J. S. PALMER.

The genuine is signed I. BUI'S. For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

For Sale, at The Church Depository, Toronto, METHODISM UNMASKED: BY THE REV. JOHN A. MULOCK. Toronto, April 29th, 1851. 40-4in

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER, No. 2, Wellington Buildings. BEGS to intimate that a considerable portion of his Choice Seasonable GOODS have come to hand. Toronto, April 3th, 1851. 40-6in

WANTED.

A TUTOR, in a Family in the Country; competent to teach the ordinary branches of a plain English Education. Apply to the Publisher of The Church. Toronto, April 30th, 1851. 40tf

THE MISSES MACNALLY, beg to announce, that their Seminary will re-open after the Easter recess on Monday the 26th of April, on which day the Classes will be resumed. 36, Wellington Street, Toronto. April 20th, 1851. 39-2in

AN English Lady wishes to obtain a situation, either as Companion to an elderly lady, or as Governess in a small family. For particulars apply to the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Rector of Hamilton. Toronto, April 15, 1851. 38-tf

WANTED.

A BOOK KEEPER, to whom a salary of £200 per annum will be given. Security to the amount of £500 will be required. The applications must contain the names and places of abode of the sureties proposed, who will be bound in £250 each. Testimonials will be received until the First Monday in May next. Any further particulars can be obtained on application to ALLAN CAMERON, Bookseller & Secretary. Endowment Office, Toronto, 7th April, 1851. 37-tf

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

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

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves. Garments made to Order of every description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, Men's Linen Drill, Do. Check'd Drill, Do. Tweed, Do. Cassimere, Do. Doeskin, Do. Buckskin, Do. Satinett, Do. Ettoffe, Do. Cassinett, Do. Caehmerette, Boy's Drill, Do. Fancey, Do. Drab Mole-skins, Do. Check'd do, Do. Cassimere, Do. Doeskin, Red Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and prices: 1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours) from 3s 11d, 1,000 Parasols, from 2s 11d, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, from 1s 3d, 30,000 Yards, good Bonnet Ribbons, from 0s 5d, Prints (fast colours), 0s 5 1/2, Infants' Robes, Caps, and Frock-bodies, Crapes and materials for mourning, Heavy Gingham, Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11 1/2 per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. No Second Price. BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House. Toronto, April 3, 1851. 18-ly

A GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders in the above named Society, will take place at the Society's Office, Albany Chambers, on FRIDAY, MAY 2nd, at three o'clock, when the Directors will submit a Report upon the affairs of the Society. (By order of the Board of Directors.) G. A. BARBER, Secretary. Albany Chambers, Toronto, April 22, 1851. 39-2in.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Small New Edition of the Selection of the PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS,

For every Sunday and principal Festival throughout the year, for the use of Congregations in the Diocese of Quebec, Toronto, and Montreal. This is the same selection as the larger edition, published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

It is printed in demy 32mo, being a convenient size for the pocket. Price: covered with stiff cloth, Eight-pence each, or Seven shillings per dozen; full bound in cloth, Ten-pence, each or Eight shillings and nine-pence per dozen.

The same Selection of Psalms as above, with the addition only of the hymns from the Book of Common Prayer. Price, covered with cloth, Seven-pence each or Six shillings per dozen; Full bound in cloth, Eight-pence each or Seven shillings per dozen.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at the Publisher's.

HENRY ROWSELL, King-street West. Toronto, April 17, 1851. 38-6in.

WANTED, — a CLASSICAL ASSISTANT for the CARADOC ACADEMY. A competent Applicant will receive a good salary. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to the office of this Paper, or to the Principal, W. LIVINGSTON, Caradoc Academy, Delaware, P. O. April 16, 1851. 38-3in.

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly. Toronto, April 12, 1851. 38-5in.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG.

TENDERS will be received for the completion of the above Church, by the Building Committee, from all persons desirous of contracting for the same. The work to be contracted for in sections, or in whole, as may be determined on hereafter; and Tenders will be received in either way. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. J. V. Boswell, Cobourg, who will give every necessary information respecting them. Tenders will be received to the FIFTEENTH day of MAY next, addressed to the Building Committee of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, at the office aforesaid. Cobourg, April 12, 1851. 38-4in.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

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

GOVERNESS.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Resident Governess: she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singing, if required. No objection to become Companion to a Lady. Address X. Y. at Queenston. Toronto, April 9, 1851. 37-tf

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C., will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, March 24th, 1851. 36-tf

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

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million.

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

Patrons:

- His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Bessford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

Directors:

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

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

Patrons:

The Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.

Directors:

- The Hon. William Allan. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champion, Esq.

AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration. Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon. The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

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

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

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

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

Table with columns for Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. Annual Premium, and a similar set of columns for the other terms.

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates—with Profits.

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

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, and a similar set of columns for the other terms.

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates—without Profits.

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

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, and a similar set of columns for the other terms.

April 30th, 1851.

E. T. DARTNELL, AGENT.