

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. 47.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 19, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCVIII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
E	June 22	1st SUN. AFT. TRINITY. { M. Josh. 10, Luke 8. E. " 23, Gal. 6.	
M	" 23	Fast. { M. Job 41, Luke 7. E. " 42, Ephes. 1.	
T	" 24	NAT. ST. JOHN BAP. { M. Malac. 3, Matt. 3. E. " 4, " 14.	
W	" 25	{ M. Prov. 1, Luke 8. E. " 2, Ephes. 2.	
T	" 26	{ M. " 3, Luke 9. E. " 4, Ephes. 3.	
F	" 27	{ M. " 5, Luke 10. E. " 6, Ephes. 4.	
S	" 28	Fast. { M. " 7, Luke 11. E. " 8, Ephes. 5.	
E	" 29	2D. SUND. AFT. TRIN. { M. " 9, Acts 3. E. " 10, " 4.	

Creed of St. Athanasias. † Also St. PETER A. & M. To verse 13.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE. For the week ending Monday, June 23rd, 1851. VISITORS: THE PRINCIPAL, Professor RICHARDSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.L. CENSOR: Rev. H. SCADDING, M.A., First Class Master. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. JUNE 22, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER. FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(JOSHUA X.) The point at which the Church thought proper to commence this series of Lessons is a very remarkable period in that part of the history of the Jews, which immediately followed the government of Moses. The offences of the people had caused the fulfilment of the promise of God, to give them a land flowing with milk and honey, to be deferred forty years; and that of Moses himself, had led to his being denied the happiness of entering that land, though he was permitted to behold it at a distance. But, after his death, Joshua, his successor, was directed by God to take possession of the promised land; and, crossing the river Jordan, which had been miraculously divided to admit their passage, he fearlessly advanced. The power by which he was supported, enabled him to proceed from one conquest to another; till, at the period now mentioned, the Gibeonites sought refuge from their submission, and the victories of Joshua, creating great consternation and jealousy among the monarchs of the Canaanites; and Adoni zedec, king of Jerusalem, formed a league of five most powerful Israelites in that part of the country, to crush the Gibeonites with their united forces. Our Lessons, in this portion, set before us the kings of the earth taking counsel together, against the Lord, and what man could do against the Lord; and their first movement was, to endeavour to make an alliance with the Gibeonites, which might deter all others from making alliance with Israel. They laid siege to Gibeon with a powerful army, (ver. 1—5). In this time of peril, the Gibeonites (ver. 6, 7) had recourse to their new allies, and entreated them to hasten to their succour. Joshua, (ver. 8—15), under the direction of the Lord, promptly answered their call, and the Lord defeated the armies of those five kings with a terrible slaughter, and shewing that all nature was obedient to that God, in whose might Israel was victorious. The remainder of the chapter recounts the slaughter of the five kings, and conquest of their cities, by

Joshua and his people. But, as Wogan observes, "It is not by the edge of the sword, but by charity, as the apostle shews us; at not by armies, that we are to overcome the world. The triumphs of Joshua were but the shadows; these, the reality and substance of the Christian victory."

EVENING PRAYER. FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(JOSHUA XXIII.) After this remarkable display of the power of the Almighty, and of the vanity of all human efforts to withstand those who cause he defends, the Israelites, having broken the mighty league formed against them, proceed, in one conquest to another till they had subdued a great portion of the promised land. The peace at which the Church in her Proper Lesson, resumes the subject, is, when Joshua, having passed a long life, crowned with victory, and given the beautiful and solemn declaration of the principles to which he was indebted for all his success, and on which alone the people must rely, if they hope for a continuance of that prosperity with which their career had been marked under his command.

"The general," says Bishop Horne, "was now 'old and stricken in age,' and the hour of death drew near. Before I came, he wished to deliver his final settlements to the people under his command. They were assembled for that purpose; 'he called for all Israel, for their elders, and for their judges, and for their officers; and they presented themselves before God,' as you do this day. They were not backward, we may be sure, in coming. Last words are always listened to with attention, as likely to be words of truth, and words of importance. Dying men do not usually utter falsehoods, or speak of trifles. But the last words of a veteran officer under whom they had fought and conquered, of a wise and heaven directed ruler by whom they had been settled, according to their tribes, in pleasant and peaceable habitations, must above all others, deserve to be heard and remembered for ever. He reminded them of all the mercies which God, from time to time, had shown to the nation, of the wonders that had been wrought, and the very minute and punctual manner in which the divine promises had been fulfilled. He urged from hence the return which they ought to make, and the bitter consequences which they might expect to follow their ingratitude and apostasy; since God would not be less exact in the infliction of his threats, than he had been in the performance of his promises. The means by which these likewise would be accomplished, were pointed out.—Notwithstanding their establishment in Canaan, enemies of that establishment still subsisted, and were left for this very end, in case of their rebellion, 'to be scourges in their sides, and thorns in their eyes, till they perished from off the good land, which the Lord their God had given them.'"

If, brethren, you will but read with attention this day's Lesson, in which these reasonings of Joshua are set forth, the promises and the exhortations which (ver. 8—10) he urged, and the firm faith which he evinces (ver. 14) in that God who had been his strength all his life long, and whose truth and goodness he had for years experienced, we may well turn from this wise counsel, and this glorious example, and express our hope and confidence in the words of the Collect, acknowledging, at once, God's power, and our own weakness.

"O God, the strength of all them that put their trust in Thee, mercifully accept our prayers; and because through the weakness of our mortal nature, we can do no good thing without thee, grant us the help of Thy grace, that in keeping of Thy commandments we may please thee, both in will and deed; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBURG. SCHOLARSHIP'S IN DIVINITY.

In order to afford a more extended encouragement to candidates for Holy Orders, by ultimately increasing the number of Divinity Scholarships—an arrangement which renders necessary a proportional deduction from the annual amount of each—the following Scholarships, by direction of the Lord Bishop of Toronto will be open for competition, and awarded according to the results of an annual examination to be holden at Cobourg, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th August, 1851:—

Two of £30	currency per annum each,
Two of £25	do. do.
Two of £20	do. do.

ALL of the above to bear date to the successful Candidates from the 1st of October, following.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS, will be tenable for not more than four years, and the age of the candidate must not be under nineteen.

SACRILEGE—Some time last week supposed to be on Saturday Evening, some thieves sacrilegiously broke into Trinity Church, Chippawa, and stole therefrom the linen belonging to the Communion Table and a silk scarf. They no doubt expected to have found more valuable booty but in this they were disappointed as the plate is not kept in the church.

PORT STANLEY BRANCH.

At a meeting of the Port Stanley Parochial Committee of the Church Society, held on Friday, the 30th May, 1851, the Rev. H. Street, Incumbent of Christ's Church in the chair. The following Clergymen also being present: viz, the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rural Dean; the Rev. W. Bettridge; the Rev. C. Brough; the Rev. R. Flood; the Rev. Mark Burnham.

The following Report was adopted:—

Report of the Port Stanley Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for the year ending 31st March, 1851.

In presenting their Report for the current year, the Port Stanley Parochial Committee of the Church Society have to lament that (owing in a great measure to pecuniary depression, and to the existence of a debt, with which the parish is still incumbered, upon account of the erection of the church,) but little has been hitherto done within its bounds, in direct support of the Society.

Still, however, it must not be understood that the members of the Church within the bounds of this association, have been entirely unmindful of their obligations, nor that they have been unable to accomplish any thing within the parish, in furtherance of such objects as the Diocesan Church Society contemplates.

Since the formation of this branch, the churchyard has been fenced, and, with some assistance from friends in other quarters, a bell has been purchased and placed in the tower of the church; in addition to which, a considerable amount of the debt has been paid, so that there is every prospect of its being entirely liquidated before next Easter.

The entire amount that has been paid into the hands of the Treasurer for the two past years is £11 3s. 11d. It cannot be denied that this appears but a small return for the joint contributions of two years: it is, indeed, however, that the amount may still be increased by back subscriptions yet unpaid, and by the addition of new subscribers.

The following is the statement of the receipts and disbursements of this association for the years 1849-50 and 1851:—

Since the formation of this committee, it has pleased God to remove two of its members by the hand of death, and it may with truth be said, that they both left behind them honoured and cherished memories.

One of these, Col. John Bostwick, had given to the parish within a few weeks of the time when he was called to his reward, a valuable plot of five acres, as glebe and site for a parsonage.

In conclusion, your committee would express their conviction that, notwithstanding all the discouragements under which, from time to time, they have laboured, they have much to be thankful for for the past, and not a little to take courage from for their future operations.

They only ask for the hearty and zealous co-operation of all that feel any interest in the advancement of the Church of Christ, and they, upon their part, looking for the divine blessing upon their exertions, and cheered by the sympathies and practical good-will of their brethren, will endeavour to extend the operations of the committee, until, according to the spirit and intention of the Church Society, it shall embrace every member of the Church within the limits of the parish.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DIocese of Quebec.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec has returned to town, after an absence of a week at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, to which he had proceeded, in order to attend a meeting of the College Corporation, and the annual examination of the students. His Lordship was in company, on the way up, as far as Port St. Francis, with his late guests, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and Mrs. and Miss Fulford, who have returned to Montreal.—*Quebec Mercury.*

ENGLAND.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

A committee has been appointed in London for the purpose of receiving donations, which will be applied towards the assistance of many churches in course of erection, or to be erected or towards any special object which the donors may intimate. We give a few of them. The Archbishop of Canterbury, £3000; Bishop of London, £5000; Lord Robert Grosvenor, £2000; the Misses Symonds, £1000; C. Freake, Esq. Brompton, £5000; C. J. Bevan, Esq., £5000; A Friend, £5000; another Friend, £5655; W. Page Wood, Esq., £1000; H. Vallance, Esq., £1000; Rev. J. Fletcher, £1000; Barclay & Co., £1000; Truman, Hanbury, & Co., £1000; T. Baring, Esq., £500; Sir E. N. Buxton, £500; R. C. Bevan, Esq., £500; J. Labouchere, Esq., £500; W. Cotton, Esq., £500; and many others equally liberal.

The following are the matters which will be considered at the diocesan Synod to be holden (God willing) in the Cathedral at Exeter, on Wednesday, 25th June next and the two following days:—

On the 25th will be proposed—

"L. A declaration of adherence to the article of the Nicene Creed 'I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins,' and especially to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and to the articles and formularies of our own Church, on the spiritual grace given to infants in the holy sacrament of baptism,

"II. A declaration of adherence generally to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, as now set forth in the Articles of Religion, and in the Book of Common Prayer; and of our own firm belief that secession from our Church, being a sound branch of the Catholic Church, to any other religious community, is an act of schism; and, in particular, that secession to the Church of Rome involves the abandonment of truth for error, and is perilous to salvation."

"III. A declaration against the recent schismatical assignment of a Bishopric of Plymouth by the Pope."

On the 26th and 27th the following subjects will be considered, so far as time shall admit:—

"I. Education according to the principles of the Church of England. Schools for the poor—Middle Schools—Training College of Masters at Exeter, of Mistresses at Truro. Inspection of Schools.

"II. Catechising—best mode of carrying out the requirements of the Church, as stated in the rubrics and canons.

"III. Continued Pastoral Superintendence of the young who have left School: especially the encouragement of the living together of young agricultural labourers, on a plan at once economical, and under regulations for self-discipline in Agricultural Colleges (See *Parochial Work* by the Rev. Geo. Munro, p 184—198.)

"IV. increasing the number of authorized Teachers and Assistants of Ministers by the Ordaining of Permanent deacons, especially of Teachers duly recommended from the Training College at Exeter.

"V. Assistance of Lay Parishioners to the Parochial Clergy, especially by encouraging Voluntary Associations for good works.

"VI. More frequent Divine Service in Churches on Week-days. Due observance of the days appointed by the Church to be kept holy. On Ascension-day, the Lord's Supper to be always administered.

"VII. More frequent Celebration of the Holy Communion.

"VIII. Separation of Services—especially in connexion with the two immediately preceding questions.

"IX. Public performance of public baptism of infants; and right of parents, giving due notice, to require the public baptism of their children on holy-days.

"X. Care to be taken in reminding sponsors of their real responsibility. The encouragement of bodies of persons (especially Sunday-School teachers, district visitors, and other lay parishioners) agreeing to undertake the office of sponsors in cases where it shall be found necessary.

"XI. Churching of women after illegitimate births, under what regulations?

"XII. Whether the office of burial ought not to be always fully, and equally, performed over all that are buried—(except the taking the corpse into the church, where there is danger of infection);—advising the Minister, who may doubt whether the party to be buried fall within any of the exceptions of the first rubric before the office of burial, to refer his doubt with as little delay as possible, to the Bishop, for his solution, according to the direction contained in the preface "Concerning the Service of the Church."

"XIII. Selection of metrical versions of Psalms, and of Hymns

"XIV. Receiving persons into the Church from the Romanist schism in this country, or from other schismatical communities—after previous reference of the several cases to the Bishop for his direction.

"XV. Whether to re-marry those, who having been previously married before the Registrar, may desire the blessing of the Church?"

"St. Gluvias, May, 1851. "H. EXETER"

The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the premises, 79, Pall-Mall, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The annual report, which was read by the Secretary, stated that in the course of the past year aid had been given towards the enlargement of 63 existing churches, in which 10,903 additional sittings had been obtained, all of which were to be for the free use of the poor.—The number of churches and chapels proposed to be built by the society was 42, the number reported last year being 39; and the number reported to be built during the first sixteen years of the society's operations was only 27. The total number of districts now aided by the society was 157, and when the new churches were completed they would furnish accommodation for 95,181 persons, out of a total population of 481,818 souls; and 73,840 of these seats would be free for the use of the poor. The society's operations in repairing churches had been still further extended; the number of churches to be rebuilt was 12 and some of these were amongst the finest specimens of church architecture in the kingdom, such as Danstable, Uffington, Lunceston, and Aylesbury, to which might be added Bakewell and Sherborne Minister. The committee had to remark that the individual donations were in the most munificent spirit. The committee reported an increase of applications from the manufacturing and mining districts. In the course of the year the society had made grants to 107 places, amounting to £14,950, they had also to report the completion of 34 new churches, the rebuilding of 16, and the enlargement 57. The contributions made to the society during the year were— from donations, £2,425 1s.; subscriptions, £1,208 9s. 6d.; from district societies in union with the parent society, £2,299 18s 1d.; legacies, £2,737 10s.; and the total amount expended in carrying on the operations of the society was £16,269 16s 2d. In the course of the speeches that followed, the Bishop of St. Asaph stated they had six Bishops known to most of them, each of whom had consecrated 100 new churches. The Bishop of Lichfield observed that he had consecrated upwards of 60 new churches in seven years. The Bishop of London said that his number was fast approaching 200. The Archbishop of Canterbury stated that when he left Chester he had consecrated 325 churches in that diocese.

DIocese of Victoria, Hong Kong.

A letter from the Bishop of Victoria has been recently made public. It bears date December 28th, 1850. The following extracts will be acceptable to many of our readers:—

"I returned only last week from a three months' visitation to the island of Loo-choo, and the Chinese cities of Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy, a trip of above 3,000 miles, during which I had some important opportunities of intercourse, not only with the Loochooan and Chinese people, but also with their rulers. At Loo-choo I had various interviews with the Japanese rulers, in company with the commander of the British man-of-war in which I sailed, in order to secure better treatment for a missionary family for four years resident at Loo-choo, and exposed to many annoyances from the native government. It was no part of my episcopal duties to visit Loo-choo, and I only assisted as interpreter in these negotiations, which I hope may, however, eventually prove an advantage to the cause of Missions.

"In some of the Chinese cities I paid official visits to the local authorities, and in the city of Foochow I had a very interesting conversation of one hour and a half's duration with a high Mandarin governor, and distinguished native scholar of the province of Tokeu, on the appropriate term for rendering 'God' into the Chinese version of the Holy Scriptures....

"The Church Missionary Society has Missionaries stationed at Shanghai, Ningpo, and Foochow. At Amoy the British community during my visit raised a public subscription for a chaplain, whom I hope soon to ordain and to send to them. At Shanghai and Canton there are already chaplaincies instituted, so that now every one of the five consular ports will have, at least, one Clergyman of the Church of England....

"In our Hong Kong Mission we have much encouragement, when we consider that matters are but in the commencement. We are now living a mile or two out of the town, with our whole establishment of pupils and teachers, during the building and enlargement of St. Paul's Missionary College. We have reduced our number to twenty youths, by dismissing all the unpromising ones. At a quarter before eight every morning we assemble for Chinese family worship and instruction, carried on in their native tongue, for about forty minutes. They repeat the Confession, Lord's Prayer, and General Thanksgiving, in Chinese, after which I generally conclude with a prayer in English. Chun di-quang, my protégé, now studying for Holy Orders, and Lo and Wan two native catechists, assist me in hearing the youths repeat portions of Scripture. Most of them can now repeat and understand the whole of our Lord's Sermon on the Mount. They have also learned a lengthened catechism in three parts, on the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, which they have nearly finished. Most of them have received such an amount of religious knowledge, that I believe, even if they disappoint our expectations for a time, and leave us ultimately without signs of conversion, the effects will some time or other be perceptible in many. On the nature of sin, the atonement of Christ, and the need of the Divine help of the Spirit, many of them seem to have clear notions as most boys in our English schools. Mr. Odell, our junior Missionary Tutor, with the assistance of Chun and Lo, yesterday morning instituted a close examination of each pupil privately. I trust a blessing will follow this individual inquiry. Eight of them professed a desire to form a class in preparation for Christian baptism, with the only condition of being permitted to communicate, in writing, with their parents, previous to taking the last step of being baptized. Two or three are very promising cases. All are hopeful and strictly correct as regards their moral conduct.

"My three catechists make periodical Missionary visits in the neighbourhood....

"In our Hong Kong Mission we do not forget our European sailors; Mr. Holderness is very active and diligent in visiting the shipping. I have bought a vessel, which is now fitted up as a floating 'Mariners' Church,' and which I hope to open myself in a month. It will cost about 2,000 dollars, and the European community here have already subscribed 1,300 dollars towards indemnifying me for the outlay....

"We have also good congregations in our Cathedral, which is a very fine structure; the body of the building having been opened for divine worship a year or two ago, and the tower having been completed recently since our arrival."

NATAL.

We have been favoured (says the Colonial Church Chronicle) with the following interesting account of Natal, extracted from a letter of a resident Clergyman:

"I will now, as you wish, try and give you a short account of all about this place. The natives are Zulus, Kafir is the name given to a large family of coloured people, extending from the frontier of the old colony, farther northward, I suspect as far as Abyssinia. Zulu is the name of a Kafir tribe residing on our north-east boundary. A few years back, the Zulu chief Chaka subdued most of the tribes about him. He was a politician as well as a conqueror; and by introducing new customs, and compelling the inobedience, he succeeded to a great extent in amalgamating the conquered tribes with his own, and formed something approaching to a nation, with the name of Zulu. Chaka depopulated the Natal district, carrying the inhabitants away to his own territory. We have, however, at present a population of about 120,000 natives, who made their escape from Dingaan and Panda, Chaka's successors. Panda the present king, is a great tyrant; his subjects are in consequence still running away to us, swelling in this way our numbers, which are also increasing from natural propagation; for I believe it to be a fact well worthy of attention being drawn to it, that the Kafir race is not dying out, but rather multiplying in our presence. It would be too much, unhesitatingly to assert that the North American Indians and Polynesian races have been tried in the balance and found wanting—that the Almighty is withdrawing them, and giving their country to others;—if so, it will not excuse our unrighteousness, nor free us from the duty to do all we can for them; but I do think, that by men who would watch the signs of the times, and would conduct the Missions of the Church, not after an arbitrary fancy, but along the path which appears to be opened by the Almighty, on the fact of the Kafirs increasing should be regarded as an index of God's favour and should draw the attention of His ministers. Our Kafirs or Zulus have been placed by the Government in locations, tracts of country have been assigned to them, to inhabit and to cultivate. In this way they are protected from the annoyance of being driven about by emigrants purchasing land, and expelling natives from it; they are now secure if they choose to live in their own districts. Their tracts of land are called 'Kafir locations,' and in each of these we are anxious to establish a Mission....

"The Kafirs are a numerous people—very numerous.

The Mission work in Natal, if properly undertaken, will be the centre from which civilization as well as Christianity will extend far and wide beyond the limit of the district. Earnestness and piety, of course, are essential; but earnest and pious men should have the above talents besides for the work before us here.

"After Chaka had depopulated the district, the Boers took possession of it; but some of these have already left, to go further into the interior of Africa, and the rest will probably follow. The Dutch here are degenerating fast. They came here from the old colony when their slaves were liberated. They suffered much coming here—in wars with the natives, and in loss of cattle from change of pasture. They have never thoroughly settled, and will not now; indeed, they are leaving us now. Sir H. Smith tried to conciliate them, and to do so, gave them no small portion of this district....

"The Boers are still discontented. The original English colonists from the Cape are few, and will soon be swallowed up amongst the numbers flocking from England. Byrne has introduced a considerable number of people to this country. His scheme is perhaps defective, but the Colony will bear a large population, so that although much present distress and disappointment may be occasioned by a defective plan, yet in the long run people will get on. We suffer from the want of men of capital; there are but very few here who can pay for white labour, so that the immigrant on landing finds it difficult to obtain employment. He who would succeed, must have means to be his own master. The Government makes Mr. Lloyd and myself an allowance, but gives us nothing towards erecting our churches. Nor do I see, at present, any disposition to help the Church any further; but yet we must have Clergy. There is a settlement on the river Hono, which, I think, will take root. Byrne's agent has engaged to give us a glebe of 100 acres. Adjoining the village, is some land on which the Duke of Buccleugh has settled emigrants.... Scotch are coming out, of course, in shoals; of the English no small portion are Wesleyans.... The Wesleyan Society, too, maintains a much larger staff of preachers out here than the Church does of Clergy. Why is it that the Clergy are about the only class who do not emigrate? All sorts of people come, and no one thinks any the more of them for doing so. Perhaps they are set down as restless and dissatisfied, but not so with the Clergy. It is considered a great work if the venture forth; perhaps the difficulties and self-denial are dwelt upon too much, and modest and useful men are deterred, who might otherwise be led to come. We don't work like the Clergy of an English town; our lot is not cast in a close, impure atmosphere, but in the open air, pure and fresh; in my opinion we are made too much of, and I am afraid if keeps good men, but diffident and humble, from coming. However, to conclude, do, if it is possible, send out Clergy; else what is to become of the poor emigrants, to say nothing of the heathen? Praying God to bless the mother Church."

CHURCH UNION.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. West Hawkesbury.

A meeting of the members of the Church of England, was held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Hawkesbury, to establish a Branch of the Church Union, for the County of Prescott, on Monday, June 9th. The prescribed form of prayer having been read by the Rev. J. T. Lewis,

I. It was proposed by the Rev. J. T. Lewis, and seconded by Thomas Higginson, Esq., sen., that Geo. Hamilton, Esq. be Chairman of the said Church Union.

II. The Rev. J. T. Lewis having laid before the meeting a statement of the object and advantage of such organization, it was proposed by Mr. Wm. Byers, and seconded by Mr. George Higginson, that Captain Lighthall be requested to act as Vice-Chairman.

Carried unanimously. III. Proposed by Captain Ramsay, and seconded by Mr. Henry McCann, that the Rev. J. T. Lewis be Chaplain. Carried.

IV. Proposed by Mr. C. Spratt, and seconded by Mr. Robert Marston, that Donald McDonald, Esq., be Secretary. Carried.

V. Proposed by John Hamilton, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Wm. Higginson, that Mr. Thomas Higginson, jr, be Treasurer. Carried.

VI. Proposed by Mr. Richard Byers, and seconded by Mr. Richard Allen, that the following gentlemen be members of the Committee of Management:—Messrs. Henry McCann, J. Ramsay, C. Spratt, W. Byers, J. Higginson, J. Hamilton, G. D. Reed, T. Higginson sen., Wm. Coffin, C. J. Lighthall, J. R. Marston, and Robt. Walker. Carried.

A declaration of adherence to the Union having been numerously signed, a vote of thanks for his kindness in acting as Chairman, was given by the meeting to Mr. Hamilton, having been proposed by the Rev. J. T. Lewis, and seconded by Donald McDonald, Esq.—Carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated. (Signed) {GEORGE HAMILTON, Chairman. {DONALD McDONALD, Secretary.

At a public meeting held in Christ's Church, Hillier, this second day of June, 1851, for the purpose of forming a Branch Union in connection with the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto. Capt. Wm. Young in the Chair.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously: 1st. That this meeting declares itself a Branch Union in connection with the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, for the objects set forth by the Committee of the Parent Union, and it hereby adopts the resolutions, by-laws, and declaration, recommended in Pamphlet No. 1, by the said committee.

2nd. That the following be the office-bearers of this Branch Union till the 1st of June, 1852:— Chairman, Captain W. Young; Deputy-Chairman, Mr. James Jones sen.; Chaplain, the Rev. R. G. Cox; Secretary, Mr. David Young Leslie; Treasurer, Mr. S. Jones; Committee-men, Mr. John Gersow, Mr. Geo. Jones, Mr. Henry Babbit, Mr. Seth Thorn, and Mr. Charles Fushay.

3rd. That the monthly meeting of this Branch Union be held on the first Saturday of each month at six o'clock, p.m.

The following members paid in their subscriptions for the year:—

The Rev. R. G. Cox, Capt. Young, Messrs. James Jones, D. Young Leslie, John Gerow, Henry Babbit, Samuel Jones, Charles Fushay, Seth Thorn, David Babbit, George Jones.

According to the rules, the Chaplain read the closing prayer, and the meeting adjourned till Saturday, the 3d proximo.

W. YOUNG, Chairman.

KINGSTON BISH OPION.

(From the King Chronicle.)

The first meeting of this association was held at the Court House, pursuant to me, on Wednesday evening. John B. Marks, Esq. having been called to the Chair, and Mr. C. W. Coe requested to act as Secretary, the Chairman added the meeting in explanation of the objects and purposes of the Society, and dwelt on the importance of engaging their immediate attention—the preservation of that portion of the Clergy Reserves allotted to the Church. The Chairman in the course of his remarks read a letter he had written some dozen years ago to the late lamented Rev. Mr. Cartwright, on a subject of the Clergy Reserves, when he (Mr. Ma) was a member of the Legislature, in which the motion was then treated as a difficulty of long stand, and its unsettled state lamented, the writer little anticipating that at the present day it would be in more satisfactory a condition. The speaker also rinded the meeting that by a strange coincidence today fixed for the first meeting of the Kingston Inch of the Association was the Anniversary of the th-day of the good old King who had granted what no doubt fondly believed would have formed sufficient and handsome endowment for the Church in this Colony, as it would have done if not wrested from its original purpose.

It was moved by Dr. PetDiehl, seconded by J. A. Henderson, Esq., and

Resolved.—That an association be established, to be called the Branch of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, to be composed of members of the United Church of England and Ireland within the said Counties.

Mr. Henderson in seconding the resolution, said that the members of the Church in these Counties were now following the good example which had been set them by the people of Toronto. That at no time did the Church stand in greater need of the exertions of her children than the present and he trusted that in those exertions they would be unanimous; that the want of unanimity that too often existed even among members of the same congregation, and yet more frequently among members of different congregations, but who formed one universal Catholic Church, was one great cause of the want of success that attended their efforts for the advancement of measures for their general good. It beaved every one to understand the objects the Union had in view; and that they might do this he would read to them the rules made by the Parent Society at Toronto. (The learned gentleman then read the published rules of the Church Union.) He had always been taught, he continued, to be true to his King and just to his country, and he felt that his present efforts to aid in carrying out the generous intention of a deceased Sovereign, and to prevent if possible an act of injustice to his adopted country, in despoiling a large portion of its inhabitants, and those the members of the Church, in whose precepts he had been brought up, of their vested rights that he was acting in accordance with that principle he had learned in early youth.

The second resolution adopted was moved by Mr. Goodeve, and seconded by the Rev. H. Brent—

Resolved.—That the general business of this Branch of the Church Union be conducted by a Chairman, Chaplain, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee, to be chosen at this meeting.

Mr. Brent said that though the immediate subject of the resolution required no remarks to enforce, as the Society, to exist and carry on its duties, necessarily required officers, that he felt called on, in the present position of Church interests in Canada, to urge it as a duty on every one possessing influence, ability or talent to exert it to preserve to the Church that portion of the Clergy Reserves allotted to her by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, and to prevent the perversion of it to secular purposes, which he for his part looked on as nothing less than sacrilege. That, unhappily churchmen were uniform on the subject, and did not testify the interest in it they should do. Observe the energy with which other religious bodies aided in any undertaking for the maintenance of their rights or interests; but churchmen did not do so; they seemed to think their Clergy were provided for, and gave themselves little trouble on the subject; and even now, when the miserable pittance that the ministers of religion were in receipt of was in danger of being taken from them, no proportionate zeal was displayed. One object of the Church Union was to disseminate correct information touching Clergy and Church matters. Why is the Church attacked and defrauded? Why? because she is passive. Christians should be peaceable and submissive, and no one was a warmer advocate of the mild doctrine of that sacred creed than he; but there are circumstances in which resistance is justifiable; there is a point beyond which submission ceased to be a virtue. The rights and interests of 200,000 people ought not to be invaded without meeting with remonstrance and resistance. He called on every one possessing talent for the purpose, to exert it in conveying through the press correct views on church matters, church interests, and the objects of the association; and to urge the necessity and importance of organization, and he doubted not that success would attend their efforts, and we should have no reason to complain of supineness.

Mr. C. Brent moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved.—That this meeting believing the prosperity of a Christian country is mainly dependent on maintenance of religion, and the diffusion of Christian knowledge among its community, considers the alienation of the Clergy Reserves to other than religious uses calculated materially to retard the progress of religion in the Province, and to check the general prosperity of the country.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. T. W. Allen, who said, that he was convinced that the welfare of any state was dependant on the extent to which religion was supported within its borders and that the want of that support was the first step towards its downfall. That with respect to the Clergy Reserves, had they never been given, the Church might perhaps have done without them, as other provision would necessarily have had to be made, but having been given, the Ministers of Religion relied on them for support, and to take them away now would deprive numerous townships of the ministrations of the gospel altogether. The Rev. gentlemen instanced his own mission: he officiated in five townships, some of them very remote: half his stipend was drawn from the Clergy Reserves. If deprived of them, his stipend would have to be defrayed by his congregation, those in the distant and thinly settled townships could con-

tribute little or nothing; he would be driven to scholastic pursuits, the education of youth, to eke out a livelihood, and his time could not be devoted to visiting the more distant missions, which would consequently be deprived of his services. If the Reserves were devoted to secular purposes, the support of the Clergy would fall altogether on their parishioners, who had already sufficient demands on their purses; but their Clergy must be supported, and they were debarred from turning their attention to other means of support; nor could they do so, without impairing their usefulness. The voluntary system had been said to work well in the States: such was not the case. It would be found in the parishes where the clergy are well maintained, that other resources existed besides voluntary aid; that only in the most populous districts did it answer at all; that in his belief, religion was not brought to every man's door as it ought it be, under the voluntary system; and that it would be an evil day for the Church in Canada when forced to adopt that system.

The next resolution, That the attempt which is now being made to disturb the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, made by the Act of the Imperial Parliament must if persevered in, have the disastrous effect of renewing religious strife and contention in this colony, and that there is nothing to justify such threatened disturbance of that settlement which has been adopted and acted on by so large a proportion of the Christian population of this Province, as evidenced by their acceptance of benefits thereby intended to be secured to them,

Was moved by Mr. J. A. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Cooper. This resolution Mr. Henderson said might be divided into two parts:—first, that the devotion of the Clergy Reserves to any but religious purposes would create contention and agitation. This was but too true, but who originated that agitation and contention? and who sustained it? not the great body of Christians in the Province, but a few uninfluential busy-bodies, who took it up for the sake of agitation only and to make political capital, he could not believe that the Reserves were in danger from the efforts of such men; he entertained no fears of the result. One large body, the Roman Catholics, would never lend their aid to the measure—it would be too surely followed by the appropriation of their own vast endowments, it would be a dangerous precedent for them. He felt sure the object of the Church Union would be obtained, its usefulness would extend to other matters than the present. What had the venerable head of the Church been able to achieve almost by his own unaided efforts? need he point out all he had done? what might not be hoped from those continued efforts assisted by a well organized society? He (Mr. Henderson) was sanguine as to the future prospect of the Church in Canada.

Mr. Cooper seconded the resolution, and said, that many whose aid was expected at the meeting were unavoidably absent, some from town, and others prevented by the nature of their engagements from attending (alluding probably to the Mayor of Kingston.) That the present movement was looked on as one that should emanate from and be supported by the laity; that he admitted they should do their utmost, but the Clergy need not keep aloof; that they seemed inclined to do so, from motives of delicacy, as the matter concerned their temporal interest too immediately; he thought them too sensitive; this was not a time to be over fastidious. In England, under a state endowment, such a feeling would be natural, becoming and praiseworthy, but he compared the Church in England in the early ages: what would that Church now be, if in its infancy, its temporal interests had not been fostered and maintained by ecclesiastics? where would now be their tithes which were first established by a Bishop as early as the reign of King Alfred? Where would now be the rich endowments of the church if the bishops of the upper House had not exerted themselves when in the reign of the fourth Henry the king was urged by the Commons, who passed a bill for the purpose, to apply all church property to the expenses of the government? Their influence on the peers and their own efforts preserved it. We have no such protecting power here—no house of Lords to check the leveling tendency of a democratic parliament. He looked on it then that every churchman, lay and clerical, was bound in duty to use every exertion to protect their portion of the Clergy Reserves. It was needless now to inquire with what justice the original appropriation of the Reserves was ever interfered with. The present division was now law, and as such we respected it; but this portion for the proper use of which we were responsible to a higher power than that of parliament. It was a talent committed to our care for which we had to account; and we no more fulfilled our duty, if we allowed ourselves to be despoiled of it, than did the faithless servant who buried his talent in a napkin. It would have been no answer to his lord, had he told him that while he slept his talent had been stolen. It was then our duty as well as our interest to protect that property, and he looked on any negligence or supineness as a sin. Shall the present generation of Churchmen (he asked) leave it to the future historian of Canada to record that by their inertness and neglect the Church was deprived of her rights—that our children, or our children's children were prevented by any fault of ours from receiving the same religious instructions as ourselves—from worshipping as we have worshipped, and kneeling at the same altars their fathers have knelt at? Shall we submit to such a stain? Some attempt to colour the measure with a shade of justice was made by providing for present recipients of Clergy Reserve funds; but might not, therefore, feel the change immediately, and our those who came after us would feel it bitterly, and our memories would be tarnished, and there would be none to defend us, did our acts admit of defence? But he trusted Churchmen would never allow such a stigma to rest upon them; that from every part of the province where a Churchman was found, a protest would be made against such a measure; that we should firmly, respectfully, but manfully tell our rulers, that such things should not be; and not them alone, but the Queen and legislature of England, by the petitions proposed in the next resolution.

It was moved by Mr. John Grist, seconded by Mr. G. H. Oliver, and

Resolved.—That this meeting express an earnest hope that the British Crown and Parliament may not surrender to the Provincial Parliament the power of making any ordinances affecting the interests of the Church in this province; and that the petitions to Her Majesty and to the Imperial Parliament against any such measure be now adopted and transmitted for presentation without delay.

A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and a benediction pronounced by the Archdeacon, the meeting separated.

From our English Files.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 26.

The Earl of CARLISLE moved the second reading of the Episcopal and Capular Estate Bill.

The Bishop of LONDON said the property of the Church was held in trust for the Christian people of the country, and it would be a dereliction of duty to sacrifice the Church's rights.

After some observations from the Duke of Richmond and Lord HARROWBY in favour of the course proposed by Lord Carlisle, on the understanding that the House, by adopting it, pledged itself to nothing but a full and fair inquiry into the subject.

The Duke of BUCCLEUGH opposed the Bill as the commencement of an entire alienation of Church property.

Lord STANLEY said that it seemed to be universally admitted that some legislation on the subject was necessary, and if he thought that the adoption of the proposal for referring the Bill to a Select Committee would not be a party to a course which would negative the project yet submitted to Parliament for affecting a very important object.

By sending the Bill to a Select Committee the House only declared that it declined to accede to the principal of the measure until further inquiry had been made, and if in the course of that inquiry, the Bishop of London, or any one else, could bring forward any scheme by which Ecclesiastical property could be improved to the same extent without injury to existing rights, he (Lord Stanley) would prefer that scheme to the plan proposed by the present bill.

Perhaps the second reading might be postponed, and a Committee appointed to investigate the subject, to whom might be referred, not the bill itself, but the reports of the Commissioners upon which the Bill was founded.

Lord LANSLOWNE said that the course proposed was to give the bill a second reading, without pledging any one to any of its provisions, beyond the general declaration contained in the preamble, that it was desirable the legislature should interfere, with a view of putting the management of the Church property upon a better footing, with a due consideration for the interests of those who were occupiers of that property.

Beyond this, he conceived that nothing relating to the principle of the Bill would be affirmed. He would therefore suggest that the Bill be read a second time *pro forma*, and then referred to a Select Committee.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved an amendment in accordance with the suggestion of Lord Stanley.

After some observations from the Earl of CARLISLE and Earl GREY, in support of the original motion, the House divided, and the number were,—

For the original motion 46
For the amendment 28
Majority 18

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The Bishop of OXFORD asked the Government how far they had carried out, and were intending to carry out, their alterations in the fundamental principles of the administration of Pentonville prison?

Earl GREY replied, to the effect that the prison was now upon a somewhat different footing than when first established. It was then merely an experimental institution to try the effect of separate confinement, in order to ascertain whether that system ought to be generally adopted. The experiment had proved highly successful, and it was now the policy of the executive that every criminal should pass through a period, more or less lengthened, of separate confinement. The alterations which had been made did not affect the principle.

After a short debate the subject dropped, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 27.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Select Committee on the Episcopal and Capular Estates Management Bill was named.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 29.

Mr. W. J. FOX moved a resolution that "it is expedient to promote the education of the people in England and Wales by the establishment of free schools for secular instruction, to be supported by local rates, and managed by Committees elected by the ratepayers."

He adverted, in the outset, to the backwardness of education among the humbler classes in this country, to the advantages the State would derive from their instruction, and to their claims upon the nation.

It was he observed, not an act of committee, but a debt of justice to the national character under existing machinery for this purpose, voluntary contributions, with occasional aid from the Exchequer, inseparable from religious and other difficulties, tended to check co-operation; and he enumerated the objections to the present system, and obstacles to its success which he considered insuperable. There was no economy in this imperfect system; we paid national education. His plan proposed not only local taxation by an educational rate, but local administration, which would improve, by means of competition, the modes of instruction, while it would preclude the evils which some anticipated as connected with the introduction of a new system. Secular and religious instruction, he insisted, must be separated, else there could be no combination—no plan whatever of general education. In urging this separation, he proposed, nothing new; high authorities supported his view that religious teaching failed of its effect for want of secular instruction.

Sir G. GREY assured Mr. Fox that while he must withhold his assent from the resolution, in the terms in which it was expressed, it was not from any unwillingness to extend the means of sound education among the great body of the people. He was not prepared to dispute the facts which showed that there were great deficiencies in our educational system—deficiencies inherent in the system itself, and in the means available for making it effective and universal. There had never, been not only a great increase of late years in the means of education, but an improvement in the qualifications of teachers and in the character of the instruction. Much, however, remained to be done; and he was not averse to the application of local rates to this purpose, seeing no real distinction between

money raised by local rates and contributed from the general taxation of the country; great advantages might likewise result from local management, if means were provided for the inspection of the schools, to ascertain their efficiency. If the principle were recognized in the case of baths and wash-houses, there could be no objection to the application of local rates to the still more important object of education. But there was a serious question—what was to be the character of the education, and he had the same insuperable objection to the terms of this resolution as to the principle of Mr. Fox's Bill of last year, that in the schools established by local rates—which would supersede other schools—the education should be limited to secular instruction, and that religious instruction should altogether be excluded. Mr. Fox had argued that there was an aversion in the country to the union of religious with secular education, but he (Sir George) believed that the exclusion of all religion would be repugnant to the general opinion of the country, which regarded that as the best education which was founded upon principles deduced from the Word of God.

Mr. HUME concurred with Mr. Fox, and contended that the perfect success of the Massachusetts plan, which separated religious from secular teaching, ought to induce the Government to assent to the resolution and to carry out the principle adopted with respect to baths and wash-houses, giving to every parish power to assess property for the purposes of education.

Mr. A. B. HOPE opposed the motion, as fraught with danger to the liberty of religious belief and the liberty of religious action. It was absolutely impossible, by the immutable laws of nature, to give a purely secular education. Dogmatic religion might be excluded, but some religion must be taught, or the negation of a religion, which, to a certain extent, was religion.

Colonel THOMSON and Mr. TRELAWNY supported the motion, which

Mr. W. PATTEN opposed believing that if the masses were consulted, however anxious they were for education, their conviction would be that it ought to be grounded on religion.

Mr. M. GIBSON, though he agreed that rating for schools was desirable, maintained that the schools must not be denominational, or, instead of improving matters, the measure would make them worse. The majority in religion would have the power of teaching their own creed by means of the money of the minority, which would involve the country in religious discord. Then they must be secular, not necessarily irreligious, schools, which had thoroughly succeeded in Holland and Belgium.

Mr. WIGRAM said the plan of Mr. Fox had three objects in view,—the giving free education, the levying of local rates, and that the education should be secular. He doubted the advantage of making education altogether free; it was more valued and more effectual when purchased by a small contribution.—He admitted also the policy of local rating, believing that a contribution from the consolidated fund would diffuse the burden more equally. To the third object, that of secularizing education, he was, on principle, altogether opposed; and he believed such a plan would not give satisfaction to the people of this country.

Mr. ADDERLEY said the impossibility of carrying out religious education by a rational rate was no reason why secular education, which could be thus carried out, should not be provided for the people.—This kind of education was given in our prisons and workhouses, whereby a premium was offered to crime and poverty. He supported the motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, feeling deeply the importance of this subject, lamented the errors of principle as well as fact committed by Mr. Fox and his supporters, the effect of whose proposition for levying a compulsory tax for secular education would be to shut up every religious school supported by voluntary contributions. He exposed what he considered to be the fallacies upon which the whole motion rested, a motion he said, unphilosophical as it was repugnant to religious principle, and which propounded a scheme that would leave the mind in an impotent state.

Mr. CONDON said the existing plan, which had been tried for fifteen years, was brought to a dead-lock, and Sir G. Grey was now about to fall back upon a local scheme at Manchester, which had, however, been equally a failure. The vote of £125,000 was not granted for religious teaching, for which there was ample provision in this country; why then were the supporters of the motion charged with wanting to exclude religion? He wanted nothing of the kind, but he wanted to adopt the plan of Massachusetts, and he challenged comparison of the religious character of that State, tried by any test, with that of England.—The mass of the people of that State were as superior to those of Kent as the people of Naples. He believed that money could not be better employed than in giving the people a good secular education, which in rural parishes would diminish poverty and crime.

Sir R. INGLIS observed that Mr. Cobden did not wish to exclude the Bible from the schools; but Mr. Fox's plan would jealously exclude it. Knowledge by itself was an unmixed evil; unless accompanied by something better, he could not regard the extension of mere secular education as any blessing to individuals or to the nation; whereas the motion proposed that the nation should repudiate religion as an element of education.

Mr. S. HERBERT said there was no public question upon which he thought the country had come to so unanimous an agreement as that education should be not only secular, but religious. He believed that no system of education would be successful unless it was founded upon the development of religious opinions. He thought a great deal of the difficulty upon this head might be got rid of, and he hoped that the Government would be able to devise some plan for the extension of education upon this principle. Secular instruction would virtually deprive many children of the only chance of acquiring the elements of Christianity.

Mr. HEYWORTH opposed the motion, which after a reply from Mr. Fox, was negatived on a division by 139 against 41.

Friday, May 30

Mr. REYNOLDS asked if the Government intended to bring in a Bill to do away with Ministers' money in Ireland during the present Session, agreeably to an announcement made to that effect some time ago?

Lord J. RUSSELL said so much of the public time had been taken up with the discussion of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill that it would be out of his power to bring in such a measure during the present Session. (Laughter.)

The order of the day having been read for going into Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, the House resolved itself into Committee, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that clause 1 be postponed until the House is in possession of a copy of the brief, rescript, or letters Apostolical upon which the enactment in the said clause is founded.

This, and several other amendments were rejected, and the proceedings were adjourned.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.

Monday, June 2.

The House having again gone into Committee on this Bill, several amendments were proposed and rejected, but no progress was made. We give a few extracts from some of the speeches:—

Mr. A. HOPE said he had with pleasure supported the minority which had so constantly fought against the present Bill, and though no contingency could present itself to his mind in which he would vote with the majority, yet in the present case he could not vote for the amendment. As a citizen of the kingdom, he was for religious liberty with respect to all denominations, and he could not but think that the ground which the hon. and learned member for Athlone had now taken was too circumscribed and antagonistic to the principle of religious liberty. To say that the religion of the Roman Catholics in Ireland ought to be respected because they were 6,000,000, was as much as to say that the religion of the 600,000 persons ought not to be considered so dear. He was glad to a certain extent to see the clause in the Bill respecting the Scotch Bishops, though he had witnessed with sorrow the course taken by the Scotch Episcopalian Clergy, who cared not for the condemnation of the Roman Catholics, provided they were themselves exempt from adverse legislation. Both parties had been contending separately each for its own particular interest, instead of fighting together in the great and broad cause of religious liberty,—that any set of men who believed in God in heaven were bound to worship Him according to their own conscience, and not according to the dictates of the State. It was on this ground that he had voted for religion over Government.

[Mr. ANSTAY (Romanist) having made a speech], The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY.—I wish to ask the hon. and learned member does he address the House as a Catholic or not. [The noble Lord resumed his seat amid cries of "Oh, oh?"]

Mr. C. ANSTAY, upon rising to answer the question, was stopped by a loud and general cry of "No, no!" He said,—If the noble and learned lord was in order in putting the question, I am in order in answering it. I should be sorry to retaliate upon the noble lord, or to commit the unpardonable insolence of putting such a question to any gentleman as the noble Lord has put to me. (Hear, hear.) But, as the noble lord expects no answer, I beg to tell him that I am to the full as good a Catholic as he. (Cheers.)

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY said that was all that he wanted. He thought it a fair question to put when an hon. member got up among Catholic members and expressed sentiments contrary to Catholic feelings. If the hon. and learned member were a Catholic, and he did not now mean to doubt it, he must know how a Catholic could change his mind.

Mr. REYNOLDS said that the hon. and learned member for Youghal (Mr. Anstey) had borne false witness against his creed, and he would not allow that hon. gentleman, or any other hon. member, to do so with perfect impunity. The hon. and learned member had on this, and many other occasions, made use of the lines of a bard with whose name Ireland was honourably connected—he alluded to Moore:—

"Unprized are her sons till they learn to betray,
Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires;
And the torch that should light them through dignity's way
Must be caught from the flame where their country expires."

Mr. G. H. MOORE wished to call the attention of the hon. member for Youghal to an extract from some lectures written by the hon. member (Mr. Anstey), and dedicated to "C. Meyler, by Divine Providence Bishop of Pella, and Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District of England," in which he spoke of an attempt "to revive the stupid clamour of other days against sinners,—or, as they term it, ultra montane Catholicism." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, as far as he (Mr. Moore) could understand the hon. member for Youghal's speech it consisted of a very gross and virulent attack on what he conceived it to be the "ultramontane" spirit of the English and Irish Catholics, and of the party supposed to preside over the Councils of the Church of Rome.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. ANSTAY said that the hon. member had drawn attention to a book which he had had the pecuniary misfortune to publish some years ago, but, so far from its being contradictory to what he now said, it by implication laid down the very ground on which he had opposed the attempt to set up in this country a little Popedom. ("Oh, oh!") He never, as the hon. member absurdly supposed, attacked the Papal rescript on the ground of its being an ultramontane document, because he [Mr. Anstey] was of ultramontane opinions, and, so far from regarding this as ultramontane movement, he looked on it as the vilest and most contemptible piece of Gallicism the world ever saw.—[Cheers and groans.] The Church of Rome was a Papal, not an Episcopal Church. All the mischiefs of Ecclesiastical interference proceeded, not from the Pope but his councillors, who had endeavoured to set up a bastard Episcopacy. ("Oh, oh?" "Hear.") If the rescript were not annulled there would be no protection for the Catholic laity, and they would be at the mercy of Cardinal Wiseman and those Bishops from whose tyranny they had suffered so grievously before. ("Hear," and cries of "Divide.")

Tuesday, 3rd.

LORD TORRINGTON AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.—Mr. H. Baillie then called the attention of the House to the occurrences which took place at Ceylon, under the government of Lord Torrington, and condemned the conduct of the select committee, which had done all in its power to screen Earl Grey, and while declining to make any report, had privately arranged with the noble Earl that Lord Torrington should be recalled. He then directed his attention to the merits of the case, and strongly insisted that there was no necessity for resorting to martial law, and that after it had been established it was conducted in a manner as illegal and unjust as it was cruel and merciless.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy, as *amicus curiæ*, defended the conduct of Lord Torrington, and contended that martial law was not martial law under the Mutiny Act, as supposed by Mr. Baillie, but the mere will of the commander of the forces, and that in the case before the House there was sufficient evidence of an extensive insurrection to warrant very stringent measures for its suppression. As a proof that there had been an insurrection, and that the courts-martial were justified in the convictions they had arrived at, he referred to the fact that no less than seventeen persons were convicted and sentenced to death by the Chief Justice, although on his recommendation to the governor their lives had been spared. He denied the cruelties alleged against Lord Torrington, and, giving a different version of the transactions at Ceylon, and that a verdict adverse to that

nobleman would tend to damp the energies of public servants who might have to administer important duties in times of difficulty and danger.—Mr. K. Seymour should certainly give his cordial support to the resolutions of Mr. H. Baillie.—Earl Grosvenor defended Lord Torrington, contending that the course he had pursued was justified by the necessity of the case.—Mr. Roebuck said that Ceylon was rather an outlying possession of this country than a colony. It was conquered by the sword, and by the sword must be maintained, and the way in which he should test good government in such a case would not be by the application of constitutional rules, but rather by the result, and the result in this case proved that security had been established. Good government in Ceylon would not be constitutional government, which would not be applicable to a country which could only be properly ruled by an enlightened despotism. Lord Torrington had acted with firmness and energy in suppressing a wide-spread conspiracy, and now his success was made the groundwork of the charge against him; whereas, had he been vacillating, the result might have been a lengthened warfare, with an immense sacrifice of human life. He felt it necessary to come forward as a representative to defend Lord Torrington when he saw that the Government, from motives of terror at the strength of the opposition, had abandoned him to his fate. In reference to the execution of the priest in the sacerdotal robes, the hon. and learned gentleman said it could not be helped, for if he had been deprived of his yellow robe he would only have had nature's garment beneath—he would have been literally naked. He (Mr. Roebuck) would, however, go further, and at once avow, that if he caught a priest in rebellion, and if he should be convicted of high treason, he would execute him as a priest, and in his sacerdotal robes. Under all circumstances he thought the execution of eighteen persons a most merciful proceeding; and he also insisted that the Chief Justice was extremely indiscreet in allowing it to become known that he had recommended the governor to extend mercy to the guilty parties, as a sufficient number of examples had been made.—Mr. Hume said that if the House was to be governed by the evidence before it, the result would be very different from that which his hon. and learned friend had arrived at.—Sir J. W. Hogg moved the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. Hawes asked for the indulgence of the House while replying to the charge of having falsified documents.—Mr. H. Baillie said he had only charged the Colonial Department with having done so.—Mr. Hawes said that the documents in question had never passed through the Colonial Office at all. He held the original document in his hand, and it would be seen from that document that the falsification, as he called it, was, in fact, an error of the printer.—In reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell said that the debate would be resumed on Thursday.—Sir G. Grey made some observations so warm in their nature that Mr. Baillie called him to order, and Sir G. Grey, in accordance with an intimation from the Speaker, explained.—After an animated discussion, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Herries succeeded in quieting the troubled waters, and the adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

The adjourned debate of Mr. Baillie's motion was resumed on Thursday, and notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, the Government, on a division, were, to the surprise of every one, in a majority of eighty.

The Pope has confirmed the Canons of the Synod of Thurles, thus condemning the "godless Colleges."

As time goes on, every one in France is becoming more anxious for the revision of the Constitution. The people see that upon this depends the country; and, as they are not at all anxious to have another revolution, the schemes of all political factions are ruthlessly brushed aside by the powerful voice of the multitude. We have no doubt that the Constitution will be revised, and that Louis Napoleon will be re-elected President of France for four years more at least.

Everything is said to be arranged satisfactorily between Austria and the Porte respecting the detention of the Hungarian refugees.

The people of Rome are in a very excited state, and the French soldiers are constantly attacked. The French army of occupation is to be increased.

Colonial.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—

On the morning of the 4th instant, a young man named William Tullough met with a fatal accident when out shooting, near his own residence, in the Township of Sunnisdale, within a few miles of Barrie. It is supposed that the sufferer was in the act of loading, and that by some chance the piece was discharged, the contents lodging in his abdomen; of this, however, there is no certainty, as the deceased was unable to give any explanation further than to utter the word "accident." Death ensued in about an hour after the sad occurrence. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned. Mr. Tullough was on the point of marriage, waiting only the arrival, from Scotland, of a young woman to whom he was engaged. She has since arrived, but too late even to view the lifeless form of her betrothed.—Barrie Magnet.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—

We are sorry to have to state, that the steamer *Forester*, on Rice Lake, burst her boiler on Tuesday last. She left Peterboro' in the morning for Gore's Landing, and just as she passed the Bridge over the Otonabee River, and while taking on board a passenger, the boiler burst, blowing the bow and forward deck, with all about it, some hundred feet into the river. One of the firemen being at the time below, was driven out with the rush of steam, and not seen after. There was sad confusion. Two horses, fastened to the capstan on deck, were blown many yards into the river—some of them swam through a dense swamp very much scorched and otherwise injured. The accident is said to have happened from not blowing off steam when the boat stopped. It is said of the Captain that he knew nothing about boiling and steam, and the Engineer is said to be a young man, from the old country last year, who says he was employed in the line at home.—Colonist.

The young man named Mackie who was injured at Mr. Mickle's saw mill, Puslich, last week, died at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening last. Mortification ensued from the injuries he had received; and on Tuesday his leg was amputated by Drs. Orton and Clarke, as the last chance of life, but without avail. The operation was executed whilst the patient was under the influence of chloroform; and gave him not the slightest pain. When restored to consciousness, he expressed surprise that the operation had been so speedily and easily effected.—Guelph Advertiser.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JUNE 19, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

In the Gore District, and in those west of the same.

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

Sunday,	22, Hamilton.....	11 A.M.
"	" Binbrooke	3 P.M.
Monday,	23, Barton (to lay the foundation stone)	11 A.M.
"	" Dundas	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	24, Ancaster	10 A.M.
"	" Tuscarora	3 P.M.
Wednesday,	25, Upper Cayuga, Plank Road, Mohawk Village.....	10 A.M.
Thursday,	26, Brantford	3 P.M.
"	" Mount Pleasant	11 A.M.
Friday,	27, Simcoe.....	3 P.M.
"	" Victoria	11 A.M.
Saturday,	28, Fredericksburg	3 P.M.
"	" Port Burwell	11 A.M.
Sunday,	29, Vienna.....	10 A.M.
"	" Dereham.....	4 P.M.
Monday,	30, Malahide	10 A.M.
"	" St. Thomas	4 P.M.
July,		
Tuesday,	1, Port Stanley	10 A.M.
"	" Dunwich	4 P.M.
Wednesday,	2, Westminster	12 Noon
"	" Delaware	4 P.M.
Thursday,	3, Muncey Town	11 A.M.
Friday,	4, Wardsville	12 Noon
"	" Bell's	4 P.M.
Saturday,	5, Zone Mills	10 A.M.
"	" Dawn Mills	3 P.M.
Sunday,	6, Morpeth	11 A.M.
Monday,	7, Colonel Little's	10 A.M.
"	" Tilbury	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	8, Mersea	10 A.M.
"	" Colchester	4 P.M.
Wednesday,	9, Amherstburgh	10 A.M.
"	" Sandwich	3 P.M.
Thursday,	10, Irish Settlement	10 A.M.
Friday,	11, Chatham	3 P.M.
Saturday,	12, Walpole	2 P.M.
Sunday,	13, Moore	11 A.M.
"	" Sarnia	3 P.M.
Monday,	14, Errol Plympton	10 A.M.
Tuesday,	15, Warwick Village	3 P.M.
Wednesday,	16, Town Line.....	10 A.M.
"	" East Warwick	2 P.M.
Thursday,	17, Adelaide	10 A.M.
"	" Metcalfe	3 P.M.
Friday,	18, Katesville	11 A.M.
Sunday,	20, London	11 A.M.
"	" St. John's, London Township	3 P.M.
Monday,	21, Nissouri	11 A.M.
"	" St. Mary's, Blanchard	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	22, St. George, London T'ship	12 Noon
Wednesday,	23, Hodgson's School-house, Devonshire Settlement	11 A.M.
"	" School-house in Stanley	3 P.M.
Thursday,	24, School-house in Stanley	11 A.M.
"	" Four Corners	3 P.M.
Sunday,	27, Goderich	11 A.M.
Monday,	28, Hyperbury	11 A.M.
"	" Mitchell	3 P.M.
Tuesday,	29, Stratford	11 A.M.
"	" Wilnot or Hayesville	3 P.M.

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

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Yesterday the annual general meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese took place in the City Hall. The meeting, as our readers are aware, had been postponed to that day, in order that it might be held simultaneously with the celebration in London of the third Jubilee of the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Previous to the meeting, evening service was celebrated in the church of the Holy Trinity.—Prayers were said by the Rev. H. B. Osler, and the lessons were read by the Rev. C. L. Ingles.

At the conclusion of divine worship the congregation adjourned to the City Hall, when the chair was taken, and the meeting opened with prayer, by the Lord Bishop, shortly after two o'clock, P.M.

The following Clergy were present:—The Venerable the Archdeacon of York, the Revs. D. E. Blake, Rural Dean of the Home District, Dr. Lett, Jonathan Shortt, S. Givens, V. P. Mayerhoffer, E. Denroche, Edmund Baldwin, A. Hill, T. W. Marsh, C. L. Ingles, Alexander Dixon, Henry Scadding, Dr. Beaven, W. S. Darling, H. B. Osler, Richard Mitchele, R. J. Macgeorge, T. S. Kennedy, John Pentland, D. Fraser, W. Leeming, Thomas Greene, H. C. Cooper, and J. G. D. McKenzie.

The Secretary having been called upon by the Lord Bishop, read the annual report, of which, as it will be shortly published, we shall simply remark, that it was a lucid and business-like document, and was listened to with interest and attention.

In our next we hope to be able to present our readers with an abstract of the speeches delivered on this interesting occasion, and in the meantime subjoin the various resolutions brought forward, all of which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Moved by the Rev. E. DENROCHE, and seconded by Dr. BOVELL.

Resolution 1.—That the Report just read be adopted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Society in such number and form as to them may seem expedient.

Moved by the Rev. T. S. KENNEDY and seconded by the Rev. A. DIXON.

Resolution 2.—That this meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God for the success which He has been pleased to vouchsafe to the Society during the past year.

Moved by the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and seconded by the Rev. Dr. LETT.

Resolution 3.—That we commemorate with unfeigned rejoicing and thanksgiving to Almighty God, the third Jubilee of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and that it be recommended by the authority of his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, as a suitable acknowledgment of our indebtedness to that eminently useful Society, that sermons be preached and collections made in behalf of the Society throughout the various Parishes and Missions of this Diocese, on any Sunday prior to the 31st of July next; the proceeds of such collections to be devoted, at the suggestion of his Lordship, to either of these two objects, which are amongst the four specified by the Society, viz:—The extension of the Episcopate abroad, and the General Purposes' Fund.

Moved by E. G. O'BRIEN Esq., and seconded by the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE.

Resolution 4.—That we feel it a duty to unite with our brethren at home in recording our earnest protest against the recent aggression of the Bishop of Rome, upon the supremacy of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and the independent rights of our national and Apostolic Church.

Moved by the Rev. H. SCADDING, seconded by GEORGE RYKERT, Esq.

Resolution 5.—That this Society rejoices to hear of the establishment of a Church Society for the Diocese of Montreal, and of the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

Moved by the Hon. Vice-Chancellor ESTEN, seconded by S. B. HARMAN Esq.

Resolution 6.—That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Clergy of the Diocese, for having so zealously responded to the call that was made by the Society, under Article XIX. of the Constitution, on behalf of the Missionary Fund, the Widows & Orphans' Fund, and the General Purposes' Fund.

Moved by the Rev. C. L. INGLES, B.A., Seconded by Dr. PAGET.

Resolution 7.—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the officers of the Society for their services during the past year.

Moved by G. W. ALLAN, Esq., and seconded by Rev. H. B. OSLER.

Resolution 8.—That the following members of the Society be Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year:—The Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Jameson, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Esten, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Sprague, the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, the Hon. John Macaulay, the Hon. James Gordon, the Hon. Colonel Wells, the Hon. Z. Burnham, the Hon. James Kerby, the Hon. William Allan, the Hon. George Crookshank, the Hon. Robert C. Wilkins, the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, M. P. P., the Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Sir A. N. McNab, M.P.P., the Rev. J. McCaul, L.L.D., the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., John B. Askin, Esq., Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Frederick Widder, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, Alexander Burnside, Esq., Justus S. Merwin, Esq., John Arnold, Esq., the Chairmen of the District Associations.

Moved by the Rev. S. GIVENS, seconded by LUKIN ROBINSON, Esq.

Resolution 9.—That William Proudfoot Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq., be Auditors; that Thomas W. Birchall, Esq., be Treasurer; that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., be Secretary, and Thos. Champion, Esq., Assistant Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Moved by the Rev. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary seconded by THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Resolution 10.—That in conformity with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, Article XIII. of the constitution be repealed, and that in its place the following rule be substituted:—

That there shall be a Standing Committee (three of whom shall be a quorum), to prepare the business for the Monthly Meetings of the Society.

That the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer or Treasurers, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, be ex officio members of the Standing Committee.

That the other members of the Standing Committee, not exceeding twenty in number, shall be elected by the Society out of its incorporated members.

That of the non-official members of the Standing Committee, the four who, having been on the Committee for one entire year, have attended the fewest meetings of the Standing Committee, and of the Sub-committees, during the twelve months, ending on the first Wednesday in March, shall go out at the annual meeting in June; and if any doubt shall arise under this rule, which member of those who have attended the fewest meetings is to retire, then the one who has served the shortest time on the Committee shall be considered to have vacated his seat.

That the Standing Committee shall recommend to the Society at its meeting in March in each year, four members to be elected in the place of the four retiring members, who shall not be eligible for the ensuing year.

That any member of the Society wishing to propose other candidates for election on the Standing Committee, be required to give in the names of such candidates to be proposed by him, at or before the monthly meeting in March.

His Lordship having left the chair, and the same having been taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, it was

Moved by Dr MEWBURN, seconded by the Rev. Dr. BEAVEN.

That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion.

We have only to add that the proceedings passed off in the most harmonious manner. The meeting was highly respectable, but not quite so numerous as on former occasions, owing doubtless, in a great degree, to the very recent occurrence of the visitation of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PARTY PROCESSIONS.

On Monday in the Legislative Council, the Hon. J. Ross presented a petition from George Benjamin, Esq., Grand Master of the Orange Association of British North America, praying for the repeal of the Party Processions Act. The Hon. Gentleman expressed his conviction that the enactment in question was perfectly inoperative, and passed a warm eulogium upon the body against

FIRE AT NEWMARKET.—A dreadful fire occurred at Newmarket on Tuesday night. We have not been able to obtain particulars, but it is reported that one eighth of the village has been destroyed. It is rumoured that the conflagration was the work of incendiarism.

The Sons of Temperance from various parts of the Province, assembled in this city yesterday to the number of several thousands, and after marching for about half the day, through the principal streets, accompanied by several bands of music, they adjourned to the College Avenue, where refreshments were provided.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday, the 26th ult., an Inquest was held in the house of David Shupe, Bentinck, by Thomas Gordon, Esq., on the body of James Westbrook, a colored man, who was drowned in the Big Saugeen on the preceding day. The deceased, in company with a young Dutchman, was paddling about in a log canoe, with the management of which they were unacquainted, and which they upset in turning in a depth of eight or ten feet of water. The young Dutchman reached the shore, but half an hour had elapsed ere Westbrook's body was got up, when the vital spark had fled. Verdict in accordance. On the same day, and nearly at the same hour, Mr. Sorley a Storekeeper on the Durham Road, Bentinck, and his son, made a narrow escape from drowning. They were on a raft on the Big Saugeen, from which, by some mismanagement, they were precipitated into the water, and, but for timely assistance, had shared the same fate of the unfortunate coloured man. So much for Sabbath-day sailing in one locality.—*Guelph Herald.*

The new steamer "City of Hamilton" has commenced her trips. She is a handsome, commodious vessel, and makes her passage with a speed which most greatly add to the convenience and comfort of parties travelling between Toronto and the head of the Lake.

The Hon. Joseph Howe was to leave Halifax for Toronto on the 28th ult. The Hon. E. Chandler is also on his way to this city from New Brunswick. Both gentlemen come as delegates from their respective Provinces on the Railway question.—*Patriot.*

[Both the hon. gentlemen have since arrived.]

STEAMER COMET.—With pleasure we can state that the *Comet* is high and dry on Week's Railway, Oswego. She is undergoing temporary repairs so as to permit her being towed to this side. It is not yet determined whether she will be refitted at Portsmouth or Montreal.—*Kingston Herald.*

TORNADO.—We learn from a friend in Bury that on Monday last a tremendous tornado, or whirlwind, struck the log house of Mr. William Baird, of that township, and hurled the roof some fifty or sixty feet into the air, taking it up that whole height and then scattering it into fragments. The family, who were in the house at the time, were left without a covering, but escaped unhurt. The roof of the barn was carried off in like manner. A quantity of Indian corn and buckwheat in the chamber of the house, was scattered over the surrounding fields. The tornado was seen approaching from the North West, filling the air with limbs, &c., and appears to have passed above the ground, just striking the roof of the house and barn, which were on an eminence, and then passed off, whirling the tops of the trees, in a straight line to the South-East without doing any other damage.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

A Fire broke out this morning, about two o'clock, in the stables in rear of the double cottage occupied by Messrs. Lyman and Vennor, Bluary Street, by which the whole of the outbuildings were destroyed. The wind being high at the time, the flames soon communicated with the dwelling, but by the exertions of the firemen were speedily got under; not, however, before considerable damage was done.—*Montreal Courier.*

ECLIPSES NEXT MONTH.—There will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Quebec, on the 28th of July, commencing at forty-seven minutes past seven, and ending at forty-six minutes past nine; the greatest shade being at forty-six and a half minutes past eight. On the night of the 12th of the same month, there will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon, from fifteen minutes past one, A.M., to seven minutes past four, A.M.

MEETING OF DELEGATES.—The meeting of delegates from the various municipalities in this county, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the representation of Norfolk, in the next Legislative Assembly, took place pursuant to notice at Fredericksburg, on Saturday last, the 7th instant, and resulted in the unanimous nomination of Lawrence H. Hunt, Esq., Warden of the County. A more unanimous exposition of Conservative feeling, it has seldom been our pleasure to witness. Mr. Hunt is now fairly before the electors of Norfolk, as the Conservative candidate for its representation. We need not say one word in his favour,—he is known and respected by almost every person in this county. His local interests are common with the constituency, and his political interests identical with justice and right, and we trust he will meet the warm support of every true British heart in Glorious Old Norfolk.—*Simcoe Standard.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, a new storehouse, which was nearly completed, on the line of the Governor's Road, and about four miles from this town, was burned down by the deliberate hands of incendiaries. The storehouse in question was situated opposite Dr. Mullin's residence, who heard a gun fired, and arose to ascertain the cause, when he discovered the store in flames. His stables were close by, and he hurried out to save his horses, and call up a labouring man in his employ, who lived close by. When he gave the alarm, he was astonished that his neighbours did not come to his assistance. He knocked at the door of one house, where his hired man and two or three others were, and asked why they did not come out, when they took hold of him and attempted to drag him into the house, and pointed to three men a few yards distant, who were loading their guns. By this time the roof of the storehouse had fallen in, and set fire to the fences of Mr. Wm. Kitchen, on whose premises the store was erected. Dr. Mullin called up Mr. Kitchen, who was afraid of being shot, and succeeded in staying the further progress of the flames. It is distinctly asserted, we are credibly informed, that one man saw three others deliberately kindle a fire in the upper story of the building, but so terrified are the neighbours that no information seems to have been laid before the magistrates.—Cost what it may there must be a stop put to these horrible proceedings.—*Dundas Warden.*

The Guelph Town Council have voted themselves 5s. a-day, for every day they sit in Council. This, we believe, is a pretty solitary instance of victimizing a constituency.

We are gratified to notice that Canada six per cent bonds are quoted in the London money market at from 107 to 107½; and also, that Montreal Corporation bonds quoted by Mr. Howe when in England as having been sold at £70 per £100, have advanced £82.—*Pilot.*

HARVEST FOR SPECULATORS!!!—Saturday's *Gazette Extra* contains lists of lands to be opened for sale, on and after July 23rd, at the office of G. Snider, Esq., Proton. These lands are situate in the townships of Artemesia, Osprey and Melancthon; the upset price being 10s. per acre, payable in cash or LAND SCRIP! We trust that some independent member of the House will call for the reasons for parceling out all this important tract of valuable land amongst land-jobbers—for that will be the result, unless actual settlement be required, of which we see no notice in the *Gazette*; and even if it were, how many actual settlers will be prepared to pay CASH IN FULL, AT THE TIME OF SALE? *Proh pudor!—Patriot.*

We are sorry to state that the Hon. Francis Hincks was severely hurt on Tuesday forenoon having fallen on the steps leading to the Parliament Buildings. He was instantly conveyed home in a Cab, we are happy to state that the reports since respecting him have been of a favourable character.

An *Extra Gazette*, just issued at Montreal, gives a list, extending to 48 pages, of English Copy-right works, which may be "entered for duty on payment of £12 10s. upon every £100 value thereof.

The Millerites have been holding meetings in this city, for the purpose of disseminating their peculiar tenets, for some days past. On Sunday evening last, while they were assembled in a tent which they had erected near the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in this city, some disorderly persons assembled outside, and annoyed the congregation by throwing stones and other missiles, threatening to cut the ropes of the tent, &c.; in fear of which, the tent was taken down.—*Patriot.*

During the week, there was a strike by the men employed on the Railroad, but we are glad to learn that they soon returned to their work without committing any outrage.—*Paris Star.*

On Friday morning, the 6th instant, as Mr. Nathan Straw, of the Township of Cavan, was driving towards the farm of Mr. William Scott, in said Township, he was by some means or other pitched out of his waggon, and killed on the spot.—*Port Hope Watchman.*

MONTREAL, June 11th, 1851.

THE QUEEN'S BLANKETS.—SIR,—I am requested by Mr. Houghton, of the firm of Houghton & May, Montreal, to say he received a few days since a letter from his brother in England, in which he bestated that the Duchess of Sutherland has purchased your best blankets, for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The *Montreal Herald* of this week, in copying from the *London Herald*, has made a mistake in saying they were Gamble's blankets, which, on his return to Montreal, he will have rectified. With a feeling of sincere pleasure at the very flattering reception your goods have received at the Great Exhibition.

I remain yours truly,
JOHN MCKENZIE.

JOHN PATERSON, Esq., Dundas.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Our readers are aware that by an Act of last Session a Board of Agriculture was established for the encouragement of the farming interest. The following gentlemen have just been appointed members of the Board:—E. W. Thompson, of the Township of York, Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, Henry Ruttan of Colourg, R. L. Denison, of Toronto, David Christie, of Brantford, J. B. Marks, of Kingston, and John Harland of Guelph, Esquires. The first meeting of the Board is appointed to be held at noon, on Wednesday, the second day of July next, in the St. Lawrence Hall, City of Toronto.—*Globe.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy and distressing accident occurred yesterday at the Chaudier Slides. Mr. Brock, a very respectable young man, a clerk in the employ of James Wadsworth, Esq., in passing down the Slide on a crib of timber, was struck with an oar, and fell into the water. Before the body was got out, life was extinct.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

United States.

The powder mill of Samuel M. Hobbs, in Barre, Mass., was blown up on the 2d instant, with a tremendous explosion, shaking everything for miles around. The only person in the mill was an Irishman, named Thomas Doyle, and he was thrown into the stream some six or eight rods below the mill, in a shockingly mangled state. He will not live. This mill has been blown up once in about two years for several years past.—*Montreal Courier.*

MAIL STEAMERS ON THE ATLANTIC.—A Liverpool correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that a new arrangement has been entered into with the British and North American Mail Packet Company to continue the weekly trips of their packets through the year, (not excepting, as hitherto, the four winter months,) leaving Liverpool every Saturday, and New York and Boston on each alternate Wednesday.—He states in addition that it is reported that the same line of steamers will run twice a week during the summer and autumn months, beginning with next Spring, sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays and Saturdays, and from New York or Boston on Mondays and Wednesdays.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from the Hon. W. H. Merritt was not seen by us till too late for insertion. It shall however appear in our next issue.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 18, 1851:—Mr. C. Beard, Woodstock, there has been no remittance received from Mr. Beard since the first 10s., which paid, as stated, to April 1851.

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whom it had been especially directed. He asserted that Orangeism "was very general in the country, and that the members of the Institution had recently given tangible proof of their determination to support the constitution and institutions of the country, as connected with England." The petition was ordered to lie upon the table, the Hon. Mr. Irving alone dissenting. So far from wishing to repeal this law," he observed: "he would wish to legislate so as to bind them, (the Orangemen) hand and foot, and put the fetters on them more firmly." It is not surprising that an Association who profess to "fear God and honour the King," should meet with discountenance from one who appears every day to become more deeply tainted with the virus of democracy, and who frequently indulges in a strain of invective unbecoming a senator and an English Gentleman.

CLERGY RESERVES.

That restless agitator, W. L. Mackenzie, attempted to bring forward the question of the Clergy Reserves in connexion with a petition from the tenant of a Glebe lot in Vaughan. It was very plain that the only object of the member for Haldimand in mooted the subject was, to create an opportunity of assailing the Lord Bishop of Toronto. This opportunity he improved to the uttermost, demonstrating that misfortune and leniency have alike proved ineffectual in working a salutary change upon the tortuous nature of the ex-insurgent.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We have just received "Part First" of the return to the address of the Legislative Council, which we alluded to in our last. When the whole of the returns have come to hand we shall advert to the matter.

THIRD JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Monday, being the anniversary of the day on which the Charter of the venerable Society was signed, was appointed as the opening of the jubilee year.

In celebration of this interesting epoch, Divine Service was performed in the Church of the Holy Trinity on Monday forenoon. Prayers were said by the Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., and a discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. The Rev. Doctor took for his text, St. Matthew xxviii, 19th and 20th verses, which he characterized as "the missionary charter of the Church." His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Edmund Baldwin, then administered the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and we were glad to perceive that, with a very few exceptions, all the congregation present communicated.

In the evening, also, in honour of the venerable Society's jubilee, there was a full Cathedral Service at the above Church. The Rev. Dr. Beaven chanted the prayers and psalms, with the assistance of the admirable Choir of this Church, who attended in considerable numbers, and sang responsively, in the place appointed for the Choir, in two divisions in front of the chancel-rail. We derived indescribable pleasure from this reminiscence of the peculiarly solemn and dignified usages of which, Canadian Churchmen have but seldom an opportunity of witnessing. We noticed also how completely, and with what facility, the voice filled the large area of this church, by the adoption of the chaunt. The Psalms for the day (the 16th), were particularly beautiful, and appropriate to the circumstances of the Canadian Church at this moment. And never, to our mind, does the sacred poetry of David touch the soul so effectually as when it is enveloped, as it was intended to be, in a halo of sweet song. The Anthem, sung in the place appointed in the Prayer Book, was from Psalm 68: "O sing unto God; Sing praises unto His Name." It was a beautiful outburst of sacred music. Mr. Ambrose presided at the organ. The Scadding, from the greater convenience of the hour, the congregation at this "even song" was considerably larger than it was at the morning prayer.

CHURCH UNION.

We give in another place reports of meetings to form Branch Unions. Several others have since come to hand; amongst them, reports from Clarke, Darlington, and other places. It is most gratifying to perceive that the friends of religion of so many christian denominations, join, as they do, in the determination to preserve the Clergy Reserves for religious uses.

THE LATE REV. JAMES MAGRATH.

It is this week our mournful duty to record the decease of the Rev. James Magrath, M.A., for many years Rector of the Credit, in the Township of Toronto.

Mr. Magrath for some time was in a feeble state of health, and since last Christmas had been constrained to relinquish all clerical duty. During the last ten days his strength rapidly declined, and his family were thus fully prepared for the heavy

bereavement which God had in store for them. On Saturday, about one o'clock, a.m., the venerable Minister of the Cross rested from his labours. He passed from time to eternity without a struggle or a groan, surrounded by those to whom he had ever proved the kindest and most affectionate of parents.

The lamented deceased was a member of Trinity College, Dublin, and had been fifty-nine years in holy orders. During the Irish Rebellion in 1798, he was Curate of Killenvoy, County of Roscommon, and in consequence of his exertions in discovering what was called the *hocking conspiracy*, the then Secretary of State for Ireland, authorised him to offer any reward he thought necessary, in order to procure further information regarding that treasonable design. As an acknowledgement of his well-timed and loyal services, Mr. Magrath was presented by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Marquis Cornwallis, with the living of St. Kill, County of Kilkenny, diocese of Leighlin and Ferns. The Rev. gentleman, we may add, held commissions of the Peace for seven counties, and was Deputy Governor of the County of Roscommon.

The duties of the above-mentioned living, he continued to perform up to the time of his departure for this continent. As a proof of the regard in which he was held, we may mention, that after leaving Ireland he was presented with an address and a gold snuff-box, by the friends with whom he had been associated for thirty years, as expressive of their esteem and affection.

In the month of May, 1827, Mr. Magrath arrived in Canada, and in the same year was preferred to the Rectory of the Credit, which he held till the period of his decease. In addition to the duties of St. Peter's Church, he for many years officiated at Hurontario Church, on the Centre Road, the members of which ever entertained the liveliest feelings of respect and regard towards him.

The late Rector of the Credit was a sound Churchman, and his discourses were distinguished for their simple and practical exhibitions of divine truth. There was something very pleasing in the way in which he said the prayers of the Church, his manner and tone being at once devotional and dignified.

In the dwelling of sickness and bereavement his presence was ever welcome;—as a Priest he instructed and consoled, and as a kind friend he sympathized with all who stood in need of his offices.

Mr. Magrath appeared to peculiar advantage in his own house. The Apostolic injunction, "Use hospitality without grudging"—he complied with to the letter; and no where could the wayfarer, clerical or lay, experience a more cordial welcome than at the romantically situated mansion of Erindale.

The mortal remains of the veteran soldier of the Church militant, were committed to the earth on Monday, the burial service being performed by the Rev. Salter Givens, who had been an old friend of the deceased. If the number of persons who attended on the solemn occasion be an indication of the respect in which our late friend was held, that fact was placed beyond dispute or cavil. We speak advisedly when we say, that never in this quarter of the diocese was a funeral more numerous or more respectably attended—and as no special invitations were issued by the family, the tribute paid to the memory of the deceased was emphatically a voluntary one.

Thus, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and four months, has been gathered to his fathers the Rev. James Magrath, the senior Missionary, and the oldest Clergyman in the Diocese of Toronto.

We are requested by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to state that he sincerely regrets the decease of his venerable Presbyter, for whom he had ever entertained sentiments of strong friendship and regard.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BOWMANVILLE.

We are glad to perceive by the *Bowmanville Messenger* that there was a Bazaar and Fancy Sale on Thursday the 11th, at Bowmanville, for the purpose of defraying the expense of repairing and adding to the present church there. There was a large attendance; every thing went off satisfactorily, and the proceeds were declared to amount to the sum of £33 15s. 0d.—a seasonable aid to the funds. We understand another fancy sale will take place next month.

The Lord Bishop has appointed the Rev. Alex. MacNab, D. D., to St. George's Church, Rice Lake, and adjacent parts.

NOTICE.

Our subscribers will please take notice that our terms are 10s. per annum, (to our City Subscribers 1s. 3d. extra for delivery) to be paid within one month of the commencement of the Volume. 15s. per annum if paid later. The above Terms will be strictly adhered to. Those in arrears for the closing Volume will find it to their advantage to remit £1 5s. for the two years.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *America* arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst.

ENGLAND.

The debate on Mr. Baily's motion relative to the Government of Ceylon, terminated in a majority of 80 for the ministers, and that being the last motion of importance on the books, the Russell Ministry is therefore safe for the remainder of the session.

The debate on the Roman Title Bill is still going on but no advance has been made with the measure.

On the evening of the 27th, the Protectionists held a banquet at Tamworth, the residence of the late Sir R. Peel, when the people of the town rose up *en masse*, and dispersed the gathering, windows were broken, several persons injured, and at length the military had to be called out to quell the riot.

The crops present a promising appearance.

Emigration continues as brisk as spring.

The first clause of Ecclesiastical Title Bill passed on the 30th, by a vote of 244 against 62.

The Glass Palace continues to attract its thousands. Upwards of 50,000 passed through the doors in one day.

The *United Service Gazette* states, "We hear from high authority at the Cape, that the cost incurred in the first month of hostilities was about £269,000, and that it has been between 80 and £90,000 per month."

Mr. J. B. Martin, chief engineer of the *Pacific*, has been presented by several of the passengers who subscribed for that purpose, with a complete and handsome service of plate, tea and coffee pots, &c., as a testimonial to his ability. The plate is of the newest design, and has been manufactured under the superintendence of Hourbury, goldsmith and jeweller, of Church-street.

W. Hamilton Lowery, Captain, and Thos. McNally of the *Arabia*, an emigrant ship in the line between Liverpool and New York, charged with alleged murder on the high seas, have been arrested, the former on board his vessel at Liverpool, the latter in Belfast. Both prisoners have been committed for trial at the next assizes. Bail will be accepted to the amount of £100 each in sureties, and £200 each on the prisoners' own recognizances.

On Wednesday a number of fine vessels left Liverpool, chiefly for New York. The *American*, Captain Lawrence, belonging to C. Grimshaw & Co., has 470 emigrants on board, and the *Princeton*, Crook & Harnden 330. The *Waterloo* and the *Nasmyth* were both filled with emigrants for the States.

Of the gross amount of customs revenue, nearly one-third is expended in collection. The total gross revenue collection in 1839, in the United Kingdom was within a trifle of twenty-two and a half millions of pounds.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Marquis de Miraflores has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain; M. Belmont de Lis having only held that post provisionally.

The Canterbury settlement has lately been made the object of a series of attacks, in referring to which the *Spectator* observes:—"The successful progress so far of the Canterbury colonisation moves its opponents to active hostility. That it should have opponents was an inevitable consequence of putting such principles on trial, and doing what affects important interests. There is an assumption of excellence or superiority in the whole affair which naturally gives occasion to jealousy. Even the great religious societies connected with the Church of England may feel that the Canterbury Association is a sort of poacher on their manor; and the Squatters of New South Wales, one of the most powerful of colonial interests, which is powerfully supported in the *Times* newspaper, would have a better chance of obtaining for nothing the land which they occupy, if they could adduce the failure of the Canterbury colony as an argument for reverting to the system of free grants. It is quite natural too, that those who sympathise with the wild and rude colonists of New South Wales should run down the present attempt to colonise after a fashion suited to the tastes and habits of the higher classes at home. In colonisation, as in everything else now-a-days, there is plenty of competition; and all competitors are apt to suppose, however erroneously, that the gain of others is their loss. Our Canterbury friends, therefore, must be prepared for much depreciation of their plan and proceedings; but they may comfort themselves with the reflection that detraction is often a symptom of increasing prosperity and success."

In a letter recently received in Truro from a writer who emigrated last spring, from the parish of Veyran, he says, in a postscript:—"I see Emmy Sandford, and supply young Rush with milk daily. She is married to a German, called Headloe."—*Devonport Independent*.

Nearly £20,000. worth of land has just been secured for the Birmingham Freehold Land Society. This will make nearly 800 freeholds, in addition to the 945 previously made by this society, or a total of more than 1,700.

A madman recently ascended the pulpit of St. Mark's, Liverpool, declared himself the Lord, and assaulted the clergyman with a stick till he was removed by the churchwardens.

The Duke of Salanha entered Lisbon on the 14th inst. with 2,500 troops, and was most enthusiastically received. He has not yet been able to form a Ministry the country is in a wretched state, and the Exchequer is empty.

The negotiations, which have been so long going on between Austria and Bavaria, as to the free navigation of the Danube, are about to be arranged, and the custom dues in great measure done away.

It is said that Austria and Prussia are not only agreed upon all points respecting Denmark; but are also of one accord upon the question of the Zollverein.

The King of Prussia is expected to arrive in Berlin from Warsaw, and the Prince of Prussia from England, on the 29th.

The Twelfth Lancers have been ordered from Dublin to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Emigrants' Home, lately opened at Liverpool consists of two lofty stories, and has been fitted up so as to secure the health and comfort of the occupants. The ground floor contains a large dining-room, one hundred feet by fifty feet, offices for storing luggage, washing and drying rooms, an office for the superintendent, &c. The dormitories are on the story above—one for the married, and two for the single of each sex. The berths, which are of iron, will lodge 558 persons, and the rooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, taking the *Tablet* to be the recognised organ in Ireland of the Court of Rome, says there is no longer a shadow of doubt with respect to the accuracy of the last intelligence from the Holy City to the effect that the decrees of the Synod of Thurles have been ratified by the Sovereign Pontiff, and that the doom of mixed education has been finally sealed.

"THE CHURCH."

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. XV.

Anticipating the commencement of a new volume of *The Church*, we would seek to bring its claims prominently before those whose interests it professes to advocate, and to state our intentions and plans for the future. Perhaps at no former period did the branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, composing this Diocese, stand more in need of an organ than she does at the present moment. Flourishing as she unquestionably is, and daily extending her boundaries, the hostility of her political and sectarian opponents is marked by corresponding rancour and violence. "Down with her—down with her, even to the ground"—is the vindictive war-cry, which assails her on every hand. Unscrupulous agitators are striving to despoil her of the share of the Clergy Reserves which, according to every principle of justice, she is entitled to enjoy. Her few Rectories are menaced with spoliation. The University endowed for her benefit has been liberalized to such an extent, that there her children cannot receive the blessings of a Christian education. Nay, more; the College which her people are erecting with their own funds, the distinguishing feature of which is, that its curriculum will embrace not merely secular learning, but a knowledge of Him, whom to know is eternal life—this seminary meets with opposition from all who hate our communion, and is refused even the *negative boon of non-interference*, which is ungrudgingly conceded to the educational institutions of the Romanist, and the Protestant Dissenter.

We repeat, then, that not only the importance, but the absolute necessity of a journal, devoted to the advocacy of our claims—the exposition of our principles—and the redress of our grievances, must be self-evident to all who can realize the momentous nature of the circumstances in which, for wise purposes, doubtless, Jehovah has been pleased to place this corner of His vineyard.

Averse, as we are, to professions, we may be permitted to state, that no exertions on our part shall be wanting to raise the character of the journal, the charge of which has been committed to our hands. Several literary friends, clerical as well as lay, have kindly volunteered their assistance to add to the variety and instructive features of our columns. Arrangements are making to secure intelligent correspondents, not only in British North America, but in the mother country and the United States. Increased attention shall be paid to the selection and condensation of news, so as to present the greatest amount of intelligence in the smallest limits. Music and the Fine Arts will receive due prominence. The Agricultural, Mercantile, and Manufacturing interests of the Province will not be overlooked. In one word, no effort shall be spared to render *The Church* a periodical, commending itself at once to the attention of the theologian, the man of literary tastes, and the family circle. Our principles, we need hardly say, will remain unchanged. Abominating party names, it shall be our endeavour, as heretofore, to advocate the doctrines and discipline of the Reformed Anglican Church, as set forth in her Liturgy, Articles, and Canons. With the aid of Divine grace, we shall strive to avoid, as far as possible, the sharp corners of controversy, on the one hand, and a cowardly, creed-sinking expediency on the other. The Jesuit of Rome, and the Rationalist of Germany shall alike meet with our uniform and unflinching opposition.

It is a self-evident proposition, that the influence of a journal depends greatly upon the extent of its circulation. In order to add to our already numerous list of subscribers, and consequently to add to the plethora of those who take a hearty interest in the spread and prospects of our communion, Mr. Pless, our publisher, has authorised us to make the following important announcement:

IN TIME TO COME, TWO-THIRDS OF THE PROFITS OF "THE CHURCH" SHALL BE CONTRIBUTED TO THE FUNDS OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We cannot permit ourselves to doubt, that this most liberal offer will be duly appreciated, and that the response to it will be in the shape of an immediate and substantial increase to our subscription-list. The attention of District Associations is specially called to this matter. Every subscription which they may procure, is, in point of fact, an additional contribution to the Parent Society.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 18, 1851.

	s.	d.	a	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	6	a	3
Spring do.	3	3	a	3
Oats, per 34lbs	1	7	a	1
Barley, per 48lbs	2	6	a	3
Rye	2	8	a	3
Peas	2	6	a	3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	9	a	21
Do. fine (in Bags)	20	0	a	20
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	a	17
Do. (in Bags)	16	0	a	17
Oatmeal, per barrel	21	0	a	0
Beet, per lb.	0	2	a	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	25
Bacon	32	6	a	37
Hams, per cwt.	37	6	a	42
Mutton per lb.	0	3	a	0
Lamb per quarter	2	6	a	3
Pork per lb.	0	3	a	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	24
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	6	a	0
Do. salt, do.	0	6	a	0
Lard, per lb.	0	6	a	0
Apples per barrel	10	0	a	12
Eggs per dozen	0	5	a	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	2
Ducks	2	0	a	3
Turkeys, each	2	6	a	4
Geese, do.	2	0	a	2
Fowls	1	6	a	2
Cheese, per lb.	0	3	a	0
Straw per ton	50	0	a	80
Hay per ton	12	6	a	15
Fire Wood per cord	32	6	a	35
Coal per ton	32	6	a	35
Bread	0	4	a	0

BIRTH.

On the 24th of May, at Sandgate, Kent, England, the lady of G. E. Castle, Esq., Cobourg, of a Daughter.

DIED.

At Erindale on the 14th inst., the Rev. James Magrath, A.M., aged 82 years and 4 months. The deceased was upwards of 23 years Missionary of St. Peter's Church, on the River Credit.

SECESSIONS TO ROME.

(By a Correspondent of the London Chronicle.)

The various secession to Rome, of persons whom our Church once regarded as her own, and whose loss is so generally accompanied by some individual incident of a painful nature—as if intended as a special warning to others *not* to do likewise—never fails to be used as a handle by our watchful and ingenious adversaries against the truth of our views; as if the fact of Mr. So-and-So being, or not being, in the Church of England could cast a different hue over the pages of the Prayer-book.

"I need not expiate upon the deep feelings of grief with which those whose hearts are in the welfare of the English Church regard the lamentable want of faith which leads so many—forgetful how light even the present suffering is, compared with the days when the Roman Proconsul, and the altar of the false god, or the rack, awaited the believer in the Christian Church—to desert her fold, renounce her orders, and abjure her sacraments, and often, far too often, to place themselves in the conspicuous fore-front of those who heap her with every injuries and bitter-mouthed reproach—men who, while with us, seemed all gentleness and forbearance. This is very grievous, and very grievous in the manner in which the treacherous world deals with it—employing it as an occasion to enflame animosity against those who are feeling a real desolation, which it does *not* feel, at the event; accusing those who remain with us of corrupt motives, and at the same time predicating corrupt motives of those who have so often left their worldly all to follow out their unhappy error.

"With these facts before us, I think it is my duty calmly to view the matter, as it stands—to point out why the fact of these secessions having taken place is no argument against the truth of High Church views, or against the fact of those views being the *resumé* of the Prayer Book's teaching—and to give some reasons why the revival of zeal in our Church should have been characterised by such events.

"The present position of the Roman and of the Anglican Churches towards each other, and towards the Universal Church, when she was visibly one, is really as follows:—

"The 'Church of Rome' is composed of many national churches, and portions of national churches, which are in communion with the Bishops of Rome, by reason of their acknowledging communion with him as essential to Catholic unity—in virtue of his possessing an episcopate derived from a something in the one apostolate of St. Peter, which the apostle held over and above, and differing in kind from, that lesser apostolate which he had in common with his brethren, and which has descended to other Bishops. I am making my statement, for brevity's sake, very general—although fully aware that the Gallican Church, for example, recognised of old an apostolate of the collective episcopate of the world to which the Pope himself must bow; but these opinions, for practical every-day consideration, do not now come into question. The result of this limitation of the Catholic Church to its own body, and of its negation of the possibility of outward separation co-existing with intrinsic unity, makes and has made the Roman Church at all times a working body. It has never failed in fulfilling in its own way what it asserts to be the functions of the universal Church; while, in so doing, it has, in Eastern and in Anglican eyes, built up a vast superstructure as Catholic which is not really so. Still it had the claim of being "The Whole Church"—the form of energizing life.

"The 'Church of England'—a single National Church, which has, however, by the marvelous multiplication of the Anglo-Saxon race, planted herself in every quarter of the world—at her Reformation rejected those claims of the Roman Church which could not be proved by primitive warrant, and in so doing she placed herself at once in a primitive and in a confessedly imperfect attitude. In rejecting the seeming completeness of Catholicity comprised in the Roman demands in which she had previously acquiesced, she could only appeal a completeness of the future—a day still distant in the hands of Omnipotence, when the weak should be strong again, and the withered leaves turn fresh again, and the children of the one Church embrace around their common altars. The Reformed English Church was a Reformed—and, through her reform, an isolated—National Church. The unreformed English Church had been a potential member of what termed itself the whole visible Church. This change, of course, in itself, necessitated an appearance of weakness in her action by the side of the great Church of the Continent and of those Englishmen who had not embraced the Reformation. She, by the law of her existence, could not act with plenary power—while their body, by the antagonistic law of its existence, made, and strove to enforce, that awe-striking claim. Moreover, contemporaneously with our Reformation, came that of other countries, which, in their precipitancy, surrendered what we had preserved—the credentials of identity with the Universal Church. Still, we and they were politically speaking, on the same side; and many of our soundest and highest divines still cherished the charitable hope that German protestants would one day crave from us the gift

of that which we preserved, and which they had lost—and consequently they involved us in too much moral participation in that denial of revelation which has, unhappily, marked the downward—not upward, as they had hoped—course of those unsatisfactory bodies. The dynastic history of England tended to draw closer the bonds of this alliance. The word Protestant—used in the land of its invention as the designation of Lutherans exclusively, in distinction to the Reformed or Calvinists—became in England a collective term for any professing Christian of Western Europe who did not belong to the Roman Church—whether he were Anglican, Anabaptist, or Socinian. Again, the term 'Catholic,' by their constant use of it, and by our carelessness, had become the vernacular for 'Roman Catholic;' and so 'Catholic' and 'Protestant' are, in too many Englishmen's minds, the two fixed antagonisms within the Christian pale. The German and Swiss influences which bore upon England during the Reformation laid the egg from which broke out that party to which I have so often alluded—which has ever since existed in our Church without accepting the literal teaching of the Prayer-book, and which is now so very rampant.

"The result of all these causes has been that the normal form of corruption in the Reformed English Church has ever been negation of her Catholicity, whether by religious or irreligious persons. The normal form of corruption in the Roman Church, on the other hand, is the allegation of what un-Catholic as Catholic by the religious, and the cloaking of absolute unbelief under the same designation by the irreligious.

"Under these circumstances commenced that great revival of religious truth and earnestness in our Church, of which the first strongly visible signs were shown in 1833. The moving principle of this (by the confession of foe as well as friend) wonderful movement was the Catholicity of the English Church, as shown in her constitution and in the teaching of her Prayer-book. The practical result towards which those who participated in it strove was this—the development through the land among rich and poor, of those duties of Christian living which the Catholic standard required. The movement went forward, in its own mysterious way—here, possessing the souls of a knot or even of a crowd—there touching the heart of some solitary in a moral wilderness. But all who embraced it with earnestness, and with the resolve to act up to its requirements, found themselves engaged in a life which was always one of labour, often of great trouble and anxiety. The love of Church consolations, and the felt need of the Christian sacraments, are not things which, when they have once been allowed to lapse into neglect, can be so readily revived. Then came coldness, suspicion—and often rebuke from those to whom natural instinct had taught them to look as fathers. Many of these men were persons of susceptible and tender feelings—many were young men, ignorant of the ways of the world, and of the social laws of impossibilities; and it was no great wonder that they often felt their hearts sink, when they found themselves exposed to reprimand, if not to persecution, for striving to do the work of God in their own Church, as their own Church commanded them. So great a revival, so suddenly spreading over a body so wide as the English Church, left many men necessarily to the influence of private feelings—feelings fed upon in solitude after hard days of ill-requited and harassing labour—or else it congregated similar minds in small knots, only large enough to intensify mutual sorrows.

"All the while these men knew that 'the head and front of their offending in the world's eye was their maintenance of the Catholicity of the English Church; and they did not sufficiently consider that a revival must, without a direct miracle, encounter many crosses. This made them often falter in the faith, and exclaim, 'Can a Church which seems to be fighting against Catholicity really be Catholic?' Present to them, while they indulged in this delusive strain of thought, was always standing that vast corporation which beckoned them on to her—the only Catholic Church, as she assumed herself to be. And, as we know, some have fallen—some, *not many*, if we count how great the phalanx is of those who still are with us.

"These faults, most distressing as they are, are clearly, as I have shown, no marks against the Catholicity of our Church. It was, humanly speaking, impossible that such a revival could take place, and yet that all should be right and smooth within it; and as the most pressing trials of Churchmen have been from the anti-Catholic side, it was clear that, if unhappily they dreamed the English Church no longer a safe resting place, they could only rush into the arms of Rome (for Greece was not a tangible reality to any but a travelled few), or else sink into total doubt of all things. But this cannot affect the truths of the eternal Church. If they are written in our Prayer-book, this cannot blot them out—if they are the words of life, this cannot change their import. The Church of England is not less or more a branch of the Catholic Church than she was before these secessions. The method of dealing with divine truth must be, to all real men, as changeless as the truth itself, though fallible instruments may shift and falter.

"The cause of our losses has been the imperfect

exhibition, in our practice, of our Catholic credentials and our Catholic privileges. It would, therefore, have been the part of wise rulers to have laboured all the more earnestly to show that, in spite of the reclamations of Rome, our Church contained the saving truth—to have laboured to strengthen her where she was weak, to have fostered everywhere the ripening seed, to have multiplied her indications of Christian love and charity and zeal, to have shown a generous and tender confidence to the gentler spirits whom present troubles weighed down, to have urged the rougher and sturdier natures to great deeds of faith. Instead of this, like the old surgeons, they have too often dressed the open wounds with boiling oil.—We have seen, for instance, a charge denouncing all and everything about a body of Christians who are told by the hundred of millions, as hopelessly bad and wicked—a sneer dropped during the visitation dinner—some quiet good man who had been spending his life's blood without a doubt of the English Church, treated with marked coldness—some approval of some good scheme withdrawn or modified. Such are the practical methods too often taken to meet a secession: and then persons are surprised that the remedy is so little efficacious.

"But still the old truth remains enshrined, as it did before, in the Prayer-book. Still, as before, we protest, as against new German notions, that the apostolate is needed for the preservation of the truth. Still, as against Rome, we asserted that, in the universal episcopate, and not in the sole chair of St. Peter, the plenitude of this apostolate is vested.

"One more topic must be handled—the assertion that an indulged love of ceremony in our Church drives persons over to the Church of Rome. I have seen enough of the state of matters amongst us to be certain that this assertion cannot be substantiated. A craving after more ceremonial, created by over indulgence amongst us, is, I believe, the least of all reasons for secession. My proof is once derived from fact. The chief of the early converts have organised a community in England of the Oratorians—and to the Oratorians most recent converts bend their steps. These Oratorians are distinguished by the vehemence with which they resist that species of ceremonialism derived from our older days, and embodied in our Prayer-book, as un-Roman, un-modern, unsuited to the actual Church, 'Protestant,' and so forth. And yet we are called upon to believe that indulgence in that which creates a craving for more has driven so many over to a system which is noted by its denunciation of that which is supposed to have furnished it with converts, and that the form of the over-gratification is a rejection even of the former more moderate-portion. In confirmation of this, I observe that one of the articles of the leading Roman Catholic magazine for the present month is a favourite topic of that clever periodical—the denunciation of a defence of chancel screens, obtained in a High Church Review. And yet these chancel screens are held by Lydians to be so fearfully Popish a thing—

Quam parvâ sapientiâ mundus regitur!

"The last remarks are by way of parenthesis.—The facts at which I have hinted in them are deserving of a more careful consideration and a wider notoriety than has been given to them. I must conclude. I have spoken out; and if any one for the future should accuse me of disloyalty to the Church of England, or accuse that system which I advocate of not being the voice of her trusty sons, and the genuine exponent of her doctrines—first, by anticipation, I deny his charge; and, secondly, I tax him with affinity to the system, not of England, but of Geneva.—I remain, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

"D. C. L."

PERVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 343.)

The termination of the Tracts for the Times, which had latterly appeared at long intervals, came upon the Church with the shock of an explosion. Early in 1841, the ninetieth number was laid upon the tables of the Oxford Tutors and Heads of Colleges. It was an elaborate attempt to demonstrate that the collective doctrines of the Church of Rome might be substantially held by one who had subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. Four eminent tutors, of whom one was Dr. Tait, the present Dean of Carlisle, at once requested the name of the writer. The Heads of Houses condemned the doctrine of the Tract; Mr. Newman avowed the authorship; Bishop Bagot advised that the series should cease; the writers acquiesced; and the work of the Tracts for the Times was complete.

The fourth subdivision of this period extends from the cessation of these Tracts, in March, 1841, to admission of Mr. Newman, in October, 1845, into the Papal communion.

It was the opinion of the Roman Catholic organs, that already he had "unconsciously approached much nearer to Catholicism than he chose to acknowledge." Both Dr. Pusey and Mr. Ward, however, wrote pamphlets in defence of the final, fatal Tract; it received a certain support from

Mr. Perceval and Dr. Hook; the dissent of Mr. Palmer was gentle and partial; that of Mr. Sewell was more decided, as his previous approbation had been stronger; and when official censure was pronounced, men like these proposed a public demonstration of the benefits which had flowed from the publications of Mr. Newman and his associates; but they were restrained by counsel from the highest authority. The removal of Mr. Ward from his tutorship; the complaint of Mr. Newman that the attendance of students at his sermons was hindered by the Heads of Houses; the rejection of a curate of Mr. Keble, by the Bishop of Winchester, when he applied for Priests' Orders; and the condemnation, more or less broad, of the last Tract, and of much which preceded, by the successive charges of Bishops Maltby, Philpotts, Bowstead, Musgrave, Summer of Winchester, Blomfield, Monk, Copleston, and Pepsys, the successor of Carr at Worcester, all were indications, sufficiently clear, of the mind of the Church of England. Dr. Arnold was nominated by the government to the chair of Modern History at Oxford. The British Critic now passed from the hands of Newman, though it had his approbation; and an article, in July, 1841, distinctly denouncing the Reformation and the Reformers, was the prelude to others which evinced that it was henceforth the organ of men who, at the utmost, desired only to excuse themselves for remaining in the communion in which they had been educated. A Manual of Prayers for Unity with the Church abroad was printed at Oxford; and amongst other books appeared Bowden's commendatory Life of Gregory the Seventh, and the work of Manning, late Archdeacon of Chichester, on the Unity of the Church; while far other views were opened by Archbishop Whately, in his Kingdom of Christ, and much later by Archdeacon Hare, in his Means of Unity.

The first of many clerical secessions to the Church of Rome, was that of Mr. Sibthorpe, a man of family, and of such a spirit in past times, that under his ministry Dr. Milnor is related to have spent, in 1830, "one of his most comfortable and heavenly Sabbaths." From the University pulpit, in July, 1841, he extolled "the much calumniated Queen Mary;" and in October he was suddenly received into the Papal communion at Oscott. The next was Mr. Wackerbarth of Cambridge, who, like Mr. Sibthorpe, published a pamphlet, and chose to call his own, "Tuba Concordæ," as his parting summons. Some who remained could not repress their feelings, when the English sovereign united with the King of Prussia, in establishing a Protestant Episcopate at Jerusalem. It had the deep denunciation of Mr. Newman; and Mr. William Palmer of Magdalen College, a gentleman in Deacon's Orders, bearing the same name with the more eminent writer, threw himself forward with the avowal of his intention to anathematize the Church of England whenever it should declare itself Protestant. For the term Ultra-Protestant, as the mark of hostility, had now yielded to that of Protestant itself.

At the end of 1841, appeared the large and elaborate work of Mr. Goode, on the Divine Rule of Faith and Practice, "against the dangerous errors of the authors of the Tracts for the Times, and the Romanists." It might have been expected that those members of the University of Oxford who had no part in the past movement would desire an occasion for withdrawing the name of their academic mother from such an association. The occasion, singularly enough, was given by the election of a Professor of Poetry. Mr. Keble had given to that honor a peculiar brilliancy; and on his retirement, the next poet of the same school, though far between, was Mr. Isaac Williams, the reputed author of the Tract on Reserve in communicating Religious Knowledge. He was nominated; and his competitor, Mr. Garbett of Brazenose College, had only the general claims of a talents and scholarship, and was unknown as a poet; but on a canvass of the whole Convocation, Mr. Garbett was sustained by two-thirds, and held the Professorship, while Mr. Williams had the honors of his best volume, the Baptistery. Just then the Melbourne Ministry had given place to Sir Robert Peel; but so far was the Conservative government from encouraging the censured party, that on the death of Bishop Shuttleworth, in January, 1842, they immediately nominated, as his successor, Dr. Gilbert, who, as Principal of Brazenose College, had led the opposition to Mr. Williams; and soon after they raised Dr. O'Brien, the foremost adversary of the Tracts in Ireland, to the See of Ossory.

The year 1843 was eventful. Both Mr. Perceval and Mr. Palmer were constrained to publish accounts of the origin of the Tracts, and to disavow their later consequences. A sermon on the Eucharist, preached in April by Dr. Pusey, before the University, taught, both copiously and darkly, a doctrine so little to be distinguished from that which the Reformers rejected, that he was suspended from preaching for two years by the Vice-Chancellor; and a remonstrance from many friends was unavailing. His assistant lecturer in Hebrew, Mr. Seager, together with Messrs. Lockhart and King of Exeter College, and Mr. Parsons, now seceded to Rome; and Mr. Newman resigned the Vicarage of St. Mary, and retired to the neighbor-

ing hamlet of Littlemore, to a kind of monastic seclusion. At this time appeared the translation of Moehler's Symbolism. Some rubrical questions, where the letter and the usage seemed at variance, were agitated by clergymen in various quarters, who sought to revive the literal observance. In the diocese of London and Exeter, the Bishops felt themselves obliged to decide for the letter, and Bishop Philpotts even recommended the practice of preaching in the surplice; but the popular voice was strong, and prevailed. Bishop Bowstead died in October, 1843, and was succeeded by Dr. Lonsdale, principal of King's College, London. Thousands of Clergymen signed a declaration of firm adherence to the principles of the Reformation. On the other side, the British Critic was relinquished by its editor and its editor and his associates, and men looked anxiously forward. Uneasiness and dissension marked the year 1845 in England, betokening a condition which could not last. From his solitude Mr. Newman sent forth sermons bearing on subjects of the day, and almost defying the Virgin; legendary lives of the English Saints; and a solemn retraction of his former invectives against the Papacy. A strong lay address, headed by Lord Ashley, went up to the authorities at Oxford, invoking their resistance to Romish errors. For his "Ideal of a Christian Church," Mr. Ward was suspended by Bishop Romfield. Mr. Sewell gave his public testimony against Popery. Mr. Sibthorpe returned with wavering steps to the altars of his country. Mr. Markell published the Liturgy of the Ancient English Church, Mr. Marriott in vain attempted to urge an accusation of heresy against Mr. Garbett for questioning the schismatical character of all unauthorized teaching. Mr. McMullen, censured by Dr. Hampden as Professor, was unsuccessful in a claim for legal redress. An attempt to defeat the election of a Vice-Chancellor, who had concurred in the sentence on Dr. Pusey, was triumphantly repelled. Dr. Hook thought it time to disclaim association with Mr. Ward and his associates. In Scotland, Sir William Dunbar was engaged in a contest with Bishop Skinner, involving the rights of Scottish clergymen of the English establishment. In Devonshire, Mr. Shore was engaged in a contest with Bishop Philpotts, involving the power of a clergyman to become a dissenter, and still officiate by virtue of his Orders, without ecclesiastical discipline. At law, Sir William Dunbar was successful, but Mr. Shore failed. In the meanwhile, a large petition from Exeter, asked of Parliament, in the beginning of 1845, a revision of the rubrics which the Bishop had endeavored to enforce. Bishop Philpotts, satisfied that he had proceeded too far, had withdrawn his order for preaching in the surplice, while Archbishop Howley interposed counsels of characteristic moderation. The Convocation of Oxford condemned the book of Mr. Ward, and deprived him of his degrees; and Bishop Blomfield suspended Mr. Oakeley. Both had recourse to the law; but neither found relief. The Camden Society at Cambridge, had interwoven a mediæval taste, not a mediæval superstition, with its archæological and antiquarian pursuits; and was now abandoned by its Episcopal patrons. A condemnation of the nineteenth Tract, by Convocation, was proposed at Oxford; but the interposition of some academic authority prevented a decision. The usual grant to the Seminary at Maynooth was resisted on all sides, but was still carried. Dr. Taiton, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, an antagonist of Dr. Wiseman, succeeded to the see of Ely. While Mr. Ryder, son of the late Bishop, published a pamphlet in defence of the position of Messrs. Ward and Oakeley, the Rev. Messrs. Bernard Smith, Campbell Smith, Montgomery, Talbot, Copes, and Meyrick, an associate of Mr. Newman, took the final step of secession, with several laymen of Oxford; and at length, in September, 1845, Mr. Ward also seceded; and immediately after, Mr. Newman, having, as his friends now declared, been for four years a Romanist at heart, received baptism and confirmation in the Roman communion, attended in his departure by Messrs. Oakeley, Staunton, Bowles, Dalgairus, St. John, and several of his own parishioners.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

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

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

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

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

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

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

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

GOVERNESS. A LADY is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Resident Governess: she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singing, if required. No objection to become Companion to a Lady. Address X. Y. at Queenston. Toronto, April 9, 1851. 37-1f

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. Toronto, September 8, 1850. 10-1f

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

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

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

ORGAN FOR SALE. A Two Stop ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case..... 8 feet. Width of "..... 5 " Depth of "..... 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. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

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

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million. One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

- Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton, The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick, The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown. Directors: CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair, The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly, Rev. W. Harness, M. A., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Benjamin Jackson, Esq., Rev. Richard Wood, B. D., James Lamb, Esq., Captain Macdougall, William Ambrose Shaw, Esq., Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq., Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A., John Walker, Esq., Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

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The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe. In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired. The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise. The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured. By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums. Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured. Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration. Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon. The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland. Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require. Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

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

Table with columns for Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. Premium, and Annual Premium for both terms.

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E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

Advertisements. DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three doors above gnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST: Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

New Advertisements.

EDUCATION.

THE central position of Three Rivers, in Eastern Canada, its quietude and healthfulness, and its possession of the advantages of Ready Communication with other parts of the Province, by means of Telegraph, Stage and Steamboat, seem to point it out as a place well suited for the establishment of Seminaries for the Education of Youth.

The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. James Tate, M. A., Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now purposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:—

Table with columns for Tuition, Board, &c., and PER TERM. Rows include Tuition for boys under 12 years of age, Do. for boys above 12, Tuition, Board, &c., for boys under 12, Do. for boys above 12.

NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES.

Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd, October 6th.

Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 16th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course.

For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full... £12 10 0 Do. with single room... 17 10 0

Rectory, Three Rivers, June 13, 1851.

University of Toronto.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Caput, that the following PROFESSORSHIPS are at present vacant, viz:

- 1. History and English Literature. 2. Modern Languages. 3. Natural Philosophy. 4. Natural History. 5. Geology and Mineralogy. 6. Civil Engineering.

The incumbents of the first five Chairs will be required "to devote their whole time and attention to the interests of the Institution, and to lecture, teach, and examine their several Classes at such hours, and for such periods, as may be appointed by the constituted authorities of the University."

The Salary of each of these Professors is fixed by Visitorial Statute at £350, Halifax Currency, per annum, and that of the Professor of Civil Engineering at £250, Halifax Currency, per annum. It is probable, that in addition to the fixed Salary there will be other emoluments arising from fees.

Candidates are required, in accordance with the 24th section of the Provincial Statute, 12th Victoria, cap. 82, "to transmit to and deposit in the Bursar's Office of the said University their names, residence, additions, and testimonials," on or before November 19, 1851.

University of Toronto. June 17th, 1851.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

VISITORS:

The Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF YORK, Honourable GEO. S. BOULTON, GEORGE BOSWELL, Esquire, GEORGE GOLDSTONE, Esquire,

CONDUCTED BY

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

THIS SCHOOL is in direct connection with

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The position of Cobourg is peculiarly adapted for such an establishment. It is remarkably healthy, easily accessible, and entirely free from any of those temptations which are incident to large towns.

Fee for Tuition... £2 10 per quarter.

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Boarding and Lodging (exclusive of Tuition)... £6 5 per quarter.

Boards will be received after the 3rd of June, 1851. A detailed account of the system pursued, and the entire course of study, will be forwarded to any who may be desirous of more complete information.

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. JESSOPP, M. A., Cobourg.

Cobourg, 20th May, 1851.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCULIST,

Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

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(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.

Charges Moderate:

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasset, M. A.; Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq.

Toronto January 22nd, 1851.

RICHARD NEWTON,

ACCOUNTANT & REFEREE,

ANN STREET, TORONTO.

MERCHANTS' and Tradesmen's Accounts

accurately arranged and balanced; and having been many years engaged as Accountant in Bankruptcy in the English Courts, he respectfully offers his services in arranging Bankrupt affairs after the most approved method of those Courts.

Toronto, 14th May, 1851.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at 107, York Street, the Door South of Queen Street. ALSO—Stabling for Three horses. Toronto, June 1st, 1851.

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 Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drammondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

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

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

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

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts Band A, 300 Acres.

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

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

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

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

November 19, 1850.

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

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

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

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot.

REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Hewitt, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London.

London, January 1st, 1851.

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. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

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

DRY GOODS:

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

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, loths, Cashmeres, Baresges, and other fashionab materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11 1/2 per yard.

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

No Second Price BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, April 3, 1851.

BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

THE BAZAAR in aid of the Funds of TRINITY Church, Streetsville, will be held in a commodious edifice in that village on Wednesday, the 25th of June, and following Day.

FROM THE VARIETY OF Articles, both Useful and Ornamental, which have already been contributed, the Committee feel confident that the Bazaar will be at least equal to any thing of the kind which has taken place in this quarter of the Province.

THE BRAMPTON AND COOKSVILLE BANDS.

have kindly consented to lend their valuable assistance. The former will perform on the first, and the latter on the succeeding day.

Intending contributors are requested to transmit their articles on or before the 20th of JUNE, to any of the following Ladies who form the

- COMMITTEE: Mrs. MACGEORGE, Mrs. W. H. PATERSON, Dr. BARNHART, Mrs. BIRDSALL, B. SWITZER, McMASTER, RUTLEDGE, STUDDART, J. STREET, MITCHELL.

Admission to the Bazaar 7 1/2—Children Half-Price.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

THE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard Steamer via Boston, a great variety of Children's Hats, and would most respectfully invite the ladies of Toronto to call and give them an inspection.

JOHN SALT, HATTER. Toronto, April 2, 1851.



THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, touching at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting,—every morning (Sundays excepted), at half-past Seven o'clock.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every afternoon (Sundays excepted), at Two o'clock. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, March 3rd, 1851.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPTAIN KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 10, 1851.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,

(CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.) WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thursday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER, No. 2, Wellington Buildings.

BEGS to imitate that a considerable portion of his Choice Seasonable GOODS have come to hand. Toronto, April 30th, 1851.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the BISHOP OF TORONTO having been indefatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is hereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. This it is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a Full Length Portrait of his Lordship, painted by Salter, the well-known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House," a facility for obtaining which has been afforded before his Lordship left London.

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and wrote to his Lordship on the subject. In the event of the subscription exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait, and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of the work.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., the Rev. Dr. Lett, LL.D., the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies. Toronto, April 9th, 1851.

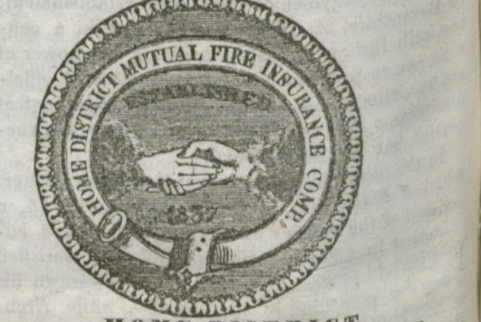
BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.

OFFICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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

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

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. JOHN SALT, HATTER. September 24th, 1850.

"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 arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evatt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelpch. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simco, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Margan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, 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.