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 XV., No. 43.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 3, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCLIX.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Dat	e.			1st Les	son	2nd Le	esson
C	June	6,	TRINITY SUNDAY.	{ M, E,	Gen.		Matt.	3.
M	1000000			1033330	Job	8.	Mark 2 Cor.	
T	44	8,		{ M, E,	. 11		Mark 2 Cor.	
W	**	9,		{ M, E,	**		Mark 2 Cor.	
T	66	10.		{M, E,	**		Mark 2 Cor.	
F	64	11,		{ M.	Ecclus	10.	Acts	14. 15*
S	46	12,	ST. BARNABAS.	{M. €,	Job "		Mark 2 Co.	
C		13.	1 SUNDAY AFT. TRIN.			10,	Mark 2 Cor.	

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.		Matins.	Ryan	song.
Trinity	Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist. Frev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum. Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Jucumb. Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assist.	11	. 66	4 61 7	"

St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity.

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

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 25s.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. Conductor. G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

THE FOLLY OF WISHES.

"How I wish it was always summer!" exclaimed little Amy Willis; "don't you dear father?" "No, Amy," said he; "I do not indeed."

"Well, I am surprised that you dont," cried she; "the evenings are so cool, and the flowers amell so sweet, and everything looks so beautiful! And then it is so charming to eat one's supper cut of doors, and gooseberry fool is so very nice. O! I am sure I should like it always to be summer."

Mr. Willis made no further observation, but waited till a better opportunity presented of correcting her judgment.

Autumn came, and Amy thought no more of summer. She rambled among the cornfields, joined in the cries of the hervest home, and, enloyed the fruits that were then in abundance around

Winter succeeded, but Amy played at snowball, alid on the ice with companions as merry as herself, and never once lamented the enjoyments of summer or autump.

And now spring returned; the hedges were white with blossoms, and cowslips and daisies covered the meadows.

Look, father, look!" exclaimed Amy, displaying her bonnet, which she had decorated with the dowers she had gathered. "Are they not pretty? O! I should never be tired of spring. I wish it would last for ever."

Ah Amy!" said her father, "happy it is for You that there is a good and wise God, who rules the seasons as He sees fit, and whose purposes are not to be moved by our fancies. It is not very long since you wished it could always be summer; had your desire been granted, you would have lost the enjoyments of autumn, the passtime of winter,

and the gay flowers of spring." Amy coloured, and, laying her head on her father's arm she said—"How silly I have been! I see it now."

"Learn, then," replied he, returning her caress, to be content with that which the Almighty gives you. He only knows, in all things, what is best for us; and never does He show his mercy more clearly than when He denies the foolish wishes we are all, both young and old, too apt to form"

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE OF TWO BLIND MEN.

Journal of the Rev. Mr. Rambo, p. 162. "Sunday, 21 .- Preached in the Chapel to a

serious inquirer, attended all the services to-day as usual. I had a long and satisfactory conversation with him. Having given suitable evidence of a change of heart, I admitted him as a candidate for baptism. He has recently been very ill, apparently near death's door. I asked him if he felt afraid to die, when he was so ill; he replied, " Oh, no; I believe Jesus has washed my sins away, and I hoped to go to heaven if I had died."

This taken from the Acts of the Holy Apostles, chap. xxii, v. 12-16.

"And one Ananias, a devout man according to the law, having a good report of all the Jews which dwelt there, came unto me, and stood, and said unto me, Brother Saul, receive thy sight. And the same hour I looked up upon him. And he said, the God of our fathers hath chosen thee, that thou shouldest know his will and see that Just One, and shouldest hear the voice of his mouth. For thou shall be his witness unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard. And now why tarriest thou? Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord."

THE BEST CHARITY.

Let us aim at the salvation of our brethren. This is nothing less than martyrdom, to shrink from no suffering where the salvation of men is at stake; there is nothing colder than a Christian who is not laboring for the salvation of others. You cannot make your poverty an excuse for it. Why she who cast her two mites into the treasury will be your accuser; and Peter said, "silver and gold have I none;" and Paul was so poor that he often suffered hunger, and knew not where to get necessary food. You cannot make your humble station an excuse, for they were common men and so were their fathers. You cannot pretend that you are ignorant, for they were unlearned men. If you were a servant, or even a runaway slave, you could do something within your own sphere, for Onesimus was such, and he ministered to Paul in prison. You cannot make illness an excuse, for Timothy had "often infirmities." Every one can profe his neighbour if he will only fulfil his duty in his own sphere .- St. Chrysostom.

GROWTH IN GRACE.

-The growth of a heliever is not like a mushroom, but like an oak, which increases slowly indeed, but surely. Many suns, showers, and frosts pass upon it before it comes to perfection; and though in winter it seems dead, it is gathering strength at the root.—Cowper.

TO MY NAMESAKE. It seems, dear boy, but yesterday, Since to the font we came, A happy and delighted throng, To answer in thy name; And I thy father's chosen friend, Joyed o'er thy father's son, To hear the priestly blessing blend, Our allied names in one.

But ah! how cloud has followed cloud-How many a thrilling scene Of trial and of triumph crowd The narrow space between; And we are sundered far and wide, Who formed in happier hour,
The ties which time shall not divide,
Nor death shall overpower.

Let not thy look to me be strange, Whose smile was then so sweet, And I can bear what other change Awaits us here we meet; And sure the love that thus begun, With life alone should end, And never can thy father's son Forget thy father's friend.

LICENTIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

A bad example, though it operates fatally, operates comparatively within a small circumference. It extends only to those who are near enough to observe it, and fall within the reach of the poisonous infection that spreads around it; but the contagion of a licentious publication especially if it be in a popular and captivating shape knows no bounds, it flies to the remotest corners of the earth; it makes it way into the cottage of the peasant and the shop of the mechanic; it falls into the hands of all ages, ranks, and conditions." -Bp. Porteus.

FELLOW LABORERS WITH GOD.

Walked by moonlight in the grounds, reflecting This taken from the Spirit of Missions for May, on the mission. My soul was at first sore tried by desponding thoughts; but God wonderfully assisted me to trust him for the wisd m of his dispensagood congregation. Administered the communion tions.—Truly, therefore, will I say again, 'Who in the afternoon. Catechised the eldest scholars art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbable and communicants.—Lectured in the evening.—
The blind boy, (Wobla,) before mentioned as a do it! and it shall be done in gool time; and even

ceased; all the evils which fill the Litanies of the the excellenncy of praise above prayers and supplications with the same argument as St. Paul doth the excellency of charity above faith and hope, not only from its properties, but from its duration, because "it never faileth." Praise ceaseth not with the state of mortality, like the other, but will accompany the saints into heaven, even as charity will; praise being, if we may so speak, the religion of the saints above, as charity is their work and employment; who shall have, and who can be conceived to have, nothing to exercise either their devotion or communion, but the praises of God, and the love of one another .- Dr. Blisse.

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

Every wise man lives in the constant preparation for death. Hale, vigorous, strong though he be, he knows that he may meet death at any moment; he therefore lives with his general preparation for death made, and daily continued in. Yet, when in God's Providence he feels, by the unearthly cold influence of death, that he (death) is stepping near to and about him, and he sees that not only, as ever, he may die soon, but now must die soon, there is a reality and solemnity given to dying, which he has never before so fully felt. It is not only a solemn, but also a magnificent event, to go from this world of matter to a world of spirits-from this world of time to a world of eternity-from this world of mammon to the world of God—an untried change, to be tried-made once forever. The wise man, though he has made his general preparation for death, will, if time be given him therefor, review the whole work as a special preparation. Like the commander of a well appointed ship, kept steady for sea, who, before his last fast to land be loosed, and he fills away for the ocean, will make a special examination and preparation for his departure, to see if every thing is in good condition -no leak -no decayed stays and braces -no sprung spars-water and stores-papers and log book-quadrant and sextant-glass, charts and compass, all right; -so do ye, before the silver cord of life be loosed from your body, and you fill away for eternity.—Rev. E. M. P. Wells (Price Lecture, 1852.)

He that is united to God loves solitude. But it is solicude in the relative rather than the absolute sense. True, he is secluded from men; but while he is shut out from the world, he is shut up in God; and in the absence of human society, has the far better society of the Infinite mind.

The soul of a Christian is doubly precious, being, besides its natural excellency, ennobled by grace, and so twice decended from Heaven; and therefore it deserves better usage than to be twined into a scullion to serve the flesh .- Leighton.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

On Thursday the 22nd inst., the Annual Meeting was held of the St. James' Parochial Branch of the Church Society, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector, in the Chair, when the following Report was read :-

REPORT. Fourth Annual Report of the St. James' Parochial Branch of the Church Society.

In presenting their Report for the past year the Committee find matter for mingled congratulation and

regret.
The Cathedral and Parish Church is still unfinished and in consequence of the failure of the original contractors the work has been much retarded, and some

if I never should see a native converted, God may design by my patience and continuance in the work to encourage future missionaries. But what surprises me is the change of views I have here from what I had in England. There, my heart expanded with hope and joy at the prospect of the speedy conversion of the heathen! but here, the sight of the apparent impossibility requires a strong faith to support the spirits.—H. Martyn.

PRAISE.

The worship of the Church triumphant is wholly made up of hymns, without any mixture and alloy of supplications. For why? Their wants and wickedness, which are the subjects of them, are ceased; all the evils which fill the Litanies of the finished for the residence of the master and mistress. At present three small rooms only have been temporarily Church Militant, are passed away. And they, that are redeemed from them, have nothing to do in heaven, but to sing praises to their Redeemer; which they do before the throne, as we read, "resting not, day nor night." So that we may measure in the accommodation of the mistress of the girls school. The expense of its erection, including the stoves, desks and other furniture, and also the bell, amounted to £1295 15s. 10d., a sum which considerably exceeded the estimated cost and the funds antecedently in hands; and leaves a debt of £178 15s. payable in the expense of its erection, including the stoves, desks and other furniture, and also the bell, amounted to £1295 15s. 10d., a sum which considerably exceeded the estimated cost and the funds antecedently in hands; and leaves a debt of £178 15s. payable to the constant of the mistress of the girls school. The expense of its erection, including the stoves, desks and other furniture, and also the bell, amounted to £1295 15s. 10d., a sum which considerably exceeded the estimated cost and the funds antecedently in hands; and leaves a debt of £178 15s. payable to the constant of the mistres of the girls school. The expense of its erection, including the stoves, desks and other furniture, and also the bell, amounted to £1295 15s. 10d., a sum which considerably exceeded the estimated cost and the funds antecedently in hands; and leaves a debt of £178 15s. payable the stoves are summarized to £1295 15s. 10d., a sum which considerably exceeded the estimated cost and the funds antecedently in hands; and leaves a debt of £178 15s. payable the stoves are summarized to £1295 15s. 10d. dently in hands, and leaves a debt of £178 15s. payable in two years with interest. Towards the liquidation of this debt the Committee recommend that a grant be made, as liberal as possible, from the available funds at the disposal of your Society. And here the Committee cannot refrain from tendering their cordial thanks to two zealous ladies of the congregation, who with much praiseworthy energy, exerted themselves to raise, when it was urgently needed, a special subscription for the purpose of aiding the building fund. The sum of £129 0s. 6d. was collected by this means. Had it not been for the exertions of these ladies and the generous response made to their appeal, the debt must have been much larger than it is.

The School House was opened on the 30th of Dec.

The School House was opened on the 30th of Dec. last by the performance of a service suitable to the occasion and an address from the Lord Bishop. As the particulars of this interesting ceremony has already been published, the Committee deem it unnecessary to repeat the details. The day schools were opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January, and since that time upwards of 200 pupils of both sexes have been entered on the books. The daily average attendance is about 160. Mr. Poquin and Mrs. Reed, the master and mistress, come well recommended for character and experience in the management of Parochial Schools and have entered zealously on the discharge of their duties. Your Committee anticipate the happiest results under the Divine blessing from this first attempt in this Parish to establish a school in connexion with the Church where the children of the poor may receive not only the education and instruction necessary for them to fill with usefulness their station in the world, but also the knowledge of those saving truthe which are executed to the The School House was opened on the 30th of Dec. the world, but also the knowledge of those saving truths which are essential to the formation of religious truths which are essential to the formation of religious character. Your Committee earnestly commend this important undertaking to the sympathy of every member of the congregation; entreating all who love the Saviour, the Church, their country and the souls of men, to unite their prayers and their influence to promote the cause of Christian education, and to correct that prevalent and deplorable error under the dominion of which the iniquity of the fathers has been visited upon the children, generation after generation, and upon the children, generation after generation, and thousands who in childhood might have been converted and kept by the power of God, thro' faith unto salva-tion, have been educated for the service of sin and plunged down to the gates of perdition.

The Sunday School is in a prosperous state and has considerably increased in numbers since its removal to the new school-house. An adult class of females has been formed in connection with it, which assembles in a separate room, under the charge of a judicious and experienced teacher, who devotes herself with much patience and perseverance to this "labour of love."

One of the Committee rooms in the school-house has been prepared for the reception of the Parochial library, and suitably arranged for that purpose.

Arrangements are in progress for making it speedily available for the use of the congregation.

The Committee are happy in being able to report that the subscriptions for the present year exhibit some increase on the last; the total amount subscribed is £108 11s. 3d.

In concluding, the Committee would express their gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for permitting them to see at least the partial accomplishment of some of their plans. And while they tender their thanks to all the generous friends and supporters of the Society; they would again call upon the lukewarm and careless, who yet stand aloof, to come forward and aid by their exertions, their contributions, and their prayers the holy cause of the Church Society,—while to all they would address the warning of the wise, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

It was then resolved-

That the Report be adopted, and published in the Church newspaper, together with the proceedings of the meeting, and that 350 copies of the Report be printed for circulation among the members.

That the sum of £12 10s, be appropriated towards the salaries of the Master and Mistress of the Parochial School attached to the Parish Church.

That the sum of £5 be appropriated towards the

Parochial Library.

That the balance of the funds of the present year,

That the balance of the funds of the present year, after the preceding appropriations, be applied to the Building Fund of the Parochial School-house,

That the Committee for the present year consist of Messrs. William Atkinson, T. W. Birchall, George Morphy, Dr. Badgley, Alfred Patrick, Wm. Ince, P. Paterson, Alexander Dixon, John Duggan,

ENGLAND.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this association was The anniversary meeting of this association was held on Tuesday morning at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Chichester presiding. Upon the platform were Earl Waldegrave, the Bishop of Winchester, Bishop Carr, Sir R. H. Inglis, his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, General Sir P. Mautland, G.C.B., General M'Innes, Chevalier Raikes, the Hon. S. R. Duncan, Hon. Capt. Maude, R. N., Colonel Sir D. Macworth, Hon. and Rev. I. D. Pickhart, Lord H. Chebrard Lay, the Prich and Meeting at the Chebrard Lay, the Prich and Meeting and Meeting at the Chebrard Lay, the Prich and Meeting at the Prich at the Prich and Meeting at the Prich and M J. D. Pelham, Lord H. Cholmondeley, the Bishop designate of Sierra Leone, the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, and the Hon. A. Kinnard. The chief points of the report which was read to the meeting related to the very great success which had crowned the labours of the committee at home and the missionaries abroad during the past year. At home the largest income ever received by the society had been collected, and this had enabled the committee to apply the surplus to the extension of the missions and to the commencement of a new building for the Missionaries' Children's Home, At Sierra Leone the work was prospering. The Rev. a new building for the Missionaries' Children's Home, At Sierra Leone the work was prospering. The Rev. O. E. Vidal had been appointed to the bishopric, and twelve native candidates were waiting for ordination. The society's labours had been productive of the most satisfactory results in the Yoruba country, in the Mediterranean, Bombay and Western India. New Zealand, Calcutta, and Northern India and North-West America. The income for the year had been—from the general fund, £104,858 12s. 5d.; special fund, £1,910 14s. 11d.; China mission, £926 18s. 6d.; local funds raised in India, £10,875 4s. 4d., giving a total of £1185,75 10s. 2d., showing an increase of £9, 421 11s. 7d. over the year preceeding, and leaving a surplus over expenditure and liabilities (with the exception of £2,000 for bills of the year preceeding) £14, 445 0s. 6d. The missions now consisted of 90 English clergymen, 51 foreign clergymen, and 21 native clergyelergymen, 51 foreign clergymen, and 21 native clergymen—in all 192. Native and country catechists, 1,630; attendants on worship at the whole of the stations, 107, 000; number of communicants, 15,302; scholars in schools, 40,000; and during the year there had been 4,509 baptisms announced, although the returns were not complete. The report was unanimously adopted by the meeting (which was very crowded,) and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A long report of the proceedings against the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, in the Arches Court, is given in the English Churchman. This gentleman's self-conceit, and Puritan arrogance, are more conspicuous than ever. He evidently considers that Laws, Bishops, and Judges, are right or wrong only so far as they appear to be so to him, and to his infallible "conscience;" consequently, though he holds office in the Church, on certain definite terms, he is free to say and do what he likes—neither more nor less. We have rarely seen a more remarkable specimen of a "Protestant Pope;" and we only that all the most sensible and practical men of opine that all the most sensible and practical men of the "Evangelical" party see clearly that neither the Church, nor any other Society, could be carried on if there were many Mr. Gladstones among its members.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH UNION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

In meeting the members and friends of this Association on this the second occasion of their assembling, and in presenting this their second Annual Report, 2007 Committee that they have been a nite congratulate them on the success which has hitherto marked the career of the Church Union. Called into active operation by the dangers which menaced that portion of the slender temporalities of our Church which has been hitherto derived from the State, your Society in its very interest had to encounter difficulties of no small magnitude, and to grapple with antagonists who had well organized their system of attack, and who were flushed with that success and prospect of ultimate triumph which the utter absence of all local oppomate triumph which the utter absence of all local opposition gave them reason to expect. The voice of the political demagogue—of the foes to British Connexion—of the democrat—of the socialist and of the infidel were on every side loudly raised demanding the total confiscation of those Clergy Reserves, in which every Christian denomination has an interest in furtherance of religion, and their transfer from such sucred purposes to others of a secular and worldly nature. In these efforts too they were appraardly sustained by a secular and worldly nature. efforts too they were apparently sustained by a majority of the Legislative Assembly, and this double expression of hostility to the State support of religion in this Province was supported by an equally hostile feeling on the part of the then Ministers of the Crown in England. From the latter an intimation had been received that the Imperial Parliament would be called many to beginning to beginning the control of the con upon to legislate on the question of the Clergy Reserves in this hostile spirit, and in fact so formidable was the strength which our enemies possessed, that many, sincerely desirous to perpetuate the Reserves to religious uses, considered that any struggle for their reten-tion was hopeless, whilst the most sanguine and energetic entered upon the contest with many misgivings as to

entered upon the contest with many misgivings as to the ultimate results.

The quiescence of the friends of religion and good order was misunderstood. It was not a hopeless and unconditional abandonment of their rights,—it was not approbation of the objects which mistaken and ungodly men aimed to accomplish by the spoliation of the temporalities of religion, but it was a spirit of forbearance which made them anxious to keep from the field of religious strife, its heart burnings and its rancours, so long as it was possible to do so without a surrender of their rights or a struggle for their maintenance; but when continued inaction would have been culpable, if not criminal on their part—when the time came that if not criminal on their part—when the time came that it was evident they must either yield them up to the spoiler or maintain them like men there was no hesitation as to the course, and a state of listless quiescence was at once tuined into that of energetic action.

Your Committee refer with pleasure to the course of events which so rapidly followed the publication of the first address of this Union, and the excellent and well-timed proceedings of the Clergy and Latty assembled in Toronto, on the invitation of our Venerable Bishop, to deliberate upon the condition and prospects of our Church. Your committee also witnessed with pleasure the success which followed the first annual meeting of this Society immediately after, and they have now reason to know that the spirit which was then evoked and the feelings which were thereby nourished and disseminated through the Province, bore rapid and welcome fruits. It was natural to suppose that these symptoms of resistance on the part of the friends of religious support would stimulate its foes to increased and more active exertion. And such was the case.— In this city, in particular, the plan of a fresh campaign

project, its supporters were fearlessly met upon their

project, its supporters were fearlessly met upon their own battle ground, and, on two occasions following in rapid succession, they encountered defeats so signal that they must long be remembered by them.

The spirit thus evinced in Toronto was reflected in other portions of the country. Branches of this Society were early established in many and remote localities. The advantages of unity and organization were soon apparent; and numerous petitions from the country were presented to the Legislature against the secularization of the Reserves. So strong, so general, and so simultaneous did this expression of feeling appear, that the very branch of the Legislature which, twelve months before, had passed resolutions of a nature most hostile to the maintenance of the Reserves to religious uses, paused in its career, and soon gave indications of a more favourable feeling. This was no doubt gratifying—but a still more gratifying fact was, that in many parts of the country powerful aid was rendered to us in the struggle on which we had entered by the zealous co-operation of numerous members of other Christian denominations, who made common cause with hristian denominations, who made common cause with is; thus proving that however much they may differ from us on points of religious doctrine or discipline, there is one feeling common to many,—and that is the imperative necessity of pecuniary endowments in aid of purposes of public worship and religious instruction.

But this success on our part did not deter its enemies from further efforts. In Parhament the attacks were renewed; but the question was evaded, and the subsequent disruption of the Provincial Ministry and the approaching general election, induced them to make the secularization of the Reserves and the abolition of the Rectories test questions on the hustings. To meet these efforts of the adversary, your committee were not alle. Various publications issued from them and not idle. Various publications issued from them and were largely circulated through the country, and copied and commented on by the press; thus diffusing, correct and useful information bearing on these quescorrect and useful information bearing or, these questions and calculated to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous impressions made upon them previously. Several of the Branch Unions of the Society held meetings, and those at Kingston, Cobourg, and Bowmanville in particular were productive of much good.

As the period of the general election approached, your committee felt the necessity of some unequivocal de-claration from this Society of the views as to the ad-justment of this question which its members entertained, and which they believed would be approved of by the majority of the country. Thus influenced, they issued their "Address to the Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland and to the electors of Canada," in which the views of its members were thus ex-

"The paramount question now before the electors is The paramount question now before the electors is, shall the slender remnant of our Church's temporalities be let to us in aid of the religious necessities of our people, or shall it be wrested from the sacred purposes for which it was intended, to be diverted to others of a purely secular nature? We have ever respected and maintained that which was intended to be, and has been maintained that which was intended to be, and has been called the final settlement of the Clergy Reserves made in 1840 and so far as the vested interest which our Church has acquired thereunder we shall continue to maintain them. But in doing this, the members of our Church fully recognize the principle so generally received in this province, and which by the very mixed constitution of its population has been forced upon all, namely, that no one religious denomination can consistently with the contentment of the people, possess peculiar privileges denied to others, or any supremacy than that which its greater purity or doctions of the copy, and of practice, and the holy and godlike lives of its teachers and its laity may confer upon it. Consistent hurch has acquired thereunder we shall continue to cept, and of practice, and the holy and godlike lives of its teachers and its laity may confer upon it. Consistent with these views are the suggestions, which are generally, and we believe favourably received for the final settlement of this question. One is, that so far as the lands sold and appropriated, vested interests should be respected; but that as far as the unsold lands, that they should be divided amongst the various religious Christian denominations according to their numbers.—
The other plan suggested is to make up from other sources, the deficiency or inequality, if any, in the shares of the various other religious denominations, so that their state and should be equivalent in value in shares of the various other religious denominations, so that their state aid should be equivalent in value in proportion to their number with that of the Church of England; and as a further consequence of either of these plans. that each religious denomination should receive a transfer of their shares, and have full power to hold them inalienably to religious or educational uses, as they may think proper. By either of these plans our vested rights would be respected, so would the religious scruples of our opnonents: the complants of an opinet profession. would be respected, so would the religious scruples of our opponents; the complaints of an unjust preference to our Church would be at an end; each would be at liberty to do what they pleased with their own; all would be, as respects the state and each other, on terms of perfect equality; and religious animosities, if they henceforth exist at all, would be confined to those to whom the existence of religion itself, and the perusal of the Bible ip our schools, as lately avowed, are the real grievances." real grievances.

Such were the sentiments which your Committee promulgated, as entertained by this Union, and which promulgated, as entertained by this Union, and which they hoped would be cordially responded to by other Christian denominations. In that hope they were not mistaken. Those principles were favourably received by all moderate men, and when the elective privilege came to be exercised, they were confirmed on the hustings by the popular voice. Those members late Legislature who were most conspicuous in late Legislature who were most conspicuous in their determination to secularize the Reserves and abolish the Rectories, lost their election, and, despite the most the Rectories, lost their election, and, despite the most powerful efforts of our antagonists, with all the influence and prestige of Government to support them in the contest, they were defeated; and your Committee believe that the majority of the electors of Upper Canada are now represented by a like majority of members favourable to the preservation of the Clergy Reserves to purposes of religious worship and public instruction.

Thus have our efforts been so far crowned with success; yet your Committee feel, that nuaided by the sister Province, their labours must be less productive than otherwise they might. In that Province the vast than otherwise they noight. In that Province the vast majority of the population have looked upon us as aliens in race and language, and adverse in faith; but latterly better thoughts and kindlier feelings have spring up on both sides, giving every promise of a union not in name but in substance. In common, we believe, with many of their co-religionists of the British believe, with many of their co-religionists of the British race that they have become aware that in these provinces they share and ought to share all the blessings of the British Constitution, and of real liberty, whether religious or political, as fully as we do, and that if they would preserve those blessings, and curb the wild designs of Red Republicanism and Socialism in its lesigns of Red Republicanism and Socialism in its werst shape, they must make common cause with us, and maintain the principle that the religious instruction

cive to those objects. And as to the Rectory question, as fully determined as we are to maintain the religious principle as the basis of all instruction. Hence there is every reason to hope that the sentiments which found favour at the hustings may be sustained in the Legislature at no distant day, and this hope is further strengthened by the happy change which has lately taken place in the Imperial Councils by the advent to power of the Earl of Derby and his truly Conservative adherents, and their cheering announcement as to their religious policy.

as to their religious policy.

As a parting legacy of the outgoing Ministry, a bill was introduced early in the session to enable the Canadian demagogues to secularize the Reserves; and though this happy change in the ruling powers gave us better promise, your Committee were enabled to meet this threatened agitation at home by the transmission to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to both branches of the Imperial Parliament, of petitions, with about ten-thousand signatures annexed, against any secularization of the Reserves, and embodying the principles con-tained in our address to the electors; and should there be any renewal of the subject in the Provincial Parliament, your Committee are prepared to meet it in the

Among the objects to which the attention of this Among the objects to which the attention of this Society was directed, was the promotion of measures to ensure the Synodical action of our Church, and the revival of Convocation. With this view communications have been opened with the Society established in England for the revival of Convocation, from whom much land for the revival of Convocation, from whom much information has been obtained; and there is reason to hope that the attainment of this object is not far distant. Indeed, well might our Venerable Diocesan observe, as he did in his letter of 15th January, addressed to this Union—' Look at the unity of purpose and boldness of spirit which it has already engendered among our people—at the knowledge of strength which it has imparted, and which has been so nobly carried out by the Church Union (short as it its life has yet here), and tell now whether we are true as the state of the state o been,) and tell me whether we are not warranted in beileving that were the Church to meet annually in Synod, she would not only be able to defend her own just rights, but feel herself, with God's blessing, in a position to arrest the torrent of socialism and infidelity, which has made so frightful a progress among our secularly educated population during the last four years, as to threaten us with total anarchy, and the destruc-

tion of everything valuable in this splendid country."

Upon the political success which has attended our infant labors, your Committee think they have much cause for congratulation. Wherever those Branches were sufficiently strong to act, they did so with effect; and we believe we are safe in stating that it was by the indefatigable exertions of our members that the repre-sentation of the County of Lanark was mainly won from he enemy. But the extensive efforts of its Branches and the progress of its pecuniary resources have not been commensurate with our political success. This is owing mainly to the fact, that too many have been taught to consider such Associations as this as mere temporary expedients for a temporary purpose. They have believed that this Church Union was solely intended to meet the pressure of the moment, and then close an ephemeral existence; and the action of the Society—the elections—and our success, followed so rapidly, that many have deemed its labours as ended at the hustings. But this is a false impression. True it is, the enemy have been repulsed on all sides, but they pant for a renewal of the conflict; and were a state of listlessness once more to characterise our body, a state of fierce activity would once more be displayed by them. We should also remember it is not by desultory or isolated efforts success can be secured to any cause, however good. There must be energy, visitance, and perseverance, as well as union. By the latter organizaperseverance, as well as union. By the latter organization is at our command on any sudden emergency, and feeling certain, as we do, that fresh aggressions may be expected, and fresh struggles demanded at our hands, they should not be allowed to come upon us unprepared, and your Committee concur in the opinion, which they find generally prevailing, that a more permanent character should be given to this Association. It is far more the interest of the laity than of the Clergy that this should be so, as the property for which that this should be so, as the property for which we contend is the property of the former, not of the latter, and if taken away it must largely increase the burden upon them for the maintenance of religion and purposes of public worship and instruction. Such being the case, your Committee would point out the necessity poses of public worship and instruction. Such being the case, your Committee would point out the necessity of giving the Society more permanency, and more equally diffusing the burden which, in point of expense has hitherto been mainly borne by a comparatively few individuals in Toronto. To do away with this anomally your committee would suggest that where Branches of the Union are not formed, a small annual contribution might be made through the church wardens by such of the laity in each congregation as are friendly to the object of the union, in aid of its funds from other sources, and this aid would, from time to time, enable the committee to meet all ordinary calls upon them and to multiply the publication of original papers emanating from the Church Union, by which its objects could be better promoted, and the publication of various ones now ready is retarded for want of funds. Whilst on this subject your committee may state that the chief item of their expenditure during the past year was for printing the publications of the Society, of which about 20,000 were put into circulation: that expense amounted to near £60, and as the entire income of the Union from all sources, received during the past year has not expenditure. to near £60, and as the entire income of the Union from all sources received during the past year has not exceeded £135, when rent and other expenses were deducted therefrom, your committee were unable, and they state it with regret, to give that pecuniary remu neration to their Secretary which his disinterested and zealous services so fairly and justly entitle him to.

From this, however, one thing is evident, namely, that if with such limited organization and more limited funds so much has been achieved, should not the knowledge of this fact stimulate our friends to increased exertion and more extended pecuniary support. We know not the hour when fresh aggressions of our enemies may suddenly make demands upon us for both and we should remember that the most effectual way to secure peace is ever to be prepared for war.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Report now read be adopted. That the popular response to the addresses from

this Union during the past year, has proved that a ma-jority of the population are favourable to Religious endowments in aid of of purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada.

3 That the Clergy Reserves should be maintained as endowments for this sacred purpose, and the settlement of 1840 more fully carried out by giving each christian denomination, in proportion to its numbers, a vested interest in the share to which they were entitled, leaving them at perfect liberty to apply that share in such

4 That the constitution of society in Canada is incompatable with the enjoyment of exclusive privileges by any one christian denomination, and whilst we claim the same rights and privileges, immunities and protection which other christian denominations enjoy, and which we fully accord to them, we hope for the same spirit in return, as the best evidence of the existence of that toleration and religious liberty for which some so loudly clamour but so unterly repudiate in some so loudly clamour but so utterly repudiate in

5 That for the further and better promotion of these objects, it is desirable that the Church Union be placed upon a more permanent footing. The success which objects, it is desirable that the Church Union be placed upon a more permanent footing. The success which has hitherto erowned its efforts justify us in expressing a hope that all its supporters of last year may renew their subscriptions as some have already done, that its branches may be extended, and that it may receive such additional support from the laity in general as the importance of its objects demands, and that in furtherance of these objects the several churchwardens be solicited to obtain from their respective congregations a small annual contribution in aid of its funds.

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

DEMOLITION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE. - Saturday DEMOLITION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday being the first of May the removal of the Crystal Palace commenced. According to the deed of warrant the Commissioners undertook that the buildings and errections should be completely removed and carried away at the expense of the Commissioners on or before the first of June, 1852, and on or before that day the Commissioners are to restore the sail and expense. Commissioners are to restore the soil and surface of the Park to its form before any part was enclosed, ready for sowing with grass seeds, and to sow the same.

The price to be given for the Crystal Palace by the The price to be given for the Crystal Palace by the City speculators is, we understand, £70,000. Since the contract was entered into the purchasers have, it is said, been tempted by still higher offers than that for their bargain, but have refused; though by the sum proffered them they would realize a very handsome profit. It is intended to re-erect the Palace in the neighbourhood of London; and sites have been surveyed at Wimbledon, at Battersea, and at Sydenham; none bas, however, been decided on.—Daily News.

At the Entomological Society's meeting the other

At the Entomological Society's meeting the other day, the President exhibited specimens of the new cochincleal insect, Coccus Fabæ, which fed on the common bean, and yielded a most brilliant colour. Its cultivation on an extensive scale had commenced in the south of France, and was expected to supply a new opening of the industry of the peasantry.

THE NUMBER OF SHIPWRECKS LAST YEAR .- BY return to the House of Commons, it appears that last year 611 vessels belonging to the United Kingdom were wrecked. Of the number, 600 were sailing vessels, of 110,670-tonnage, and 11 steam vessels, the tonnage of which was 1,306.

The tide of emigration from the port of Hull is this

season unprecedently large.

The Duke of Northumberland has contributed £10,000 to the Conservative fund to be used at the approaching elections.

The expedition against the Burmese goes on. A battle of three hours' duration had been fought between twenty-five hundred British troops and a body of native mountaineers. Mountaineers defeated.

The papers contain a sickening narative of the sufferings and death by starvation of the missionary party in the Islands picton, off Cape Horn. The mission was under the direction of Captain Gardiner, a gentleman of some fortune, and near Maidment, a Catechist.

The electric tenegraph is almost completed between Galway and Dublin, to connect with the submarine line to England,

IRELAND

PRESENCE OF MIND IN THE HOUR OF DANGER.—William Cunnane, a quarryman, living in the neighbourhood of Killmallock, having been a short time since employed at pump-sinking, had just charged a hole in a shaft which he had sunk to a considerable depth, when partly wound up in the bucket, the rope and he were precipitated to the bottom. Not withstanding the stunning effect of the unexpected fall, the poor man preserved sufficient presence of mind, not only to comprehend the intensity of the danger, but likewise to attempt averting it by groping towards the point at which the rock was charged. He fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the touch-paper before the fire was communicated to the powder. He thus saved his life, and has likewise recovered from the effects of the fall.—Limerich Examiner.

A discovery has been recently made of the most ex-PRESENCE OF MIND IN THE HOUR OF DANGER.

A discovery has been recently made of the most ex tensive and valuable salt mine in the North of Ireland The rocks of salt appear to be of the most massive and inexhaustible description, and blast up in blocks of two and three tons. The mine is within one mile of Carrickfergus port, and also of the Belfast railway, and within eight miles of the town of Belfast.

Spirit of the Press.

The third of the "Consultative Meetings" which have been held in various parts of the country to further the revival of Diocesan Synods, took place last week at Gloucester. In many respects it exceeded in importance its predecessors at Derby and in London. The cause is now fairly telling on the public mind. We infer this from the amount both of support and of opposition, which the last meating support and of opposition which is the support and of opposition which the last meating support and of opposition which is the support and oppos position which the last meeting called forth. The assembly was a large one, and it displayed peculiar elements of importance. It was not only attended, but addressed, by several of the resident local gentry, schools. The attendance of such persons illustrates the progress of the cause, for the class to which they belong is that which the garnest preparators of these g is that which the earnest promoters of these periodical assemblies more immediately desire to interest. The attention of the whole neighbourhood was arrested; and a strong and vehement opposition was characteristically got up by Lord Ducie, bimself and renewed aggression was was matured; and when, emboldered by long continued impunity, the citizens of Toronto were invited to sanction their sacrilegeous we do and trust we ever shall protest; but it is manner as they may, respectively, deem most conduhand-bills, and advertisements in the country papers, denouncing as "Popish," or something of the sort, the proceedings of a body with whom he has no more to do than has the Bishop of Gloucester with the sentiments of the Baptist Board. His lordship even went the length of announcing his purpose to disturb the meeting in person. But, owing to the good sense of the assemblage, the only result of the show of opposition which was attempted was to further the object of the meeting.

Were it likely that many persons would follow the example of Lord Ducie, we should perhaps say more than we at present deem necessary on the monstrous injustice of this sort of thing. Because the Church is, in ordinary language, entitled "Established," there are certain Dissenters—though only the shallower and malignant ones—who regard it as the common property of a common Protestantism, and who consider that they have a right to settle its doctrines, to interfere with its discipline, and to meddle in its deliberations. This position we utterly repudiate. A State Church is not, from the necessity of the case, other than a spiritual organisation. It does not forego its divine character by entering into secular associations. State protection is more than sufficiently purchased by an abeyance of ecclesiastical legislation. We certainly do not desire what is understood by the separation of Church and State; but we must warn the friends of the existing alliance that their most suicidal policy at the present moment is to endorse any claims which such men as Lord Ducie-or which Parliament itself as at present constituted—may put forth to interfere with the inner concerns of the Church. There may be zealots on more sides than one; and some earnest thinkers will begin to look favourably on the notion of separation, if we are to have many more HORSMAN debates—or if the House of Commons assumes the right of re-arranging, without any reference to the Church, its whole ecclesiastical polity—or, to descend lower still in the scale of interference, if Lord Ducie and his Dissenting brethren aim at having a voice in the question whether the Church is to have its Synods or not. The present Government claims to be the party of order; and by discouraging exclusive Parliamentary legislation in Church matters, it will best Preserve the status quo. The bands may be tightened till they snap.

To the Gloucester meeting, as we learn from the local reports, was reserved the triumph of exposing the "fusted fable" of the alleged "Popery" of the struggle to resuscitate Diocesan Synods. As was shewn in considerable detail by one of the speakers, Mr. Scott, the Popery is rather the other way. A Church governed by the irresponsible autonomy of a single order—the episcopal—has a much more Popish look than one regulated by the system which it is now proposed to revise—viz., the rule of a bishop assisted by his Diocesar Council. And further—as was also fully his Diocesan Council. And farther—as was also fully brought out by the same speaker—if on any point the mind of the Reformers was uniform, it was on the necessity of Diocesan Synods. Another feature of the meeting worthy of remark was the practical answer which it gave to the alleged "party character" of the movement. Each school of the Church sent its clerical representatives to advocate at least this principle—that the remedy for dissensions and disputes lies emphatically in Synods. Mr. Scott and Mr. H Seymour seem to be High Churchmen; Mr. Lyttleton follows the late Head Master of Rugby; and Mr. Capper appeared as the defender of Diocesan Synods on exclusively "Protestant and Evangelical" principles. The laity were excellently represented, not by youthful squires, but by sober, practical, middle-aged, or even elderly country gentlemen. Sir John Awdrey and Sir Thomas Tancred are not persons fresh from college. When men accustomed to country business, quarter sessions, and the meaning the solid. men accustomed to country business, quarter sessions, and the magistrate's room, appear as earnest, solid, temperate advocates of a cause, it may be fairly said to have penetrated the public mind. Viewed under this aspect, the character of the assembly at Gloucester is most encouraging.

One word more. We desire to congratulate the promoters of these meetings on their steady, earnest, emphatic mode of doing business. If ever any cause can be won by downright, honest, plain, unambitious work, that of synodical action will be gained by Messrs. Collins, Pound, and their conpeers. They are neither work, that of synodical action will be gained by Messrs. Collins, Pound, and their compeers. They are neither young nor impetuous persons—gravity, sobriety, and common sense are their characteristics. Their orderly regulated habits of mind are a guarantee against fanaticism and excess. Quarter after quarter these same gentlemen present themselves at different stations of influence—they leaven a neighbourhood, do their work make friends and enlist supporters, recruit the cause, and cyclically re-appear, in three months' time, at another point of their orbit. Now it is Derby—now London—now Gloucester—and next time it will be Manchester. From this regularity and precision—this mechanical, formal, unobtrusive "agitation" (if such it is to be called)—we gather omens of success. Society gets impressed by this steady, regular, systematic sort of zeal; and it cannot be in vain that, for the first time, of zeal; and it cannot be in vain that, for the first time, the Church's work is put plainly before people in this simple, matter-of-fact, and convincing manner.—

Morning Chronicle.

Sir J. Pakington moved for leave to bring in a bill to grant a representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand. He had been induced, he said, to undertake this difficult task, so soon after his accession to office, in consequence of the strong representations he had received from persons in this country who took a deep interest in the colony, and he had derived much assistance from the preparations left by his predecessor, assistance from the preparations left by his predecessor, from the despatches of Governor Grey, and from suggestions by the gentlemen to whom he had adverted.
He gave a brief outline of the history of the colony, and the circumstances which led to the suspension (which would cease in March, 1853) of the Constitution of 1846. He dwelt upon the progress and growing of 1846. He dwelt upon the progress and growing importance of the colony, observing that there was every reason why the colonists should now be intrusted with the privilege of self-government. Difficulties, however, presented themselves which distinguished this colony from almost every other dependency of the Crown, in its geographical peculiarities, the mode in which it had been settled in detached communities, the very high intellectual grade of the natives, and their extraordinary advance in civilization. Upon this last point Sir John read from the despatches of Sir G. Grey some remarkable extracts, and he then explained the scheme of the Constitution proposed by the present Government, pointing out, as he proceeded, wherein it differed from that designed by Earl Grey. It was their opinion that New Zealand should be considered as one colony, and that it should be divided into seven provinces. vinces, each governed by a superintendent, appointed by the Governor-in-Chief, with a salary of £500 a

year, each superintendent to have a Legislative Council of not fewer than nine members, to be entirely elective, the franchise of the electors (uatives not being excluded) to be as follows:—a freehold worth £50, or a house, if in town, worth £10 a year, if in the country, £5 a year, or leasehold property, with an unexpired term of three years, worth £10 a year. The question whether members of these provincial councils should be paid was left to the Central Legislature. Sir John read a list of the subjects, amounting to 14, upon which the provincial councils would be restrained from legislaprovincial councils would be restrained from legislating. The duration of these councils it was proposed to limit to four years. The Central Legislature would consist of the Governor-in-Chief, as head, of two Chambers. In the scheme of Lord Grey the Upper Chamber was to be a representative body; but there was no precedent in any colony for an elective Upper Chamber, and the present Government recommended that the members of the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature should be appointed by the Crown during pleasure. The Lower Chamber was to be elective, the franchise for the constituency the same as that for the provincial councils. The number of members for the provincial councils. The number of members for the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature was to be not less than ten nor more than 15, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Chief; that of the Lower Chamber not less than 25 nor more than 40. Five years was intended to be the duration of the Central Parliament, the acts of which would override those of the provisional legislature. It was proposed that there should be a civil list; that £12,000 a year should be retained, out of which the salaries of the superintendents should be paid, and that £7,000 a year should be reserved for native purposes. All arrangements respecting the native purposes. All arrangements respecting the town lands to be in the hands of the general legislature. It could not be expected, he observed, that such a measure as this could be final, and changes would be introduced into the bill whereby the local legislature should have full power, from time to time, to enact changes in the Constitution with the consent of the Crown. It was for the House to decide whether the bill came within the category of "necessary measures;" he believed it did; but if the House was of a different opinion, the alternative was, it being highly inexpedient to allow the act of 1846 to revive, to suspend that Constitution for another year.—Sir R. Inglis suggested certain questions, and was of opinion that this was not quite one of the "necessary measures."—Mr. Gladstone had not the slighest hesitation in considering that the measure embodied most valuable principles. stone had not the slighest hesitation in considering that the measure embodied most valuable principles, and believed it would be hailed with gratitude by the colonists.—Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Hume, Sir W. Molesworth, and other members made cursory remarks upon the measure, which Lord J. Russell trusted would not meet with any considerable opposition, being willing himself to give it every assistance.—After a few words of reply and explanation by Sir J. Pakington, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE MINISTERIAL BUDGET.

Mr. Disraeli has added a new chapter to the bistory of parties, and a new glory to the British Constitution. He may almost be said to have enlarged the idea of human capability. Never was there seen to such advantage as last night that almost peculiar custom of this country, by which rival factions periodically change places; by which enterprise and dissatisfaction onally undergo the ordeal of office, and power in its turn is humbled in opposition. The scourge of Peel and the opponent of Wood made a speech which either of them might have been proud of, and which in its very manner, as well as its substance, showed, how thoroughly the speaker had studied his antagonist. We have long said that the only way to extinguish Protection was to put it on the Treasury bench, where it would be obliged to master the facts of the question and commit itself to a definite policy. That was the process we saw last night, and no stool of repentence, no pillory, no short and roughly the process. no pillory, no sheet and wax taper, no whip ever expelled the offending devil from any frail nature so thoroughly as the proud but arduous task which developed last night on the Protectionist chief. The office made the man. He had evidently resolved to "speak the truth and shame the devil," and delivered "speak the truth and shame the devil," and delivered so clear and effective an eulogy of our financial policy during the last ten years that Sir Charles Wood had nothing to add when his turn came. It is true that the cheers were from the Opposition benches while Mr. Disraeli's own friends had evidently not yet learnt the part of triumphant converts which they were expected to play. That signified little in a house the rule of which is that the orator addresses his foes, not his friends and her such in friends and her such in friends and her such in friends. his friends, and has no choice but to turn his back on his party. All sides, however, from the most applaud-ing opponent to the most silent supporter, must have admired the appearance, as it were, of a new Chancelor of the Exchequer among them. It is now evident that this wonderful being need neither be dropped from the clonds, nor connected with a Russell or Grey, nor trained by a whole life of office. He may be produced ex nihilo, or manufactured to order at six weeks No conjurer ever produced such a surprise hat or cornucopia. We saw with our own from his hat or cornucopia. We saw with our own eyes the last rag of Protection put into a red box, and when the lid was opened, a perfect Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared, who immediately opened his mouth and made a first-rate financial statement. As to the substance of the budget it is very soon told, for to the substance of the budget it is very soon told, for it was to do nothing. Mr. Disraeli proposes to continue the Income Tax for another year, leaving everything else alone for the present. But besides that this is the best, and really the only practicable course, yet never was "nothing" better done. Mr. Disraeli gave to his nothing a substance, a spirit, and an originality, that are often missed in the most elaborate and gratuitous propositions.— Times gratuitous propositions .- Times.

United States.

ESCAPE OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER-HIS ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY.

Thomas Francis Meagher arrived on Thursday in New York, after a harrassing and protracted voyage from the British Penal Settlement of Van Dieman's Land. His friends will be pleased to hear that he is in good health, though necessarily fatigued after the hardships he underwent, and requiring, consequently, a few days' repose.

Mr. Meagher made his escape about the first of

December, and proceeded indirectly to the coast of South America, and through the interior to Chagres. From Chagres he came to this city in a sailing vessel, arriving here on Wednesday evening, though he did not come ashore until on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. M. is about 29 years of age, is very corpulent, and his exposure to a Southren sun gives him a dark, swarthy appearance. He states that when he escaped,

We understand that Mr. M. is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and that the travelling through South America has tended to invigorate rather than to fatigue him. He has, we are informed, abundant means to enable him to live comfortably. His father is estimated to be worth £700,000, and there are but three children one the distinguished exile who has just reached our shores, another who is a captain in the Pope's Guard at Rome, and a third is a barrister in the city of Dublin. The father is a member of the British Parliament, and is also Chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.—N. Y. Daily Times.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

Castle Garden presented a wonderful spectacle last evening. Seven thousand persons were as quietly seated as if they had been but seven hundred, and Jenny Lind's last Concert in America was as supremely triumphant as the magnificent genius of the artist, and the warmest wishes of her friends could have desired. Every spot whence a view of the stage could be obtained was occupied. Punctually at 8 o'clock, Mr. Elsfeld appeared upon his stand, and directed the orchestra throughout in that masterly manner with which the audiance of the Philharmonic Concerts was already acquainted, and which allowed no regret—so far at the musical direction was concerned—that Mr. Bendies was no longer here. At the close of the concert, after the tumultuous applause that followed, Madame Goldschmidt sang a Farewell to America in the same spot schmidt sang a Farewell to America in the same spot upon which she sang the Greeting. The words, which we subjoin, are the national, simple and beautiful expressions of regretful farewell, and the music composed by Mr. Goldschmidt, is of that tranquil, pensive character which always marks northern songs of style, and give the singer the opportunity of proving the rich resources of her voice—as if every note of that wonderful organ would be heard in farewell. The song was received with quiet applause, and without enthusiasm. We are glad it was so. There was a fitness in a sober adieu. It became the woman and the artist. It was the expression of feeling, not the the artist. It was the expression of feeling, not the explosion of passion. As she sang the song she turned to face every part of the hall, and as, with clasped hands, she ended, she threw her soul into the final strain. She was recalled, after retiring, and advancing with her husband, to the front, she bowed for the last with her nusband, to the front, she bowed for the last time, where she had bowed for the first, in America. Not a flower fell at her feet, but a sudden gust of enthusiasm seized the cold, cold public heart, and hats were waved, and huzzas shouted as she withdrew for

Young land of hope—fair Western Star! Whose light I hailed from climes afar— I leave thee now—but twine for thee One parting wreath of melody. O take this offering of the heart From one who feels 'tis sad to part.

And if it be that strains of mine Have glided from my heart to thine, My voice was but the breeze that swept The spirit chords that in thee slept. The music was not all my own— Thou gavest back the answering tone.

Farewell-when parted from thy shore, Long absent scenes return once more; Long absent scenes return once more; Where'er the wanderer's home may be, Still, still will memory turn to thee! Bright Freedom's clime—I feel thy spell, But I must say farewell-farewell.

SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. Interesting letter from Lady Franklin to the President of the United States.

LONDON, January 22nd, 1852.

STR: -Though this is not the first occasion on which I have ventured to address the President of the United States on a subject of heartfelt interest to myself and to many, yet I should have hesitated to obrude myself your attention at the present time, had I not believed it to be my duty to express to you, the sincere and pro-found gratitude I feel for the service which has already been rendered to the Arctic cause by the United States Government. In accepting from my generous friend and benefactor, Mr. Grinnell, the two vessels which he so nobly placed at my disposal for the search, and giving the correct of the United States. giving the command of them to officers of the United States Navy; with all the privileges and obligations attached, you both adopted the cause for which this kind concession was made, and secured the good conduct, if not the success of the expedition. How ably that expedition was conducted; what proofs it gave of proble daring and indefatigable greavy and perseverance noble daring and indefatigable energy and perseverance, has been related to me by those who were eye-witnesses of its achievements, and who were proud of having such noble coadjutors. It would have been strange indeed if the hearts of British officers had not warmed towards the generous men who were joined with them like brothers for the recovery of their lost countrymen, competitors in a cause in which the risk was divided, but all the ratio in the restoration to use was divided, but all the gain in the restoration to us of iends, (if haply such had rewarded their efforts.) would have been ours. May our two great and noble countries never be engaged in a strife less generous and less friendly. It has so happened that even the untoward of the countries of the count toward circumstances which caused the American vessels to drift out of their course into a position of great danger have been of service to our cause, since by this extraordinary movement, the ships were carried a greater distance up that channel which it is believed my husband pursued in his passage to the N. West, than any of the other ships had then, or have since been able to attain, and thus have proved what we should otherwise been able to grant of that the we should otherwise have been ignorant of, that the ce which at one time seemed to form an impenetrable parrier in that direction, is not only moveable, but in ill probability hable to annual disruption. That after the winter of unparalleled anxiety and suffering which followed the movement above alluded to, your brave commanders should have struggled to make their way pack to the region from which they had been forcibly xpelled, whon the whole impracticable field of ice in Baffins Bay lay between it and them, and should have yielded at last only to the fiercest obstacles, is a proof of indomitable courage and perseverance, of which their country may well be proud, and which we with kindred hearts look upon with approving sympathy. The two little vessels which, under such commanders, have thus distinguished themselves, are now again offered by Mr. Grinnell to the American Government. In so doing, I believe he has the honour of his country

his fellow-prisoners, O'Brien and Mitchell, were in good health. Mrs. Meagher was unable to accompany him in his flight. He declines to make any statement as to the means by which he was enabled to effect his escape, as it would probably compromise those who assisted him. persevere in it—that in the fierce war with the elements she should again be equal to the foremost. It would be unbecoming in me to say all that I feel on this heartfelt subject—our debt of gratitude is already a heavy one. We wait with deep anxiety, but without any presumptuous confidence the result of Congress, persuaded that in you, Sir, we have a friend no less favourably disposed to help us than was your distinguished predecessor. In the meantime believing that you may not yet have arrived at any decision, it may be permitted to me to submit to you a few considerations bearing upon the hopes we still entertain, nay, which we entertain even more than ever, that a rewhich we entertain even more than ever, that a re-newed search will lead to some positive and happy termination of our anxieties. The results of the late termination of our anxieties. The results of the late operations of the allied squadrons, though falling short of our hopes and expectations, are neither insignificant nor devoid of great encouragement for the future. They prove in the first place that the missing ships escaped all the catastrophes which the iainthearted and dispairing had predicted of them in their outward voyage, and arrived in safety at the first wintering quarters, where were the graves of those men belonging to the Discovery ship, and huried annaemity. belonging to the Discovery ship, and buried, apparently with great care and decorum, attest that the rest of the with great care and decorum, attest that the rest of the ships' companions were not only in life, but (as other unmistakable signs combine to prove) in circumstances of security, comfort and plenty, and full of vigor.—Again, the future field of search had been narrowed, the explorations of Captain Austin's officers over the ice, carried on with a spirit and perseverance which make me proud that they are my countrymen, having shown that our ships could not have pursued a south west course, while the discoveries of Captain Penny, conducted with equal energy and spirit, in the north west direction, leaving no room to doubt that the clear water he there came upon was first opened to my hus-band's ships, and that they pursued towards Behring Straits, in a high northern latitude. Thus our future efforts have a more confined and definate aim. It may efforts have a more confined and definate aim. It may be affirmed that the lost navigators are now to be looked for, with every hope of success, in the space lying between 100° and 180° of West longitude and any parallel of latitude North of 75 deg. It would appear, therefore, that to secure the completeness of the search, it should be commenced simultaneously at both ends, it should be commenced simultaneously at both ends, and that no single expedition going up Wellington Channel should be considered to have exhausted its work till it emerged in Behring Straits, or, in other words, accomplished a Northwest passage; nor any expedition starting from Behring Straits deem its object attained till it comes out in Wellington Channel or Baffin's Bay, or, in other words, performed the Northeast passage. Our own Government, I fear, intend to limit their efforts to an eastern expedition up Wellington Channel. There remains for the search by Behring Straits only a small private expedition, set on foot by a generous individual in this country, who is devoting his private means and his personal efforts to the enterprise. Another fruit of the late expeditions is the knowledge they have given us of the power of steam to overcome obstacles before supposed to be insurmountable. So successful had been this result, that it is probable a powerful steamer might be able, in one season, to make a progress which it would take successive years to accomplish without, or which might never be accomplished at all. Scarcely less satisfactory is the experiment that has been made of long journeys by sledge and on foot over the ice in winter or spring and that no single expedition going up Wellington is the experiment that has been made of long journeys by sledge and on foot over the ice in winter or spring weather. Hundreds of miles of coast have been thus examined. Lastly, we derive infinite comforts from the proofs which the late expeditions have given us, that considerable resources exist in these northern portions of the Arctic regions, which have now been approached, for the support of human life, and very satisfactory, also, is the additional experience gained in confirmation of all former evidence that the Arctic climate is in itself favorable to health, and that the loss of life attending the expeditions is, in spite of all the of life attending the expeditions is, in spite of all the risks and accidents incidental to them, far less than the average of mortality in any other quarter of the globe. With these facts before us, and with no proof or even sign of any sudden calamity having overtaken them and cut short their progress, it seems not presumptuous, but within the bounds of a reasonable and modest cal-culation of probabilities, to conclude that the lost navi-gators have only not been found because they were already beyond the reach of their efforts which have been made to come upon their track, limited as their efforts have hitherto been to the duration of a single season. The discovery ships were years ahead of all their pursuers, and while the latter had advanced hardly beyond the starting post, they were struggling toward the goal. If misfortune has indeed overwhelmed them,—and how should I dare refuse to believe —and how should I dare refuse to believe in such a possibility?—it has been in the strenuous and ardent pursuit of their duty, and not in the early and timid abandonment of it—as they would seem to imply— who graciously suppose that our brave countrymen turned back at the end of a single winter, and perished on their way home! It was the known determination of my husband, fand is recorded by him in his last letters from the horders of the ice,) to renew his attempts year after year, and if foiled in one direction to try another. Surely these brave, determined men will never be abandoned to their fate! Surely the sentiment coming as it did from the heart of that distinguished American citizen, whose name is imperishably con-nected with the Arctic cause, and which was fervently responded to by every Englishman and American present, will guide my country's councils and touch the hearts of all who can lend a helping hand to its fulfill-ment! It will be a matter of wonder indeed to future generations if so many costly efforts made year after year, should be suffered to end in nothing; neither in restoring to England her long lost sons who went out to peril their lives at her bidding nor in disclosing the to perfit their fives at her blading hor in disclosing the fate to which in the steadfast performance of their duty they may have fallen the victims; and yet in making the after-mission of mercy and humanity, subserve the interests of science and lead to the solving of that great geographical problem which has for cen-turies engaged the attention of the civilized world, and was the express object of this my country's latest effort. I cannot but regard the rescue of my husblind and his companions and the accomplishment of the new passage as nearly identical objects. Had the re-searches which have hithertoo been in vain been subjected to no other restrictions than the accomplishment of the one object or the other, so long as the lives of those employed were not necessarily sacrificed, we might not perhaps have to moun over a series of bitter disappointments. It is only by having the same objects in view as the original expedition, and pursuing it with the same steadfast per-severance, that we can hope to solve the mystery. Hitherto our efforts have scavcely advanced beyond the

hre shold of the field of search; the gates of entrance and egress have been besteged. All the intervening space—many degrees of longitude in extent—have never been entered or looked at. I ventured to allude to the extreme interest and importance of this question to England and America, in a geographical and scientific point of view, and to deprecate the loss of opportunities which will never occur again probably in the present century. It is to other motives, however, and to a deeper and holier feeling than the love of glory, or the thirst for knowledge, that I trust when the image rises before me of your national fing again floating in peaceful union with ours on the Arctic seas, of your dauntless ships again gloriously competing with Image rises before me of your national fing again floating in peaceful union with ours on the Arctic seas, of your dauntless ships again gloriously competing with our own on the same common ground of search, or boldly striking out some new and untried course by which to attain the one object. In know that my surest ground of hope is in the prompting of a great people's humanity toward the suffering and forlorn navigators of the same race and language as themselves, and their generous sympathy with mourning relatives and friends. For myself I need not say, neither the acquisition nor advancement of science, nor even the glory of my country is the impulse which moves me. I seek only the rescue of a beloved husband and of his brave and devoted companions and followers, many of whom are my friends, all of whom are my countrymen. When I saw them depart, full of self-devotion and enthusiasm, I promised to myself, if need should ever be, to strive to save them, and I know that in the midst of their severest sufferings, in the extremity of that sickness of the heart which arises from hope deferred, they cannot but remember the half-uttered words unheard by my husband, which revealed the purpose of my heart, tho' at the time they might have appeared to have a lighter but remember the half-uttered words unheard by my husband, which revealed the purpose of my heart, the' at the time they might have appeared to have a lighter meaning. Helpless, myself, to redeem this pledge, I seek to move the hearts of others. Forgive me, Sir, if confiding in your characteristic benevolence and kindness of heart, yet never forgetting how urgent and engrossing are the duties you have to perform in your exalted position, as Head of the great Republic, I have presumed too much and at too great length on your forbearance. I have the the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant. JANE FRANKLIN.

To His Excellency the President of the U. States.

Colonial.

TORONTO ASSIZES.

On Friday morning the Chief Justice pronounced sentence on the prisoners convicted. The following are the prisoners and the sentences F

passed on them :-

Robert Simpson, Burglary, two counts, 7 years for one and three years for the other, in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The prisoner affected to be very penitent and in a broken voice and in abject terms besought the mercy

broken voice and in abject terms besought the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship in sentencing him, remarked that a great deal of credit was due to the officer by whom his arrest was effected, while in the very act of committing the crime. And he told the prisoner that it was in the power of the Court to have sentenced him to imprisonment for life, had it been thought necessary, and that the lighter punishment had been inflicted sary, and that the lighter punishment had been inflicted in the hope that when it was over he might be enabled to adopt a decent and respectable mode of life.

Robert Morrison who had pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

in the Penitentiary.

Michael Higgins, convicted of a common assault upon William Dollery, was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the common gaol.

The assault it will be remembered was of a very aggravated character, the prisoner having wounded Dollery with the heated point of a pick-axe.

Elizabeth Spencer—larceny, three months in the common gaol.

common gaol.

George Thompson—larceny, two months in the common gaol, with hard labour.

Thomas Nugent—larceny, two months in the common gaol, with hard labour.

Thomas Nealy—stabbing, six months, common gaol, with hard labour.

The Classes for months in the common gaol,

John Gleeson, four month's imprisonment as above.

Jacob Vincent—convicted of manslaughter, but recommended to mercy by the jury, was sentenced to one month's imprisonmen in the common gaol.

FIRE AT COOKSVILLE .- We briefly mentioned yesterday, that a fire, most serious in its extent, when compared to the size of the village, broke out on Saturday, at two o'clock, at Cooksville, on Dundas Street, fourteen miles West of Toronto. We subjoin to-day a list of the sufferers, the total damage is estimated at from £5,000 to £6,000, but a small portion of which is covered by insurance, the weight of the salamity felling shiefly upon parties ill able to of the calamity falling chiefly upon parties ill-able to

Dundas Street, north side, West of Centre Road.

J. Granger, Blacksmith's shop, total loss. P. Z. Romain, general store, (brick building.) insured for £1600, building totally destroyed, goods partly saved.

Centre Road West side.

F. B. Morley, P. M., dwelling house, insured, entirely destroyed.

J. Galbraith, shoemaker, do. do.
Do. dwelling house, do. do.
M. Readman, do. not insured, entirely destroyed.

Dundas Street, north side, east of Centre Road.

Moses Teeter, Union Hotel and Stables, (brick building, property of Jacob Cook,) insured, totally

E. L. Guthrie, dwelling house, no insurance, Mrs. Grimshaw, do. Mrs. Blevins, two do. Do. saw mill, J. Morley, barn destroyed,

Dundas Street, South side.

S. Wilson, Tyrone Inn and Stables, no insurance,

total loss.

W. L. Perrin, dwelling house, uninhabited.

M. Phillips, do. no insurance no insurance. T. Harris, stables, do.

Dr. Crew, do.

his goods were materially damaged by removal and rain; insured. Saville's Hotel escaped in a similar manner.

From the accounts which have reached us from various quarters, we fear that extensive damage has taken place elsewhere. The Colonist says that an old taken place elsewhere. The Colonist says that an old saw-mill, two miles east of Cooksville, was burned; also Goldthorp's Tavern, Lake Shore Road, Etobicoke; a mechanics' shop in Oakville; and Marlatt's steam saw-mill and buildings, Jull's Corner, Trafalgar, with a quantity of saw-logs and lumber. We have heard of a number of barns and fences destroyed on the same day.—Patriot

More Conflagrations .- We understand that, on Saturday, an old saw mill, situated about two miles east of Cooksville, the property of Mr. James Charles, of Toronto, was destroyed by fire.

We also learn that Godthrop's Tavern, on the lake shore road, in the Township of Toronto, about five miles from Port Credit, was burned the same day.

A fire also broke out in a mechanic's shop in Oak ville, about the same time, on Saturday, but it was prevented from spreading or doing any damage worth

Next to the fire at Cooksville, the most destructive on Saturday, was that on the middle road, at Jull's Corners, Township of Trafalgar, by which Obadiah Marlatt's steam saw mill, store, dwelling-house, and a number of other buildings were destroyed; as also a large quantity of sawlogs and lumber. The loss is considerable. There were also about six or seven barns, belonging to neighbouring farmers, burnt at the same time.—Globe.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

My DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS:

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

June, 1852.

I remain, &c.

JOHN TORONTO.

Friday,	4th.	. Thornhill	11 A.M.
told a site of		Vaughan	3 р.м.
Saturday,	5th.	. Markham	10 A.M.
1 1990		Markham Village	1 P. M.
and the late		Col.McLeod's Church.	5 р.м.
SUNDAY,	6th .	. Newmarket	11 A.M
The second second		Saint Albans	З Р.М.
Monday,		. Lake Simcoe	
Tuesday,	8th.	. Orillia	10 A.M.
The state of the s		Medonte	3 р.м.
Thursday,	10th .	. Penetanguishene.	1 P.M.
Friday,	11th .	. Craig's (Oro)	10 л.м.
		Barrie	3 р.м.
Saturday,	12th .	. Innisfil	11 A.M.
110 80		West Gwillimbury	3 р.м.
SUNDAY,	13th	. Tecumseth	11 л.м.
Monday,	14th .	. Lloydtown	11 A.M.
Tuesday,	15th .	. St. Luke's, Mulmur	10 л.м.
100 mm 4 3		St. John's, Mono	3 р.м.
Wednesda	y,16th.	St. Mark's, Mono	10 A.M.
		Boulton's Mills	5 P.M.
Thursday,	17th .	. Gore of Toronto	10 A.M.
		Norval	3 р.м.
Friday,	18th .	. Nassagaweya.	11 A.M.
Saturday,	19th .	. Nelson	11 A.M.
		Wellington Square	3 P.M.
SUNDAY,	20th	. Oakville	10 A.M.
		Palermo	2 n x
Monday,	21st .	. Hornby	11 A.M
The state of the s		Directavilla	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	22nd	Etobicoke, Dundas-st.	TIAN
		weston	9
Wednesda	y,23rd	. Tullamore.	10 A M
		Pine Grove	2 P.M.
Toronto,	24th M	ay, 1852.	Francisco !
		Company of the second	THE REAL PROPERTY.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

In accordance with the standing bye-law of the Society, the Clergy are requested to make Collections in their several Churches and Stations on Trinity Sunday, the 6th of June, for the Society's Missionary Fund.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

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

Previous to the meeting, Evening Service was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Prayers were said by the Rev. W. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich, and the Lessons were read by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

At the conclusion of divine worship, the congregation adjourned to the School-house, when the chair was taken, and the meeting opened with prayer, shortly after two o'clock, p. m.

The following Clergy were present ;-The Rev. D. E. Blake, Rural Dean of the Home District; F. L. Osler, Rural Dean of Simcoe; H.J. Grasett; S. Givens, Rural Dean; Dr. Lett; Henry Scadding; In most cases, the furniture was partially saved from the fire, but greatly damaged by the heavy thunder storm which followed. Other parties in the village were injured by their buildings catching fire.

T. J. Thompson's brick store, part of which is occupied as the Post Office, was saved with great difficulty;

S. Givens, Rural Dean; Dr. Lett; Henry Scadding; R. J. Macgeorge; Alexander Dixon; H.B Osler; Richard Mitchele; H. C. Cooper; W. Ritchie; J. G. D. McKenzie; W. A. Johnson; S. B. Ardagh; Jonathan Shortt; A. Nelles; Robert Harding; C. C. Brough; T. Creen; Provost

Whittaker; Prof. Parry; E. T. Rogers, Military Chaplain, Montreal; and E. R. Stimson.

The Secretary having been called upon by the Lord Bishop, read the annual report. It was ably compiled, and was listened to with attention.

We may take occasion to refer to some of the interesting speeches delivered on this occasion, but in the meantime can only subjoin the resolutions brought forward, all of which were unanimously adopted by the meeting :-

Moved by the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, seconded by Rev. R. J. Macgeorge.

1st. 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 Rev. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, seconded by

Rev. H. B. OSLER.
2nd. That this Meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success which he has been pleased to vouchsafe to the Society

Moved by Rev. F. S. Osler, seconded by G. Dug-

3rd. That this Meeting, whilst admitting there is much to deplore in the events which have taken place during the past year, yet see every cause to hope that, under the altered management of the Society's affairs, the members of the Church throughout the Diocese will have increased confidence in its progressive prosperity, and that their best exertions will be used to increase its funds, and enable it to extend the sphere of its mission-

Moved by Dr. MELVILLE, seconded by S. B. HAR-MAN, Esq.,

MAN, Esq.,

4th. That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Clergy and Laity for their liberal response to the call made upon them during the past year by the Society for various special objects under Art. XIX. of the Constitution, and whilst it is a matter of regret that those contributions have not been as yet fully applied to the purposes for which they were contributed, this Society pledges itself to use all due diligence to insure the early attainment of the object of the contributors.

Moved by Louis Stratches, Esq. seconded by Rev.

Moved by John Strachan, Esq., seconded by Rev-

Moved by John Strachan, Esq., seconded by Rev. C. C. Brough,
5th. That this Society rejoices to hear of the con, tinued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Scotia-Quebec, and New Brunswick.

Moved by the Rev. S. Lett, Ll.D., seconded by E. T. Dartell, Esq.
6th. That in conformity with the remunerations of the Standing Committee, the following additions and alterations do take place in the several articles of the Constitution. Constitution.

Art. III. That all after the words "to be invested or held in trust for the endowment of the Church School,"

held in trust for the endowment of the Church School," be expunged.

Art. VII. be repealed, and in its place the following rule be substituted:—"That the Society shall at their meeting on the first Wednesday in June in each year, choose one or more Vice-Presidents in addition to the Archdeacons. Two or more Auditors and one Secretary, and such other officers, ministers, and servants, as shall be thought convenient to serve in said offices for the year ensuing: Provided always that no person not a member of the Society be eligible to any office.

That the following Article be inserted after Article VII:—

"That the following Article be inserted after Article VII:—
"That the paid officers of the Society, to be appointed by the foregoing Rule, shall be a Secretary and a subordinate officer, to be selected by himself. That the former shall be in holy orders, uncharged with Parochial cares: and that he shall furnish secretary to the subjection of the solicitor, to the amount curity, to the satisfaction of the solicitor, to the amount of £1,000—himself £500, and two securities in £250 each."

each."

ART. XII. That the last clause after the word, "alteration," shall be added—"Shall be passed, except notice of such intention shall have been given at the previous monthly meeting, and then it shall not be of any effect or force, until it shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his band."

Art. XIII. That the second, third, and fourth clauses be repealed and the following substituted in their place.

Art. XIII. That the second, third, and fourth clauses be repealed and the following substituted in their place.

"That the President, Vice-President, Rural Deans, and 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, residing in the City of Toronto and its vicinity, also of a Clerical and Lay member from each of the several District Branch Associations in connection with the Parent Society, to be elected annually by such Branch Asso-

That of the non-official members of the Standing That of the non-official members of the Standing Committee residing in Toronto and its vicinity (say within 15 miles,) the four who have been on the Standing Committee for one entire year have attended the fewest meetings of the Standing Committee during the twelve months, ending on the the first Wednesday in March, shall go out at the annual meeting in June; and, if any doubt shall arise under this Rule, which number of those who have attended the fewest meetings, is to retire, that the one who has served the shortest time on the Committee shall be considered to have vacated his seat." (The other clauses to remain.) XVII. repealed.

The Committee recommend the adoption of these alterations.

Moved by the Rev. H. C. COOPER, seconded by the Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE,
7th. That the following members of the Society be

7th. That the following members of the Society be the officers for the ensuing year:—Vice-Presidents—The Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Jamieson, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Esten, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Spragge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, the Hon. J. P. De Blaquiere, the Hon. John Macaulay, the Hon. James Gordon, the Hon. Col. Wells, the Hon. Z. Burnham, the Hon. J. Kerby, the Hon W. Allan, Provost Whittaker, the Hon. G. Crookshank, the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, the Hon. R. Vankoughnet, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, the Hon. G. S. Crookshank, the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, the Hon. R. Vankoughnet, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, the Hon. G. S. Boulton, the Hon. J. H. Cameron. Sir Allan McNab, M.P.P., the Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., the Rev James Beaven, D.D., John B. Askin, Esq., Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, Alexander Burnside, Esq., Justus L. Merwin, Esq., John Arnold Esq., and the Chairmen of the District Associations.

That Thomas Baine, Esq., J. Henderson, Esq., and R. L. Dennison, Esq., and the Secretary, be added to the Land Committee.

That J. D. Harris, Esq., J. Crawford, Esq., E. G. O'Brien, Esq., J. B. Harman. Esq. and E. T. Dartnell, Esq., with the Secretary, do compose the Finance Committee, three of whom to form a quorum.

That B. P. Robarts Esq., and C.W. Brent, Esq., be the Auditors, and the Rev. S. Kennedy, the Secretary for the cosming year.

Auditors, and the Rev. S. Kennedy, the Secretary to the ensuing year.

His Lordship having left the chair, and the same having been taken by the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN.

Moved by G. P. RIDOUT, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by the Rev. Provost Whitaker,

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.

his kindness in presiding on the present occasion.

We have only to add that the meeting was both numerous and highly respectable, and that the proceedings passed off in the most harmonious

JOHN WESLEY AND THE CHURCH.

We have frequently had occasion to allude to the fact that John Wesley never contemplated or sanctioned the separation of his followers from the Anglican Church. This proposition meets with abundant demonstration from the journals and other writings of that remarkable man, though it cannot be denied that an occasional appearance of inconsistency afford some slight ground for charging with schism one who would have shrunk as indignantly from the imputation, as from that of heresy.

The Christian Guardian of last week extracts, without comment, from the Daily Zion's Herald, a letter from England, in which the views which we have expressed above are corroborated and confirmed.

Alluding to the divisions and heartburnings which mar Methodism at the present day, the writer observes :-

"The truth of the matter is, the task of modern administrators is infinitely more difficult than was that of Mr. Wesley. With the idea of a Society in his mind, and not of a Church, he was not, in fact, called upon to consider the attributes, the qualities, the rights, the offices, and the government of a Church. His ideal being simply that of a religious society, he went no further than to make provision for such a state of things. * * Hence he only considered his preachers his helpers, and not as possessing the ministerial office. required his people to receive the Lord's Supper in the National Church, clearly shewing that he considered their Church membership as belonging to the Establishment, while their connection with him was only that of fellowship in the Society."

Once more the author pointedly asserts: "It is very clear that Mr. Wesley's Societies in this country were established for one particular purpose, namely, that of spiritual edification; and his refusal to ordain or recognize his preachers as ministers, and allow them to administer the sacraments, or to exercise pastoral functions, except as his helpers, clearly show his purpose to preserve the body in the position of societies alone. Surely after this the Christian Guardian will.

not contradict us when we maintain that Methodism, as new constituted, is not the Methodism of John Wesley! Surely he will be constrained to agree with us, that it is unfair to connect the name of one with a Church, whose aspirations never soared higher than a Society!

THE TRIUMPH OF FAITH.

Among our extracts last week we published an account of the fate of a deviced band, who left the shores of England on a mission of love to a distant and benighted portion of our earth, peopled by a race whose condition is of the Poet benearally by a race whose condition is of the most barbarous character, the knowledge of whose ignorance and spiritual destitution had awakened the Christian sympathy of those bold and adventurous soldiers of the Cross, who perished in the attempt to enlighten them, under circumstances of the most harrowing nature. The perusal of the narrative contained in the journal of Captain Gairdner, the principal of the expedition, as well as the account given by the exploring party who went in search of the missing missionaries are calculated to chill the heart's blood and draw tears of pity from the sternest nature. sternest nature. One by one the illfated band a reduced by disease and starvation, aggravated by exposure. The sick and failing are nourished by a jelly made from a rock-weed. Delirium marks the approach of death to some, increasing the mental anguish of the surviving sufferers. Amid all this mortal agony duty is not neglected. "May 22. Set apart for special prayer on behalf of the sick, for supplies of food, and the arrival of the expected vessel." Such is the tenor of an entry in this interesting diary. The sick die; even the food which they can procure becomes too strong for their weak and helpless frames "After living on mussels for a fortnight I was compelled to give them up, and my food is now mussel broth and the soft parts of limpets"

The long looked for and much prayed for vessel comes not. Their number being at length reduced to two, who from an anxious desire to spare each the other a painful scene of parting, become separated by an almost superhuman exertion for such debilitated frames. "I have not seen him since noon yesterday, consequently, I tasted nothing I cannot learn the place where I am, and know not whether he is in the body, or enjoying the presence of the Grazier. of the Gracious God whom he has served so faithfully." In this story and the fully in the story and fully." In this stern and trying moment when the rashness of despair might have hurried a mind less fortified to contemplate self destruction as a means of relief, we find him thus tracing out his feelings: "My care is all cast upon God, I am only waiting

his time and his good pleasure to dispose of me as He shall see fit." Nor are the pangs of human sorrow and feeling absent from a heart so sorely tried. "I commend my body and my soul to His keeping, and I earnestly pray that He will take my dear wife and children under the shadow of His wings, comfort, guard, strengthen, and sanctify them wholly." Here is no vainglorious striving after fame--no ascetism of a disappointed ambition or thwarted desire-but the voluntary offering to God and his service of a warm and generous heart For four days this brave and noble spirit eked out the existence of its earthly dwelling place. A few mouthsful of peppermint water providentially discovered, and the trickling drops of precious fluid over the stern of the boat on his parched lips are all the physical means left to him ! The climax of this fearful scene seems to come to him still in the same heavenly state of mind.

"What combined mercies am I receiving at the hands of my Heavenly Father! Blessed be His Holy name! Great and marvellous are the lovingkindnesses of my Gracious God unto me. He has preserved me hitherto, and for four days, although without food, without any feeling of hunger or

Think of this ye who are surfeited with the good things of life in comparison with this poor fellow worm famishing on the shores of Fuego. Learn the lesson well, his example teaches you. Forget not God in your day of plenty and he will remember you in seasons when like poor Gairdner your failing strength and wasting body is about to part with the precious gem it contains!

COLONIAL DIGEST.

On the Queen's birthday 600 persons attended the Governor General's levee.—The Globe denies that Mr. J. H. Price intends being a candidate for Niagara. Last week a boy at Laprairie fell on the track whilst the locomotive and train were backing and was instantly decapitated.— The 71st Highland Light Infantry left Toronto last week for Kingston.—At the opening of the Simcoe Assizes on the 24th, Judge Sullivan congratulated the Grand Jury on the approaching realization of the Northern Railway.—During the last three years, says the Western Planet, 30,000 negroes have come to Canada from the United States.

The Barrie Advocate of the 26th ult., says that in consequence of the lack of rain in that quarter heavy clay land has become too hard for the plough.—On Wednesday last the body of Morrison who has been so long missing, was found in the Don by some boys.— Mr. Richard Corbett has been appointed keeper of the Kingston Gaol.—Mr. Welker the late Postmaster of Mr. Richard Corbett has been appointed keeper of the Kingston Gaol.—Mr. Welker the late Postmaster of Brantford who some time ago was sent to the Penitentiary for embezzelment, got deranged, and being removed to the Asylum in Toronto, died there a few days ago.—An Indian named Cornstock, has been murd ered by a negro and his wife near Cobourg.—

The bridges at Paris are nearly rebuilt.—The old fort in Toronto is to be immediately dismantled.—

The inhabitants of Dunnville are about to petition for an act of incorporation.—Sir Edmund Head and family sailed for England by the Niagara on the 14th ult.—The weather has been unusually hot in New Brunswick.—In the Township of Toronto the fall wheat generally looks well.—The "Sons of Temperance" of Esquesing have petitioned for the Maine Liquor law.—According to the Prototype "Durkee's Baking Powder is destined to effect an intire revolution in household affairs, both morally and physically."

Mr. Ellis of King-street is exhibiting a chronometer clock, surrounded by an aviary of birds which move and sing in a life like manner; It was one of the items in the Crystal Palace.—The withdrawing of the tug boats off the St. Lawrence threatens to be unfavourable to the Canadian forwarders, A considered to New York and the Canadian forwarders, A considered to New York. favourable to the Canadian forwarders; A considerable quantity of flour has been already transmitted to New York.—On the 25th ult., 31 vessels passed through the Welland Canal.—The Hons. John Young, and H. H. Killaly have been inspecting the works on the Welland Canal and the Great Western Failroad.— The boiler of the "Ann Agustus" exploded on the 25th ult., on St. John's river N. B.; Ten persons were severely scalded, two of whom have since died and a third is said to be fatally injured.—A frightful fire has been raging in the forest of New Brunswick; Farm has been raging in the forest of New Brunswick; Farm houses, barns, and live stock, and some buildings in the towns have been consumed.—The Hon. Chief Justice Stewart has arrived in Montreal from England.—Sunday night the body of Daniel Lewis one of the four men drowned on the 18th of Dec., was found near the mouth of the Don.—The H. J. Boulton, has resigned his office as President of the Northern Railroad.

The Elora Backwoodsman says that on the 16th ult., a large projecting point of rock fell into the Irvine The Elora Backwoodsman says that on the Irvine ult., a large projecting point of rock fell into the Irvine River, considerably altering its course.—We are happy to learn that the bazaars recently held in aid of the churches of Cobourg and Hamilton proved emi-

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

We are indebted to the English Churchman, of the 13th May, for the following summary of the most recent intelligence. Some of the articles alluded to are of such great and general interest, that we shall print them.

of such great and general interest, that we shall print them in our next issue at length.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th instant, the adjourned debate upon Mr. Milner Gibson's motion regarding the duty on paper, newspaper stamps and advertisements, was resumed, and the resolution upon each point was rejected—the majorities being 195 to 107, 199 to 100, and 181 to 116. The House adjourned to Friday, Thursday being the day appointed for keeping Her Majesty's Birhthday, the real birthday being the 24th instant, when her Majesty will be thirty-three years of age.

place on the 12th, and very satisfactory reports of their | may perhaps still be ignorant that the Bill also prosefulness were presented.

The only item of news from France this week is the account of a grand Review on the 10th, when the President, in imitation of his uncle, presented consecrated eagles and standards to the several regiments, at which ceremony immense crowds of people "assisted," with all the parade, and theatrical display, in which the French delight and excel.

In Prussia, the Government has been for the present

foiled, in the constitution of the Upper Chamber.
Governor-General Cathcart arrived at the Cape on

Governor-General Cathcart arrived at the Cape on the 31st of March.

The principal home news—if one may judge from the interest excited—is a dispute between the proprietors of the old and new Italian Opera, (decided in favour of the former) as to which has a claim upon a German lady, named Wagner, who is to receive, for several weeks, as much for a couple of evening performances as a curate receives for 365 days hard work. mances as a curate receives for 365 days hard work. So long as this is the proportion of the payments made tor theatrical, and for ecclesiastical purposes, it is in vain to expect the extension of the Church and the reformation of the people. And when it is borne in mind, that notwithstanding the immense sum lavished upon theatrical matters, managers of theatres generally ruin themselves, surely it is time for their supporters to consider, whether they cannot make a much better use of their money.

The Government—why or wherefore it is difficult to see—having determined to transfer four vacant par-liamentary seats, forfeited by St. Alban's and Sudbury, were left in a considerable minority on Monday night, on a motion made by Mr. Gladstone, whose motive it is still more difficult to perceive. Overwhelming majorities on the Militia Bill, on the same evening, shew how futile is the attempt of those who wish to interpret the matter simply as a vote of want of confidence in the

Government.

The proceedings in the House of Lords on Monday night—on Convocation, and on appeals in Ecclesiastical cases—will be read with interest. We doubt very much whether the modified proposal of the Bishop of London will be satisfactory to Churchmen. We do not see that making the opinion of the Bishops binding upon the Judicial Committee, would be an interference with the Royal Supremacy, any more than the Judicial Committee itself is; for, if we understand the matter rightly, the decision of the Committee is submitted to the Sovereign for approval, so as to become virtually the decision of the Sovereign. Consequently, the real question is-whether the opinion of the Bishops upon points of doctrine and ecclesiastical practice, is not as fit to be submitted to the Sovereign, and as little an interference with the Royal Supremacy, as the opinion of the Judicial Committee. Let the lawyers decide on legal questions, and divines upon doctrinal questions, in all cases wherein the judgment upon appeal is to be submitted to the Sovereign. This would be in strict accordance with the proceedings in courts martial. All the anomalies and difficulties which arise in Church questions, with regard to the Royal Supremacy, have their origin in the unfounded, most ignorant and mischievous exemption, that a recard exclusively and the second significant and mischievous exemption. chievous assumption, that as regards ecclesiastical matters the Royal Supremacy is different in kind and degree from what it is in civil matters. The constitution of this country gives the Sovereign no power to exceed the laws in the one case more than in the other: but demands from every Sovereign an oath to rule, to govern, and to judge, according to the laws ecclesias-tical and civif, and to preserve to the Church her laws, rights and privileges, among which is the right to assemble the Bishops and Clergy in Convocation, and which is as constitutionally guaranteed to the Church as a writ of Habeas Corpus is to the people of this realm. The people, by their representatives in Parliament, can surrender the one—and the Church, by her representatives in Convocation, can surrender the other; but in no other way can either he legally and constitutionally no other way can either be legally and constitutionally deprived of their rights and privileges; and they are no friends to either who would persuade men or Sovereigns to the contrary. Usurpation and arbitrary power, allowed in the one case, will, sooner or later, follow in the other follow in the other.

A motion for enquiry concerning Maynooth, is supported by the Ministry, and we trust that it will be The Committee of the London Church Union, on

Tuesday, agreed to a special Report upon the Marquis of Blandford's Bill. They deprecate legislation on the subject, and urge the duty of reviving the Synod of the Church, for the purpose of considering and dealing with such matters. They also suggest petitions against the Bill, in order that the Government may not be led to suppose that such a measure carried without the consuppose that such a measure, carried without the con-currence of Convocation, would be acceptible. The currence of Convocation, would be acceptible. The Report also refers to Mr. Bennett's case, and states that though no important result is anticipated, a sub-committee had been appointed to watch the proceedings. The Charge of Archdeacon Sinclair, on Monday, is referred to as a proof that the impression is gaining ground that Convocation will be assembled for business in no very distant period. in no very distant period. In reference to the Educa-tion question, the members are reminded, that the first meeting of the new committee of Privy Council is ap-pointed for the 13th, but it met on the 12th for the second time, we believe, and the Report goes on to

Among some of the advocates of Church Edu differences of opinion have arisen on points which it is

more important to be agreed on than to decide. "Your committee have, therefore, thought it desira-ble to invite a General Meeting of the supporters and ble to invite a General Meeting of the supporters and approvers of the resolution adopted by the National Society at the Annual Meeting, 6th June, 1849, claiming 'full freedom to constitute schools on such principles and models as are both sanctioned and recommended by the order and practice of the Church of England,' to be held at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday, 8th June, at twelve o'clock. Whether the resolutions which may be about the the Meeting on resolutions which may be submitted to the Meeting on resolutions which may be submitted to the Meeting on the part of your committee shall be adopted or not, it is hoped the Meeting will find no difficulty in coming to a unanimous conclusion as to the ine of action to be pursued. The proposed General Meeting will probably to some extent take the place of the Monthly General Meeting of the Union which falls on the same day. The Meeting of the Union will therefore be held, for the disposal of any necessary or formal business, immediately after the conclusion of the General Meeting."

osed virtually to abolish the 77th Cannon and to egalize the creation, under the name of private Chapels, of any number of anomalous congregations within the Church, whose Ministers were to be expressly exempted from all ecclesiasticall jurisdiction whatever A Petition against this monstrous proposition was in preperation by your Committee at the time when it was happily withdrawn."

The following Form of Petition against Lord Blandford's Bill was adopted by a General Meeting of the Bristol Church Union on the 10th instant:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliment assembled,

The humble Petition of the undersigned Clergy and Laity of the Church of England—

That your petitioners have seen with great regret and alarm the introduction of a Bill into your honourable House intituted "a Bill to enable Her Majesty further to regulate the duties of eclesiastical personages

further to regulate the duties of eclesiastical personages and to make better provision for the management and description of Episcopal and Capitular revenues.

That your petitioners freely allow the existance of abuses in our ecclesiastical polity, and the necessity of taking steps topromote an extended and more efficient action of the Church of England,

Your petitioners abstain from entering into any consideration of the details of this Bill, not withstanding the grave objections which they entertain to many of

the grave objections which they entertain to many of its provisions, and beg respectfully to submit to your honourable House that no measure which distributes the revenues, and in divers essential respects modifies the constitution of the Church, ought to be introduced into either House of Parliament without the previous deliberation, advice and concurrence, of "the of England by representation" in the lawful Assembly

Convocation, or Synod.
Your petitioners therefore bumbly pray your honourable House to refuse to sanction the further progress of this Bill.

[And your petitioners will ever pray.]

SIR HARRY SMITH'S LAST DISPATCH .- The Gazette of the 11th instant, contains a lengthy despatch from Sir Harry Smith, in which he assigns the following reason for not giving up his command earlier. He commences by stating that, at the time he received his notice of recal, " such were the prospects of the Caffre war, and so rapid the progress towards the state of things which can alone perpetuate peace (best shown by the proclamation issued by me on the 6th of February, and again enclosed), that a sense of the duty which has guided me in the service of my Sovereign and country for so many years induced me to persevere in the preparatory steps I had taken for the expulsion from certain strongholds within the colony, of the rebel Gaikas and Hottentots, and under the wily of the rebel Gaikas and Hottentots, and under the wily chief Macomo, a renegade from the authority of his paramount chief, Sandili; as, also, for expelling the Gaika tribes from British Caffraria, and driving them lover the Great Kei. The gallant general enters at ength into a detail of various brave exploits, and thus speaks of the conduct of the troops engaged fifteen months against 25,000 savages and sturdy enemies, in an almost impassible country, larger than England:—
"I am fully aware that I have been accused, during the progress of this campaign, of using the language of hyperbole in describing the numerous recontres which have occurred, and in giving praise to the gal-lant officers and troops as well as burghers. Possessing, however, some experience in war, I must maintain that such is not the case. Troops acting in the open field expect not the stimulus of praise; the soldier sees his foe, and his British courage rises at each step: but he who, after, perhaps a night march of great length, has to ascend mountains or penetrate dense bush and ravines, filled probably with a daring and intrepid enemy, as resolute as athletic, ready to murder any one who may fall into his hands, and whose warfare is of the most stealthy and enterprising whose warrare is of the most steatiny and enterprising kind, appreciates the praise of his commander, because when his acts are conspicuously daring he is conscious he deserves it. He does his duty; but human nature renders even the soldier's intrepid heart sensible of the approbation of his superior, which he is proud to know may reach the eye of his parents and is proud to know may reach the eye of his parents and

BIRTH.

At St. George's Square in this City, on Sunday the 30th of May, the lady of Samuel B. Harman, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 22 ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Edwin Connesby Burrowes, Esq., of Kingston, to Florinda Anne, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Radoliff.

On the 29th April, by the Rev. Mr. Boomer, William Jones, of Pearson, to Miss Alice Williams, of

At Christ Church, Bytown, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. S. S. Strong, assisted by the Rev. Charles Forest, Godfrey Phipps Baker, Esq., second son of Capt. G. W. Baker, late Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth Julia, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Clement, Royal Canadian Rifles

At Reach, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, Peter B. Davy, merchant, of Whitby, to Miss Adula Calista, eldest daughter of A.J. Rose, Esq., of Port Person. P. of Port Perry, Reach.

DIED.

At her residence in Cobourg, on the 26th ult., Anna Maria Lodge Wilcocks, relict of the late John Lodge Wilcocks, Esq., after a long illness in the 75th year of her age.

Markets.

Years of age.

We regret to state that another colliery accident occurred on the night of the 10th, in Mr. Watney's colliery, in the vale of Gwendreath, South Wales, by which twenty-seven lives were lost. Had it occurred in the day-time, it is said that five times the number of lives would have been lost; as the pit was suddenly filled, to overflowing, with water which had broken through some old workings.

Gold, in very large quantities it is said, has been discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island, near the Hudson's Bay Company territory.

The festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on the 12th, as of late years, by special choral service at St. Paul's. The total receipts this year are £1,520, the largest since \$4720. The annual meetings of the Distressed Needle Woman's Home," and "the Servants' Reyal Provident and Benevolent Society," took TORONTO, June 2, 1852.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1843. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended, viz.: — Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Brouchies, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved

(From the Boston Post.)

Dr. S.W. Fowle, 138, Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing coughs and other complaints, incidents to this season of the year.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS,

For Sale by LYMAN BROTHERS, Druggists, King Street, Agent for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

Trinity Tollege.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE Summer Quarter of this Collegiate School will commence June 3rd, 1852.

There are vacancies for several boarders.

ence June Sig., ...
ncies for several boarders.
HENRY BATE JESSOFF, M. A.,
Principal.
46-tf

Toronto, June 2, 1852. FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT in John Street, three A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT in John Street, the doors from St. George's Church, with every accommod for a family—if desired the complete set of Furniture, &c., also be obtained with it, at £700 currency for the whole. In of THOMAS MARA, John Street

Toronto, April 7th, 1852.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM.

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAS pleasure in informing the Ladies of Toronto and vicinity that his

'MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

was opened on Tuesday the 18th inst., with a large Stock of seasonable and fashionable goods. Toronto, May 12th, 1852.

THOMAS BILTON MERCHANT TAILOR.

NO. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

BEGS to intimate that his stock is now complete D comprising in addition to the usual variety of shades in the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, &c., a choice assortment of FANCY GOODS, in the latest styles of Trouserings and Vestings. Also a very superior article of Scholefield's Patent Cashmere, Fabric unequalled for summer clothing.

The above Goods have been selected with great care from the best London houses; no effort shall be wanting in the Tailoring department to secure a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which this establishment has so long been favoured.

N. B.—Official Robes made in their various orders. Toronto, May 8, 1852. 40-tf



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL - £100,000, in Shares of £10 Each.

HOME OFFICE-TORONTO. President Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire.
Vice-President Thomas Haworth, Esquire.

Directors :

George Michle,
James Beaty,
Hugh Miller,
And John Howcutt, Esquire.

Secretary and Treasurer, -Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor, -Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, ronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M. ISAAC C. GILMOR, President. ROBT. STANTON,

Secretary & Treasurer. Agents:

In addition to those previously notified, the following are ap-

cointed:—
Quebec, Thomas Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro, Wm. Colcleugh; Fort Eric, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amhersthurg, T. Salmoin; Preston, L. W. Dessaner; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhall; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

** The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec., 11, 1851.

Three times a Week to Rochester.

THE STEAMER "ADMIRAL." CAPTAIN KERR,

Will leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday, the 20th instant,) calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, weather permitting, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at half past Ten o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above named Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Nine o'clock.

ROYAL MAIL PACKET OFFICE,) Toronto, April 14th, 1852.

Original Poetry.

THE MARTYRDOM OF IGNATIUS, BISHOP OF ANTIOCH, A.D., 107.

(Concluded from our last.)

XLI. The disciple in his master's ways Has sworn with zeal to tread,— O'er ways in which perfected souls

Have evermore been led! "Clean be your hearts and bright your faith" The holy martyr cries;
Beware of those blasphemers (1.)
Who go about with lies;

XLII.

Who the saving cross and passion
Of our Blessed Lord defame;
Who deny the awful mystery,
That for us in flesh He came.
Herbs (2) of the Devil are they— Heresies; pastures strange: These are the streams of poison; There Christ's flock may not range.

XLIII.

Be one and undivided; If to Christ you would be found
Faithful and true disciples,
Your Bishops rally round.
Put far the vain delusion
That the schism-maker's pure: If he turn not to the fold again, His damnation is secure. (3.)

XLIV. Then with one heart together To the one (4) altar go:
The flesh and blood of Christ above, Partake ye here below. Eucharist holy—medicine Of immortality;
Food of the soul, its life, its light— Help to eternity!

The holy rite be done; (5.)
Flee far from all divisions—
They are the plague begun.
Where Bishops, priests and Deacons are
There let the people be;
For there (6) is Christ and there His Church,
To which let all agree.

And friendly, remember It is more than to believe, To be a true disciple,— It is, sublime to live;
To soar o'er all terrestial things
To worlds unseen on love's strong wings.

XEVII. Thus in the words of faith
Exhorting all around,
He passed through many cities, In chains his body bound:
For vain the pagans hoped, (7)
By the tedium of the way,
His holy purpose for to bend,
His resolution sway.

Not knowing Christian firmness, The hoped strike with dread The scattered flocks of Syria (8) Thus pictured in their head.

(1.) He refers to the destructive heresy of those who denied the reality of our Lord's incarnation, and, consequently, the reality of His sufferings and atonement for us. They were named Docetæ. See 1 John iv. 3, and all his Epistles passim.

(2.) Herbs &c. A favourite metaphor with Ignatius, to signify (2.) Heros & A larotation false doctrine; "να μή τοῦ διαβόλον βοτάνη τις εὐρεθῆ ἐνὺμῖν. Eph. 10. That no herb of the deyil may be found in you. άλλοτρίας δὲ βοτάνης ἀπέχεσθαι, ήτις ἐστὶν αϊρεσις. Trail. 6. To abstain from strange pasture, which is heresy. ἀπέχεσθε τῶν κακῶν βοτανῶν. Philad. 3. Abstain from those evil herbs (which Jesus Christ cultivates not, since they

are not planted by the Father.)

(3.) If this sentiment seems to any "a hard saying," I am not to blame for it; since even in my poor rhyme, I have no patent for misrepresentation. After all, is it an atom more "bigotted for misrepresentation. After an, is to an atom more bigotted and uncharitable than the saying of St. Paul, that διχοστασίαι and αἰρέσεις are "works of the flesh" and that those who do them shall not inherit the kingdom of God ?" Gal. v. 20. 21. Has not the frightful extent of this sin softened the vices of its guilt? Hear Ignatius himself: "Be not deceived, my brethren: if any one follows him that makes a schism, he shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Ερ. ad Philad. 3. Ουθέ ναρτυρίον αξινα ταὐτην δύνασθαι ξξαλείφειν την ἀναδτίαν. Jacobson, Patres Apostol, vol. 2. p. 49. Not even by the blood of mertydom can this sin be wiped away. On the same page are quoted the words of Cyprian, another Bishop and Martyr, on this subject : " delictum est, quod nec baptismo sanguinis potest ablui; quali crimen est, quod martyrio non potest expiari !" How grievous a sin which cannot be cleansed by the baptism of blood! how enormous a crime which cannot be expiated by martyrdom!

(4.) "Wherefore come ye all together as unto one altar."-Magnes. 7. "Give dilligence, therefore, to partake all of the same Eucharist. For there is but one flesh of our Lord Jesus Christ, and one cup in the unity of His blood; one altar, as there is also one Bishop, &c." Philad 4. Bingham, Antigg. 1. 8., c. 6., s. 17., notes the opinion of some learned men, that, at first, when the number Chrisians was small there was in each diocese but one altar, in the Ca hedral Church: and that though there might have been communion tables in the lesser churches, yet the holy elements were consecrated by the Bishop, and sent round to the various inferior Churches. This would indeed have been a most powerful testimony for unity. At any rate, Ignatius's words have become a proverb, "one church, one altar, one Bishop,"

(5.) " Except a man be within the altar he is deprived of the Eph. 5. "Do nothing without the Bishop, &c." Magnes. 7. "He that doeth any thing without the Bishop, &c. is not pure in his conscience." Trail., 7. "He that doeth any. thing without his knowledge, ministers unto the devil."-

(6.) "Without these (Bishop's Priests, and Deacons) there is no Church." Trall. 3. Wheresoever shall appear, there let the people also be."-Smyrn. 8.

(7.) This is Dr. Cave's conjecture as to the reason of the circuitous route by which Ignatius was taken to Rome. (Vid.

(8.) As Bishop of Antioch, the chiefcity of Syria, he calls him-

self" Bishop of Syria." Rom. ii. 9.

Through Troas and Philippi, On foot through Macedon, To Epidamnus' famous port He wearily passed on.

XLIX.

But his spirit was not broken: But his spirit was not DYDKEN:
Long before the mighty Paul (1)
Had through those places travelled—
Still his steps were seen in all;
And the martyr followed in them;
The high apostle's lot
He coveted, and braver grew At each remembered spot.

And warmer zeal inspired his words Of exhortation meet;
While thus the pagans' wily scheme
Turned to their own defeat.

At length they pass the Adria
They're in the Tyrrhene sea;
Puteoli is now in sight
Where Ignatius wished to be:
For, oh, he longed intensely
In every step to tread
Of holy Paul, who once to Rome
In bonds was this way led. (2)

LII. But a fierce storm hindered; But a herce storm hindered;
And in a day and night,
By fav'ring winds being hurried,
The martyr's goal's in sight.
Add holy gladness brings it
To his sublimed breast
Who longs to leave the world,
And with his Saviour rest.

LIII.

Answer it is to many prayers Offered tull earnestly; That, for the sake of perfect love,
Partaker he might be
Of Jesus' Baptism—for the cross
Prepared to count the world but loss.

Rudely the Leopards hurried him; (So were his fierce guards named;)
For now the feast was nearly o'er Of the Saturnalia famed; Gladly the Bishop hasted
When, lo, the Saints come now, (3)
Who thank the Lord for sight of him, But grieve, he's come to die.

Much they desire, and much they hope
To calm the furious rout;
To allay the wanton rage of those
Who for his life—blood shout.
But Ignatius by the Spirit knew
The thoughts that were within;
And prayed they would not stay his soul
To Christ now entering in. LV.

LVI. And then they kneel together,
O last. O solemn prayer!
Burning the hearts, and awed the thoughts
Of the group kneeling there.
He prayed to the Son of God
To send the hearts are To send the brethren peace, To cast around all Christian hearts "The bonds of perfectness."

LVII. The last Amen is uttered The last deep sigh is given,
And violence drags him to the scene
From which he mounts to heaven. He falls among the hons
Rises the deafening roar
Of men more savige than the beasts,
Now smeared with sacred gore.

LVIII. A momentary struggle A momentary pain,
And Ignatius rises to his Lord
To join the martyr's strain.

(9.) Acts of the Apostles, passim. (10.) Acts xxviii. 13.

(11) Fratres pro dilectione sua cupidi sunt ad conveniendum et visitandum confessores bonos, quos illustravit jam gloriosis ini-tiis Divina dignatis. (Cyprian. Ep. 5., quoted in Jacobson, vol. this Divina digitals.
2, 571.) "The brethren out of their love, are eager to come and see good confessors, whom the Divine Mercy has vouchsafed tohonour with a glorious beginning."—" Confession" of Christ's name was the beginning, it led to Martyrdom. Those accused but not condemned to death, were called *Confessors*.

ORIGIN AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE BRITISH CHURCH. (Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE SUBMISSION OF KING JOHN TO THE PAPAL SEE TO THE DEATH OF WICKLIFFE IN 1384.

At this period the Roman Pontiffs while they styled themselves with feigned humility, the servant of the servants of the Lord, nevertheless pretended to be universal monarchs of Christendom, both in temporals and spirituals, and treated not only the kings of England, but all the other sovereigns of Europe, as their vassals and subjects. The papal power had indeed now reached its utmost extent in this country; but the yoke was still felt too galling to be submissively endured, as will presently appear by the conduct of John's immediate successors. During the reign of Henry III., the demands for money by the court of Rome were so exorbitant, that the patience of England became at last exhausted, and the barens, in order to save the nation from farther plunder, issued an order to seize all persons bringing any bulls or mandates from Rome. They also sent ambassadors with a letter, to lay the grievances of the Church of England before the Council of Lyons, which concluded with the following bold and resolute expressions: "We can no longer with any patience,

bear the aforesaid oppressions; which, as they are hymns, -lollen, or lulleen, in one of the old detestable to God and man, are intolerable to us, neither will we any longer endure them."* Edward I. also resisted the authority of the Romish see; for having levied a tax on the clergy in order to carry on the wars in which he was engaged, Bonifice VIII. directly issued a bull forbidding all Princes to levy any tax on that body, and the clergy to pay any such tax without permission from the holy see; but Edward being determined not to yield, took such measures that, notwithstanding the threat of excommunication, he succeeded in carrying his point.

Edward II. likewise, in the year 1341, went to the pope, remonstrating against the encroachments of that court upon the rights of the crown; and Edward III., when summoned by Urban V. to do him homage for the kingdom of England, supported by his parliament, positively refused to comply with the demand. An act of parliament passed in this reign, also declared that no one should be admitted to a benefice by a bull from the pope. These several facts plainly show, that the authority of the Romish see, whether in temporal or spiritual matters, was always considered in the light of usurpation in this country, and that notwithstanding all her encroachments, Englishmen never wholly lost sight of their independence, either in Church or in state.

The cause of Edward III. against the pope at this time met with an able and zealous defender in the person of Wickliffe, one of the best and most learned men of the age in which he flourished.

This celebrated individual, who has been called "the Morning Star of the Reformation," came into general notice about the year 1370. Until he appeared, the people generally seem to have made little difficulty in receiving every principle and usage which came recommended to them from Rome: but Wicliffe showed them that they had thus unwillingly admitted into their religion many things at variance with the holy Scriptures.f In order to prove this, and to dispel the spiritual darkness which brooded over the land, he translated the Bible from the Vulgate into the national tongue-for the word of God was then literally a sealed book. It was indeed to be found in Latin in large libraries; but very few even professed scholars even thought of reading this sacred volume; † which sufficiently accounts for the easy introduction of those errors which had gradually found their way into the Church. Wickliffe, however, having completed "his great and good work," the pleasure of the Most High prospered in his hand. An eager appetite for scriptural knowledge was excited among the people, which they would make

any sacrifice, and risk any danger, to gratify.
"Entire copies of the Bible, when they could only be multiplied by means of amanuenses, were too costly to be within reach of very many readers; but those who could not procure the volume of the book, would give a load of hay for a few favorite chapters, and many such scraps were consumed upon the persons of the martyrs at the stake. They would hide the forbidden treasure under the floor of their houses, and put their lives in peril, rather than forego the book they desired; they would sit up all night, their doors being shut for fear of surprise, reading, or hearing others read, the word of God the would bury themselves in the woods, and there converse with it in solitude; they would tend their herds in the fields, and still steal an hour for drinking in the good tidings of great joy. Thus was the angel come down to trouble the water, and they only wanted some providential crisis to put the nation into it, that he might be made whole."

The time in which Wickliffe lived proved also most favourable for the propogation of his opinions. The great schism of the West, which took place in 1378, and continued for fifty years, had then just commenced; "and the extraordinary spectacle exhibited by the papal seee, -of two infallible heads of the Church anathematising one another,—could not fail to open the eyes of Christendom to the unwarranted pretentions of both." T Wickliffe protested strongly against the doctrine of transubstautiation, and the other errors of the Church of Rome, and men of all ranks embraced his opinions; even the king's son, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, became his discipline and protector; and thus powerfully defended, he was allowed to die in peace, at his rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, in 1384. His voice, however, long continued to sound in England, from his numerous writings, especially from his translation of the Bible, by which means, as Dr. Lingard (the Romish historian) confesses, "a spirit of inquiry was granted, and the seeds were sown of that religious revolution, which, in a little more than a century, astonished and convulsed all the nations of Europe.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE DEATH OF WICKLIFFE TO THE

REFORMATION.

After the death of Wickliffe, his doctrines were propagated with much zeal by his followers, who obtained the name of Lollards. This appellation was one which had originally been given in the Low Countries to the persecuted Franciscans, and other enthusiasts, from their practice of singing

* Matt Paris, p. 666. † Blunt in the Reformation, p 95.

German dialects, signifying to sing, as a mother when she lulls her babe.* The writings of Wick liffe were also carried into Bohemia by one of the natives of that country, whom the marriage of their princess with Richard II. brought into England; and it was from their perusal that John Huss imbibed those opinions concerning the papal Church for which he afterwards suffered heroically at the stake; and he again prepared the way for Luther.

In the reign of Richard II. an act was passed by parliament called the statute of premunire, providing against the encroachments of the papal see, or the preregatives of the Crown with respect to the presentation of benefices; "which presentment," it was declared, "belonged only to the king's court, of the old right of his crown, used and approved in the time of all his progenitors, hings of England;" and farther, threatening with severe penalties all those who either " purchased, or caused to be purceased or prusued in the court of Rome, or elsewhere, any such translations, processes, sentences of excommunication, bulls, instruments, or any other things whatsoever which touched the king, against him, his crown, and his regality, or his realm.

This statute, which was passed in the year 1393, gave such a blow to the Church of Rome, that it never recovered itself in this land, but daily decayed, till its final destruction. The Lollards at this time still continued a numerous body, but were prevented from forming themselves into a regular society by the persecuting laws with which Henry IV. consented to arm the clergy, in return for the assistance he had received from them in his usurpation of the throne; the only instance in English history wherein their conduct as a body was disloyal. Henry passed an act in 1399, called the statute de heretico comburendo, i.e. for the burning of heretics; by which all persons "were required to renounce their heresies, and deliver in all their heretical books, and submit themselves to the

Church, on pain of being burnt alive." It is true that Wickliffe and his followers (more

particularly the latter) held some erroneous opinions, and that the Lollards were very dangerous at this time, as the greater part of them held sentiments, which, both on account of their moral and political consequences, required to be repressed. worthy of notice, however," as Southey observes, "that in all the records which remain of this perse" cution, in no one instance has the victim been charged with such principles. In every case they were questioned upon those points which make the difference between the Reformed and the Romish religion; in every case they were sacrificed as burnt offerings to the mass." † Transubstantiation was made the test of heresy, and a denial of this doctrine was followed by the penalty of the stake. Sir William Sautre, the rector of St. Osvyth's, London, was the first victim under the new statute, and the first martyr for the Reformation in England. The chief charges against him were, that he refused to worship the cross, and denied the doctrine of transubstantiation; and for this, by the brutal direction of Archbishop Arundel, he was degraded from all the clerical orders with which he had been invested, and condemed to be burnt alive. The second victim who perished for a denial of the same doctrine (transubstantiation), was John Badby, a tailor. When he was fastened to the stake, before the fire was kindled, the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V) rode up to the pile, and entreated him to save himself from so painful a death' by renouncing his heresies, promising him an annuity for life if he would comply. The poor man, with expressions of the warmest gratitude to the prince, declared that he firmly believed his opinions to be true, and that he could not renounce them even to save his life. The fire being then put to the wood, when he felt the violence of the stames, he cried aloud for mercy: The prince thinking that the pain he had felt had overcome his fortitude, commanded the flames to be extinguished, and renewed his entreaties to him to recant. But this humble sufferer remaining incible in his resolution to endure any tor rather than renounce the truth, the fire was kindled, and he was reduced to ashes. § During the reign of Henry V. these persecutions still continued; and soon after his accession to the throne, the Council of Bonstance was held, partly for the purpose of putting down the Lollards, and partly with the view of healing the schism in the papacy, which had then so long continued. This council, by whose execrable sentence Huss and Jerome of Prague were burnt alive, also commanded that the remains of Wickliffe should be dug up and committed to the flames. The order was accordingly executed; his grave was opened, and his bones were dragged forth from the place where they had reposed forty years reduced to ashes, and east into the river Swift. But "as there is no counsel," says Fox, "against

the Lord, so there is no keeping down of verity; it will spring and come out of dust and ashes, -- as appeared right well in this man. For, though they digged up his body, burnt his bones, and drowned his ashes, yet the word of God, and truth of his doctrines, with the fruit and success thereof, they

* South's Book of the Church, p. 344. † See Statute of Premunire, Fuller's Church Hist. b. iv. pp 145-147.

‡ Book of the Church, p. 383. § Fox, pp. 477-480.

could not burn. These to this day remain." 1417, during the reign of Henry V., Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, a man renowned for his virtues and noble qualities, suffered martyrdom for for his undaunted protest against the errors of popery. In the reign of Henry VI., the persecution of the Lollards was still carried on with unabating violence. William Taylor, a clergyman of Bristol, was burnt at Smithfield for maintaining "that prayer was to be directed to God alone, and that to pray to any created being was idolatry;"* and others also were committed to the flames for similar of-

All these cruelties, however, proved unavailing to quench that purer light which was now beginning to dawn over the spiritual horizon of this country, which went on rapidly increasing after the discovery of the art of printing, about the middle of the fifteenth century. By this means the holy Scriptures, and other works, were made much cheaper and more plentiful than they had ever been before; and as the word of God became better known, the errors of the Church of Rome became more and more manifest. It is impossible, therefore, not to acknowledge with gratitude the merciful interposition of an overruling Providence, in thus causing the art of printing to be discovered at a time when a spirit of religious inquiry having been excited, a greater facility was thus given "to search the Scriptures." By which means the truth of God gradually emerged more and more from that dark cloud by which it had been partially obscured and which, finally passing away, left "her in her light serene," to dispel each mist of error, and to shine with renewed splendour, as "a lamp unto our feet, and a light unto our path."

We read of one person only burnt for heresy in the reign of Edward IV.; and during the short reigns of his successors, Edward V. and Richard III., the minds of men were so much engaged by the sudden and surprising revolutions which took place that they seem to have paid the little attention to ecclesiastical affairs. Soon after the accession of Henry VII., some attempts were made in England to reform the manners of the monks and clergy, whose dissolute conduct at this period gave great offence to the laity. At length, such was the increasing immorality of the whole clerical body, the rapacity of the papal see, her doctrinal errors and corruptions, above all, the monstrous sale of indulgences, by which Leo X. sought to replenish his empty coffers, that they could be endured no longer, and finally brought on the great crisis called the Reformation, for which Wickliffe had already prepared the way.

* Fox, i. p. 605,

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE, CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS,

DR. BOVELL,

J ohn Street near St. George's Church,

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD. SURGEON AND OCULIST

Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eve, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR.

Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

JOHN CRAIG. GLASS STAINER, Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter,

HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER. FFICE: - Directly opposite the Arcade, St. Toronto, February, 1852.

MIR. CHARLES MAGRATH, FFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD's Hotel. Teronto, February, 1852.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King treet,

TORONTO, W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,

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

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, Opposite St. James's Church.

REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., James Browne, Wm. McMaster Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal dis-

Toronto, February 26, 1852.

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservative, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankford on the Main.)

BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is pre-pared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompanyment. Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive ompt attention. Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

DYEING AND SCOURING. 62, King Street West, Toronto. DAVID SMITH.

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyeed.

REFERENCE. L. Standard in a superior manner.

REFERENCES .- J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlan Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

Township of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200

Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-

cession, 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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

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

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

COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

November 19, 1850. Front-Street, Toronto. 15-tf

GENERAL STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.

THE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, AND CARDS; BILLS, BILL-HEADS, BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND RECEIPTS;
PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW-BILLS, AND PROGRAMMES.

Every description of Fancy and Ornamental Printing in Colours Copperplate Printing and Engraving.

The following Publications are issued from this Office: The Church NEWSPAPER, weekly, on Thursday morning. Price 15s. per annum, or 10s. in advance.

The Young Churchman, monthly, on the 1st of each month. Price 2s. 6d. per annum; in all cases in advance. The Upper Canada Journal of Medical, Surgical, and Physical Science, monthly, on the 15th of each month. Price 10s. per annum.

The Churchman's Almanac: price 4d.

BOOK-BINDING.

The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in connection with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders for Bookbinding in any of its branches, Plain and Ornamental, or according to Pattern. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any attern.
STATIONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms.

Children's Story Books, illustrated,

Toronto, 23rd July 1851.

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO HE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWD.
TAXLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 24,
King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at
once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.

By order of the Committee,

S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow, And where is the man who won't say let him go; And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew, And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view.

The genial showers of the Spring have been shed, And fields live again that were withered and dead; And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain, And waving in loveliest verdure again.

The birds of our forests that left us so long, Again fill the air with the power of their song, Rejoicing that hoary Grim Winter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last.

Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you wore, Through many a snow storm they mantled you o'er; To.wear them just now, with the weather so warm, Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm.

Away with your Bonnets of Dark Velvet Pile, Let them rest on the shelf or the box for a while ; Yet something in Straw, if you take my advice, In Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Rice.

McDONALD has Bonnets, romarkably low, At sevenpeace-halfpenny, or eightpence or so; And Ribbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,— The terms are certainly not very hard.

A large stock of Muslins, selected with taste,— The colours are fast, and the patterns are chaste: And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain; With the fine French Barage, and the printed DeLaine.

While he seeks to secure the most recent styles In the fabries produced in the famed British Isles, Yet a judge may perceive at the very first glance That his Gloves have the finish of Grenoble in France,

There are many things more, which one might suppose, They are mentioned below in straightforward prose; The Stock, he may add, is extensive and nice, While the whole has been marked at a moderate price.

His direction will still be the same as the former, On Yonge-s-reet, one door from Richmond-street corner; While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be Better seen by the figures One Hundred and Three!

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS,

JOHN McDONALD

WOULD invite attention to a very large Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS. Already Received, upwards of

1000 STRAW BONNETS !!!

which he offers from $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. upwards. A superior stock of yard-wide PRINTED MUSLINS, fast colours, from $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard. A beautiful assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES, commencing at 2s. Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps, Chimazettes, &c. Widows' Caps, commencing at 13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and Pink Office Tapes. Between

5000 and 6000 Wards

of Plain, Printed, and Fancy DELAINES; Alpachas and Lustres for sale, from 10d. per yard. A few MILLINERS' DOLLS on hand. A beautiful assortment of British and American PARASOLS.

SILKS, SATINS, AND BARAGES.

All classes of Goods necessary to carry on a FAMILY TRADE, viz.—Towellings, Sheetings, Window Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Glass Cloths, Table Covers, Damasks, &c. &c. &c.

MOURNINGS, to any extent, furnished at the shortest notice, and at

moderate prices. In the GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Braces, Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad Cloths, Doe-skins, Cassimeres, Tweeds.

The attention of the Trade is called to the large Stock of Bonnets, Prints, and Stuffs; DeLaines, Muslins, &c., which, with sundry other Goods, he will endeavour to offer as cheap, and on terms as favourable, as any house in the Trade. In addition to the above, there can also be seen about

100 Patterns Room Paper,

Embracing about 2500 Rolls. The designs are very beautiful and the Papers good.

* ** Remember the LARGE 103, Yonge Street. JOHN McDONALD.

Toronto, 12th May, 1852.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

Liver Complaint, Cutaneous Eruptions. Female Irregularities and Erysipelas, Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Sore Eyes, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Old and Stubborn Ulcers,

Dyspepsia, Exposure or Imprudence Fever Sores, Hip Disease, in Life,
And as a Spring and Fall
Purifier of the Blood, Syphilitic Symptoms, Jaundice, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, And General Tonic for the

And Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of System, 1Stands Unrivalled. Mercury.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part

of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation hat its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto

August 20th, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

IS Removed to the Store of HENRY ROWSELL, Books lier and Stationer, King-street West, where the Clergy and others can be supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and Printed Books of all descriptions, on the same terms as hitherto from the

Church Depository.

N. B.—The Office of the Secretary of the Church Society is also removed to H. Rowsell's.

Toronto, May 6, P852.

STATIONERY, WHOL SALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subsriber, would respectfully give notice that he contines to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of

BOOKS AND ST ATIONRY,

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines.

New Books, Pamphiels, Reviews, and magazine received regularly by Express as usual.

N. B.—Being desirons of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR. 3
50-tf

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of

Four Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas

Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,—

Sig.—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pilis advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curlosity than a hope of being cured, however, I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I persevered in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

[Signed]

WILLIAM SMITH.

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

following complaints.

Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Fevers of all kinds.

Evil Scroft Skin Gout Stone and Gravel is Headache Ague Female Ir Fevers of Bilious Complaints Blotches on the Skin Gout Bowel Complaints Colles Headache Indicestion

Colics
Constipation of the
Bowels
Consumption
Debility Jaundice Liver Complaints Lumbago Piles Rheumatism Retention of Urine

Secondary Symptoms
Tic-Doloureaux
Tumoure Tumours
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Dropsy Dysentery Erysipelas Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s, 1044, 4s 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box.

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

Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, where in are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts. Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as well think premier. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L. D.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L. D.
From the widely celebrated Professor Silman, M.D., L.L.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member
of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil and Scientific Societies of America
and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from
some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs. From one of the first, Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

Respectfully yours, I. S. Cushman, M.D.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Prepared and som by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.,; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

1852 Steamboat Notice. [1852



Quickest Route, two Boats Daily.

For New York, Boston, and the Western States, via Lewiston and Niagara Falls!

THE MAIL STEAMERS CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON

CITY OF TORONTO

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto daily at half-past 7 A. M., and half-past two P. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Express trains going East, also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers

RETURNING : Leaves Lewiston for Toronto at a quarter to Nine, A.M., and one P. M., connecting with the through Steamers at Toronto to Montreal. Toronto, 17th May, 1852.

Royal Mail Steamboat Notice.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS, VIZ. LAKE ONTARIO.

The Steamer MAGNET, Captain J. Sutherland.
"PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. J. Dick.
"PASSPORT, Captain H. Twohy.

MAGNET—On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, leaving Hamilton at 7½, A.M., and Toronto, at a ½ to 1, P.M., for Kingston.

PRINCESS ROYAL—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a ½ to 1, P.M., PASSPORT—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a ½ to 1, P.M., arriving at Kingston next morning, in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches Montreal early same evening.

Calling at intermediate Ports, (weather permitting.)

PASSPORT,- On MONDAYS and THURS-DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 8 p. m., on the arrival of the River Beat, arriving at Toronto early next morning, and leave there for Hamilton at 8, a. m., and return from Hamilton to To-

minton at 3, p.m on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MAGNET,—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3, p. m.,
on the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at Toronto
early next morning, and leave there for Hamilton at

8 a.m.
PRINCESS ROYAL, - On WEDNESDAYS and PATURDAYS, from Kinston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3 p. m. oo the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at Toronto early next morning; and leave there for Hamilton at 8 a. m., and return from Hamilton to Toronto at 8 p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer OTTAWA, Captain Putnam.

"LORD ELGIN ... "Farlinger.

"ST. LAWRENCE "Howard.

UPWARDS .- From Montreal to Kingston, Daily, leaving every week day at noon, and on Sundays at 101 o'clock, arriving at Kingston at 2, P. M., the next

Downwards.—From Kingston to Montreal, Daily, at 5½, A.M., arriving at Montreal the same evening.

Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickinson's Landing, East Williamsburg, West Williamsburg, Matilda, Prescott, Maitland, Brockville and Granano-

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, May, 1852.

Daily Line of Steamers to Rochester.

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO NEW YORK

Through from Toronto to New York in 26 hours: from New York to Toronto, in 24 hours.

THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

CAPT. McBRIDE.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, evening at 8 o'clock.
Will leave Rochester for Toronto, direct, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at 9

Passengers for New York by this conveyance, may take the Morning Express train of Cars from Rochesabout 10 o'clock same evening, or take a Steamer at Albany, and arrive at New York during the night.

Passengers leaving New York during the night.

Passengers leaving New York during the night.

5 o'clock P. M. will arrive at Rochester the following more in a much time for the Steamers during and morning in ample time for the Steamers America and Admiral. Those by the America will reach Toronto in 24 hours from New York: those by the Admiral The Steamer Admiral leaves Toronto for Rochester

The Steamer Admiral leaves Toronto for Rochester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock; and leaves Rochester for Toronto, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at Cobourg, and other intermediate ports, weather permitting.

Passengers by the above steamers, can purchase tickets, at th's office, or from the Pursers on board, for the Cars to Albany, New York, or Boston; and also

the Cars to Albany, New York, or Boston: and also, for the steamboats from Albany to New York.

State Rooms on the Hudson River boats, can be secured, by application to the Pursers of the Admiral

are by Railroad, Rochester to New York ... \$7 10

Passengers from Hamilton, by leaving on Monday rassengers from Hamilton, by leaving on Monday and Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Mail Stramers Princess Royal and Passport, will arrive in Toronto in time to take the "America" for Rochester and arrive in New York in 31 hours.

Royal Mail Steaamboat Office,
Toronto, 14th May 1852.

St. Catharines and Toronto.

STEAMER "MAZEPPA."

W. Donaldson, Master.

WILL commence her regular trips on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Leaves St. Catharines every Morning at half-past Six o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Returning leaves Toronto at two P. M.

Passengers taking the Mazeppa will reach Toronto in time to take the boats for Rochester, Kingston Montreal and Hamilton.

April 28, 1852.

YOUNG LADY, recently from England is desirous of obtaining situation as Nursery Governess in a genteel family. Reference highly respectable can be given. Direct P. M., Box 44, Post Office

Toronto, April 27, 1852.

AN ENGLISH LADY who has resided many years in Canada, and has been accustomed to tuition; is desirous of engaging herself either as Governess in a private family, or as Music Teacher in any Town or village where she would meet with encouragement. couragement.

Address H. A., Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, April 21, 1852.

38-tf.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, AT THE

TORONTO HOUSE,

Victoria Row, No. 60, King Street East,

6 doors West of Church Street Toronto.

CHARLESWORTH has pleasure in informing the Ladies of Toronto and its surrounding Country, that he is receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

To which additions from time to time will be made on the arrival of the Steamers from Britain-of such goods as the season may require, and Fashion introduce.

J. C. would avail himself of this favourable opportunity of calling the especial attention of the Ladies to his

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MILLINERY!

Which for cheapness, quality, and prices, almost if not altogether DEFY COMPETITION. His Dry Goods Department will in part consist of

White, Yellow, Red and Check Flannels.
Prints, Ginghams, Linens.
Regatta and Fancy Shirtings.
Dressed and undressed Hollands.
Slik pocket and neck Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Indiana and Cashmere Shawls.

Scarfs.
Bonnets and Cap Ribbons.
Dress Goods in great variety.
Gloves and Hosiery.
Bleached and Grey Cotton Shirting and Sheetings.
Bleached and Grey linen Drills.

Huckabuck and Diaper Towels and Toweling.
3s. 4d. and 6s. 4d. Red Ticks.
Brown Linen Ticks.
Baggings, &c.
Vestings. Table Linens, &c., &c.

With other Goods too numerous to mention.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Tuscan Bonnets. "Straw Bonnets.

Silk and Satin Bonnets. Children's "Rice Braid do.
Children's in great variety. Trimmed or otherwise. Head Dresses. Dress Caps.

And a slendid assortment of Silk and Satin Capes; with other materials which are seasonable and fashio nable -made in the latest style.

CF AN INSPECTION IS RESPECSFULLY SOLICITED.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS UP STAIRS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE NO. 60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Toronto, May 14th, 1852

J. CHARLESWORTH.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto.

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS, IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, French, and American Markets, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Fashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Men's Br. Holland Coats, from 4 4½ Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0 Do. Black Alapaca do. " 10 0 Do. Russell Cord do. " 12 6 Do. Princess do. do. " 12 6 De. Canada Tweed do. " 17 6 Do. Broad Cloth do. " 30 0 Do. Cassimere do. " 25 0	Men's Black Cloth Vests from 7 6	Men's Moleskin Trousers, fi Do. Linen Drill do. Do. Check'd do. do. Do. Courderoy do. Do. Satinett do. Do. Cassimere do. Do. Buckskin do.	s. b. 7 6 5 0 5 0 7 6 11 3 13 9
Boy's Br. Holland do. " 4 4½	Do. Barathea do. 3 9	Do. Check'd do. Do. Moleskin do. Do. Canada 'tweede do. Do. Cassimere do. Do. Tweede do. Red Flannel Shirts	4 4½ 4 0 5 0 4 4½ 4 4½ 4 4½

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Muslin Delaines, y wide, from Prints, Fast Colours do. Heavy Ginghams do. Splendid Bonnet Ribbons Straw Bonnets. Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Artificial Elowers, Shot, Check'd, and Plain Alapacas.

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, Factory Cotton, White do. Striped Shirting, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, Cotton Warp, Ladies' Stays, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. Barege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpacas. Orleans, Cobourgs, De Laines.

M No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House

Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TO be re-opened after the Easter Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.
There are vacancies for three Boarders.
Mr. V. McKerzis the Assistant, is desirous of undertaking the

tuition of Two or Three Private Pupils.
Toronto, April 7th, 1852. 36. tf



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital - £100.000.

Directors :

A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. HOWARD, Vice-President.

J. G. Bowes, W. L. PERRIN, G. WORTS,

J. J. HAYES, M. D J. LUKIN ROBINSON J. C. MORRISON, WM. GOODERHAM

W. ATKINSON, WM. GOO. Hon. J. H. CAMERON. JOHN DUGGAN ESQ. — Solicitor. BANKERS. — Bank of Upper Canada.

HIS Company effects Insurance at the Home

Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies.

T. Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the saf and desirable for Farmers.

The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order.

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary, Toronto, October 15th, 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 ssurance s.

Capital - £100,000.

A SSURANCES 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, W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, Jesoph Sheard,

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.

Franklin Jackes,

A. McMaster,

8. D.

4 4 2 2 6

31 41

from

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertion, and 74dfor every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d.
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 instruc-ions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:-M. Ogle & Son. Glasgow.
George J. Bliss, Esq. Fredericton N B.
Rev. Jas., Hudson. Mirmicht,
L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq. Richibucts,
S. J. Scovill, Esq. St John,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCES

AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.