

# 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. 36.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 3, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCXC VII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
E	April 6	M. Exo. 3.	Acts 3.
M	" 7	M. Sam. 17.	Acts 4.
T	" 8	M. " 19.	Acts 5.
W	" 9	M. " 20.	Acts 6.
T	" 10	M. " 21.	Acts 7.
F	" 11	M. " 22.	Acts 8.
S	" 12	M. " 23.	Acts 9.
E	" 13	M. Exo. 9.	Mat. 26.

\* To verse 11.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Morning.	Evening.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A. Rector.	11 o'clock	8 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Ass't.	11 " "	8 " "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumb.	11 " "	8 " "
St. George's	Rev. E. Mitchell, M.A. Incumb.	11 " "	8 " "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D. Incumb.	11 " "	8 " "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumb.	11 " "	8 " "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Ass't.	11 " "	8 " "

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

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

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, April 7th, 1851.

### VISITORS:

#### THE PRINCIPAL.

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

#### CHORUS:

The Rev. G. MARRAS, M.A., Musical Director.

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

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## FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.—APRIL 6, 1851.

**MORNING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—** Exodus iii.—In our Proper Lessons for last Sunday, we had been conducted to that stage in the history of the promised seed, at which the chosen family are brought down into Egypt, to fulfil the prophecy that they should serve there four hundred years. That space of four hundred years presents no subject, in the proceedings of the chosen family, which the design of those, who selected our Lessons, required them particularly to notice. During that period new kings reigned over Egypt; the remembrance of Joseph's services had passed away; the children of Israel living in the land, originally assigned to them by Pharaoh, when they came out of Canaan, had multiplied greatly in numbers, so as to become, in the first instance, important as ministers to the wealth, and greediness of gain, of the Egyptians, who used them as servants and labourers. Afterwards, from the still further increase of their numbers, they began to grow formidable, and became objects of alarm and jealousy as well as profit to their task-masters. Therefore, the Egyptians, besides oppressing the Israelites in every possible way, with a cruel policy, gave an order for destroying all their male children. But Moses, by the contrivance of his mother and sister, was saved, and taken under the protection of the King of Egypt's daughter. By her he was educated; till, having slain an Egyptian for oppressing one of the Hebrews, he was obliged to fly from Egypt to Midian, where he married the daughter of Jethro, a priest of that country. This is the point, at which those, who appointed the Proper Lessons, resume the history of the chosen people, and of the promises committed to them. And a very important point it is, not only as it relates to the miraculous deliverance of that people, but as continuing the chain of prophecy, which hands down to us the promise of the seed, and of an "eternal inheritance."

The Lord appears to Moses, as related in the first five verses; and in his awful address (ver. 6), signifies that he is not unmindful of his promise, nor of those whom he had chosen to convey it down

to us. His announcement of himself is both majestic and full of meaning—"I am the God of thy father—the God of ABRAHAM—the God of ISAAC—and the God of JACOB;" to each of whom the promise had been distinctly renewed, and appropriated.

"Our blessed Lord," says Mr. Wogan, "while he sojourned upon earth, was wont to convey his doctrine in figurative speeches; and afterward, in the absence of the multitude, he expounded to his disciples the sense and meaning of what he had delivered to the rest in parables. But as the time of his passion drew nigh, he spake more clearly concerning himself, and the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, inasmuch that they confessed, 'Lo, now thou speakest plainly, and speakest no proverb, by this we believe that thou camest forth from God.'

"In like manner we may observe, that, in the course of her Proper Lessons for this penitential season, the Church seems to have imitated her sacred Master in this thing also; and to follow the same method of instruction.

"Till now, she also hath been speaking to us as it were in parables: she hath led us, hitherto, by figures and shadows of things to come; obscurely, and in a mystery, foreshewing the promised Redeemer under the several types of the rainbow, the offering up of Isaac, Jacob's blessing, Joseph's sufferings and exaltation: and on last Sunday (to animate our hopes, and strengthen our faith, in the great and most comfortable article in all our creed the forgiveness of sins), the love of Christ was most pathetically represented in the affectionate and forgiving character of Joseph.

"In this day's Lessons, the glorious scene opens still more clearly: God himself descends; throws by his types and figures, and comes in person to visit and redeem his people. So that henceforward, in the remaining Lessons for Lent, we find the Lord himself transacting the great affair of their deliverance, with that harmony all the Scriptures which the Church hath selected for this day's service, do conspire to lead us on to the last scene of Christ's sufferings; and, consequently, to fit and prepare us for the benefits and merits of his death and resurrection."

God informs Moses that he had determined to deliver his people, and to send him to demand, from Pharaoh, that the Israelites should depart from his dominions. Moses is startled at the idea of one, so humble as himself, going before the mighty King of Egypt, with such a demand; but God reminds him, as Jesus did the humbled Apostle (see 2 Cor. xii. 8—9,) in whose strength he was to appear before Pharaoh. "I will be with thee," is of the same import as, "my grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is perfect in weakness." Faith has not man's power, but God's might and sufficiency, for its support.

Moses next requests to be informed by what name he shall speak of God to his countrymen, when they shall ask by whose authority and commission he comes to them. He bids him say, "I am hath sent me,"—that is, the eternal, self-existent God; of whom our Church, in one of her creeds, says, "the Father is made of none, neither created, nor begotten." But to bring the idea of him more closely home to them, and give them a name especially associated with their forefathers, and the promise, to which he had taught them to look—He adds, "Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, the Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: this is my name for ever, and this is my memorial unto all generations."

He, then, repeats his knowledge of their sufferings; his determination to deliver them; and intimates the miracles he will work to accomplish this, and foretells that they shall go out triumphant, and loaded with the spoils of the Egyptians.

**EVENING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—** (Exodus v.)—In this Lesson we come to the interview which Moses and Aaron (whom he took to assist him) had with Pharaoh. Moses opens the purport of his embassy, by announcing to Pharaoh, that he came from the God of Israel to demand that the people should be allowed to go into the wilderness to hold a feast. Pharaoh, as might well be expected from an unbeliever, treated the demand with the utmost scorn; and insolently asked, "who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go?" (verse 1 and 2). Though Moses and Aaron might have been prepared for this, and knew by what power they were backed, yet their faith seems to have wavered a little, but did not altogether fail. In verse 3, they seem to descend from the tone of command to that of entreaty.—

But, like others, who attempt to "hang between two opinions," they only made matters worse.—Pharaoh to scorn and refusal, added derision and cruelty. He told Moses he made the people "idle;" and, to prevent their thinking about sacrificing, he declared he would increase the number of bricks required from them, and withhold take away their allowance of straw which was necessary to make them. He kept his word; and his task-masters cruelly treated the officers of the Israelites, because the people being obliged to wander over the country to pick up stubble instead of straw, could not make up the required number of bricks. The officers appealed to Pharaoh against this tyranny, but, instead of giving them redress, he sent them away with sneers, and a declaration, that they were indebted to Moses and Aaron for their sufferings. On their return from this audience they met Moses and Aaron, and bitterly reproached them for interfering. This was a severe trial of Moses' faith. It for a moment gave way, and his appeal to the Lord, as related in the two last verses, is made in the language not of mere sorrow and humiliation, but almost in that of murmuring and reproach. But it was only a momentary weakness, for he afterwards humbly obeyed the direction of the God whose promise to Abraham and his seed had been set before him.

Brethren, let not our faith be less enduring than his, who saw the promises only afar off, and embraced them. We have their accomplishment before us. Jesus, "by his own blood, (has) entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." (See Epistle for the day.)—Let not the afflictions and difficulties that meet us cause our faith to waver. "Be penitent, therefore," saith St. James, "brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain.—coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

In this faith let no distrust agitate our mind, no murmur escape our lips, but come to God in His Holy Temple, and with his appointed minister and your assembled brethren, let your hearts pour forth its sorrows where those who are "heavy laden" will be "refreshed."

"We beseech thee, Almighty God, mercifully to look upon thy people; that by thy great goodness they may be governed and preserved evermore, both in body and soul; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

We recommend our readers to peruse these remarks on each Proper Lesson just before they go to church. They will then be prepared with a train of thought, which will enable them to hear with greater interest and edification. A friend has observed, that our recommendation should extend to the reading of the Lessons themselves previously to the perusal of the remarks, as, by this means, the mind will be better prepared to follow them.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, towards the augmentation of the General Purposes Fund of the Church Society, on the first Sunday after the Epiphany, January 12, 1851:

Previously announced.....	£250 0 0
Church at West Hawkbury, per Rev. J. T. Lewis.....	3 10 0
146 Collections, amounting to.....	£252 10 6
T. W. BIRCHALL,	Treasurer.

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following special donations for the Widows and Orphans' Fund:—

Niagara District Branch.....	£68 13 6
" Deduct Agency.....	0 4 8
Widows and Orphans' Fund.....	23 0 0
Special Donation.....	0 9 4
	£91 18 2
Thomas Turner, 15s.; Mrs. Meredith, 10s.; Mrs. Sisson, 10s.; Mrs. McDermot, 5s.; Thomas Henderson, 5s.; John M. Burns, 5s.; W. Burnham, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. A. Kenat, 5s.	
Port Hope Parochial Committee.....	£7 19 2
Camden East, Parochial Committee, per Rev. Paul Shirley.....	1 5 0
Emily, P. Com., per Rev. Robert Harding	1 5 0
Widows and Orphans' Fund—	
Church at Brock.....	£0 15 11
Station at Watts.....	0 0 0
—per Rev. R. Garrett.....	1 5 0
St. Jude's Oakville, per Rev. S. Givins.....	1 0 0

## GORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in the City Hall, Hamilton, on Thursday the 13th instant, at 7, P.M., the Rev. A. Palmer, B.A., Rural Dean occupying the chair. The Rev. chairman introduced the business of the evening with his usual ability, explaining in a lucid and eloquent manner the origin and progress of the Parent Society, as well as of this District Branch. He stated that he had recently in the discharge of his official duties, visited a most interesting tract of country, lying between Guelph and Owen Sound; that this fine section of the Province is rapidly becoming settled—in fact, that it is already alive with population which comprise a very large number of the members of the Church of England. He drew a most affecting picture of the spiritual destitution of these poor emigrants, who were literally scattered through the wilderness like sheep having no shepherd. He explained the manner in which provision is generally made for missionaries among destitute settlers, one-half being from the funds of the Church Society and the other half from the Clergy Reserves; and he expressed his deep regret at the appearance of a recent Dispatch which intimated the probability of the Church being stripped entirely of that resource of her property on which provision for her Clergy, humanly speaking, in a great measure depends. He concluded by calling on the Secretary to read the Report, after which the Resolutions which are appended were unanimously carried, the movers and seconders accompanying them in most instances with pertinent and eloquent remarks:

### REPORT.

The managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, appear once more by the good Providence of God before the members of that Association, to make their Annual Report of their proceedings—to render an account of their expenditure, and to announce the result of their exertions in behalf of the Society for the year which has recently expired.

Amidst the troubles which agitate the Church of England at the present day, and the dangers which threaten her peace at home, cheering and refreshing to find her children in a distant colony united and persevering in their efforts to extend the usefulness of their beloved Church, and engaged, not in empty discussion, but in works of faith and labour of love, in sending forth the spiritual Missionary to gather her scattered sheep into the fold, in diffusing the Holy Scriptures, and their invaluable handbook, the Book of Common Prayer, to pray, and to maintain within their consecrated walls the regular administration of the Sacraments and Ordinances of the Church.

That these important objects have been prosecuted with a considerable measure of success during the past year—a glance at the Report of the Parent Society will sufficiently attest. For instance, we find that it realized an income of £3,153 17s. 10d.; being an increase of £359 3s. 2d. in the total receipts over those of the preceding year. The issue of Bibles, Prayer-books, &c., were to the amount of £216 1s. 11d. It has maintained or assisted eighteen travelling or resident Missionaries—expended £571 16s. 6d. in annuities to the widows and orphans of the Clergy—maintained several students while preparing for the ministry, besides making investments in various securities of unexpended balances, and providing for all its contingent expenses.—Such are the results which have been accomplished by the combination of the members of the Church in one Society for the extension of that religion which they are bound to disseminate.

The Gore and Wellington Branch have ever taken a prominent place among the Associations of the Parent Society. Its parochial collections and subscriptions amount to within a few pounds of those of the Home and Simcoe Districts, although the quarterly collections in our Churches are not much more than half as large, indicating, they would indulge the hope, that steady and regular effort is on the increase—although the result of occasional appeals is fluctuating and uncertain.

The Committee trust that this Association will spare no exertion to maintain the reputation it has already earned, and that not in any proud or vain-glorious spirit, but in all humility, and with a single desire to co-operate with their fellow-churchmen throughout the Diocese in promoting the glory of God, and setting forward the salvation of all men.

The following is a statement of the Treasurer's Accounts:—

PAYMENTS.		Dr.
1850.		
Feb. 27. To re-paid Parochial Associations for local purposes on account of income of 1849, viz:—		
Hamilton branch.....	£ 48 15 9	
Guelph do.....	31 7 6	
Dundas and Flamboro' West.....	23 2 04	
Nelson and Wellington Square.....	14 10 0	
Ancaster.....	9 19 6	
Mohawk and Tuscarora.....	7 8 1	
Milton.....	3 1 3	
Galt.....	19 19 54	
Castleton.....	6 17 4	
Blindbrook and Saltfleet.....	10 0 0	
Brantford.....	12 10 0	
	£ 218 4 1	
1851.		
Mar. 12. To remitted Treasurer of Parent Society one-fourth of collections for 1850, viz:—		
Balance in hand at credit.....	94 6 3	
of Parochial Associations for local purposes.....	289 4 11	
At credit of Mission Fund.....	295 3 104	
	£ 684 7 04	



*The Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, in account with H. C. BAKER, Treasurer.*

1850.	RECEIPTS.	Cs.
Feb. 26. By balance per statement this day 1851.		£165 14 1/2
Mar. 12. By cost of three shares in Gore District Building Society sold Profit on the above dividends and interest on balance.		23 11 6
.. Collections for 1850, viz		29 16 9
.. Hamilton Branch.....	£22 14 1/2	
.. Guelph do.....	50 4 5	
.. Dundas and Flamboro' West..	41 17 4/2	
.. Galt.....	30 0 0	
.. Nelson and Wellington Square	29 0 0	
.. Ancaster.....	18 5 0	
.. Binbrook and Saltfleet.....	30 0 0	
.. Oakville and Trafalgar.....	10 0 0	
.. Mohawk and Tuscarora.....	13 17 6	
.. Brantford.....	25 0 0	
.. Paris.....	11 15 0	
.. Elora.....	3 15 0	
.. Milton.....	8 12 6	
.. Upper Cayuga.....	6 8 9	
.. Waterdown.....	5 5 0	
.. Norval.....	3 10 0	
		£369 4 8
		£288 7 0/2
INVESTMENTS.		
Stock of Commercial Bank.....	£100 0 0	
County Debenture, £100.....	85 0 0	
£200 stock in Western B. S.....	30 0 0	
		£215 0 0

HUGH C. BAKER, Treasurer.  
Gore and Wellington District Branch.

Hamilton, March 13, 1851.  
The Committee will now proceed, in accordance with their usual method, to give brief abstracts of the various parochial reports, from which will be easily gathered the progress of the Church Society in the Gore and Wellington Districts.

**GUELPH.**

This Association continues in a very prosperous state. The annual meeting held in the Court House was, as usual, very numerously and respectfully attended; the court-room being completely filled. The amount collected during the past year is £50 4s. 2d., exhibiting an increase in subscriptions of £2 over those of the year preceding. The amount reported at the previous annual meeting was £51 15s. 0d., of which £5 was a donation in Bibles and Prayer Books to that amount; while the only donation this year was £1 5s. 0d., so that, as regards actual subscriptions, there is an increase to the amount already stated.

The sales from the Depository were fourteen Bibles, eleven Testaments, fifteen Prayer Books, and six Hymn Books. During the past year this parish has acquired by purchase a piece of ground containing five and a half acres, for the purpose of a cemetery, at a cost of £217 15s. 0d.; and the wants of the congregation requiring the enlargement of the church, measures are now being adopted to add to the present building a portion of a new church to be completed at a future period, and to form for the present an enlargement of the present structure.

**DUNDAS AND WEST FLAMBOROUGH.**

The Parochial Committee of this Association beg leave to report that the amount collected during the past year is £41 17s. 4 1/2d., being £4 6s. 8 1/2d. less than the previous one; although the number of subscribers has not been materially changed. This deficiency is attributable to three causes: First, the removal from the parish, during the past year, of several of its largest subscribers; Secondly, the withdrawal of several subscribers the past year, about £75 was raised towards paying the last instalment upon the organ, and for furnishing lamps for the church. These things considered, your committee have no just cause for discouragement, but rather a ground for rejoicing, that this parish has been able to do so much for the interests of the Church during the past year.

**ANCASTER.**

The Committee of this Parochial Association beg leave to report that the amount of subscriptions for 1849 amounted to £17 5s. 0d., to which was added the thanksgiving collection. The amount this year exceeds that of the former by £1, being £18 5s. 0d. Your committee have reason to congratulate themselves that the interests of the Church Society have not been overlooked in this parish, and that they are enabled, year after year, to report a steady, though small increase in its funds.

**BRANTFORD.**

The Brantford Parochial Committee report the sum of £25, as the amount contributed to the general objects of the Church Society, during the past year, by the church in the town of Brantford. Last year the same sum was raised in the whole mission, including the collection made in the Hawley settlement, and that in the village of Mount Pleasant. As the church in the latter place is at present making an effort to raise part of the salary for a clergyman, and as the members of the Church in the Hawley Settlement have recently built a church, and have contributed to the Church Society an amount which will appear in the report of the travelling missionary, the report from Brantford indicates improvements; and the recent Annual Parochial Meeting evinced a general and warm interest in the progress and growing efficiency of the Church Society in this Diocese.

**GALT.**

The Committee of this Association have great pleasure in being able to report that the interest in the objects of the Church Society in this mission is still upon the increase. The amount contributed in the out stations, for this year: viz, Beverly, Preston, Doon Mills is larger in each than it was the year preceding; whilst the amount subscribed in Galt is equal to that of the former year.

The Depository in this Mission continues in a prosperous state; and the Churchmen here shew a readiness to assist in every way, in extending the Church and her ordinances to all these places which, are as yet unoccupied, in this Diocese.

The amount remitted to the Treasurer is £30.

**MOHAWK AND TUSCARORA.**

The Rev. Mr. Nelles has remitted the sum of £13 17s. 6d., and remarks that though the amount is rather less than that for the last year, he does not consider this branch of the Society less prosperous than formerly. There are several new subscribers, and several persons have withdrawn their subscriptions in order to contribute to other objects recommended by the Travelling Missionary. He is happy to say that there are more Indians who have contributed this year than any former one.

**NELSON AND WELLINGTON SQUARE.**

This Association has proceeded with its usual activity, and has remitted the sum of £29 to the Treasurer. The Rev. Mr. Greene regrets his inability to attend the meeting, owing to sickness in his family. He writes as follows:—"You may report of our branch

that it still continues to prosper, and to commend itself to the favourable consideration of the members of our Zion." He concludes by praying that the Father of mercies may be with you all, and that your meeting may enjoy seasonable refreshings from His presence.

**PARIS.**

The Rev. Mr. Ruttan remits £11 15s. 0d. from his Parochial Association, but states that their collections are not yet completed, but will probably amount to £14.

**ELORA.**

The Committee of this infant Association in remitting £3 13s. to the Treasurer, remark that the difficulties which they experience in common with all new Missions, preclude their dwelling at any length on past success, nevertheless reviewing what has been done, they would not despise the day of small things but would look forward with lively anticipation to the future, trusting that He who has hitherto blessed their exertions, will arouse all within the bounds of this mission to co-operate in this high and holy work—impressing upon all the high responsibilities which rest upon them as sheep of His flock, and members of His body, which is the Church.

**OAKVILLE.**

The Committee report that in consequence of the removal of our late estimable Minister at that particular period of the year when the operations of the Society require the direction of an experienced and influential Superintendent, and his successor having only recently taken charge of the Mission the working of the Association has in some measure been interfered with. The Committee are only able to report £10 as collected.

It would appear from the past operations of this Association that for several years the amount remitted to the District branch under the head of "Oakville" embraced the contributions of the whole of Trafalgar. No inconsiderable portion of this sum was derived from the rising villages of Horaby and Milton, situated in rear of the Township, but as the former has, by a temporary arrangement, been assigned to the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, resident Missionary for Essex, and the latter is visited by the Travelling Missionary for the District, the contributions of the friends of the Church in those localities find their way into the Treasury of the Society through other channels. If therefore the amount contributed this year by the Association should appear comparatively small, the Committee desire it to be borne in mind that the subscriptions have been confined to Oakville and its immediate vicinity.

**SALTLEET AND BINBROOK.**

The Missionary at this station, the Rev. Mr. Alexander, deserves great credit for his exertions in behalf of the Church Society. He has remitted £20, to the Treasurer, which amount of subscriptions has not only been procured by his own exertions but the money actually advanced out of his own pocket on the credit of the Subscribers. His self-denial is the more apparent from the fact that in the time of his predecessor, no collections were made for the Church Society, but £33 contributed to the support of the Missionary. At present the Missionary receives but £5 per annum, from the people and he sends £30 to the funds of the Church Society.

The people of Saltfleet are determined as they do not expect any assistance from the Church Society, towards building a Church at Stoney Creek, to retain, for that purpose, all the collections they make among themselves this winter. They will avail themselves of the rule of the Society which permits them to designate the object they wish to contribute to; and thus make their contributions special donations for the above mentioned purpose. So that, I fear there will be a considerably smaller sum contributed from my mission for the year, than was raised among us last year for general purposes.

This selfish policy is not of my suggesting, nor is it approved by me. On the contrary I am resolved to fight against it.

The Church Building subscription paper is just out and will doubtless interfere with our annual collection; but if I could go about myself for a few weeks, I think I could realize the usual amount, notwithstanding. He concludes by expressing his regret that he cannot have the pleasure of meeting us this year at either of our annual meetings, and that he is thus obliged to cast a shade of discouragement upon the prospects of our District Branch, but hoping and believing that it will be but a transient cloud, soon to be succeeded by the sunshine of brighter days.

**NORVAL MISSION.**

The Rev. Donald Fraser has transmitted two pounds ten shillings, being his own subscription for two years, and expresses his regret that in consequence of the great local exertions which are still necessary to liquidate debts contracted before he came into the Mission, he cannot apply for subscriptions to the members of the Church for other purposes at present.

**TRAVELLING MISSION.**

Much praise is due to the Travelling Missionary for his exertions in behalf of the Church Society. By forming parochial associations at three of his stations, he has been enabled to return no less a sum than £20, to the funds of the Society. The first St. Mary's Upper Cayuga numbers 41 subscribers and pays in £6 8s. 9d. The second, Milton, enrolls 63 members and subscribers £3 12s. 6d. The third Waterdown & East Flamboro, numbers 35 members and remits £5 5s. 0d.

The Missionary has drawn up an elaborate report of his operations, which if the members of the association desire it shall be read to the present audience.

**TRAVELLING MISSIONARY'S REPORT.**

In presenting his Second Annual Report, your Missionary has great pleasure in stating, that the prospects of the Travelling Mission are highly favourable, and calculated to afford encouragement to the Society and benefit to the Church. That the Mission is successful and likely to produce permanent results should be a cause of thankfulness to every member of our communion, and induce them to aid, not only by their aims but much more by their prayers a work designed for the glory of God and the salvation of men. The work of Missions is, doubtless, the most important object of the Church Society; and to multiply these must be the concern of every member. By these means alone can we propagate in the remote settlements a knowledge of Christianity, reclaiming the wanderer, encouraging the lukewarm, strengthening the steadfast adherent, and so imparting health and vigour to the sickly members of Christ's Body. It must be evident to all that this can be but feebly attempted in a

Travelling Mission; still we have confidence in knowing that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

Having this assurance, your Missionary has prosecuted with steadiness and regularity the duties of his mission, with what success he will now proceed to narrate.

The appointments of last year are still kept up, with one exception, viz.—that at Mann's School-house, in the 5th concession of Ancaster. A regular monthly service was maintained at this station until October last, when it was removed to Newport, on the Grand River, near the borders of the Tuscarora township. This locality was found much more favourable than the former, the congregation being almost double, and the people more accessible and easier to be influenced by occasional ministrations of the Church. Taking these and other things into consideration, it seemed advisable to make the change which has accordingly been effected, and seems in every way to answer the Missionary's expectations.

Upper Cayuga or Hawley's School-house (as it is known in last year's Report) enjoying an afternoon service in connexion with the last mentioned place, your Missionary considers one of the most promising stations. Here a neat brick Church has been erected during the past year, at a cost of £337, by the voluntary offerings of the people, assisted only by a grant of £23 from the Christian Knowledge Society. The corner stone was laid on the 15th June, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, with appropriate ceremonies; and on the 27th December the Church was opened for Divine service. It is still in an unfinished state, wanting seats and other furniture; but these will be supplied before many months. One great object has been to keep out of debt, and in this we have so far succeeded. The small additional sum of £25 (and that is not due for some time,) will ultimately enable the building committee to meet all their present engagements.

It is pleasing to relate of this congregation that notwithstanding the above large expenditure, they still remember the Church Society, and have forwarded to its Treasurer the sum of £6 8s. 9d. This may not appear so great when compared with what is raised in older parishes, but considering the means of the people and the demands lately made upon them, it speaks stronger than words in favour of their liberality and zeal, giving good hope for time to come. The congregation here is large, and fully averages one hundred, with every prospect of increasing under judicious management. Thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Nelles, for providing a service once in eight weeks.

In last year's Report only a bare allusion was made to the township of Glanford. Your Missionary is now enabled to give a more lengthy notice of the infant congregation there formed, and can assert, that it has not been behind others in giving evidence of a desire secure more frequent ministrations. There are in this township from three to four hundred professed adherents of the Church of England, without any opportunity of worshipping according to the faith of their fathers or the dictates of their conscience, save when visited by the Travelling Missionary. At the present time they are as sheep without a shepherd, having none to gather them within the fold of Christ.

The best means of providing for the future. Until a Church can be built, a house has been lent for the monthly service, and there we are content to assemble at present for the purposes of prayer and praise. But we hope this is only temporary, and that during the coming summer another Church will mark the place where a congregation of faithful men are gathered and the sacraments duly ministered. To promote this praiseworthy object, an acre of land has been deeded to the Bishop in trust for the site of a Church and burying-ground, and a large sum of money subscribed sufficient to warrant the building committee in proceeding with the work. A suitable plan has been obtained from the committee in Toronto for building and enlarging Churches, which is distinctive in its character, and evidences a return to a better style than has hitherto been adopted in our buildings for religious purposes. It will be your Missionary's care to see that it is carried out as far as circumstances will admit; for he is firmly persuaded that external beauty and harmony of design contribute no little to promote reverence and foster religious feeling within the heart. Hence these matters, though comparatively little in themselves, cease to be so from their connection with the worship of Almighty God. The material of this Church will be of brick; and its completion for Divine service may be looked for towards the close of the present year.

That portion of Barton Township extending from the brow of the mountain to the Glanford line has also been visited by your missionary, with a view of re-organizing the old congregation which formerly assembled at the Barton Church. He entertains the most sanguine hopes that this attempt will prove successful. Sufficient land for a site has been obtained adjacent to the old burial ground, along with contributions to the amount of near £300, which sum, it is confidently expected, will receive large additions. It has been resolved to commence the work early in the ensuing spring, so as, if possible, to render the edifice fit for divine service by next autumn. And there can be no doubt but this may be looked forward to as a certainty, from the zeal manifested towards the undertaking by many Churchmen, whose subscriptions have been most liberal. That a house of prayer is needed in Barton, above the mountain, for those of our communion, will not be questioned by any one who is familiar with that part of the country. Many of the inhabitants attend no place of worship; others having none of their own, go elsewhere, and so the church is losing yearly those whom she formerly claimed. At all events, if the old people remain attached to the Church of their youthful days, their children have not the same associations to keep them in the right way, and consequently if they join not other Christian bodies, they become indifferent to all religious teaching, and lose sight of the great truths of the Gospel.

The churches in the townships of Barton and Glanford will probably be joined together, forming one mission—as the people in neither place can raise the necessary amount for the maintenance of a Clergyman without the assistance of the other. Thus they will both obtain that pastoral superintendance so much needed—and our communion, instead of decreasing, may be expected, with the divine blessing, to expand and enlarge, exhibiting to all around the beneficial effects of a Scriptural system, combining evangelical truth with apostolic order.

At Waterdown, in East Flamborough, some progress has also been made in those preliminary measures necessary before commencing a church, though your

missionary regrets to state, not equal to what has been done at other stations. From £60 to £70 are available to make a beginning, also a grant of £22 from the Christian Knowledge Society. This latter, however, cannot be had until the church approaches completion.

A branch of the Church Society has been formed in this township, under the name of the Waterdown and East Flamborough Branch, and the contributions for this year amount to £5 5s. 0d. There has been no diminution of the congregation at this station since last year, though your missionary cannot report much increase. Without doubt, a large number might be gathered, if an efficient system of visitation could be maintained, as the Church population numbers over 400, while, lamentable to relate, more than 200 of the inhabitants profess no form of the Christian religion. To reach all these, and attend to other duties, is manifestly out of the power of one whose labours are co-extensive with the district. The effort at this service has been continued with good effect. From its proceeds a surplice has been obtained for the use of the officiating minister, and the recent collections have been appropriated to the building fund of the new church.

After morning service at Waterdown, another station ten miles distant is taken up in the afternoon. Here there are materials for a good congregation if it was possible to visit from house to house; and your missionary deeply regrets that he cannot hold personal and familiar intercourse with the family of every person attending public worship. This is the only way of overcoming their prejudices, and attaching the people to the English Church. So deeply impressed is your missionary with this opinion, that nothing but urgent necessity prevents him from carrying into effect a systematic course of pastoral visitation throughout the mission. But the society is fully aware, that what is comparatively easy in a settled parish is altogether impracticable in such ministrations as are described in this report. At the Brock Road many infants have been baptized, and the people are generally attentive, orderly and anxious to obtain the means of grace more frequently.

Milton, in Trafalgar, always affords a large and devout congregation. It is a thriving settlement, and ought to have a church and clergyman to gather the people every Sunday. Your missionary hopes to see this good work taken in hand early in the ensuing summer. Subscriptions to the amount of £240 have been entered into, which, with a small additional sum, it is hoped, will be sufficient to erect a frame building suited to their present wants. The infant association of the Church Society, here organized, continues to increase. The contributions this year exceed those of last, and amount to £6 13s. 9d. Churchmen here see the need of supporting the Society, and the advantage they themselves derive from it; obtaining, as they do, the services of a missionary, and receiving back a portion of the funds.

With this, they last year obtained a surplice, and from the proceeds of this season they expect to derive service-books. On the whole your missionary cannot say that there is any decline in the prospects of our communion in this quarter since last year.

When at Milton in the morning, your missionary officiated at Palermo in the afternoon, thus enabling the Rev. Mr. Givins to visit Bronte, a station where a favourable opening presents itself for future usefulness.

The Onondaga Township is the last locality which your missionary visits. The population of this new and rapidly increasing section of country is large, numbering 600, mostly new settlers and very poor. On that account it is most important to occupy the ground—and it is much to be regretted that a Clergyman cannot be specially employed for the spiritual instruction of those in this vicinity, as your Missionary is confident that the result would be more satisfactory than in an older settlement. The Service here is held in a small School-House, once a fortnight, though the kind assistance of the Rev. Mr. Elliot. It is well attended, especially in fine weather. The worshippers are very attentive and use their Prayer Books much better than at first. However such places as this require time to effect anything permanent. We must content ourselves with sowing the seed, tending it carefully, and waiting God's own time to bring it to maturity.

Your Missionary has admitted sixty-one persons into the Church by baptism, officiated at five burials, and solemnized one marriage. He has sold and distributed from seventy to eighty Prayer Books, besides a large number of tracts and other publications in accordance with the principles of the Church of England.

The Society is now in possession of information which will give some knowledge of the missionary labour performed in the District since the last annual meeting. They will perceive that the field is too large to be effectually worked by one Clergyman without subjecting him to such labour and exposure as few constitutions are able to bear. Your Missionary would therefore respectfully suggest either that another Clergyman be employed or that the present Incumbent be authorised to confine himself to one of the Counties of Wentworth or Halton, instead of being compelled to traverse them both. Such an arrangement will, in one point of view, afford great relief to your Missionary, though in another it will tend to increase those duties which are more directly of a pastoral character.

In laying the foregoing remarks before the Society, your Missionary is but too painfully sensible of their many imperfections, and of the small apparent result proceeding from his exertions he is able to point out. If good has been done the power to do it came of God—if men's hearts have been softened, it has been through the agency of the Holy Spirit; and if one single sinner has been saved, 'tis only through the merits of Christ. To the instrument there is left no cause for boasting, when upon looking around, he beholds so little done to stem the torrent of ungodliness, to promote humility and reverence, to root out pride and selfishness. Well may he call to mind an Apostle's words and say—"Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God."

All which is respectfully submitted.  
ROBERT N. MERRITT, B.A.,  
Travelling Missionary in the Gore District.  
March 6th, 1851.

**HAMILTON.**

The Parochial Committee regret that their exertions this year in the cause of the Church Society have not been attended with greater success. They are fully aware, however, that the falling off in the funds can be satisfactorily accounted for, and that, under existing circumstances, it cannot be looked upon as an indication of diminished interest in the Society. In addition to the heavy demands made upon the members of the Church of England in this parish during the last year, towards erecting the new church, they have very recently contributed the handsome sum of £70 to the Assistant Minister, who, from letters recently received, appears to be deriving the benefit anticipated from a more genial climate; and who, it is hoped, will be



enabled to resume the active discharge of his duties at no very distant period. The amount collected is £92 14s. 1d., being £15 less than last year.

The amount collected last year, amounting to £108 10s. 2d. was expended as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include One-fourth to Toronto, One-fourth to Mission, Loan to Organ, Duties on Bell, Instalment on Bell, Freight on Bell, and Overdrawn.

Of the loan, £11 7s. 6d. has been returned; so that a balance remains on hand of £5 9s. 4d. This sum will probably be invested in books for the Depository. The sales during the past year have been to the amount of £21 9s. 9d.: viz. fifty-six Bibles and Testaments, one hundred and eight Prayer Books, and two hundred and sixty one other publications. It is much to be regretted that steps have not been taken to enlarge this establishment, and to render it in some measure adequate to the wants of the District, and worthy of the importance of this rising city.

The Sunday school has been supplied with books from a special collection, which amounted to £21 8s. 9d. Your Committee would conclude by remarking that, as in the natural world it has pleased God to call in the operations of man to assist the provisions of nature, so in the spiritual world he has likewise been pleased to demand the exertions of man for advancing the designs of His providence and the purposes of His grace. He employs human agency to propagate the plant of true religion in our fallen world—that plant which has cast its roots in every quarter of the globe—on the banks of the Sacred Ganges—and the ancient fertilizing Nile—on the shores of Greenland—and in the Islands of the Pacific—and amid the wilds of America this tree of life has cast its roots downwards and spread its branches upwards. Nation after nation and kingdom after kingdom have been added to the Lord. So we look forward in faith to the time when it shall extend from sea to sea from the river to the ends of the earth—when it shall spread its branches over all nations and every kingdom and people and tongue—shall find comfort and rest under its ample shade. Let the Gospel be widely preached—let the Scriptures be extensively circulated—with their handmaid, the book of Common Prayer—let religious education be fully imparted to the young and then let us live in faith and prayer and we shall see the fulfilment of the promise—"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for thee, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary, G. & W. D. C. S.

Moved by Sir A. N. MacNab, seconded by the Hon. Samuel Mills,

1. That the Report just read be adopted and printed in "The Church" newspaper for the information of the members of this District Branch Association.

Moved by the Rev. M. Boomer, seconded by Chas. Stokoe, Esq.,

2. That the success which has attended the operations of this Branch of the Society calls for devout thankfulness on behalf of its members, and should act as an incentive to increased exertions for the future.

Moved by the Rev. W. McMurray, seconded by Richard Juson, Esq.,

3. That this Association rejoices to find by the last Report of the Parent Society, that the blessing of God still attends its labours, and that through its instrumentality, the knowledge of true religion is being every year more extensively diffused through the destitute parts of the Province.

Moved by the Rev. J. C. Usher, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Geddes,

4. That Missionary labour being, in the opinion of this Association, the most important object contemplated by the Church Society—they learn with much satisfaction that the labours of their Travelling Missionary have been successful, and they entertain a confident hope that at their next annual meeting they will have the gratification of hearing that a second, if not a third, Travelling Missionary has been labouring within the bounds of this District Association.

Moved by the Reverend W. Belt, seconded by R. O. Duggan, Esq.,

5. That the thanks of this association are justly due, and are hereby cordially tendered to those gentlemen who have acted as officers of the Society, and that they be requested to continue their valuable services for the ensuing year.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Delaney held religious services at Auburn, on Sunday 23rd and preached in the evening to a large congregation.

The Rev. Minot Wells, has been appointed Chaplain to the States prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.

The Rev. Thos. P. Tyler has resigned the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Fredonia, and accepted St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio.

The Rev. William J. Clark has resigned the Rectorship of Christ Church, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is about to take charge of a Female Seminary in Washington, District of Columbia.

The Rev. S. P. Nash has resigned the charge of St. Peter's Church, Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and accepted the Rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, West Vincent, and St. Mary's, Warwick.

The Rev. William D. Harlow has removed from St. Mary's Georgia, to Jacksonville, Florida.

The Rev. Henry Sanson, late Missionary at San Augustine, has become the Rector of Trinity Church, Marshall, Harrison county, Texas.

GEORGIA.—On Wednesday, 12th ult., the cornerstone of the new building of Christ Church, Macon,

was laid with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rector, the Rev. J. A. Shanklin; who delivered a brief, but eloquent and suitable address, in which he happily alluded to the principles, doctrines, ministry, and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The new edifice will be in the gothic style of architecture, eighty-seven by fifty-one feet. The whole cost will be about \$12,000; and when completed, it will be one of the handsomest churches in the diocese.

MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the Natchez Courier, Mr. J. H. Ingraham was admitted to the holy order of Deacons, by Bishop Greene. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. C. Crane, Rector of Grace Church, New Orleans. Mr. Ingraham is already well known as a writer in the world of letters, and brings to his sacred calling most excellent abilities. He is about to commence a new parish in the thriving city of Aberdeen, Mississippi.

The Hartford Church Calendar announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, which took place at his residence, at Middletown, on the 26th ult.; also the death of the Rev. John T. Sabine.

St. Michael's, Litchfield, is about erecting a handsome gothic church to replace the present decayed structure.

Bishop Potter will lay the corner stone of Calvary Church, (the monument to Bishop White) in Front street, Philadelphia, on the 4th April.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—DIOCESE OF ROSS AND MORAY.—The Inverness Courier states that "the venerable Bishop Lowe, finding that his resignation has not been accepted or acknowledged by the bishops, and that other irregular proceedings had occurred, has withdrawn his resignation, and continues to be bishop of the diocese."

ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.—The Lord Chancellor, it is understood, has expressed his intention of not bestowing any of his Welsh patronage on Clergymen who are not thoroughly masters of the Welsh language.

THE REV. J. H. POLLEN.—It is stated that the Bishop of Oxford has inhibited the Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, from officiating in his Lordship's diocese. Mr. Pollen was one of the gentlemen who travelled in France with Mr. Allies, now a member of the Romish Church. The Rev. C. Marriott has stated that Mr. Allies, in the journal of his travels, has made an unwarrantable use of his (Mr. Marriott's) name.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE BY VESTRY.—On Saturday, a strong discussion took place at a meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone, on a charge brought against the Rector and Curate of All Souls, for having refused to visit a sick person in an adjoining district, the Clergy of which were objected to by the applicant on the ground of their being "Puseyites." The Rev. C. Baring, Rector of All Souls, having explained the state of the law in a conciliatory address, and read a letter from the Bishop approving of the course pursued by himself and his Curate, the motion for a committee of inquiry was, after some violent speeches, one of them by Mr. Hume, M.P., rejected by a majority of 35 to 27.

RECANTATION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place on Tuesday morning week, at the parish church of Corfe, when a young lady, in the presence of the congregation, renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and was received into the Church of England; after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the convert and the clergy present. The form of recantation used was that of Archbishop Wake.—Somerset Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

ENGLAND.—The Government of Lord John Russell is still very weak. He cannot get his friends to rally around him, and it is now fully anticipated that there will soon be a dissolution of Parliament and general election. On Tuesday evening last, in the House of Commons, he sustained another defeat upon the question of Woods and Forests.

Lord Duncannon moved a resolution demanding reform in their management. This, the Government strenuously resisted. On a division, there appeared, for the proposed reform, 130; for ministers, 119. So, what with their partial abandonment of the papal measure, their defeat upon Mr. Locke King's motion of electoral reform, and this defeat, it is thought they will not be able to hold together until after Easter. The Times inserts frequent keen and sarcastic remarks on the present position of the Government.

The agitation on the part of the Roman Catholics, of both England and Ireland, against the proposed penal measure of Lord John Russell, continues unabated. The Protectionist leaders, as well as their party, are making vigorous preparations for a new election, in order, if possible, to secure such a majority in the House of Commons as will impose a four shilling duty on foreign corn and breadstuffs.

The process of receiving and arranging the articles to be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, is going on very satisfactorily and no doubt is entertained but that the building will be opened at the proposed time, in the month of May.

A large party of Hungarians and Poles, refugees from the late struggle in Hungary, had arrived in Liverpool for America, but on their arrival from Turkey at Liverpool, they were met by a deputation from the London Democratic Committee; who have induced them to remain in England, in order, as they say, to be at hand in case their aid should be required to assist the Democratic cause in either France or Turkey. The English Government have, so far, paid, or offered £8 to every man who will go to America. A few of the Hungarians have accepted the offer, but the Poles all refused. The local magistrates, and the Mayor of Liverpool, have had several interviews with them, to persuade them to emigrate. Public meetings have been held to raise subscriptions for them, and it is proposed to have an amateur performance in the Theatre Royal for their benefit. They are said to be a fine body of men, and their firm, quiet, and orderly conduct, in Liverpool, has, it is also said, shed a lustre upon their cause, and made an impression in their favour, which will not soon be forgotten.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

ANOTHER SYNOD.—It is announced upon the orthodox authority of the Tablet that the performances enacted with such marked success by the father of the Synod at Thurles are about to be reproduced for the edification of an English audience. Arrangements, it seems, are being made for the immediate filling up of the vacant seats on the other side of St. George's Channel, as it is understood that in the early part of the

summer "a full provincial Synod will be held," and that "a uniform discipline will be published for the government of the whole province."

Miss Glegg, a young lady of Cheshire, was suddenly bitten on Christmas-day on the finger by a pet lap-dog whilst carressing it. The wound healed, but a fortnight ago the matter was recalled to her mind by intense agony in her finger and the immense swelling of the arm up to the shoulder. It was feared she must lose the limb, and hydrophobia was momentarily expected to develop itself. The medical men, however, have succeeded in restoring her to perfect health. The escape is considered wonderful.

The miracle of the bleeding picture at St. Saturnin, the disbelievers in which were anathematized in the Uniretz as children of Satan, has been condemned as a piece of trickery; the commission appointed by the Archbishop of Avignon to examine into the matter have reported that it is not a true miracle.

According to the bill now in the House of Commons brought forward by Mr. W. Williams, Sunday trading is to cease by nine o'clock on Sunday, and goods exposed to sale may be seized. It is proposed that the measure shall come into operation on the 1st of November next.

Dr. Jacobi, the celebrated professor of mathematics at the Berlin University, has terminated his long and distinguished career.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.—During the year 1849 and 1850, the number of houses demolished in the different districts of Paris for the sake of improvements amounts to 323, of which the approaches to the Hotel de Ville comprise 88; those to the Louvre 98. The total outlay amounted to \$8,999,000. The houses thus pulled down had formed about 4845 abodes or lodgings, occupied, at an average, by three persons each. This amounts, therefore, to an expulsion of 15,000 people from their dwellings.

The quantity of eggs imported into the United Kingdom from foreign ports during the year 1850 was 105,791,995.

It is stated that about 8,000,000 of "Bath bricks" are annually made at Bridgewater, from the deposits of the river Parrett.

Seventy-one members of the House of Commons claim to be excused from serving on Election Committees, on the ground of being respectively more than sixty years of age.

A 100 gun Screw Line-of-Battle Ship, by name St. Jean d'Acree, to carry 100 guns, and to be propelled by machinery of 650 horse power, is ordered to be built at Devonport.

No less than 1300 head of fat cattle were sent from Perthshire to the London market this week, by a single railway train. They are valued at £30,000, and reached their destination in twenty-four hours, while the drove system would have taken six weeks.

Lord Mackenzie is said to have resigned his seat on the bench of the High Court of Justiciary.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ch.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—At a time when the world is in a state of ferment, occasioned by the bold strides which the Papacy is endeavoring to make; it may not be wholly uninteresting to some of your readers to consider the mystical number 666, and the various names and applications assumed by the Pope, and applicable to the Roman Church, which make the exact number. In doing this, I will transcribe a letter which I have lately received on the subject.

"At a time when the Apostate Church of Rome is making such exertions to regain her former ascatholic ascendancy over the minds of Englishmen, it may not be improper to direct your readers to a matter of fact, which is kept much out of sight; I allude to the "number of the beast," which is the number of a man—Rev. xiii, 18. This number it is well known is 666, and Plessator, in his Commentary, makes it correspond with several different applications.

Table with 2 columns: Letter and Equivalent value. Includes letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z and their corresponding numerical values.

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The words are in Hebrew מן צדק, in Greek, λατρευομεν, απερατης, εκκλησια ιταλικα; and, answer, as may readily be seen, precisely according to their different numerals. There is another application or title assumed by the Pope, wherein the coincidence is striking, to say the least of it: I mean "Vicarius filii Dei." Such of the letters of these words as represent figures, when added together, form the exact number 666, but, as five of them, viz: a, r, s, f, e, do not represent any figures in the Latin language, the inference is not thought so striking by some; still, when taken in connexion with the former, they serve to strengthen the inference that the "man of sin," is clearly designated.

However, the Church is relieved in the following chapter, Rev. xiv, by a view of the Church in the presence of the Lamb delivered from its state of corruption and oppression. We cannot doubt of the de-

struction of God's enemies in the end, nor of the reward of the faithful who shall continue firm unto the great Day. Threatening as the prospect is at present, a reliance on the sure word of prophecy will be our safest refuge. The anti-Christian rule must fall at the appointed time. Power may be conceded to it for a short period, possibly to render its fall more conspicuous to those who have never seen it in its meridian of splendour, and who perhaps may require such a practical knowledge to rouse their opposition. For it is too evident the Reformed Catholic Church has been lulled to indifference, if not absolute support, certainly by manifest encouragement of the corrupt and idolatrous system instead of denouncing it altogether. Whether the time appointed has arrived, cannot be precisely known; but there are appearances in the political and religious atmosphere which can hardly be mistaken, and which should put us on our guard. "Was I say unto you I say unto all, watch!"

I am not very fond, however, of thinking that there is much stress to be laid on these interpretations of names for the same principle has been applied in very dissimilar cases, as for instance after "the Battle of the Nile," the name "Horatio Nelson" was found to be composed of the same letters which form the Latin words "honor est a Nilis." Yet we cannot but be struck with the remarkable manner in which the number of the Beast may be traced in the several names adduced. Others might be added, but time will not admit of my doing more than bringing forward Bessiere; which is the Greek name of the Pope who generalized the Monastic life, the letters of which word answer to 2, 5, 50, 3, 4, 10, 30, 300, 70, 300, making in all, 666. With a hearty prayer that God may in this Her hour of danger defend our beloved Church, which is the body of His dear Son Jesus Christ.

I remain, yours, &c., AN ANGLICAN CATHOLIC.

Canada West, Feast of the Annunciation, 1851.

P. S.—For the benefit of your readers who do not understand the Hebrew and Greek characters I take the liberty to write the different names in plain English characters "Romith" (Roman), "Latinoes" (Latin), "Apostates," "Ecclesia Italica" (Italian Church), "Benediktos."

A. A. C.

To the Editor of The Church. "THE CLERGY RESERVE."

MR. BARRON.—May I be permitted, to offer to your readers a few remarks, upon a subject affecting ourselves, our country, and the wrong and glory of our God. In doing so, let me not be understood, as having any wish or intention of dictating to them, but as simply desiring to arouse them to thought and action in the important matter of the Clergy Reserves.

To enter fully into the history of the Clergy Reserves is not, perhaps, necessary. We all know that by our late Monarch King George the Third of blessed memory a portion of what were then the wild, and almost valueless lands of the Province, and as such in his bestowment, was set apart for ever to maintain the pure ordinances of religion, as ministered by the United Church of England and Ireland, that as soon as these lands became of value, an excitement was created, having in view, the appropriation of a part to other religious denominations, and that this excitement issued in the passing of an Imperial Act in 1840 for that purpose, which Act was declared to be a final settlement of the question, and fully understood to be so in England, and in this Province.

But notwithstanding the acknowledged quality of such arrangement, an agitation has been kept up for some years past, by individuals, who have in view the setting aside of these lands for other objects, than those for which they were originally given. While this agitation has been continued, we have remained quiet and forbearing; contenting ourselves with petitioning, and relying upon the goodness of our cause, and upon the sense and regard for religion, which we hoped existed in the hearts of men, thus ruling the destiny of our Fatherland.

Our trust has been proved vain. The address voted last year by a small majority in the Provincial Legislature asking to be allowed to dispose of the Clergy Reserves as they think fit, the late Colonial Secretary has cordially received, and now declares his readiness to comply with its request. Providentially however, an event has taken place in England, which renders it highly probable, that nothing having reference to this measure, will be done in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

In the despatch of Lord Elgin to Lord Grey, upon this subject, the former intimates that we have not sought to influence the people of this Province by agitation, while we have allowed the violent and unprincipled, as he justly terms the opponents of the present settlement, to do so, and with some success. This rebuked by the highest authority in the land, who will say, that it is not time for our quietness to cease? Who can be disposed longer to rest supinely? Who is not ready to gird on his armour, and fight the good fight of loyalty and faith, as true men and Christians should do? "The violent and unscrupulous opponents,"

do not say, that unless we suffer this wicked application of the Reserves to schemes of their own propounding, agitation will be kept up, and that quietness need not be looked for, yes, that they will not forbear to revolutionize the State, appalling to the bullet and the sword if more legitimate means fail. Nor are there wanting, the luke warm in our own ranks, who suggest the expediency of surrendering, to ensure peace. But were this matter settled to the satisfaction of the "violent and unscrupulous opponents" to-day, they are too restless and unprincipled not to find fresh cause of excitement to-morrow. We might as well hope to satisfy the craving of the grave, as the insatiable appetite of these men. And as to the threat of an ultimate resort to brute force, I would only entreat no man to call himself a Christian or a Patriot, who is by it moved, for one single instant from his duty.

No doubt "the violent and unscrupulous opponents" derive their importance from the re-union of the Provinces, a union more truly a domination—the domination of the Lower over the Upper Province, of the beighted Frenchman over the Briton, which, until it be overthrown, it is a marvel that any Upper Canadian can rest for an hour. No doubt also we are weakened in our opposition to evil-doing, by the treason of the false Churchmen and the indolence of the true.

Stirred to earnest and persevering resistance, we should be, by the consideration of what is due from us to the memory of one of Britain's best and noblest Monarchs. If we, the expected guardians of a sacred trust, who ought to struggle to the very last against its prostitution, stand tamely by, the Monarch might indeed be imagined as complaining of us:—"Why suffer these things to be done against my declared



will? Why suffer the usurper and the robber to purloin what was never designed for them? Why look idly and unconcernedly on most grievous wrong done unto myself, and sacrifice to God to whom I devoted these his gifts to me?"

R. G. C.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## Colonial.

We observe that Capt. Lefroy, R. A., P.R.S., the distinguished Director of Her Majesty's Magnetical Observatory, in this city, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, by the *Canada*, and we are happy to learn that he is much improved in health by his visit to England.

**TORONTO UNIVERSITY.**—An open Convocation was held yesterday, at which Larrait W. Smith, B.C.L., was re-elected Pro-Vice-Chancellor—and George Crookshank, M.A., was re-elected member of the Caput.

**NOVEL INDUCEMENT TO VISIT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—Anxious that his Yorkshire friends should make as respectable an appearance at the World's Exhibition in London, a tailor and clothier of Leeds is offering a new suit of clothes, and a railway ticket to London and back for £3 3s, payable by weekly instalments.

The Hon. James Morris left New York yesterday on his return to Canada from Washington. We are gratified to learn that the Hon. Gentleman has been entirely successful in the object of his visit, and that we shall very soon have an improved system of collecting the frontier postage between the United States and Canada.—*Globe*.

**INQUEST.**—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at Smith's Mills, Tyendinaga, before J. Dougal, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Elizabeth Burnham, a widow woman between 70 and 80 years of age, who it appeared had come to her death from cruel treatment received at the hands of her daughter, who not only refused to assist her when sick, but had beaten and abused her in various ways, in consequence of which she died. We learn that some neighbors calling at the shanty where she lived, found her lying in the ashes, and supposed her to be dead, but restoratives being administered, she survived for some hours after. Marks of violence were found upon her person and the testimony furnished was sufficient to warrant the arrest of her daughter, Melinda Burnham, who is now in gaol awaiting her trial at the next assizes.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

**ST. CATHERINES AND TORONTO.**—We are glad to find that St. Catherines is putting in her claim for a share of the Lake Navigation. A Steamer we believe the *Mazepa*, under the charge of Captain Donaldson, is preparing to ply between Toronto and St. Catherines, during the summer. We hope the enterprising individuals concerned in her will find their reward.—*Hamilton Express*.

**MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A very distressing occurrence took place near Richmond some days since, by which a man named Kennedy lost his life. The deceased and another person had been engaged in rolling spars into the Otter from its bank, one of which became stopped in its way down a steep bank, and in order to raise it a piece of timber, it was found necessary to cut away the stump. Deceased and his companion set about it with axes, and when nearly through, deceased's comrade left the spot, warning him of his danger; he, however, continued to chop for a moment longer, when the stump suddenly gave way from the immense pressure, and the unfortunate man falling was literally crushed to death by the log passing over his body. He was a resident of the place, and his funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people.—*Simcoe Standard*.

The contract for the erection of St. James's Parochial School, to be erected on the North-West corner of the churchyard, after the designs of F. Cumberland, Esq., has been taken by Mr. John Harper, for the sum of £985.

**POLICE.**—Henry Beverly, one of the tavern-keepers previously alluded to as having been brought up, charged with a contravention of the New License Law, appeared at the bar on Thursday, to receive the decision of the Magistrate—the decision in his case having been postponed, in order to give the Magistrate an opportunity to satisfy his mind upon some points of the law which seemed doubtful. He reiterated his opinion, that the mere fact of having a light in the bar-room, or having company in it did not lead to contravention of the act. In the present case however, several persons were in the bar-room with tumblers containing liquor, before them, and a waiter to serve them, so that he could not resist coming to the conclusion that Beverly had contravened the law. He was fined £1 5s. and costs. In reply to the question whether he could not appeal, the Magistrate said, that although the Act made no provision in regard to an appeal, it was competent in this and all similar cases to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.

A Bazaar has been held at Bytown, in aid of the Carleton County Protestant Hospital, where the sum of £516 was collected.

A fire took place in Woodstock, on Thursday last, by which a frame dwelling-house, the property of Mr. W. C. McLeod, was destroyed.

There was a Railroad meeting yesterday in Markham. Among the Resolutions was one, instructing the Municipality to subscribe £10,000 to the stock of the "Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad." Hurrah for the Railroad!!!

**ANOTHER.**—The Inhabitants of Whitchurch, through their Reeve, have called a public meeting, to be held in Newmarket tomorrow, to consider the propriety of subscribing £10,000 to the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.

We have heard that the Post Office authorities are to be removed to Toronto. The Salaries of the principal officers of the Post Master General's office are to be materially reduced.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Directors of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroads have taken all the work out of the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Black, Wood & Co., in consequence of their failure to fulfil their agreement, and are carrying it on themselves, holding the contractors liable for all extra expenses and damages they may incur in completing the works.

The Victoria Hotel in the Township of Burford, has also been totally destroyed by fire, which originated in a stable on the opposite side of the road, in which six horses with wagons, harness, &c., were consumed.

A RETURN of cases treated at the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1851.

DISPENSARY.	
Number on the books December 31st, 1850	3025
March 31st, 1851	3164

Total number relieved during the Quarter	139
Church of England	73
Presbyterians	7
Roman Catholics	51
Methodists	3
Baptists	3
Congregational	2
Total	139

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.	
In-door Patients.	
Number on the books December 31st, 1850	125
March 31st, 1851	150

Number delivered	21
remaining	4
Total	25

Out-door Patients.	
Number delivered	3
Number on the books	5
Total	8

Total	33
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Toronto, April 1, 1851. HENRY MULLAVILLE, M.D. Secretary.

**THE WEATHER AND THE ICE.**—The weather is now delightful, fine sunny days, and clear frosty nights. The ice still remains unbroken, although not safe for teams. In many parts it is in a decaying and porous state, with a heavy covering of half melted snow. It is expected that a week or ten days will see the harbour clear.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

**CANAL TOLLS.**—The Schedule of Tolls on the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence and Chamby Canals, and the St. Our's Lock, was published in the *Gazette* of Saturday. There are some changes in it, as compared with the rates of last year. The new Schedule does not include St. Ann's Lock.

**NEW PORT.**—By proclamation in Saturday's *Gazette*, a Port of Entry has been established at the Suspension Bridge, across the Niagara River, in the Township of Stamford, by the name of Port Stamford.

**IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.**—A meeting of those who are in favour of establishing an Irish Presbyterian Church in this city, was held last Friday evening at the hall of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The meeting was called to discuss the question, "Whether it would be advisable to purchase the Old Jail in Toronto Street, for the proposed Church." After an animated discussion, the meeting refused to purchase, and appointed Mr. Boyle, Mr. J. Carr, and Mr. T. Macleary, a Committee to call a future meeting (by giving public notice), of Irish Presbyterians, in order that a full expression of opinion may be had respecting which Synod it will be advisable to apply, to be set off as a Church. After passing a vote of thanks to the Members of the Hook and Ladder Company, the meeting adjourned.

**ACCIDENTAL DEATH AT BREWER'S MILLS.**—On the 5th ult., Mr. James Burns, a respectable farmer of South Lake, having driven his team to the edge of a precipice of about thirty-five feet, with the intention of letting two logs roll off the sleigh down the precipice; he incautiously loosed the chain of the logs before he adjusted the poles for them to roll off; but unfortunately while fixing the poles the logs commenced rolling, and he in the hurry of getting out of their way, fell down the precipice, fracturing his skull in a most frightful manner, also some of his ribs. The unfortunate man died nine hours after the occurrence, leaving a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

The *Avenir* states that the cure of the parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, read from the pulpit a letter from Bishop Prince, forbidding the parishioners to call in a doctor who was not licensed by the Medical Board, and authorized by the government, under pain of refusal of the sacraments not only during life, but also at death.

**FIRE.—MARKET BURNED.**—On the morning of Tuesday last, about five o'clock, the Market house belonging to this Town was discovered to be on fire; the flames when first discovered were bursting from the upper part of the building in such a manner as to preclude all hopes of saving the building. The Fire Companies were speedily on the spot, but the fire had made too much progress to be stayed, and attention was directed to the safety of the adjacent buildings, which by great exertions were preserved from destruction, although in imminent danger. In less than an hour the market was quite consumed. How the fire originated remains a mystery. The building was insured for £200 in the Montreal Fire Insurance Company, and we learn that immediate steps will be taken for having it replaced.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

The new bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Hibbert Binney, owes his appointment to the fact of his being a native of that Province.

**NOVA SCOTIA TARIFF.**—The Legislature of Nova Scotia has made some alterations in their Tariff. Among others they have abolished the duty on Canadian flour of 1s. 3d. per barrel, when imported from the United States. A motion was made in the House to remove the duty on American flour altogether, which was lost, but the above alteration was carried, which is almost tantamount to the original motion, if not more injurious to Canadian interests, by the effect which it will have on our transit trade, by lessening the demand by the way of the St. Lawrence. The effect of this alteration in raising the price of Canadian flour in the American market, if it causes any advance, will be but small, and will not be commensurate to the loss of the carrying trade caused by its operations. The American exporters will no doubt find ways and means to evade the provisions of the Nova Scotian enactment, by the introduction of an article of their own growth, in lieu of that raised in Canada.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND EXCHANGERS.—A few copies of our impression were worked off, in which we omitted to affix the names "John Arnold, Chairman," and "E. Taylor Dartnell, Secretary," to the Address of the Church Union.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 2nd, 1851:—Rev. Thomas Bousfield, Picton, rem., Y. C., Rev. W. McMurray, Dundas, rem., Y. C.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1851.

## PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto.

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

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

The Service to commence at 11, a. m.

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

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

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

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

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

Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

## TRINITY COLLEGE—CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

It is proposed to lay the corner stone of Trinity College Church University, on Wednesday the 30th April, 1851, the day previous to the Lord Bishop's Visitation.

## THE THREATENED "ABANDONMENT OF THE MAINTENANCE OF RELIGION AND ADVANCEMENT OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE," BY THE STATE.

## CHURCH UNION.

When we stated our belief, two posts since, that, although the State might neglect its duty, and the Government betray the sacred trust committed to its charge, the Laity of this Province never would follow their example, we did not err. The friendly taunt of Lord Elgin will be gratefully remembered in this Province, when the memory of his or his Executive's mistake is forgotten. The Laity of the Church of England have taken the maintenance of the Temporalities of the Church into their care; and if the existing settlement be disturbed, they are resolved the interests of the Church shall not suffer in the contest.

At the time that we made that announcement, we were aware of the arrangements in progress to protect those Temporalities from the threatened assault upon them, and that ere long those arrangements would be matured and announced to the public. It is this day done; and we refer with pleasure to the resolutions passed on the 17th of March last, from which day "THE CHURCH UNION" of this Province will date an active and efficient existence. On the Managing Committee will be found the names of men, who by their po-

sition in the Province, their pursuits, their talents, but above all their past steady zeal in the maintenance of Religion, afford ample security that its interests will henceforth be watched over with all a parent's care, shielding it alike from foes without, or traitors within the ranks of the Church.

Their first act is an earnest of their determination. We this day publish "The address of the Church Union to the Laity of the Church in Canada." The friends of the Church will there see the determination of its members to maintain Religion within these Provinces, whilst its foes may discover that aggression on their part may end in more than their own discomfiture. That address will be read, and we have no doubt, joyfully read, by thousands.

The publication of the address has been delayed until there could be time to know that the feeling here upon this threatened aggression was reciprocated throughout the Province; and we are happy to say, the extent of that feeling far exceeds what was supposed. Resistance to the threatened aggression was the wish of all,—for that resistance union was acknowledged to be necessary, and a union and organization will now take place, extending to the remotest corner of the Province.

In addition to the facts which the published resolutions disclose, we are authorized to state, that in order to enable the humblest individual to take part in the struggle, the payment of any sum from a quarter-dollar upwards per annum, and a declaration of adherence to the principles and By-laws of the Institution will constitute membership, whilst, already, liberal subscriptions are being entered into to provide the means of carrying out the objects of union. Its ranks are rapidly swelling—Sub-committees are actively engaged maturing plans for future action and the formation of district Associations.

The Committee of Management will meet weekly; their office will be open daily after the present week, and all communications to the Secretary and Treasurer will meet with prompt attention, and every information afforded. On the approaching Visitation to be held by the Bishop of Toronto on the 1st day of May, and the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Church University on the 30th, many from the country will then be in town. The Committee of Management have resolved to hold a public meeting at the St. Lawrence Hall, on the evening of the 2nd May, the better to make known the objects of the union, and extend its sphere of utility.

We are glad to find that the Church Union is resolved to counteract the mischief done by the continued circulation of statements and publications inimical to religion, and the welfare of society; and that a series of publications embracing correct information and sound political instruction, will soon find their way through the Province. This was indeed much needed, and not only thereby will constituencies be instructed, but representatives made more amenable for a betrayal of their trust. We have no doubt that the Union will soon be felt to exercise a wholesome control over such matters.—It is the want of that control which has called the Church Union into activity; and within its ranks the opinions of individuals, whether recorded or unuttered, are cheerfully surrendered to those of the majority, by which all will be bound, and that unity ensured which is so essential to success.

## VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

Not long since, we noticed the formation of this Society, and we have much pleasure in stating, that hitherto its success has been such as to satisfy the most sanguine of its projectors. The members were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., as conductor; and to the energy, taste, and professional knowledge of that accomplished musician, are mainly to be attributed the high position which the infant association already occupies. When we say this, we speak not from hearsay, but personal observation, having been present at some of the re-unions for practice. Several productions of the classic masters were given on these occasions, with a precision which would have satisfied the most fastidious critic.

We understand that the Society intend to have their primary open night on Wednesday next, when we trust that many of our fellow-citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity of enjoying a musical treat of no common order.

## LECTURE ON SLAVERY.

On Tuesday last Mr. George Thompson, M. P., delivered a lecture in the St. Lawrence Hall, on slavery as existing in the neighbouring republic.—The audience was large, and the lecturer listened to with marked attention. We had prepared some remarks on the subject, but the crowded state of our columns constrains us to postpone them till next week.

## TRINITY CHURCH, KING-STREET EAST.

The Congregation of this Church, through the united and persevering efforts of themselves and friends, have within the last eight years discharged the heavy debt of £1700 with interest which remained upon this sacred edifice: a good work in which the munificent and praiseworthy bounty of a few of its earliest supporters has been eminently conspicuous.



The happy effects of the Church in a locality which strongly invited the pious zeal of Christian philanthropy, have been, under the Divine blessing, the formation of a numerous and steadily increasing congregation, including many of the poorer classes, whose spiritual interests were principally contemplated, and for whom extensive accommodation was provided in its erection.

The visible improvement in the condition and habits of the labouring and more destitute population in that part of the city—previously so much in want of religious instructions—affords gratifying proof of the benign influence of the Gospel and the Church teaching.

These encouraging results have been accomplished without the benefit of a resident Clergyman. The congregation are naturally anxious that their pastor should reside among them; and with a view to obtain this desirable object, are disposed to co-operate, according to their humble means, in building a parsonage house upon an eligible site adjacent to the Church, and corresponding with it in architectural character. Trusting that their own renewed exertion will recommend their appeal, they venture, with confidence, again to solicit the aid of those benevolent friends of the Church, who have hitherto so liberally assisted them, and of such others as may be generously disposed to contribute towards so laudable an undertaking.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Incumbent, William Gooderham, and Enoch Turner, Esquires, Churchwardens of Trinity Church, King Street East, and at the office of the Church Society, 5, King Street West, Toronto.

The following donations have been already received:

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor General.....	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Toronto.....	10	0	0
His Worship J. G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.....	2	10	0
Hon. Robert Baldwin, Attorney General, Canada West.....	2	10	0
Hon. James Leslie, Provincial Secretary....	1	10	0
Gilmor, Esq.,.....	5	0	0
H. A. Joseph, Esq.,.....	5	0	0

Toronto, 3rd April, 1851.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

The Churchwardens of St. James' Church, Toronto, beg to acknowledge the receipt of £26 10s. 0d., being the amount of subscription made at the suggestion of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, towards liquidating the debt due to the Churchwardens on account of the servants' wages. Also the sum of £5 from the Hon. W. Allan for the same purpose, accompanied by the following note:—

Moss Park, 24th March, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid all your claims on me for arrears of pew-rent in St. James' Church, I now enclose you £5 towards liquidating the balance that appears to be deficient for servants' wages and other expenses, to the 31st December, and wish to add that I am thankful to the Churchwardens and Congregation for the indulgence of being allowed to retain my seat on the bench I have always occupied.

I am yours,

W. ALLAN.

Thomas D. Harris and Lewis Moffatt, } Churchwardens.

To the Congregation of St. James'.

Total amount of deficiency to 1st January, 1851, as per statement.....	£35	11	11
Pay List to 1st April, 1851.....	24	6	3
Wood to 1st April, 1851.....	4	10	0
Removing snow on front of Church grounds.....	2	15	0
Amount of Donation from Hon. William Allan.....	5	0	0
Amount collected upon the suggestion of Hon. R. Baldwin.....	26	10	0
Amount of collection on Sunday, March 30th.....	23	5	1
	54	15	1
Deficiency.....	12	8	1

THOMAS D. HARRIS.  
LEWIS MOFFATT.

Toronto, April 1st, 1851.

CHURCH UNION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Patron—THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Chairman—JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—A. M. CLARKE, Esq.

COMMITTEE:

Hon. Wm. Allan, T. W. Birchall, Esq.  
Hon. James Gordon, J. H. Hagarty, Esq.  
Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P., J. B. Robinson, jr., Esq.  
J. Lukin Robinson, Esq., Wm. Gooderham, Esq.  
Lewis Moffatt, Esq., H. A. Joseph, Esq.  
J. W. Brent, Esq., E. H. Rutherford, Esq.  
E. G. O'Brien, Esq., Dalrymple Crawford, Esq.  
Alex. Burnside, Esq. M.D., Thos. Champion, Esq.  
Jas. Bovell, Esq. M.D., S. B. Harman, Esq.  
Lucius O'Brien, Esq. M.D., E. T. Dartnell, Esq.

Secretary & Treasurer

At a meeting held on Monday, the 17th March, 1851, at the Office of the Church University, Albany Chambers, King-street:

PRESENT:

John Arnold, Esq.; Alex. Dixon, Esq.; Rev. James Beaven, D.D.; J. G. Horne, Esq.; Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M.D.; P. Vankoughnet, Esq.; J. W. Brent, Esq.; James Bovell, Esq., M.D.; Edward G. O'Brien, Esq.; W. Atkinson, Esq.; Alex. Burnside, Esq., M.D.; Rev. S. Lett, LL.D.; Thomas Champion, Esq.; Rev. Richard Mitchele, M.A.; Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A.; Rev. Wm. Stennett, M.A.; Samuel Thompson, Esq.; E. Taylor Dartnell, Esq.; John Duggan, Esq.; James Henderson, Esq.; and H. F. Boucher, Esq.

The Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., proposed that John Arnold, Esq. do take the Chair; which being done the Rev. R. Mitchele stated to the gentlemen present the substance of what passed at the preliminary meeting held on Tuesday last, the 13th inst., and called on Mr. Dartnell, who had been requested to act as Secretary, to read the minutes of what had been done thereat, and same having been read accordingly, and apologies made for several who were unavoidably absent this day, but highly approved of the contemplated Union,

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, seconded by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., and

Resolved, 1. That it is expedient that "THE CHURCH UNION" of this Diocese, formed in the spring of the year 1850, be brought into efficient action, by means of a modified organization.

It was moved by James Bovell, Esq., M.D., seconded by J. G. Horne, Esq., and

Resolved, 2. That this meeting do adopt the objects of the Church Union, as stated at its original formation, and then expressed in the following terms:—

"That an Association be established to be called 'THE CHURCH UNION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,' to be composed of Members of the Church of England, within the said Diocese.

"The Chief objects of the Association shall be, to foster and keep alive a spirit of zealous and active exertion in favour of the Church, its interest and rights.

"To disseminate correct information upon all subjects relating to the temporal affairs of the Church, either through the Public Press or by Pamphlets, or other publications adapted for general circulation, as may hereafter be deemed advisable.

"To watch over and protect such interests, and lastly, "To cherish and extend in every possible way among Churchmen, that united and brotherly feeling which ought to actuate all who are members of the same faith."

Moved by Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M.D., seconded by the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., and

Resolved, 3. That the general business of the Association be conducted by a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Board of Management. To be composed of twenty members, five of whom shall form a quorum.

Moved by William Atkinson, Esq., seconded by Thomas Champion, Esq., and

Resolved, 4. That the duties by the former constitution contemplated to be discharged by a corresponding Committee be for the future discharged by the Secretary under the direction of the Committee of Management.

Moved by the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., seconded by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., and

Resolved, 5. That the following gentlemen be members of the Committee of Management, with power to add to their number, and that therefrom they be empowered to elect a Secretary and Treasurer:— The Hon. Wm. Allan; the Hon. James Gordon; the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P.; J. H. Hagarty, Esq.; J. Lukin Robinson, Esq.; Lewis Moffatt, Esq.; J. W. Brent, Esq.; Edward G. O'Brien, Esq.; T. W. Birchall, Esq.; Alex. Burnside, Esq., M.D.; S. B. Harman, Esq.; James Bovell, Esq., M.D.; John Beverley Robinson, jr. Esq.; Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M.D.; Thos. Champion, Esq.; Edward T. Dartnell, Esq.; W. Gooderham, Esq.; E. H. Rutherford, Esq.; H. A. Joseph, Esq.; Dalrymple Crawford, Esq.

Moved by Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M.D., seconded by Samuel Thompson, Esq., and

Resolved, 6. That every exertion be made to establish Branches of this Union throughout the different parts of the Diocese, and that the Chairmen and Secretaries of such Branches be ex-officio Members of the Committee of Management.

Moved by James Bovell, Esq., M. D., seconded by J. W. Brent, Esq., and

Resolved, 7. That in addition to the objects already stated, we shall join with our Brethren in the United Kingdom in endeavouring to obtain for the Church, both at home and in the Colonies, and particularly in this Province, an efficient organization.

Moved by Edward G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Alex. Burnside, Esq., M.D., and

Resolved, 8. That all Clergymen in the Diocese be ex-officio Members of the Committee of Management.

JOHN ARNOLD, Chairman.

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Secretary.

The Chairman having moved from the chair, and the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., having been called thereto, it was moved by J. G. Horne, Esq., seconded by Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to John Arnold Esq., for his valuable assistance and efficient conduct in the Chair.

ADDRESS,

FROM THE CHURCH UNION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, TO THE LAITY OF THE CHURCH IN THE CANADAS.

The necessity of maintaining Religion and advancing Christian Knowledge, has long been considered the highest duty imposed upon every Christian State, the greatest privilege enjoyed by every Christian statesman, and the noblest aim of every Christian layman. Impressed with the necessity of these duties, from the earliest spread of Christianity, the peasant, the noble, and the king, have each contributed according to his means to secure the blessings of the Christian ministrations to themselves and to their posterity. As Christianity became more diffused, and the contributions of individual piety for its maintenance accumulated, it became necessary for the State to recognize those temporalities; and thus the Church became established amongst us.

Its progress to this condition is particularly illustrated in the British isles; and although the State has at times not only neglected its duty and betrayed its trust, by despoiling it of those temporalities which were placed under its especial care, yet it has ever risen more vigorous from oppression. Nay, more: the active participation, or even the passive acquiescence, of the people in such a sacrilegious spoliation of the temporalities of religion,—in such an abandonment of Christian duties and solicitudes,—having thus become a national sin, has ever been followed by some signal national chastisement.

In general, however, British sovereigns, British statesmen, and the British people, have been regardful of these important duties. The maintenance of religion and the advancement of Christian knowledge have been their especial care; and in the halo of prosperity and glory which has long surrounded the British name, we have a signal proof, "that righteousness exalteth a nation." Whilst it was the practice of Great Britain to maintain and advance true religion, she showed every toleration for other religious principles and institutions, however adverse in doctrine and feeling

they might be; and though error in former times did not receive her support, other religious opinions were not interfered with, whilst unaggressive to the State; and established institutions and vested interests in temporalities were respected.

This was strikingly illustrated on the conquest of the Canadas by the British Crown. Our victorious soldiers found Romanism the religion of the French Canadians, and a Romish priesthood endowed with tithes. The then settled country was divided into parishes, and religious houses and places of worship were general therein. In addition to tithes as a means of revenue, the Romish hierarchy, clergy, and religious societies, were possessed of vast, and even then, valuable possessions; amongst others, the whole island on which the city of Montreal now stands.

By right of conquest, these temporalities of a hostile nation and an adverse faith were at the disposal of the British Crown; yet the full toleration of their religion, and the undisturbed possession of their churches, parsonages, and tithes, were accorded and subsequently confirmed to the conquered. Emboldened by this concession, they demanded of the British Sovereign the recognition of their faith as the Established religion of the Canadas; but in the King's instructions, in reply, they were emphatically told, that it was "toleration of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome to which they were entitled, and not to the powers and privileges of an Established Church; for that is a preference which belongs only to the Church of England."

Having thus respected the temporalities of an adverse faith, the next care of our Sovereign was the advancement in the conquered Provinces of that true faith of which he was the defender. He saw that their future religious position must be different from that of a country rescued gradually from paganism, in which a temporal provision for the Christian ministry in general grew with the growth of the Christian doctrine. He anticipated that the vast Provinces, thus annexed to the British Crown, must in time, from their natural advantages, invite a vast immigration of British subjects,—chiefly members of the now United Church of England and Ireland. He knew that a Christian people,—a people accustomed from their earliest years to all the ministrations of the Church—and to whom the continuance of these blessings was secured by the pious endowments of their ancestors,—would not willingly leave the homes of their fathers, the welcome sounds of Gospel truth, and the regular administration of the Christian Sacraments, to encounter the vicissitudes and hardships of a settler's life, unless they were fully assured, that in the rich Provinces laid open to them such a provision was made for "the maintenance of Religion and advancement of Christian Knowledge," as would, at least to some extent, secure to themselves, and in the most ample manner to their descendants, all those blessings which from their own experience they knew to be derivable therefrom. The necessity for this provision was felt by King George III.; and accordingly, one-seventh of the whole soil of Canada was set apart for the support of the Protestant clergy—a term then exclusively applied to the Ministers of the Established Church. These lands constituted what is now known under the name of the Clergy Reserves.

On the faith of this provision for the future religious wants of the settlers, immigration began, and has continued to the present day. But the pious care of the Sovereign was to a great extent defeated by the indifference or neglect of the local Executive—by war—and other causes. The settlers from time to time arrived; the provision for their spiritual wants existed; but ministers were not supplied, as they should have been, to preach the word of God. A wide field of spiritual destitution was thus created; the gates were thrown open to the Romish clergy; and in the absence of all means of arriving at religious truth, religious error was adopted by some as the lesser evil; whilst many, alas! lapsed into a state of religious indifference, if not of actual infidelity. The extent of this latter evil, though happily on the decline, is still so great, that on the taking of the last census, in 1848, no less than 60,000 persons, or one-twelfth of the gross population of this Province, were returned as members of "no creed or denomination of Christians!"—an appalling announcement from the government of a Christian country.

The conquest of Canada took place in the year 1759; and yet with the ample revenues for the support of a clergy, there were, so late as the year 1819, but 10, and even so late as the year 1833 but 46, clergymen of the Established Church in the whole Province of Upper Canada. No wonder, then, that Dissent, whether Romish or Protestant, had a wide field for exertion, and acquired a considerable accession of strength.

During all this time, but little objection was made to the principle on which the Reserves were set apart, less complaint of such an appropriation by the Crown; and no serious attempt was made to divert them from the purposes for which they were intended by the Sovereign, and solemnly pledged to the progressive settlers, members of the

United Church of England and Ireland, of whom and of whose descendants the great bulk of the population of the Province consists. But, however culpably negligent our rulers may have been of the spiritual necessities of the Laity, in course of time the Laity pressed the subject upon them. They demanded spiritual instructors, and they entered on active measures to attain this end, and advance the true religion amongst us. Spiritual teachers were slowly provided, but religious education was declared to be the only basis of national greatness and prosperity, as evidenced by the contemplated Colleges and Seminaries for its teaching, and by the fact that from 46 Clergymen in this Province in 1833, the numbers had increased to 90 in 1841.

But as it was with the Church in Ireland, so was it with the Church in Canada. Whilst it continued the policy of the State to discourage all Missionary exertion, and restrain or exclude the soldiers of the Church, its temporalities were almost unthought of. But in Canada, as in Ireland, the missionary zeal, energy, and self-denial of the Clergy at length became the immediate cause of persecution and spoliation. At this moment Canada presents the strange anomaly of men who, in common with ourselves, Protest against the errors of Romanism, yet leagued with the latter in open hostility to the only sure rampart of defence against Romish aggression; and their united efforts are now directed to plunder the Established Church of the slender provision remaining for its temporal wants, in the hope of thereby destroying its spiritual efficiency. In Ireland, the various dissenting bodies understood their true position and interests, and openly supported the Church in her struggle, feeling that if she fell before the assaults of Romanism, they must be overwhelmed in her ruins. The Church in Ireland withstood the tempest—came purer from the ordeal, and though stripped to a large extent of her previously slender provision, she has become rich in zeal, in energy, and in the blessed fruits of her now extended field of Missionary exertion. The Church in Canada is being subjected to a similar trial, and even though she has an unholy and unnatural league to contend with, we doubt not that she will come equally triumphant through the struggle.

The spoliation of the Clergy Reserves has been loudly demanded alike by Protestant and Romish Dissenters. The former contending that the act of Reservation "for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy," "included others than the Clergy of the Church of England;" and the English Judges, to whom the question was submitted in 1840, admitted that such a construction might be put upon it. The latter sought its overthrow as a means of adding to the vast sources of revenue they previously possessed—of closing the Canadas against the spread of religious truth—of aggrandizing Popery on the mental ruin of a people—and of extending to the Upper Province that blighting influence which has, in the words of Lord Sydenham, reduced the native population of Lower Canada, "in intelligence, energy, and industry, below par." The members of the Church in Canada relied on the justice of the British Legislature more than on their own personal exertion; and when this decision of the English Judges was made known, and when the question of the Legislative Union of the Provinces came under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, one of the implied, if not expressed, terms on which Churchmen acquiesced in that Union, was, that the extent to which others than the Church could claim a share in the Reserves should be defined, so as to end all further agitation of the question. In accordance with this understanding, and, *pari passu*, with the Act of Union, was passed a Bill for the settlement of the temporalities of the Church (the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 78), by which the then vested proceeds arising from the previous sales, after providing for certain stipends to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, and other religious denominations of Christians in Canada, to which the National Faith of the Crown was then pledged, were directed to be divided into three equal parts, of which two should be appropriated to the Church of England, and one to the Church of Scotland. The net produce of all future sales of those Reserves were directed to be divided into six equal parts, of which two should be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada, and the residue reserved for other religious denominations. Thus we fondly hoped that by the sacrifice of about seven-twelfth of what was originally intended for the Church, she might thereafter be left in undisturbed possession of the remainder, particularly, as not only Lord John Russell when introducing the Bill, declared it to be so intended, but in the preamble of the Act as passed, it is emphatically stated to be for "the final disposition of the lands"—"for the maintenance of religion and the advancement of the Christian knowledge within the Province."

It may be well to examine the extent of the provision thus, as we hoped, secured to the Church. By this "final" settlement, it was directed that five-twelfths of the land then allotted to the Church should be sold, and the proceeds invested in British or Canadian funds, in order



that therefrom an income might arise, which could be applied to meet the religious wants of the Church; and from the interest on the joint produce of past and future sales, was to flow the sole support which the Church in Canada should thenceforward derive from the State. Now, at the prices hitherto obtained, if all these lands were disposed of, the proceeds vested, and unalienably secured to the Church, the utmost revenue that can be derived therefrom will scarcely amount to £25,000 currency per annum; and a long time must elapse before even that sum can be annually realized. We would ask, what is that even to the existing wants of her members?

There are at present about 350 townships organized in the Province, each township averaging about 100 square miles in extent, and were there even one Church and one Clergyman in each township it would not afford more than £71 per annum for the erection and maintenance of a church, the stipend of the minister, and all other essentials to the ministrations of religion. With a flock so scattered as that of the Province, and with shepherds so few, however zealous, it is not to be wondered that even within the sound of the church bells of our city, a large amount of the population have not been yet received into membership with the Church of Christ; and when this is the case so near to our own doors, how great must be the spiritual necessities of those in the back and but partly settled townships, in some of which, there are, perhaps not a dozen settlers, and within whose forest home no authorized messenger of salvation has ever yet entered.

There are some, perhaps, may say that what the Church does receive from the Reserves is so small that we should for the sake of peace give it up altogether, and then the people would contribute ample funds for the support of religion. In answer to this we may say that the united contributions of the laity and the State are totally inadequate to meet our present spiritual wants even in the cities and towns. How then could voluntary support alone be sufficient, even in the latter? and what would become of remote settlers, whose only hope for many years to come, is that the Clergy Reserves may provide for their spiritual wants? As trustees for persons so situated, who are even more interested in the Reserves than the denizens of towns, Churchmen could not surrender them if they would, and ought not if they could. Do it for peace sake?—We gave up more than half only ten years ago, and what has it brought?—agitation, discord, insult, oppression—but not peace. Hence, then, the necessity—the duty of maintaining our rights to the remnant of these Reserves must be obvious; and not only should we maintain them with a determined hand, but we should enter upon, and steadily follow up such measures as by averting their sales, may, under a more judicious management, enable their productiveness to increase in some proportion to the growing spiritual necessities of the people.

To some, it must be a matter of surprise, that Romanism, with her more than ample endowments and princely revenue in Canada, could deem such a paltry temporal provision for the wants of the Church, worthy of attack. The revenues of St. Sulpice, within the city of Montreal alone, exceed any revenues which the Church can ever derive from the Reserves, under the present system of sales. The amount, therefore, must be too paltry to be the real object of attack. The temporalities of the Church are indeed ostensibly assailed, but in reality it is our reformed faith which is sought to be overthrown; and in calling on you the laity of the Church in Canada, as we now do, to defend those temporalities, we call on you to defend, through them, that Gospel truth which alone has made you free—which has been handed down to you by your forefathers, and which, in discharge of a sacred trust you should hand down unimpaired and uncorrupted to your children and children's children. Your profession of Christianity confers upon you many rights; but we entreat of you to remember that Christianity has its duties also, not the least of which is, that not only your best wishes, but also your utmost personal exertions, should be constant in season and out of season, to secure to the Church the scanty revenues she now possesses. You should remember that any submission to the aggressive policy of your foes, must not only encourage further spoliation, but also tend to enthroned Popery, and render her more powerful and tyrannical than ever; thus ensuring the destruction of the various Protestant bodies, and the re-establishment of the mental and religious darkness of the middle ages. To avert this you must arouse to instant, energetic, and persevering action, undaunted by difficulties, undismayed by defeats, renewing your exertions again and again, until complete success rewards your labours.

Since the (so called) final settlement of the Clergy Reserves in 1840, the efficiency of the Church has increased, owing to the repose which followed, and the increase of funds which were acquired thereby, whilst its maintenance is become dearer still to our laity. Then there were but 80 Clergymen within this Province, now we have 149. Numerous Churches have been since erected, new missions established, and the joyful words of

the Gospel brought to the door of many a forest home. Our Clergy in many instances felt, and we wish it were so with all, that they were sent, not only to the actual members of the Church, but also to deserters from its fold,—to the legions of Dissent as well as the equally hostile armies of Rome; and by the zealous discharge of this their actual duty, many, very many accessions to the ranks of the Church have taken place. In this increase of spiritual efficiency, both past and prospective, lies the secret of the unholy alliance of Dissent and Romanism to which we have alluded, and in this lies the secret of the attempts which have been made, by those united forces, from time to time to rob the Church of its very inadequate temporalities. To those attempts no effectual opposition has yet been offered. Some of our representatives in the Provincial Legislature, it is true, have made a slight shew of resistance, and fallen back upon the Imperial Parliament and the British nation, looking to them to uphold a settlement of the Clergy Reserves which they pledged themselves should be final; whilst others of our representatives have proved recreant to their duty or gone over to the enemy. We ask what has been the result of this actual inactivity and apparent indifference on your part.

The very Government who told you in 1840 that this settlement should be final, and that the maintenance of religion and the advancement of Christian knowledge was to be secured to you and your posterity, now tell you that they will no longer maintain either within this Province. They declare that they will no longer permit you to retain the means provided for religious purposes—they tell you that the remnant of the Church's temporalities is to be wrested from you;—and WE tell you, that if this be permitted, as your present ministers die off, your churches may be closed, and the flocks scattered as a further concession to the French Canadian and Romish influence which overpowers you in the United Legislature.

His Excellency the Governor-General in making this painful announcement has accompanied it with some words of hope. In stating that this concession has been obtained by the continued and systematic agitation of our "violent and unscrupulous opponents," greatly strengthened by the absence of all resistance to, if not our apparent acquiescence in it, he does so in terms of reproach; and he tells you that "it is an evil of no small magnitude, that you are tempted rather to endeavour to influence opinion in England, than to resort to measures which may strengthen your position in the Colony."

Here, then, the hand that deals the blow points out the remedy. Lord Elgin tells you that the temporalities of the Church are about to be sacrificed to appease our "violent and unscrupulous opponents." But he also loudly calls on you "to resort to measures which may strengthen your position in the Colony—to meet unprincipled agitation with the weapon of truth—impending danger with instant action. He tells you if the robber assail your Christian rights, you should discharge your Christian duties, and preserve those rights like men. He calls on you to cease your vain reliance upon public opinion in England,—he calls on you to assert your own, and, when asserted, to maintain them.

To this end, the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto is now being brought into more efficient action. Its objects are: "to foster and keep alive a spirit of zealous and active exertion in favour of the Church, its interests and rights—to disseminate correct information upon all subjects relating to its temporalities, either through the public press or by pamphlets, or other publications adopted for general circulation—to watch over and protect its interests—to cherish and extend in every possible way among Churchmen, that unity and brotherly feeling which ought to actuate all who are members of the same glorious body, and partakers of the same holy faith—and in furtherance of these ends, to join with our brethren in the United Kingdom in endeavouring to obtain for the Church, both at home and in the Colonies, particularly these Provinces, an efficient organization, such as its necessities and the times demand,—whilst we leave the maintenance of its doctrine and its discipline in other and more competent hands. To effect these objects shall be the special care of "The Church Union." In it we associate for the maintenance of Religion and the diffusion of Christian knowledge within the Province. We invite you to join our ranks,—to aid our efforts not only by your contributions, and your best wishes, but above all, by your personal exertions; and whilst we are fully sensible of the magnitude of our labour, the difficulties in our path, and the great amount of opposition we have to contend with, whether arising from the open hostility of our foes—the treachery of some within our own ranks—or the timidity or apathy of others—still we shrink not from the contest.

Truth is on our side. It is ever aggressive to error. It has ever been triumphant in the struggle. On that struggle we have now entered; and having done so, we shall henceforth with God's blessing "GO ON AND PROSPER."

JOHN ARNOLD, Chairman,  
E. T. DARTNELL, Secretary.

Toronto, March 31st, 1851.

## Review.

LAVENGO: THE SCHOLAR, THE GIFT, THE PRIEST: By GEORGE BORROW, Author of the BIBLE IN SPAIN, &c.: Harper & Brothers, New York: Maclear, Toronto, 1851.

This work confirms the opinion which we long ago had formed, that George Borrow is one of the most original and striking writers of our day. His descriptive powers are of the highest order, and he possesses the rare faculty, which DeFoe was so richly endowed with, of investing with interest scenes and occurrences, which to the common and unartistic eye would appear flat, if not positively repulsive.

Anything in the shape of an analysis of *Lavengro*, is out of the question, consisting as it does of a series of *tableaux* (so to speak) of the more striking incidents in the author's life. Circumstances caused his lot to be cast mainly amongst the wanderers by "the highways and hedges" of existence, and his portraits of itinerant tinkers, ale-house politicians, and erratic dissenting preachers, have all the fresh truthfulness of sketches from nature.

In politics Borrow is evidently a *liberal* but he is no schismatic. The following is the account which he gives of his ecclesiastical opinions.

"With respect to religious tenets I wish to observe that I am a member of the Church of England, into whose communion I was baptized, and to which my forefathers, belonged. Its being the religion in which I was baptized, and of my forefathers, would be a strong inducement to me to cling to it; for I do not happen to be one of those choice spirits "who turn from their banner when the battle bears strongly against it, and go over to the enemy," and who receive at first a hug and a "viva," and in the sequel contempt and spittle in the face; but my chief reason for belonging to it is, because, of all churches calling themselves Christian ones, I believe there is none so good, so well founded upon Scripture, or whose ministers are, upon the whole so exemplary in their lives and conversation, so well read in the book from which they preach, or so versed in general learning, so useful in their immediate neighbourhoods, or so unwilling to persecute people of other denominations for matters of doctrine.

"In the communion of this Church, and with the religious consolation of its ministers, I wish and hope to live and die, and in its and their defence will at all times be ready, if required, to speak, though humbly, and to fight, though feebly against enemies, whether carnal or spiritual."

We wish that we could find space for the very striking account of "Wick Peter," who fancies that he has committed the unpardonable sin against the Holy Ghost. It is however too long for extract, and will not bear compression.

Without giving our sanction to all the sentiments contained in the subjoined sentences, we extract them, as possessing a special interest at the present crisis. The author is speaking of Rome.

"Its system was once prevalent in England, and during the period that it prevailed there, was more prolific of debasement and crime than all other causes united. The people and the government at last becoming enlightened by means of the Scripture, spurned it from the island with disgust and horror, the land instantly after its disappearance becoming a fair field, in which arts, and sciences, and all the amiable virtues flourished, instead of being a pestilential marsh where swine like ignorance wallowed, and artful hypocrites, like so many Wills o' the wisp, played antic gambols about, around, and above, debased humanity.

"But Popery still wished to play her old part, to regain her lost dominion, to reconvert the smiling land into the pestilential morass, where she could play again her old antics. From the period of the Reformation in England up to the present time, she has kept her emissaries here, individuals contemptible in intellect it is true, but cat-like and gliding, who, at her bidding, have endeavoured as much as in their power has lain, to damp and stifle every genial, honest, loyal and independent thought, and to reduce minds to such a state of dotage as would enable their old Popish mother to do what she pleased with them.

"And in every country, however enlightened, there are always minds inclined to groveling superstition, minds fond of eating dust, and swallowing clay—minds never at rest, save when prostrate before some fellow in a surplice; and these Popish emissaries found always some weak enough to bow down before them surrounded by their dreadful denunciations of eternal woe and damnation to any who should refuse to believe their Romanism; but they played a poor game—the law protected the servants of Scripture, and the priest with his beads seldom ventured to approach any but the remnant of the eikonolatri—representatives of worm eaten houses, their base dependents, and a few poor crazy creatures among the middle classes—be played a poor game, and the labor was about to prove almost entirely in vain, when the English Legislature, in compassion or contempt, or, yet more probably, influenced by that spirit of toleration and kindness which is so mixed up with Protestantism, removed almost entirely the disabilities under which Popery laboured, and enabled it to raise its head and to speak out almost without fear.

"And it did raise its head, and, though it spoke with some little fear at first, soon discarded every relic of it; went about the land uttering its damnation cry, gathering around it—and for doing so many thanks to it—the favorers of priestcraft who lurked within the walls of the Church of England; frightening with the loudness of its voice the weak, the timid, and the ailing; perpetrating, whenever it had an opportunity, that species of crime to which it had been most partial—*Death-bed robbery*: for as it is cruel, so it is dastardly. Yes, it went on enlisting, plundering, and uttering its terrible threats till " "Till it became, as it always does when left to itself, a fool, a very fool—its plunderings might have been overlooked, and so might its insolence," had it been common insolence, but it " "and then the roar of indignation which arose from outraged England against the viper, the frozen viper which it had permitted to warm itself upon its bosom.

"But thanks, Popery, you have done all the friends of enlightenment and religious liberty could wish; but if ever there were a set of foolish ones to be found

under heaven, surely it is the priestly rabble who came over from Rome to direct the grand movement—so long in its getting up.

"But now again the damnation cry is withdrawn, there is a subdued meekness in your demeanor, you are now once more harmless as a lamb. Well we shall see how the trick "the old trick" will serve you."

We cordially commend *Lavengro* to the perusal of all, except those pedants who would denounce Hogarth as *vulgar*. Such had better leave the book unread. They could neither understand nor appreciate its contents.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, January, 1851: New York, Scott & Co.

We are indebted to the New York publishers for our periodical copy of this admirable Review. In the present number the lovers of exciting and amusing reading will find both, as well as information, combined in Cummins's *Hunter's Life in South Africa*. The lover of philosophy will read with pleasure the episode on the immortal Socrates, from Grote's *History of Greece*. This is a masterly production of the critic. The lover of the theological writings of the primitive Fathers, will be gratified with some learned disquisitions on the Ignatian Epistles, collected by the Rev. Wm. Cureton, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. The politician may find under the "Mysteries of Ceylon," another proof added to the many already existing of the utter incompetence of Whiggery to rule even the pettiest state. "Cheap sugar and the Slave Trade;" "the British Museum," and its antiquarian and other stores, have each their attractions. The reader of modern history may glean some instructive lessons from the "Germanic and Prussian movements." A brief notice of the "Life and Correspondence of Southey," by his son, enriches the work; whilst at the present moment the most attractive paper in the number will be that entitled "The Ministers and the Pope." The closing article is an able review of Sir Francis Head's able work, "The defenceless state of Great Britain." We can truly commend the present number to our readers.

CANADA: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. By W. H. Smith. Toronto: Published by T. Maclear.

We have hitherto only partially noticed this publication; but now that the second part is before us, and that there is more material on which to express an opinion, we have the less hesitation in doing so. The first number is devoted to Essex, Kent and Lambton, and contains some well written details in reference to this, formerly the "Western District," with a great mass of local statistical information. Middlesex and Oxford follow. The latter is continued in the second part. Norfolk, Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland complete it. The same useful statistical information is given as to each county, and to that is added a business directory also. On the whole, we have every reason to expect that this publication will be a most valuable addition to the statistical literature of the country, and we cordially recommend it to the public.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW; January, 1851: New York, Scott & Co.

Little as we admire the politics of this Review, still we can respect talent in an opponent, and we yield that tribute in the present instance. Passing by the paper on "English Socialism and Communist Associations," we come to a most interesting summary of "The struggle of Italy," still so fresh in the public mind, in which our eye involuntarily fastened on the following just remarks upon the Austrian veteran Radetzky, who

"Re-conquered not Lombardy only for Austria, but the respect and even the unwilling sympathy of those who wished best to the success of his opponents. The history of this generation may furnish names more brilliant by chance or merit, but it will scarcely furnish one identified with so great a service to the State he has served. The dominion of Austria in Italy may be even more anti-national than in Hungary—but the campaign of 1848 in Italy will bring more honour to the name of Austria than that of 1849 in Hungary. In whatever cause men will always honour manhood. The most earnest votary of Italian liberty looking at the struggle which drew the eyes of all Europe on Lombardy from March to August, will select from the crowd of combatants one hero to admire, that old man of eighty-three, the idol of his army, the determined soldier of a dominion which seemed destined to destruction, the one prop of Austria in Italy doing his duty whoever might fail in theirs, shaken as little by seditious Vienna as by revolt at Milan,—master of the ground he stood on and resolved to hold that, at least, for Austria and the Kaiser. Steadily, tenaciously, undoubtingly maintaining the rights of a State convulsed by a struggle which many thought the struggle of death, and those of a dynasty which might not survive to thank him for his victory. Even if political partisanship or the hatred of impassioned patriotism strike out the *justum* from the eulogy due to the foremost defender of the cause which they disapprove, there will still remain indestructible reverence for the man *tenacem propusit, resolute* to do that which he has determined should be done."

From this we turn to a critical notice of that well-known work, "Lord Campbell's lives of the Chief Justices" which we need not dwell on.

THE SNOW DROP; a Juvenile Magazine: March, 1851. Lay & Co., Montreal.

The ninth number of this little Magazine for little people has reached us. It contains both useful and instructive as well as entertaining matter.

THE OLD CHURCH.

That Church so gray and old it stands, Crowning the rich and fruitful lands;

Deep in long ages past, 'tis said, The massive corner-stone was laid;

Time o'er its hallowed walls has crept, Race after race beneath it slept;

Before its altars, meekly bowed, Grief still finds balm for many a wound;

Faith, Hope, and Love, the sister band, Still lift from thence their earnest hand;

THE CANTICLES ARRANGED FOR CHANTING, WITH A PREFACE: BY JOHN, BISHOP OF FREDERICKTON. New Brunswick: J. Simpson, 1851.

We have received a copy of this very useful publication, in the preface to which, the Bishop observes: "Let the chant be simple and easy;

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W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

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.

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.

References:—L. Moffat, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Hillwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becker, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London.

WANTED.

A PERSON of thorough business qualifications to act as Travelling Agent and Collector for three Periodicals, with the business connected with the same Establishment.

He must be a member of the Church of England, and will require to produce satisfactory references as to qualifications and character, and security.

Apply at the Office of this Paper; if by letter (post-paid) stating address and references.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A TWO STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case..... 5 feet. Width of..... 5 " Depth of..... 3 1/2 "

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.

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit. Apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street, Toronto.

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.

NEW ACADEMY OF DRAWING.

MR. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, has the honour to announce that his Drawing Classes are now being formed for the Season, ending the 11th of May, 1851.

Terms for the Season—Four Dollars, (Half Payable in Advance.)

Further particulars may be learned at Mr. Price's Studio, No. 4, King Street, over Mr. Paton's store. For all purposes of advertising efficiency and public security, Mr. Price has been kindly permitted to publish the following distinguished names as Patrons:

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Hon. J. B. Robinson. The Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. The Rev. H. J. Graesset, A. M. Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Drawing, Water Colour Paintings and Oils.

BAZAAR,

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

The erection of the Church, which is a substantial brick edifice cost £1000; of which £350 remains unpaid. The following ladies have consented to act as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Bazaar, by any of whom contributions of articles suitable for such a purpose will be most gratefully received:

Mrs. MACGEOGHEE, Mrs. W. H. PATERSON, " DR. BARRETT, " BIDDALL, " B. SWITZER, " MCMASTER, " RUTLEDGE, " STUDEART, J. STREET, " MITCHELL.

Contributions may be left at the Church Society House, Toronto; addressed to the care of the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge.

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; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

NOW IN PRESS.

CANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects; showing its Resources and Capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies, and the United States, as a new home for British emigrants.

A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and economical manner; with hints as to the readiest and most advisable means of acquiring land, on their arrival, &c.

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter. The whole forming a complete text book on the subject of Canada for families, a valuable book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant.

For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP OF THE PROVINCE, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work.

WANTED.

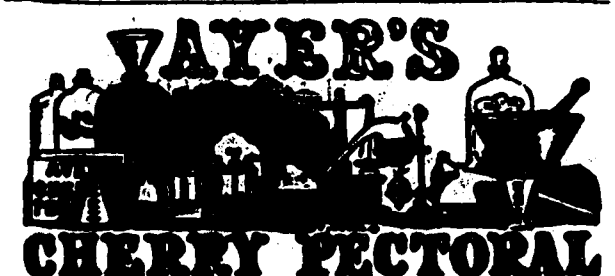
A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Publisher possess peculiar facilities for collecting the necessary information; the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be supplied to Subscribers or Agents.

Local Agents wanted to canvass for the work; to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply personally, or by letter (post paid) to the publisher, Toronto.

Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the parts as they appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued.

TORONTO, October 30, 1850.



AYER'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.

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.'"

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been received 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 large 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.

As 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.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Keeschaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Keeschaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canada.

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.

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 £30 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.

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.

References may be made to the Rev. W. S. Darling, 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.

FOR SALE.

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

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

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Unbride—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 60 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.

Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 200 Acres.

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

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts Band A, 200 Acres.

Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A, 600 Acres.

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

Township of Montagu—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 16 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 50, 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 21st, 1850.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Building in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRIEN, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jucker, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINE, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850.



TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as wheat, flour, and meat.

To the Members of the Western District Branch of the D. C. S. T.

DEAR BRETHREN.—I beg to notify you, that the Annual Meeting of the Western District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, will be held (D. V.) at Sandwich, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th days of April next.

BIRTH.

At the Rectory, Toronto, on Tuesday the 1st instant, the lady of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Niagara, on the 19th March, by the Rev. Thomas Green, Mr. Clayborne Duke, to Miss Maria Jane Williams, of the Township of Niagara.

DIED.

At Dundas, on Wednesday the 26th of March, Mrs. Georgianna Rolph, aged 35 years, wife of George Rolph, Esq.

DR. WESTER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY

Is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption and Lung affections generally.

"Nature is but the name of an effect whose cause is God." Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

New Advertisements.

FEMALE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and the Church Society, conducted by Mrs. ROLES, and Competent Assistants.

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.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.

AN ADDRESS on American Slavery, more especially with reference to the Fugitive Slave Law, will be delivered in the ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

CHARLES & CO., DEALERS IN GENUINE TEAS, COFFEES, Spices, and most kinds of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. GORDON, B. A., Rector of Hamilton has Two Vacancies for Pupils as Boarders in his Family.

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.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trousers, etc.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods such as 1,000 Muslin Dresses, 1,000 Parasols, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, etc.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Erots, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 3, 1851.



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

THE Subscriber has got for Sale his usual large Importations of EXTRA FINE, PAINE, and MIDDLING BUFFALO ROBES, which he warrants all this year's catch, an excellent article, Cheap for Cash or approved Credit; by the original Sale, or Dozen, or single Robe.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES from Lorette—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Bark-Work, &c. &c.

Toronto, October 31, 1846.

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P.

WILL DELIVER TWO LECTURES ON BRITISH INDIA; ON the Evenings of FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, the 4th and 5th inst., commencing, each evening at seven o'clock, P. M.

WANTED.

A PERSON acquainted with the General Business of Upper Canada, to take charge of a Country Store. Reliable references for character and capability required.

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE), SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.

FRUIT TREES, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBER has much pleasure in intimating that his stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARRY ROSES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c. is now finer than ever before offered for Sale.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

BED and Board in the Subscriber's house, with the family, and £30 per annum by the Trustees of the Queenston Common School, will be allowed to a suitable Teacher to take charge of the Girls' Department of said School.

TRINITY COLLEGE—CHURCH UNIVERSITY. MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE summer Course of Lectures at this College will commence on Monday 19th May next, on the following subjects: Pathological Anatomy by James Borell, M. D.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst., leave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted), at Nine o'clock, weather permitting, and will leave Wellington Square on her downward trip at half-past Twelve o'clock.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DYCK)

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.

CLERICAL DUTY.

A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY A NEW HAND, ST. PETER AND THE KEYS, A TRACT FOR THE TIMES. SHOWING how St. Peter is the First of the Apostles, and the Rock on which the Church is built.

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the New Patent Cork Hat, Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street New York, continues to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class.

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews ..... \$3.00 For any two do. .... 5.00 For any three do. .... 7.00 For all four of the Reviews, ..... 8.00 For Blackwood's Magazine, ..... 3.00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, ..... 9.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, ..... 10.00 For Farmer's Guide (complete in 23 Nos.) 5.00

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par. Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 97, Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-ly

"The Church" Newspaper IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.)

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion.

Table listing agents for the journal in various locations: M. Ogle & Son (Glasgow), Josias Bray (Hamilton), Henry Charles (Niagara), Francis Evans (Port Hope), W. P. Vidal (Sandwich), Mr. Cawthra, jun. (Newmarket), Geo. McLean (Brookville), Thos. Saunders (Geelph), John Kerby (Framstord & Mohawk), H. C. Barwick (Woodstock), T. D. Warren (St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c.), J. Wilson (Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c.), H. B. Beddome (London), Charles Brown (St. Catharines, Thorold, &c.), John Benson (Kingston), D. B. Stephenson (Naples & Belleville), L. P. W. Des Brisay (Picton), Morgan Jellitt (Woodstock, N. B.), H. H. Cunningham (Cobourg), P. Sinclair, Bookseller (Montreal, Quebec).

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH. AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.