

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 38.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 17, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCXCIX.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
April 20. EASTER DAY.	{ M. Exo. 12. Rom. 6. } { E. " 14. Acts 2. }	
21. MON. IN EAST. WEEK.	{ M. " 16. Matt. 28. } { E. " 17. Acts 3. }	
22. TUES. IN EAST. WEEK.	{ M. " 20. Luke 24. } { E. " 32. 1 Cor. 15. }	
23. WED. IN EAST. WEEK.	{ M. 2 Sam. 18. Acts 20. } { E. " 19. 2 Peter 2. }	
24. THURS. IN EAST. WEEK.	{ M. " 20. Acts 21. } { E. " 21. 2 Peter 3. }	
25. FRIDAY.	{ M. " 22. Acts 22. } { E. " 23. 1 John 1. }	
26. ST. MARK, EV. & M.	{ M. 2 Sam. 22. Acts 23. } { E. " 23. 1 John 2. }	
27. 1ST. SUN. AFT. EASTER.	{ M. Num. 16. Acts 24. } { E. " 22. 1 John 3. }	

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.
RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, April 21st, 1851.
VISITORS:
THE PRINCIPAL—JOS. C. MORRISON, Esq., M. P. P.
CENSOR—J. P. DELA HAYE, Esq., French Master.
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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EASTER DAY.—April 13.
MORNING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
Exodus xii.—Our readers need only to turn to those words of St. Paul, which are placed as an anthem before the Collect of this day, when they must see how admirably this first Lesson agrees with the subject thus chosen by the Church. Christ is termed, by St. Paul, our *Passover*; and, in this situation, or appointment, of the *Passover*; and a relation of all those interesting particulars, in which it was a type, or representation, of our deliverance from spiritual death and bondage, by the particular remark, that while this Lesson is so well suited to the subject which we celebrate this day, it also forms a point, in the outline of Old Testament history, to which all the Lessons, of all the Sundays from Septuagesima, have been gradually veering, and in which the history of the promise, in its course with the chosen people, (during the period spoken of by St. Paul, as the period of probationary law), well terminates; leaving an eminent instance of God's fulfilment of all His temporal promises to the seed of Abraham, according to His will no less truly fulfil His spiritual promises to Abraham's seed, according to the Spirit. The period of the history of Abraham's seed, while only under the promise, may be said to terminate here; and before his family are placed under the law, as like our schoolmaster, a sacramental memorial, of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is established, to shew forth, before-hand, the Lord's death, flesh; as, at the fulfilment of the law, there was another sacramental memorial to shew forth the *Passover*, was a means of immediate reception of promised blessings by the chosen people, the seed of Abraham, according to the flesh, and a pledge to assure all mankind of other blessings, to be received by the faithful children of Abraham, according to the sign of something to come, intended, by God, to represent certain points, that future thing, to which, prophecy, in which, instead of words, things and actions shew, before hand, other things and actions which will come to pass, and will be, in many points,

promise, when the promised seed should come into the world;—the second *Passover*, was a means of immediate grace or blessing, to those who are the seed of Abraham, according to the promise, that is, to the faithful; and, also, a pledge of the fulfilment of the promise of greater and eternal blessings, at his second coming—at the general resurrection. Of the *Passover*, and the spiritual application of it, we shall notice the particulars in an article, in some future number, upon that subject. At present, our space will not admit of it. We confine ourselves to a mere sketch of the first Proper Lessons, and to the shewing their connexion with that class of Lessons to which they belong. The Lord having now sufficiently displayed his power, and the reluctance of Pharaoh to yield to his will, determines, by one most awful visitation, to fulfil his promise made to Abraham, of delivering his people, at the end of 400 years of affliction; and, in this, to establish a solemn and sacramental memorial of his truth for the faithful, till the seed promised should actually come. He commences by giving instructions to Moses and Aaron, by what means they were to secure the Israelites from being involved in the calamity of the Egyptians. On this we shall say more in the article on "the *Passover*," alluded to above. This is related in the first twenty verses. The next eight, contain Moses' repetition of these instructions to his people, with an injunction to commemorate it every year; and, also, the reason (verse 27) they shall give their children for naming this memorial the *Passover*—because God's destroying angel PASSED OVER the Israelites, when he cut off the first born of Egypt. Next follows the account of this dreadful scourge which came upon the oppressors of Israel.

"The Lord smote all the first-born in the land of Egypt, from the first-born of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the first-born of the captive that was in the dungeon; and all the first-born of cattle. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead."

When that cry of woe and terror arose, even the hard heart of Pharaoh could no longer resist; in anguish and terror he sent for Moses, whom he had ordered out of his sight, and entreated, and hastened, their departure, without making any conditions, while his people furnished them with every thing needed. And the Israelites marched out triumphant. The latter portion of the chapter recites the whole time of their stay in Egypt, to be 430 years—speaks of the memorable nature of the occasion—and lays down directions respecting the manner in which, and the persons by whom, the feast was to be thereafter observed.

EVENING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
Exodus xiv.—This Lesson concludes the history of the promise specially made to the chosen people, of deliverance from their foes, and records their final triumph; and is well adapted to represent our final triumph, which shall take place at the general resurrection. We may seem to be hemmed in by our enemies—behind us, Satan and our spiritual foes, the world and the flesh,—before us, death. But if the pillar of cloud and fire hover about us, to our enemies it is darkness and confusion—to us, light and comfort. To the eye of faith, our defender is visible, and sheds light amidst the deepest darkness. The very grave and gate of death, like the Red Sea, shall open for us a way of safety through it, to the triumph of a joyful resurrection; and in the last great day roll back, in terrible majesty and destruction, upon the enemy which pursueth after our souls. We shall approach it, and pass through, singing the hymn of joy and triumph:

"Christ is risen from the dead: and become the first-fruits of them that slept. For since by man came death: by man came also the resurrection.—For as in Adam all die: even so in Christ shall all be made alive." 1 Cor. xv. 20.

But the more immediate relation of this Lesson, to those which preceded it, is to be found in St. Paul's declaration (1 Cor. x., 1, 2) that this passage through the sea was the entrance to their state of liberty, and to a new land; their separation from their idolatrous masters; and thereby a type of baptism—our means of entrance into the Church of Christ, our separation from the unbeliever and the world. The first Lesson sets before us a type of the new covenant—the second, a type of the means of entrance into that covenant. This is alluded to in the words of our baptismal service—who "didst safely lead the children of Israel, thy people, through the Red Sea, figuring thereby thy holy Baptism."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

JOHNSTOWN DEANERY BRANCH.

At the Annual Meeting of the Johnstown Deanery Branch of the Church Society, held in Cornwall, on Thursday, 13th February, the following Report was read:—

The command of the Saviour of men is still in force, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest that he would send forth labourers unto his harvest." The command means not only literally, that we should beseech Almighty God, the divine bestower of every good thought, word, and work, to put it into the heart of men, or "move them by the Holy Ghost," to take upon them the sacred office of the ministry, and labour zealously in the harvest-field, by endeavouring to win souls to Christ; but, by implication, it means also, that it is the bounden duty of every one of us to pray and to strive for the advancement and extension of Christ's holy Church. And the reason of this appears to be very clear; for, as the Son of God was content, or, in scripture language, it was his pleasure to lay down his life for our salvation: ought we not to do all we can for the enlarging the boundaries of his Church, or in other words, for the saving of the souls for whom he died.

We are aware that the members of his Church are in many ways zealous enough in its cause. But is there not reason for saying that in the way in which their zeal would be most useful, and the not pursuing which, necessarily cramps the exertions of the Church, most of her members are very remiss. The Saviour, speaking of the time of his coming, asks, "Shall I find faith upon the earth?" And were we allowed to judge should we not infer, that already the time is come when there is this almost total want of dependence or trust or faith in God and his Christ; for what greater proof of this can be given, than the reluctance we find in so many persons to give either of their abundance or of their penury to the service of God. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." Does it matter whether it be to the poor in spiritual advantages or to the poor in things temporal. But what are the next words?—"so it shall be repaid him." Did we realize this to ourselves; did we put faith in this promise; was there not a practical unbelief in it, we should find the members of the body of Christ much more ready to put into the treasury of God than we do. That treasury would be considered the best and most secure savings' bank; for, believing in his promise we should know we were laying up in store for what otherwise will prove to be a time of distress and much sorrow.

This Report will shew the applicability of the above observations; as in each Parochial Report, excepting only those of Cornwall and of the Rev. Mr. Watkins, there is a falling off. It is also a matter of deep regret that it is not of so favourable a character as it might have been; for although there are nine parochial societies within the limits of this rural deanery, five reports only have been received, and hence the sum total is much less in amount than it otherwise would have been, and thus also the falling off in the sum total is partly accounted for.

Of the Reports received, the first is from the parish of Cornwall, which always deserves to occupy one of the most conspicuous places, inasmuch as it has generally afforded the largest annual amount contributed to the funds of the Society. Such again is the case this year; and besides the contributions to the Church Society, there has also been subscribed by this congregation, to the funds of the Church University, £205 15s. and 950 acres of land.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions for Cornwall	50	0	0			
Baptismal fees given by the Rector	2	7	6			
Missionary Box	0	4	7			
Collection for divinity students	5	9	6			
" " missions	3	12	6			
" " widows and orphans	5	17	0			
" " general fund	5	13	0			
				73	4	1
Rev. Mr. Plees, travelling missionary	36	5	0			
Osaburg, annual collection	6	0	0			
Collection for general fund	1	0	0			
				7	0	0
Rev. Mr. Watkins, travelling missionary:						
Annual collections, Portland	10	2	6			
" " Newboro'	10	18	9			
" " Landsdowne	10	0	0			
" " Leeds	12	10	0			
" " Westport	5	0	0			
				48	11	3
Rev. Mr. Tremayne, travelling missionary:						
An colls., Burnet's school-house	14	12	6			
" " New Boyne	10	8	9			
" " Front of Landsdowne	7	10	0			
" " Gananoque	12	10	0			
				45	1	3
Williamsburg and Matilda:						
Annual collections	12	0	0			
Coll. for widows and orphans	2	10	0			
" " students	1	5	0			
				15	15	0
				£225	16	7

After the reading of the Report the following Resolutions were passed.
Moved by the Rev. Mr. Plees, seconded by Mr. Jas. Edgar,
1st. That the Report just read be adopted.
Moved by Hon. P. Vankoughnet, seconded by Rev. Mr. Watkins,
2nd. That the encouragement and support of Missionaries being one of the first objects enumerated in the Constitution of the Church Society, and this District Branch being impressed with the importance of employing and maintaining Travelling Missionaries, do cordially recommend this object to the liberal portion of the members of the Church.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Edward Chesley.

3rd. That the Diocesan Church Society having now existed nine years, its usefulness has been tested by experience, and may, therefore, with the greatest confidence, be recommended to the liberal support of every member of the Church.

Moved by Rev. J. Mountain, seconded by Dr. Dickson.

4th. That this District Association deserves to record its thankfulness to the Giver of all good for His gracious blessing vouchsafed to the Parent Society during the nine years of its existence, and would recommend to all its members the duty of being instant in prayer for its continual prosperity and success.

Moved by Mr. Mulhern, Catechist, seconded by Mr. Jacob Gallinger.

5th. That the officers and members of committee appointed at the last annual meeting of this District Branch be respectfully desired to continue in office during the ensuing year.

EDWARD J. BOSWELL, Secretary & Treasurer.

ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE.—During a recent visit at Stratford on Avon, the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher attended service in the established Church, and in a letter to the Independent thus describes the service on that occasion:

"As I approached the church, the churchyard was to be passed, and an avenue of lime trees meeting overhead, formed a beautiful way, and my soul exulted to go up thus to the house of God. The house was stately and beautiful—it was to me, and I am not describing anything to you as it was, but am describing myself while in the presence of scenes with which you are familiar. As I sat down in the pew close by the reading desk and pulpit I looked along to the chancel, which stood some fifty or sixty feet back of the pulpit and desk, and saw upon the wall, the well known bust of Shakspeare, and I knew that beneath the pavement under that, his dust reposed.

"In a few minutes, a little fat man, with a red collar and red cuffs, advanced from a side room behind the pulpit, and led the way for the Rector, a man of about fifty, bald, except on the sides of his head, which were covered with white hair. I had been anxious lest some Cowper's ministerial fop should officiate, and the sight of this aged man was good. The form of his face and head indicated firmness, but they were suffused with an expression of benevolence. He ascended the reading desk, and the services began. You know my mother was, until her marriage, in the communion of the Episcopal Church; this thought hardly left me while I sat, grateful for the privilege of worshipping God through a service that had expressed so often her devotions. I cannot tell you how much I was affected. I had never had such a trance of worship, and I shall never have such another view (of heaven until I gain the gate.)

"I am so ignorant of the church service that I cannot tell the various parts by their right names—but the portions which most affected me were the prayers and responses which the choir sang. I had never heard any part of a supplication—a direct prayer sung by a choir, and it seemed as though I heard not with my ear, but with my soul, I was dissolved—my whole being seemed to me like an incense wafted gratefully toward God. The Divine presence rose before me in wondrous majesty, but of ineffable gentleness and goodness, and I could not stay away from more familiar approach, but seemed irresistibly, yet gently, drawn toward God. My soul, then thou didst magnify the Lord, and rejoice in the God of thy salvation. And then came to my mind the many exultations of the Psalms of David, and never before were the expressions and figures so noble and so necessary to express what I felt. I had risen, it seemed to me, so high, that I was where David was when his soul conceived the things which he wrote.

"Throughout the service, (and it was an hour and a quarter long,) whenever an 'Amen' occurred it was given by the choir, accompanied by the organ and the congregation. Oh, that swell and solemn cadence rings in my ear yet. Not once, not a single time did it occur in that service from beginning to end, without bringing tears from my eyes. I stood like a shrub in a Spring morning—every leaf covered with dew, and every breeze shook down some drops. I trembled so much at times, that I was obliged to sit down. Oh, when in the prayers breathed forth in strains of sweet, simple, solemn music, the love of Christ was recognised, how I longed then to give utterance to what that love seemed to me. There was a moment in which the heavens seemed opened to me, and I saw the glory of God! All the earth seemed to me a storehouse of images, made to set forth the Redeemer, and I could scarcely keep still from crying out. I never knew, I never dreamed before of what heart there was in the word *amen*. Every time it swelled forth, and died away solemnly, not my lips, not my mind, but my whole being said—Saviour, so let it be.

"The sermon was preparatory to the communion, which I then first learned was to be celebrated. It was plain and good; and although the rector had done many things in a way that led me to suppose that he sympathized with over much ceremony, yet in his sermon he seemed evangelical, and gave a right view of the Lord's Supper. For the first time in my life I went forward to commune in an Episcopal Church.—Without any intent of my own but because from my seat it was nearest, I knelt down at the altar with the dust of Shakspeare beneath my feet. I thought of ten thousand things without the least disturbance. It seemed as if I stood upon a place so high, that like one looking over a wide valley, all objects conspired to make but one view. I thought, too, of the general assembly and church of the first born, of my mother and brother and children in heaven, of my living family on earth, of you, of the whole church entrusted to my hands—they afar off, I upon the banks of the Avon."—*New York Spectator.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

New York, April 10.

The Africa arrived at seven o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 20th. The Africa had 100 passengers. She has made the run in eleven days and twenty-one hours.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on Friday Lord Lyndhurst complained of certain refugees who are intriguing against Austria and other foreign states, and suggested the propriety of re-enacting the Alien Act. Earl Grey said the subject had attracted the attention of the Foreign and Home Secretary, but nothing short of danger to the internal peace of the country would justify its re-enactment. In reply to the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Grey said the Government disapproved of the acts of the refugees.

In the Commons, on the same evening, a committee was appointed, with reference to steam communication between England, China and Australia. Leave was granted to introduce a Bill for the better Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery. The bill fixes the Lord Chancellor's salary at £10,000.

Exciting debates have occurred in Parliament on the Papal Bill, the second reading of which passed the House by ninety-five to thirty-eight. The minority are the Roman Catholic members, a few leading Liberals, and a section of the Peelites.

Sir James Graham, Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and Cardwell voted in the negative.

The Whigs and protectionists voted "aye," in nearly equal numbers. The bill will not go to Committee till after Easter, and if the ministry meet no contre-temps in the interval, the bill will probably pass the Lower House, as it was introduced in its amended form, by Lord John Russell.

FRANCE.—There still continues much speculation in Paris, with respect to the new ministry. It is thought that, with one or two exceptions, the old members will be reinstated.

The Spanish Minister at Paris has presented to the President his letters of recall.

ITALY.—A Roman correspondent of the London Times says, that the restoration of the Russell Cabinet has caused much annoyance to the Pope and Cardinals.

AUSTRIA.—A ministerial announcement that arrangements had been made with Prussia, on the subject of the Presidency appeared to-day. Austria will preside in the Diet, and the two powers will share the Presidency of the Executive Committee. The Austrian troops in the Papal States are said to have received considerable reinforcements.

GERMANY.—All is vague and unsatisfactory.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

CONVENTUAL INCARCERATION.—ROMISH ASSUMPTION. (From the London Times.)

A petition from the Hon'ble Craven Berkeley to the House of Commons will be found to-day in another portion of our columns. The facts disclosed in this document are worthy of particular attention at the present moment. They are so discreditable to some of the parties concerned that nothing we could say would add to the feeling of indignation which the bare recital of them must call forth. We will, therefore, state them in their naked simplicity, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

The Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley married some years ago Augusta Talbot, the widow of the half-brother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury. This lady had two children by her first husband—namely, John, since dead; and Augusta, who is now nineteen years of age and upwards. This young lady resided with her mother and stepfather until the death of the former, which happened on the 24th of April, 1841. From that period until the month of September last she was less fortunately placed, being left under the care and guardianship of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. How these noble personages have fulfilled this sacred trust will presently appear. At her brother's death Augusta Talbot became absolutely entitled to the sum of £80,000, and remains during her minority—which will end on the 6th of June, 1852—a ward of the Court of Chancery. Her interest in this large sum of money at once made her a mark for the manoeuvres and intrigues of the Roman Catholic priesthood. The opportunities afforded by her sojourn under the roof of the Earl of Shrewsbury must have been most sedulously improved, for we find that in the month of September last year—we must follow the words of the petition lest we libel the noble personages concerned—"the said Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury placed the said infant Augusta Talbot (not withstanding she is a ward of Court,) at the convent called the Lodge, situate at Taunton, in the county of Somerset, not as a pupil or visitor, but as a postulant, with the avowed object of allowing the said Augusta Talbot to take the veil and become a nun!" The prize was worth a bold venture! A sum of £80,000 at one sweep, and won with no greater labour than is involved in playing on the religious feeling of a young credulous girl who stood almost alone in the world—without counsel, without defence, without protection! The persons who should have interposed between her and the lamentable intrigues by which she was surrounded, must, if we accept the statement of the petition as true, have absolutely assisted in the practices of which she is now the victim. Is it intelligible, even taking such a view of conventual vows as a Roman Catholic may be supposed to take, that any persons placed in the responsible situation of guardians to a young girl under age should permit her to immure herself for life in the walls of a convent before she has attained even that slender degree of discretion which in ordinary cases twenty-one years' experience of life may give. For, mark the course which this unfortunate young lady's story will take unless there be some stringent interference in the matter. In the month of September next her period of "postulancy" expires; and then, as Mr. Berkeley tells us, she will be compelled by the Roman Catholic priests to take the white veil, although, even then, she will be a minor and a ward of the Court of Chancery. Those who seek to obtain possession of the £80,000 imagine that they have shrewdly calculated their times and seasons. In the month of September, 1852—when she will have been three months of age—but not till then, the black veil which is to divide her for ever from the external world will be drawn over her head. She will then be competent to execute any legal instrument to which her Superior may require her signature, and the rich prize—the £80,000—will fall within the grasp of the Roman priesthood.

It is evident that unless the bait which has excited their avarice be at once removed from the reach of the persons who could so shamefully practise upon the credulity of so young a girl, her fate is sealed. When the first step is taken, and a young woman has com-

mitted herself to the care of a conventual Superior, to the influence of a conventual life, and, above all, to the direction of an astute priest, farewell for ever to all independence of action or liberty of thought! The method of bringing the feelings and sentiments—it is idle to talk of reason—under subjection has been reduced to a perfect science by the Roman Catholic priests. When once a patient is handed over to his exclusive care, and he can shut out every wholesome influence from the external world, the question is decided at once. The Roman Catholic convent is like the cave of Cacus—vestigia nulla retrorsum. There is no need of personal violence; that would simply be the treatment of a clumsy practitioner. A few unctuous words in season, a few volumes of the Lives of the Saints, and a few "sweet" pictures, with a plentiful admixture of flattery well wrapped up, would be more than sufficient to turn the head of any young woman in Miss Talbot's unhappy situation, until the sacrifice shall have been consummated and indignant nature shall assert her rights. Then indeed, she may awake to a painful consciousness of the realities of her position; and, if spirit enough be left in her, will indignantly protest to the series of artifices and manoeuvres of which she had been the dupe. But then it will be too late.

It would be idle to dilate upon this most disgraceful story. Is all remedy impossible? That is the only point which at present it behoves us to consider. So far as any act of volition on the part of the young lady is concerned we may dismiss that hypothesis at once. The Superior of the "ladies" would no doubt be ready to produce her at a moment's warning exulting in the prospect of self-immolation. It remains to be seen if a removal of the bait which has aroused the cupidity of the Roman priesthood might not produce some effect. Mr. Berkeley proposes, in the petition he has presented to the House of Commons, that clauses shall be introduced into the "Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill," now before the House, which shall forbid the reception in any convent or similar institution, belonging to the Church of Rome, of any young person under age as a "postulant." He proposes further, that in the case of "infants," who during the period of their minority shall have been admitted as "postulants" into convents for the purpose of becoming nuns, all their property, absolute or contingent, shall become forfeited to the Crown, to be disposed of as Her Majesty may appoint under her sign manual. This would meet Miss Talbot's case to a certain degree, although we greatly fear that even so the crafty intriguers who pull the puppet-strings might find means of evading the provisions of the clause. Suppose that the taking of the veil is deferred, is the property to become forfeit to the crown upon the bare proof of "postulancy" with intention to become a nun? Would the Crown be advised to detain the money from Miss Talbot if she were sent back into the world, as she clearly would be, when the loss of such a sum, or its transference from the control of its present possessor, might be the consequence of her seclusion? The indignation natural to every honest man on reading this disgraceful story might no doubt be gratified at a direct act of retribution which should deprive the intriguers of the golden spoil on which they have calculated. It is however clear enough that such a remedy as the one proposed by Mr. Berkeley, even in Miss Talbot's case, would very imperfectly meet the evil with which we are called upon to contend not only in her instance, but in a thousand others. It is no doubt something to gain time, and to defer the sacrifice for a few years; but as matters stand at present, or as they would stand, even should Mr. Berkeley's clauses be adopted, the sacrifice would simply be postponed. The difficulties of legislation upon such a point are great; but the evil is far greater!

The London Correspondent of the Patriot gives us the following additional information on the subject:—From the statement of the person calling himself "Bishop of Clifton" Miss Talbot was declared to be a postulant in the convent where she is near Taunton. It appears, however by a letter written to the Chancellor that she is not, and never contemplated anything of the kind. Mr. Reynolds, the member for Dublin, averred in the House of Commons that the lady was not a postulant for the veil; upon which Sir B. Hall, on the authority of the pseudo bishop's letter, gave Mr. Reynolds, the "lie circumstantial," and the Irish member, contrary to his custom, was silent. It now turns out, if this young lady is to be credited, that she is not a postulant; but then the lady's letter was written from a convent, and therefore is not to be relied on, as it may have been written under undue influence. I suppose we must wait till the case is argued upon the petitions before we come at the truth out of all these contradictions. The bishop flatly contradicts the young lady, and the young lady makes a statement directly at variance with her bishop. In all all these "popish plots," there is always such an enormous amount of hard swearing that one is at a loss who to believe. The Lord Chancellor has ordered the young lady to leave the convent at once, and Miss Talbot will be placed under the care of a Roman Catholic lady of high rank—generally supposed to be the Duchess of Norfolk. It has come out in the course of the inquiry that the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury wished to force Miss Talbot into a marriage repugnant to her feelings, failing which they did their best to immure her in a convent for life.

A very serious accident occurred on the 17th instant near Liverpool, in a large mill belonging to Mr. Henry Marsland, the late member for Stockport. About five o'clock, from some unknown cause, the boiler which supplied the motive power to the machinery burst, and, carrying the furnace along with it, threw down the wall of the building, and caused the loss of nine lives. The mill was totally consumed by fire in less than an hour.

Early in the morning of the 15th instant a fearful explosion took place at the coal pit of Mr. Geo. Coats, near Nisshill, between two and three miles from Paisley, causing the loss of sixty-one lives. The Victoria pit, in which the explosion took place, is the deepest in Scotland, being 1050 feet in depth at the downcast shaft, which is situated about the centre of the southern edge of the workings, from which the inclination of the strata tends upwards to the north at an angle of about one foot in five, so that at the upcast shaft or pit, which is about a quarter of a mile distant from the working pit, the workings are only 780 feet below the surface. Saturday being pay-day, a large number of the men employed in the pit had commenced work at an earlier hour than is usual on other days, and at the time the explosion took place about sixty-three men and boys had gone down. This was about twenty minutes to five o'clock, and the report was so loud that it was heard distinctly at Paisley. The whole neighbourhood, of course, was alarmed, and on the people rushing to the pit mouth it was found that one of the cages, which had descended a few fathoms, had been blown up the shaft to probably the height of the pit

framing, some thirty feet above ground, and after jerking the rope off the pulley at the top of the framing, fell back down the shaft. The shaft presented a scene of wreck and havoc such as perhaps was never before seen on any similar occasion of a coal-pit explosion. The wood-work had been blown from the bottom of the shaft, and scattered for one hundred yards all round the pit-head in a perfect shower. The same appearances were presented round the ventilating pit mouth, called the "Free Trader," and situated at the distance of half a mile from the main down shaft. Every effort was immediately made to relieve those who might remain below, but this was a work of extreme difficulty, as the shaft was choked by various obstructions. On Sunday evening, the men employed reached the bottom of the shaft, where two men were found alive, but in an extremely weak and exhausted condition. They were immediately brought to the surface, and means were taken for their restoration. They could give no account of the cause of the explosion. The latest particulars state, that from the examinations which had taken place, it had been ascertained that the work of recovering the bodies would be one of time and danger. Two dead bodies have been brought up, but the bulk of the others, fifty-nine in number, are supposed to be in another portion of the pit, the approaches to which are so filled with foul air, that the miners were beaten back. There is no hope that any of those in the pit remain alive. A number of coffins had been made to receive the bodies of those who had been brought to the surface.

General Sir Charles Napier has arrived in London from India. On arriving at the London Bridge terminus, the gallant General was received with three hearty cheers by the railway officials, who were drawn up to receive him.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—According to the report of the Conservative registration committee for the city of Dublin the new constituency amounts to no less than 11,280 electors entitled bona fide to vote at the next election, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Rated occupiers... 5,629; Lease and freeholders... 1,842; Freemen... 3,809.

Total... 11,280. Of these the Conservative party lay claim to a clear majority of 2,000, "the largest ever obtained in Dublin." For the county of Dublin the registry under the new Act gives a constituency of 4,852, of whom fully two-thirds are Conservatives.

POST-OFFICE.—Notices have been issued from the General Post-office, that henceforth all newspapers to be sent to the British colonies or possessions, or to foreign parts, must be put into the post within seven days after the day on which they were published.

REBELLION OF THE CONSTITUENCIES.—The latest journals from the provinces are filled with accounts of meetings and with other indications of the dissatisfaction of the Irish constituencies at the conduct of their Members in not voting with Mr. D'Israeli, for the purpose of turning out the Government. Mayo demands that Mr. O. Higgins should resign his trust; Drogheda means to give Sir W. Somerville notice to quit; Ennis is up against the O'Gorman Mahon, and Kerry against Mr. M. J. O'Connell.

WORK FOR THE CHURCH.—The Clergy of Bethnal Green declare "there are 14,000 children from 4 to 14 years of age, in that parish, without any education whatever, in consequence of the extreme poverty of their parents."

A DISSENTING TESTIMONY.—The following curious confession has been made by Mr. Thomas Binney, the minister of Weighhouse Chapel:—"It may be easy to argue against national establishments and the royal supremacy: the demonstration may be complete of the impropriety of secular legislation in religion, and in favour of unrestricted religious liberty; that the law should know no man in his religious character; that all religious bodies should be treated by the state equally and alike, and every church have 'a clear stage and no favour.' So far as popery is concerned, I am beginning to be suspicious of carrying this theory practically out—not, indeed, because the theory was itself erroneous, but because popery is not a thing to which it can be applied. Popery is not simply and purely a religion. It is a great and mighty ecclesiastical confederacy that aims at and desires pre-eminence; it is a terrible compact, almost physical unity, animated by a spirit of intense hatred to real liberty, civil or religious. It requires to be held in check by law, not because its tenets are not true, but because its heart is not to be trusted—not because its creed is a corruption of the faith, but because its tendencies are inimical to freedom—not because it 'ignores' this or that church, but because it is a power dangerous to the state. It will join the dissenter in his theoretical reasoning when it is low;—will applaud him for liberality in striving to gain for its own 'emancipation,' when it wishes to rise;—will shout at times, for religious 'liberty' and the 'voluntary principle;'—will smile, and bow, and take everything it can, and look humble, modest, and demure, as long as is necessary to gain its ends: but when once gained, and any opportunity for a spring forward or upward opens, it will take either with both force and ferocity, and care not if it crush, in its headlong career, the simple souls that served it in its need! Churchmen may find that, after all, popery is really worse than dissent; and dissenters may find that an ecclesiastical establishment, though an evil, may, with a Protestant Church, be a less evil than stark popery without an establishment."

On the 12th inst., a workman at the Chrystal Palace, engaged in painting the windows, lost his life. He lost his equilibrium; falling upon the glass works, his weight causing the frame to give way. when he fell upon the top of a table standing on the floor with such force that the table was dashed to pieces.

The decoration of the building is now being rapidly proceeded with, and will, so far as the painting of the interior is concerned, be all completed by the 10th of March. In order to provide the flags of all nations, which will wave upon the exterior of the building, each country was requested to furnish a certain number, in proportion to the amount of space allotted to it. The flags will be about four feet in length, and will be placed around the upper portion of the roof, and upon the corners of the lower part of the building. Among the objects of art from France the most attractive will be the colossal group of M. Jean du Seigneur, representing St. Michael overthrowing Satan. The subject is taken from Milton. This group is thirteen feet high, the figures being nine feet in proportion. The conception is bold and original.—London Morning Chronicle.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.—Miss Jane Cook, a maiden lady, who recently died at Cheltenham, has left the sum of £18,000, to be applied to

religious objects as follows:—Operative Jewish Convalescent Institution, £1,000; Episcopal Jew's Chapel Abrahamic Society, £2,000; Trinitarian Bible Society £2,000; Church Missionary Society, £5,000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £5,000; Malta Protestant College, £1,000; Edinburgh Bible Society, £1,000; Irish Society of London, £1,000. The testatrix directs that the residue of her personal property, not disposed of by herself, be applied to the endowment of district Churches or Chapels in populous parishes.—Mr. Beaufoy has given another £1,000, to the City of London School, to found a prize essay, the subject to be taken from Shakspeare.

A deputation of the acting committee of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital, and of delegates from the provinces, headed by Mr. G. F. Young, has had interviews with Lord Stanley and Mr. D'Israeli, communicating to them resolutions of confidence. Lord Stanley, after acknowledging the complimentary terms in which the resolution adverted to his services, expressed the hope that neither himself nor those with whom he acted would again be subject to the misrepresentation to which they had been exposed, namely, that they had abandoned the principle of protection—

"He contemplated the imposition of a moderate duty on the import of foreign corn and provisions, partly for the purpose of giving a slight—certainly a slight—but nevertheless a certain amount of protection to the British agriculturist, and also by furnishing a certain amount of revenue, enabling Parliament to take off those taxes which pressed most heavily upon him. It was with a double object, therefore, that he was in favour of a moderate rate of duty; first as a slight relief from the burden of taxation on the other. One expression of his, the noble lord subsequently remarked, which had been very much commented on, was, that he had stated that he was not prepared to reverse the policy of Sir Robert Peel. What he had stated was, that he did not propose a reversal of Sir Robert Peel's policy, but a modification of that policy in those cases in which it should have been found to work injuriously. The evil effects of that policy; he then went on to observe, had been proved with regard to the interest which was mainly suffering—the agricultural interest; and he thought it was now time, and necessary, to deal promptly and generously with that interest."

Mr. D'Israeli entered largely into the defence of his policy in the Lower House:—

"If, as a Minister, he were placed in the position to have to recommend that settlement which he should consider to be most for the advantage of the country, and not for the advantage of a particular class, he should not say, 'You had better take off the burden of local taxation upon the land, or the tax upon mail.' On the contrary, he should say, 'One is the source of a large amount of revenue, and the other the source of an excellent local government.' I wish to have these advantages, but I cannot recommend the continuance of these advantages at the cost of the land; and, therefore, he must come forward with some scheme—to the details of which he could not pledge himself—which would secure to the land a sufficient compensation for the abrogation of protection.—London Guardian, March 12.

The committee of the London Diocesan Board of Education, in their report of July, 1850, states that the number of juvenile delinquents, under 15 years of age approaches to 5,000 annually; and that there are 50,000 children wandering in the streets—untaught in religion and morality—and crying "I perish with hunger!"

The Society of Antiquaries have been informed by Sir Robert Inglis of the intended retirement of the celebrated historian, Mr. Hallam, from the office of vice president, which he has filled during the last thirty or forty years. The loss of his only son is the cause of his retirement.

The Times correspondent thus writes on the feeling in Rome as to the upshot of the Papal aggression in England:—

"The Pope and the Cardinals will not give way—of that you may rest assured; and let Lord John Russell and the British Parliament make any enactments they please, the Church has pronounced its fiat, and the new dignity is to it, 'Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster,' and so he will be named to the end of the chapter. You may expel the Pope, create another civil war, or send him a refugee to Naples or Avignon; still will Roman Catholics call him the Sacred Pontiff, visible head of their faith, and recognise by no other titles the great officers of the Church than those which he has created. The interests of the English Government—the protection that Protestants demand, and even Catholics desire, against all encroachments on the privileges of her Majesty, and the independence of the constitution—are one thing, and the established custom, and resolute determination of the Sacred College, another. The Pope cares not for your acts of Parliament; and, though you may legislate to exclude the substance, he will still preserve the name. I repeat these facts, because it is right that when we in England should not deceive ourselves as to the intentions of the See of Rome, because the late conversions are, in its mind, a sufficient answer to all you allege, and that the hierarchy will be established in silence however the open execution of its authority may be denied."

United States.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 11, 1851. Hudson & Robertson's Dry Goods Store, 180 Broadway, and several other stores, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The wing of the Howard Hotel was destroyed. Loss \$30,000. There was great consternation among the boarders.

The fire was first discovered in Hudson & Robertson's store, where goods were being received last evening as late as eleven o'clock. Messrs. Hudson and Robertson saved their Books. Their loss is \$120,000, insured for \$15,000 on their stock, and \$20,000 on the building. Fifty rooms were more or less injured; insured for \$24,000. Ira Todd, Hatter, was insured for \$10,000, Caspar Garnier, \$5,000, and Underhill \$5,000. CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the Georgia at this port last evening, we have advices from San Francisco received to the 5th March, twenty days later than previously received.

We regret to believe that the news will give many an unfavourable impression of the people of California. In Sacramento City there has been a painful tragedy enacted. A desperado, engaged in a brawl, wantonly took the life of an inoffensive by-stander, was arrested, tried by a People's Jury under the Lynch Code, and

immediately hung. A similar scene was near being enacted in San Francisco. There, also, a People's Jury tried a person accused of an attempt to commit murder, but luckily three of the Jury were possessed of consciences, and resisted the demands of the populace. Their firmness saved the life of the culprit, and he was eventually handed over to the officers of justice, to be legally tried. These occurrences will prove a stigma upon the hitherto fair fame of the State, and one which she cannot easily efface. Unlike other new countries, California, has all the appliances and facilities of the older States, and there is, therefore no shadow of necessity to justify these outrages.

Though we cannot present any remarkable discoveries of gold, yet the general tenor of the news from the interior is decidedly favourable to the miners. The Quartz Mines are being worked with much success, and the stories heretofore published of the richness of placers at Trinidad Bay are corroborated by this arrival. Miners were going to the Gold Bluffs in great numbers.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are now forty-two theological institutions in the United States, distributed among sixteen states. Seven are located in Pennsylvania, six in New York, six in Ohio, three each in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, and South Carolina; two each in Connecticut and New Jersey; and one each in Maine, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the present number of slaves in the United States is 2,333,000. The increase in ten years has been at the rate of 18 1/2 per cent.

PROSPECTS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN CALIFORNIA.—A medical tariff has just been established by the members of the faculty in California, which will be a professional as well as unprofessional readers in Europe a wondering. The document bears the signatures of thirty-five medical men, who declare that any of their brethren who dissent from its terms are unworthy of exercising their profession. We give some of the items, with the charges in United States dollars:

Each visit to a regular patient.....	16
For a single visit.....	32
Watching by a sick bed per hour.....	32
For a general opinion of a malady.....	50 to 100
For a night visit.....	30 to 50
Consultation by day.....	32
Consultation by night.....	100
Vaccination.....	32
Normal childbirth.....	150
Abnormal ditto.....	300
Setting a broken bone and applying bandage.....	50 to 100
Setting old fractures (<i>Luxationem</i>).....	32 to 100
Operation for the stone.....	500 to 1,000
Extraction of mumps.....	100
Introduction of stomach-pump.....	100 to 150
Extracting foreign substance from gullet.....	100 to 200
Amputation in dropsy or water on chest.....	100 to 150
Amputation of arm or leg.....	300
Excision of shoulder joint.....	500
Amputation of finger or toe.....	100
Extirpation of tumour.....	100 to 1,000
Preparings.....	1000
Operating in cataract.....	1000
Ditto in other maladies of the eye.....	500 to 1,009
Ditto for the hare lip.....	250 to 1,000

Colonial.

RENFREW COUNTY MEETING—RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

A public meeting of the freeholders of the County of Renfrew, took place at Combs' Hotel, Renfrew, on Saturday, 29th March. As the freeholders were proceeding to the place of meeting, Priest McNulty, with about sixty or seventy squatters, from Consta's Creek, and the unsurveyed lands in the rear of the County, rushed into the house, and took possession of the room, which became densely crowded.

J. L. McDougal, Esq., J.P., was elected Chairman. The requisition and notice were read.

The first resolution—which was drawn out by the parties calling the meeting, was entrusted by Mr. McDougal to propose—ran thus:—

Resolved.—That the Government be memorialized to grant a sum of money for the improvement of roads within the County—receiving, as it does, from this part of the country, upwards of thirty thousand pounds annually, for timber duties and slidage dues.

Mr. Billings was speaking to the motion, when the room being densely crowded, and many of the freeholders being outside, an adjournment of the house was proposed.

Priest McNulty, Harris, and a chafard "no, no, no," and cries of "outside, inside, outside," were heard to mingle with oaths and threats.

One of the Priest's ragged gang of ruffians struck a holder—Mr. David McQuitty, a respectable freeholder—and, in the twinkling of an eye, about sixty squatters appeared in the room—windows were smashed, and a general rush was made outside. The Roman Catholics were all armed with bludgeons, and had their concealment about their persons—down the legs of their trousers—and in the vicinity of the Hotel.

The Protestants were completely unarmed, some kept within the house, others fled to the opposite side of the street, and some entered the *melee*, and, though without sticks, fought bravely—nay, even desperately, for some testaments of all denominations, were felled to the ground, and six of these demons laid upon their helpless victim, should a Protestant escape with his life. A number of the Protestants were seriously hurt. One man had his skull fractured and his arm broken, and is now completely deranged—another had his temple laid open—another had his eye badly injured, and some are disfigured for life, others mortally wounded. In fact, the whole affair was the most cowardly and brutal that was ever witnessed in civilized society. Mr. McDougal, peace. The Priest looked on with complacent delight. At length some gentlemen went to the priest, and besought him to use his influence, and stop the effusion of blood—for some of the Protestant party were now arming themselves with guns and pistols, and were restored, McNulty and McDougal left the scene, followed by these ragged bloodhounds. At the commencement of the fray, Harris effected his escape through a back door, and ran off as fast as he could until he reached opposite Groves' Hotel, and stood there, looking

on with delight, and chuckling at the work of his iniquity: but when he saw that things were becoming serious, and smelling powder, he took to his heels and decamped. It seems the Priest's party had been prepared for the contest, for Harris and the Priest had been haranguing these villains for three or four days before the meeting, and were collecting the recruits throughout the interior of the County, as, on account of the great dissatisfaction which prevails throughout the County, at his appointment to the office of Crown Land Agent, he feared that the freeholders of the county would follow the example of the County Council, and pass a resolution protesting against his appointment. Upon the restoration of peace and order, the meeting was re-organized at Combs' hotel. Mr. William N. Farchney was called to the chair, and Mr. Robert Drysdale was appointed Secretary, and Resolutions were carried with acclamation against the reported appointment of Wm. Harris, late Editor of the *Packet* newspaper, at Bytown, to the Crown Land Agency of Renfrew, as a gross act of arbitrary injustice, unparalleled for its effrontery, and in every respect unworthy of a Liberal Administration.

On Thursday night last five men escaped from gaol, by sawing through an iron bar of the prison window, and widening out the others. One was an Italian sailor charged with murder on the high seas, two were soldiers under sentence of transportation, and two were convicted for the penitentiary. They were overtaken yesterday at Point aux Trembles, by the police, and are now safe in their old lodgings.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

An inquest was held on Wednesday before Dr. King, on the body of Sarah Graham, who was found in the College Avenue on Tuesday evening, in a state of destitution. She lived but a short time after being found by policemen, Campbell, Lally, and Dill, who had her conveyed immediately to the hospital, where the inquest was held. Verdict, died from want and exposure, caused by intemperance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week last, as William Chambers was assisting to raise the last plate of a shed, belonging to John Brackon, Lot No. 8, 5th Concession, Caledon, one of the skids unfortunately slipped, and falling on Chambers, crushed him to death. The deceased was an industrious young man, and is much and justly regretted.—*Streetsville Review*.

The *Journal de Quebec* states that the Quebec Bar are about to resume attendance at the Courts.

At a meeting in Guelph to consider the propriety of erecting a new Market in that town, the noes carried the day.

We learn from the *Novascotian*, of the 18th instant, that an animated debate occurred on the previous day, in the Legislative Council, on the subject of Solemnization of Marriage. The law as it stood required the publication of banns on three several Sundays or holidays. It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. McCully to dispense with so much of the clause as required three several Sundays, and to strike out holidays, and so allow a publication three several times on any one Sunday at three several religious meetings. After a lengthy debate the clause passed by a large majority.

The steamer *Princess Royal* will leave Toronto every Tuesday and Friday, and Kingston every Wednesday and Saturday.

The British emigrant ship *J. K. L.*, arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult., from Liverpool, with 250 passengers. During the voyage there were 54 deaths on board from small pox and ship fever.

The *New York Herald* almost daily, publishes the most absurd rumours and predictions, respecting the destruction of the British Constitution, during the Exhibition, by the united aid of Papists, Irish, Socialists, Chartists, Yankees, &c.

Sir A. Bannerman arrived at Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island, on the 8th ult., and immediately after was sworn in as Governor. The Legislature of the Island met on the 25th ult.

PIETY IN THE EXECUTIVE.—This body is not totally devoid of religious feelings though they will not give one penny for the maintenance of religion in this Province. This will appear by the following gratifying tribute to the piety of one of its members which we copy from the *Buffalo Express*:—"The Hon. James Morris, Postmaster-General of Canada, arrived in this city from Washington, on Saturday evening. He remained in town over Sunday and left for Canada by the Niagara Falls Railroad on Monday morning. Mr. Morris has through the course of a well spent life made the strict observance of the Sabbath a primary duty from which nothing but the most urgent necessity could induce him to swerve. So great is his respect for that sacred institution of 'the Christian Church,' that, whether engaged in the duties of a merchant or a legislator, he has never for a moment allowed business arrangements or State affairs to induce him to travel or devote the solemn hours of Sabbath rest to their consideration. He is a noble living exemplification of a character in which the Statesman, the Christian, and the gentleman, are harmoniously blended." We learn from one of our local contemporaries that the honourable gentleman returned to this city on Monday evening, having completed the new Postal arrangements with the United States.

The fall wheat in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, in the clay soils has mostly all been winter killed.

A trial for murder, of a very singular nature, has occupied the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, for three days, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. Julienne Marin, the wife of a young habitant residing near Three Rivers, was found drowned in a well last August, under circumstances which excited suspicion. The well was only about three feet deep and three feet wide, and it was alleged that if she had accidentally slipped into it, she would not have been found sitting on the bottom of the well with the water just covering the head, but would have slipped in head foremost. It was said that she was on bad terms with her husband, and that on, and subsequent to, the day of her death his manner was that of a guilty man. He was arrested on the charge, and about forty witnesses came forward on the trial and swore in opposition to each other, in the most extraordinary manner. The result was, that Judge and Jury were completely mystified, and although Martir went forth a free man from the prisoners' dock, it will perhaps be impossible ever to shake off the suspicion that he was his wife's murderer.

Yesterday a very important decision was given in the Superior Court, their Honours Messrs. Vanfelson and Mondot, being in the major-

ity, and Mr. Justice Smith in the minority. The case was that of Sir James Stuart vs. Bowman, and by their decision for the defendant, the majority determined that neither the proclamation of 1763, nor the Quebec act of 1774, introduced the English law into the Province, even as regards free and common socage lands, unless in such particulars as pertain immediately to the tenure.—*Montreal Herald*.

The *Quebec Mercury* understands that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor General to visit Quebec on or about the 15th May.

BARBADOES.—A despatch from the Secretary of State was read in the Barbadoes House of Assembly, on the 24th of January, in which he suggested that inducements should be held out for the settlement in the West India colonies, of the fugitive slaves in Canada.

PRIESTLY INTERFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.—The *Avenir*, a French Roman Catholic journal, published in Montreal, complains bitterly of the interference of the (Roman) Catholic Priests at the late election of Kamouraska. In concluding an article on that subject he says:—"We have said that the intervention of the clergy in politics is fatal to our liberties, to our rights, and to all useful progress. * * * * The scandalous facts which have signalized for several weeks the Parliamentary election for Kamouraska oblige us to place upon record this new intervention of the clergy in the political arena. Once more the temple of religion has been changed, according to the very words of Christ, into a 'den of thieves,' in which members of the sacred body have busied themselves in filching votes in favor of the creature of the government. Once more we have seen one, who, according to his own expression, 'has charge of souls,' rushing into the hands of electors, and laboring to seduce credulous ignorance in favor of the Ministerial candidate. And why this unseemly interference? Were the electors taking measures for deciding a question of faith? Were they called upon to pronounce upon points of doctrine? Not at all. The electors of Kamouraska had to choose between a candidate of reaction, and an independent man; and naturally enough their sympathies were more in favor of the man who adopted their programme, than of one who gravely assured them, that his politics would be none other than the ministry might choose. What had religion to do in that boast? Yet several of the priests in that country intrigued with fury in support of the pretensions of M. Chapais the ministerial candidate against his adversary the independent M. Tellier. We mention these facts without further commentary. They speak for themselves with sorrowful eloquence."

ANOTHER STRIKE ON THE RAILROAD.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—The men employed on the Railway have again left their work on a strike, and have created a good deal of alarm in Dundas and along the line, on account of their threats and violence. A party of the men engaged near Copetown, who appear to have taken the lead in this movement, marched down on Thursday, to the number of 150, apparently well drilled, and attentive to their leaders, for the purpose of driving off the laborers in the vicinity of Dundas, who would not join them in the strike. They succeeded in doing but not satisfied with their victory, they made a cowardly and unprovoked attack on several of the foremen engaged by the contractors. Five of these were dreadfully beaten with bludgeons, and one had his head laid completely open. We learn, on the best authority, that this man had not even spoken to the rioters when he was struck down. The dissatisfied labourers had everything their own way, while they remained in Dundas. The Magistrates, instead of endeavoring to raise a civil force to preserve the peace, and arrest the perpetrators of the outrage, posted to Hamilton for aid; and we believe that one of the officials here has gone to Toronto, to make another effort to obtain troops. Yesterday the men, having succeeded in stopping the works, were perfectly quiet along the line.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

THE NEW BISHOP.—In our first edition of Saturday last, we stated that the newly appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Hibbert Binney, was son of the late Hon. H. N. Binney, for many years Collector of Excise in Nova Scotia: this was corrected in the second edition of the *Chronicle* that day, and grandson substituted for the former. Some persons affect to disbelieve the truth of the report in question; to all such we can only say—the despatch from which we derived our information was sent to his city by one of the most respectable and influential gentlemen in New York, and one exceedingly likely to be acquainted with the merits of the case.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Some days ago, the wife of John McLeod, an old pensioner, residing near Norval, and well known in that quarter of the country, was found in the house cut and bruised in a frightful manner—her skull fractured, and one of her arms in a state of dislocation. The injuries, it is asserted; were caused by her husband, who, it would appear, was in a state of intoxication at the time. After lingering in much pain the unfortunate woman expired in the early part of this week, and a Coroner's Inquest having been held over her remains, the Jury after a patient investigation returned a verdict of *manslaughter* against the husband. McLeod was in Toronto at the period of his wife's decease, but was apprehended in Cooksville on Thursday whilst returning to Norval, and passed through our village in custody yesterday on his way to Hamilton Jail. He unhesitatingly denies having assaulted his wife, asserting that the injuries which she bore were caused by her falling when under the influence of liquor. We understand that the parties had been in the habit of frequently quarrelling and fighting with one another, and that the deceased, particularly when excited by drink, was given to indulge in the most violent and provoking language towards her husband.

THE CHURCH BILL.—The Legislative Council yesterday, in Committee on the Consolidated Laws, took up the Bill passed by the Assembly relative to the Church. The Bill omits the designation of Established Church, as applied in a previous enactment to the Church of England in this Province, but otherwise embraces the substance, nearly, of existing Statutes—confirming the authority of the Bishop in the government of the Church, with some important modifications in favour of the Clergy—making assessment for the support of the Church to depend upon the will of the Parishioners—providing for the corporate management of Church property—and for the division of Parishes. The Church claims nothing more than is conceded to other religious bodies; and the House of Assembly has acknowledged the justice of the claims by passing the Bill. An opposition however, has been made in the Council. The speakers yesterday against the Bill, were the Honbles. Messrs. Bell, Kenny and Campbell,

who appear determined it possible to prevent its passage. The Honbles. M. B. Almon and Mr. Pineo supported the measure. The debate will be continued to-day; and we hope to be able next week to give some account of the proceedings. What we now state we hope will tend to make Churchmen more alive to the protection of their interests, and more energetic than usual in defending them.—*Halifax Church Times*.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to the "Diocesan Church Incorporation Bill," namely that the clause limiting the value of Real Estate to be held by the Corporation, £5000, should be increased to the annual value of £12,000, has been agreed to by the House of Assembly, and the Bill has now passed the two branches of the Legislature.

Yesterday, Mr. Dickey moved the second reading of his Bill to incorporate a Company to contract that part of the European and North American Railroad which is to pass through Nova Scotia; the leader of the Government and Mr. Young opposed the motion, and asked for further delay, until the arrival of the hon. delegate, who was expected in the steamer which left Liverpool on Saturday last, and would in all probability arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Mr. Dickey persisted in his motion, and was sustained by the honorable member for Guysboro, Mr. Marshall. After an animated debate, in which the honorable Mr. Johnson and Messrs. Fraser and Freeman participated, the question having been called the Hon. Attorney General moved an amendment, that the further discussion of the Bill be postponed until after the arrival of the expected steamer. The question was then taken, when there appeared, for the amendment, 29; against 15; majority in favour of amendment 14.—*Sun March 19*.

HAMILTON ASSIZES.—The Grand Jury have ignored the Bill against John Henderson for the robbery of money in Galt. Fifty-two cases are entered. The criminal calendar is extremely heavy.

The Assizes for the County of Simcoe closed its sittings on Saturday evening at about nine o'clock. The calendar of crime was light—only two cases; one of the prisoners, convicted of horse-stealing, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and the other, for larceny, six months in common jail. There were only eight civil cases. The only civil case of interest was that of Langs vs. the Gore Mutual Insurance Company, which ended in a verdict for the latter. This case was important, inasmuch as it establishes a precedent involving the interest of every person holding a policy in the Company. The plea of the Insurance Company in this case was, that Mr. Langs, whose barn had been destroyed by fire some time last fall, and on which he had effected an insurance, had given in an erroneous estimate of the contents, or rather, had claimed compensation from the Company for the loss of the contents of the barn, representing himself as the sole proprietor of the same, while it was proven in evidence that a portion of the wheat, oats and hay the barn contained was the property of other parties. This misrepresentation, whether intentional or not, rendered the policy null—the policy itself containing a clause or provision to that effect. Thus Mr. Langs forfeits his claim to the Insurance.—*Simcoe Standard*.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—We understand that the New York State Fair is fixed for the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of September next; which many of our people will be unable to attend, in consequence of our Provincial Fair being appointed to be held on the same days, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September. The Provincial Show is to be held at Brockville, and the New York Fair at Rochester, so it is more than probable that many persons from Western Canada, being unable to attend both, will choose the latter as being the more convenient. Arrangements have been made to admit all articles and stock intended for exhibition at Rochester free of duty. We would urge upon the Directors of the Provincial Association the necessity of making some alterations in the time of exhibition so as to afford an opportunity to those who desire to visit the show at Rochester, to do so without foregoing the pleasure of attending our own.—*Dundas Warder*.

INQUESTS.—On Monday last an inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Arthur Dougherty, which was discovered lying near the Old John-street Market-house. Upon a medical examination, the skull was found to be fractured; it was therefore supposed, although not proved, that the deceased accidentally fell against the corner of some lumber, near the spot, where he was found. It appeared that he had been in company but a short time previous with one of his sons, who resides in Caledonia, and was then in apparent good health and spirits. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. On Tuesday another inquest was held before the same Coroner on the body of an infant which was found in a privy. Around the neck of the baby a small piece of flannel was tightly bound, and the Medical gentlemen in attendance, after examining the body, stated that in their opinion the child had been born alive and afterwards strangled. Other evidence having been adduced, there was no doubt left in the minds of the jury upon whom to affix the crime; in fact, during the morning the culprit confessed the murder, but before the inquest was held she had absconded. A Verdict of Wilful Murder was recorded against Ellen Morrow, the mother of the child. A Coroner's Warrant was issued immediately for the arrest of the party, and there is every probability of her being taken.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Saturday's *Gazette Extra* contains the expected notice of the prorogation of Parliament till the 20th May, then to meet for the despatch of business. It also contains an order in Council, handing over the Oxford Roads to the Ingersoll and Brantford Joint Stock Road Company.

The following circular, cut from Saturday's *Globe*, is of considerable importance to publishers of Newspapers, and we are rejoiced to see that the Post Master General, is carrying so much activity and liberality into the execution of the duties of his office: (*Department Circular*.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 10th April, 1851.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY POSTMASTERS. When the numbers of a Newspaper, published in the Province of Canada, and issued daily, have been allowed to remain in the Post Office under your charge, uncalled for, during two weeks,—of a Newspaper issued semi or tri-weekly during three weeks, of a Newspaper issued weekly during one month, and of a monthly Periodical during two months,—or when such News-

paper or Periodical shall have been refused to be taken by the party to whom the same shall be addressed it shall be your duty forthwith to address and return the same to the respective Publishers, stamping them with the postmark of your Office, and writing on them, "refused," "not called for," "removed," or "dead," as the case may be. Such Newspaper or Periodical to be returned by you free of charge. You will take credit for any postage which may have been charged against you upon any such newspaper and Periodical, in the ordinary form No. 2, in the same manner as with mis-sent and mis-directed Newspapers.

J. MORRIS, Post Master General.

As there appears to be some misapprehension relative to the new arrangement for the optional pre-payment of postage on letters directed to the United States, it may not, perhaps, be amiss to state, that every such pre payment must be the full amount, 6d. currency, chargeable on a letter of half an ounce weight in both countries, and not to the lines as heretofore. By the way, when are the Post Office Stamps to be issued? We understood that they were ready some time since.—Patriot.

MEDICAL BOARD—APRIL SESSION, 1851.

The following gentlemen have received certificates from the Medical Board to obtain their licenses to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery. Jas. Hackett, Amherstburg; E. Foote, Aylmer; Thos. Clark, St. Catharines; Theodore Hopkins, New York; W. H. Hanvey, St. Thomas; Matthew F. Haney, St. John's; Alex. R. Stephen, Niagara; John Hyndman, Toronto; Morrison, Dundas. Saturday's Gazette contains the official notice, that the above gentlemen have received their licenses, with the exception of the last named gentleman, who passed on Saturday, after the Gazette has issued.

HALDIMAND ELECTION.

"My opinion is, that all four candidates will go to the poll, and that Mr. Brown will undoubtedly be elected."—Globe of the 8th

Mr. Mackenzie has been returned for the County of Haldimand. The Poll at the close stood thus:— Mackenzie 462 McKinnon 399 Brown 283 Case 113 Mackenzie's majority over McKinnon 63.

Mr. William Adamson, of Hamilton, and Mr. Joseph Melbourn, of Markham, have been appointed Landing Waiters, in her Majesty's Customs.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CADDY, recently appointed Traveling Agent for this paper, left Toronto a few days since on a tour eastward; we hope our subscribers will make it convenient to pay him their respective accounts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Report of the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society was mislaid. It shall appear in our next.

The continuation of the Rev. W. S. Darling's interesting paper on the Anglo-Saxon Race, though in type, is unavoidably deferred until next week, owing to the press of matter upon us that will not admit of postponement.

Dr. O'Brien's circular on Life Assurance in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 16th, 1851:— Rev. J. Gunne, rem.; Mr. T. H. Burke, rem.; George McClean, Esq., rem.; Thos. Ryall, Esq., rem.; H. A. Graham, Esq., rem.; J. Sumner, Esq., rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. J. A. Mulock.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851.

PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto.

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

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

The Service to commence at 11, a. m.

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

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

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

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

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

Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

THE ENSUING VISITATION.

We are authorized to state, in reference to the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated 2nd April, 1851, that the laymen who are to accompany each clergyman are to represent the mission, and not the particular congregation to which they may belong.

According to the Pastoral, the regular communicants in the mission are to be the electors, and the gentlemen chosen must belong to their own number.

The certificate required is simply to the effect, that the representatives attending the Visitation have been chosen in conformity with the directions of the Pastoral Letter, and may be couched in the following terms:

"This is to certify that at a meeting of the communicants of the mission of _____ held on the _____ day of _____ 1851,

_____ were elected lay representatives to accompany the Rev. _____ Incumbent of the said mission, to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to be held on the 1st day of May, the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, 1851.

Churchwardens, or Incumbent (as the case may be.)"

We are also authorised to state, that it will be agreeable to the Lord Bishop, that the clergy should wear their gowns during their continuance in the city of Toronto.

A Registry Book will be kept at the Church Society's House, and it is requested that the clergy and laity attending the Visitation enter therein their addresses in the city.

JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Some weeks ago we published a report adopted at the last meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, earnestly inviting "all who feel an interest in the Missionary exertions of the Church of England, to join in celebrating with thanksgiving and prayer, its third Jubilee." The Society in the same document recommended "that the time of celebration extend through an entire year, commencing June 16, 1851, being the anniversary of the day on which the charter was signed."

In calling the attention of Canadian Churchmen to the proposed Jubilee, we deem it altogether unnecessary to dwell upon the claims which the above venerable Society possesses upon their regard. Wherever the banner of our empire waves, may be found strongly-defined traces of its pious beneficence. There is hardly a clime which is not under a deep debt of gratitude to this truly Apostolic association.

Canada, in particular, has pregnant cause cordially to take part in the Jubilee about to be celebrated. To the unwearied fostering care of the Society for Propagating the Gospel is to be ascribed, under God, much of the success and prosperity which our branch of Christ's fold now enjoys. Without the aid which she so ungrudgingly extended, wide districts at present enjoying the means of grace would be destitute of these refreshing streams, and pining in the drought of spiritual famine.

We repeat, therefore, that it would be altogether a work of supererogation to dwell upon the good deeds of this noble corporation, in order to excite an interest in its behalf amongst the Churchmen of our Province. It would be insulting to presume that any appeal could be necessary to urge them to the performance of a duty which all Christian hearts must feel to be imperative, and demanded by every principle of gratitude—every feeling of high-toned affection.

It is with pleasure we have to state, that the Church Society of this Diocese have determined not to be backward on this deeply-interesting occasion. At the last monthly meeting, it was unanimously resolved, that the ensuing annual meeting of the body be adjourned from the 4th to the 16th of June, in order to celebrate the Anniversary in a more befitting and solemn manner; and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

This resolution, we are convinced, will meet with universal approbation. We confidently anticipate that in the annals of the Jubilee of 1851, the

Diocese of Toronto will occupy a prominent position amongst the many similar demonstrations which will then take place throughout Great Britain and her vast Colonial possessions.

THE CHURCH UNION.

The weekly meeting of the General Committee of Management took place on Tuesday, when a most satisfactory report of the progress of the Union was made. The copies of the original Resolutions, Address, and By-Laws, were announced to be ready for delivery and general circulation; and other documents, proposed to be published in furtherance of the objects of the Union, were referred to a Sub-committee, to report thereon. It was also finally arranged that Mr. Paterson's apartments, 25 Albert Buildings, King-street East, should be taken for the business of the Union. Arrangements have since been made accordingly; and the office is now open, where there will be daily attendance from ten to five o'clock.

Not the least interesting part of yesterday's proceedings was in reference to the approaching Church proceedings in this city; as to which, the following Resolution was adopted:—"That as, in accordance with the suggestion of members of this Union, arrangements are in progress for various families in this city to include within their domestic circle one or more clergymen of the Diocese, whilst in this city, at the Visitation and subsequent meetings, it is the earnest hope of this Union, that as each family may name from the list furnished to the Rector or Incumbent of each Church the party intended to be so invited, some one of the family may without delay intimate such wish to the clergyman, whose address may be obtained by application to the Secretary, at the office of the Church Union, or to the Secretary of the Church Society."

This is a most praiseworthy proceeding; and we have no doubt will tend much to promote one of the leading objects of the Union, namely,—"to cherish and extend in every possible way, among Churchmen, that united and brotherly feeling which ought to actuate all who are members of the same faith."

The Ministerial organ, the *Globe*, has broken its studied silence on this question of the Reserves. In its publication of Tuesday, it alludes to the fact, that "many petitions have been got up by individuals belonging to the English Episcopal Church, and sent to England, against the Bill proposed to be passed by the Administration;" that "some members of the Church of Scotland have also adopted the same course; and the name of a member of the Canadian Legislative Council has been mentioned as having gone to England on that special business;" and "fears were entertained by the friends of the measure, that these representations, backed by such influence as will undoubtedly be used in their support, may somewhat effect the decision of the question in the Imperial Parliament, as it will be argued that two large and influential bodies are out against the measure." Is not this an encouragement to Churchmen to persevere in the course on which they have now entered, and to which the Church Union leads the way? Undoubtedly it is. And if the fears of the friends of the Ministerial measure be already excited at our young beginning, we can tell them that Churchmen now will never stay their hand or slacken in their exertions, until they have placed the remaining temporalities of the Church beyond the reach of open foe or treacherous friend; and thus, so far as we are concerned, and as regards our share, for ever set at rest the question of the Clergy Reserves.

CLERGY RESERVES.

We lose no time in laying the following interesting document before our readers. Next week we may possibly have some remarks to make on the subject:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS,
SHEWETH:—

That the Society has heard with deep regret that, in a despatch lately sent out to Canada, your Majesty's Government have expressed an intention of recommending to Parliament, that an Act should be passed, giving to the Provincial Legislature of Canada full authority to make such alterations as they might think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided that existing interests were respected.

That, by the treaty of Paris, made in the year 1763, and under which the Province of Canada was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain, his Britannic Majesty agreed to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada, and promised to give the most effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects might possess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permitted; but there was not in the said Treaty any stipulation respecting any permanent endowment or provision for the Clergy of the said Church.

That, afterwards, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 14th year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter 83, it was declared, that the Clergy of the Church of Rome in the Province of Quebec might hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as should profess the religion of that Church, with a proviso, re-

servicing power to the Crown to make provision out of the rest of the said accustomed dues and rights for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province.

That the endowment secured to the Clergy of the Church of Rome by the said declaration, was afterwards confirmed to them by another Act of Parliament passed in the 31st year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter 31; by which, nevertheless, power was given to the Provincial Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, under certain restrictions, to vary or repeal the said declaration and provision. And the said endowment has ever since been enjoyed by the said Clergy, who, as well as the religious communities belonging to the said Church of Rome, have also been allowed to retain and enjoy very extensive landed possessions within the said Province of Canada, most of which was originally granted to them by the French King before the cession of the Province.

That, by the 36th and 37th clauses of the last-mentioned Act of Parliament, provision was made for the allotment and appropriation from and out of the Crown lands within the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of lands whereof the proceeds should be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy; and by other clauses in the same Act, provision was made for the erection and endowment, within the said Province, of Parsonages or Rectories, according to the Establishment of the Church of England.

That, under the provisions of the said Act, various considerable portions of land have been, from time to time, allotted and appropriated in conformity therewith, which have usually been known and described as the Clergy Reserves.

That, until the year 1820, the exclusive claim of the Clergy of the Church of England to the benefit of the said Clergy Reserves was not disputed by any other body of persons.

That, after the year 1820, a claim was advanced on behalf of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, to share in the benefit of the said Clergy Reserves, as coming within the description of a Protestant Clergy; and some endeavours were made by other parties to bring about the sale of the lands, and the appropriation of the proceeds thereof to general education, and other secular purposes.

That, in the year 1839, it being the policy of your Majesty's Government to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it was considered extremely undesirable to leave the unsettled questions respecting the Clergy Reserves to be dealt with by the united Legislature of the new Province, wherein, from the great preponderance of Roman Catholics in Lower Canada, it was probable there would be a large proportion of Members belonging to that communion.

That, accordingly, the action of the Legislature in Lower Canada being at that time suspended, in consequence of the unsettled state of that Province, a measure was proposed by the Governor General to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and passed by a considerable majority of the said House of Assembly, and also of the Legislative Council, having for its object to settle the questions respecting the Clergy Reserves, by providing for the sale thereof, and appropriating one portion of the proceeds to the Clergy of the Church of England, another portion to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, and the remainder to the Ministers of the various other denominations of Christians within the said Province.

That the said Act of Assembly was, in truth, a compromise between the conflicting claims of the different parties, and was assented to by the members of the Church of England in the said Province, as a compromise, and for the sake of peace.

That the said Act of Assembly was transmitted to this country for the assent of your Majesty in the year 1840, when it was discovered that some of its enactments were in contravention of existing acts of Parliament. But your Majesty's Government, being desirous that the questions respecting the Clergy Reserves should not remain unsettled, and being at the time occupied in passing through Parliament a Bill for reuniting the Province of Upper and Lower Canada introduced a separate Bill for the purpose of carrying out the said compromise, and finally disposing of the said questions.

That the said Bill, having, with some modifications, passed both Houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent, and by the Act so passed, (being the 3 & 4 Vict. ch. 78,) after reciting that it was expedient to provide for the final disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves in Canada, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising, or to arise therefrom, for the maintenance of religion and the advancement of Christian knowledge within the Province, it was enacted, that the said Clergy Reserves might be sold, and the proceeds invested as therein mentioned; and that as to so much of the said Clergy Reserves as had been already sold, the proceeds thereof should, subject to certain annual payments, be appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportions of two-thirds and one-third; and that as to so much of the said Clergy Reserves as then remained unsold, one moiety of the proceeds thereof should be appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the same proportions, and the residue thereof applied, by the Governor of Canada, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction; and the share of the Church of England was to be expended for the support and maintenance of public worship and propagation of religious knowledge under the authority of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

That the Society has ever since faithfully administered the funds thus placed under its control, and cannot but protest against any measure by which the Church of England in the Province of Canada would be deprived of the benefits secured to it by the said Act of Parliament.

That the settlement so made, in the year 1840, of the questions relating to the Clergy Reserves, was intended to be a final settlement of the same, and was accepted and acquiesced in by all parties as such until last year, when certain Resolutions respecting the said Clergy Reserves were passed by the House of Assembly of the Province of Canada, and an Address voted to your Majesty, praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Act, 3 and 4 Vict., ch. 78, and for enabling the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to certain conditions for the benefit of existing incumbents.

That the Society has heard with deep concern that your Majesty's Government have, in reply to the said House of Assembly, intimated their intention to advise your Majesty to comply with the prayer of their said Address.

But the Society humbly represents to your Majesty that it has always been the policy of your Majesty's predecessors to provide, as far as possible, for the public worship of Almighty God, and the religious instruction of the people committed to their charge; and that the endowment made for the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, by the said Act, 4 and 5 Vict. ch. 78, so far from being unnecessary or excessive, is in truth a very scanty and insufficient provision.

That there are in the said Province of Canada many thousands of poor members of the United Church of England and Ireland, who, being scattered over that extensive Province, could not, without some assistance, provide for themselves and their children the regular ministrations of a resident Clergy.

That the number of such persons is every year increased by the arrival of emigrants from this country, most of whom are of the poorer class; and that such emigration has been encouraged by various Acts of Parliament, and of your Majesty's Government, and is now going forward on a scale very much larger than it ever did before.

That the Society have, as far as lay in their power, endeavoured to supply the deficiency of the said endowment of the funds entrusted to them by charitable persons in this country; but notwithstanding all their efforts, there are many districts, the inhabitants of which can seldom, if ever, be visited by any minister of religion; and that, on a census taken some time ago, many thousand persons actually returned themselves as not belonging to any religious communion at all.

That under these circumstances, it will not be for the honour of your Majesty, or the welfare of your Majesty's subjects, if the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, made at the time when the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were re-united, should now be disturbed, and the United Church of England and Ireland in the Province of Canada deprived of that very moderate endowment which was secured to it by that settlement.

That the said Address from the House of Assembly to your Majesty does indeed admit the justice of providing for the claims of existing incumbents. But the Society humbly represent, that unjust as it would be (in the case supposed) not to provide for those claims, it will be almost as great an injustice to deprive the lay members of the Church of those ministrations which they have been accustomed to receive, and the permanent continuance of which to themselves and their children they have looked upon as finally secured by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

That no steps have been taken by the Canadian Legislature to deprive the Clergy of the Church of Rome within the said Province of the accustomed dues and rights secured to them by the said Acts of Parliament, or of the landed property which the law has hitherto allowed them to possess.

That the Society have never sought, and expressly disclaim any wish to deprive the members of the Church of Rome in the said Province of the benefit and advantage of having such a provision for their Clergy.

But they humbly submit that the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the said Province, and whose Bishops are nominated by your Majesty, are fairly entitled to claim at least as much consideration and protection for their Church as the members of the Church of Rome in the said Province receive for theirs.

Wherefore the Society most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to withhold your Royal sanction from any measure for repealing or altering the provisions of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3 & 4 Vict. ch. 78. And the Society, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CHURCHWARDENS.

We have long been decidedly of opinion that a frequent change of Churchwardens would be highly beneficial to the interests of the Church. As Easter Monday is close at hand, we deem it right to bring the matter before the notice of vestries. The venerable the Archdeacon of York in his charge, published two years ago, has expressed himself very explicitly on the subject. He says—"Here (Churchwardens), as well as a benefit to the Church at large, preserve a rotation in their appointment; and, as a general rule, at least, limit their tenure of office to two years. This would be gradually diffusing, through the body of the parishioners, that deeper interest in ecclesiastical affairs, which the exercise of a public and special office connected with them must be supposed to beget."

THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGION—THE FEELING IN THE PROVINCE.

Those gentlemen who were the first to rally in this Province to the iniquitous measure with which resistance is threatened, have every reason to congratulate themselves for having so. Post after post brings the gratifying proof that the voice of Canada is with them, and that the people "the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of Christian knowledge" to be applied to other purposes. That this is the general feeling is evidenced as well by the sentiments of a large proportion of our contemporaries, who denounce the measure in tone of adverse language, as by the rabid and unexpectedness of the resistance, and the formidable as well as permanent shape it is assuming. One of the most violent local assailants of the Church, which in its early career he tells us "flourished and spread far and wide against the powers of the world;" and so will it now, despite the combined hostility of Romanists and a fragment of Dissenters without a Church, backed by the Government itself, whose united cry we are told "for deliverance from the curse" (the maintenance of religion) "has not yet received an answer from a high, because the people have not yet obtained the

power to vote it down." This is a cheering admission to the friends of religion. Thank God, they have "not yet obtained the power to vote it down;" and with God's blessing, they never shall.

One of our contemporaries tells us that the early settlers in this Province were "disgusted to find the few clergy of a mere jinto of office-holders and their dependents lay claim thus early to all the Protestantism of Canada," passing over altogether the merits of those men who call themselves the "pioneers of religion," or of those settlements which "so soon as found out were sought out and supplied with religious instruction by a numerous band of Christian missions, from the Methodist, Baptist, and Prebyterian bodies." It were far better not to have alluded to their labours, as, despite the most untiring zeal and the good intentions which no doubt actuated many of them, they did not present a Church as a rallying point; and despite their labours at a time when they had the country to themselves, the progress of the population to a state of irreligion if not infidelity was striking, until the clergy of the Church came to stem, and since have ably stayed the torrent.

Our adversaries admit that until 1819 they had the field to themselves, and that whilst they had "nothing was said about the Reserves." From the hour that the Church offered a nucleus for religion, it swelled so rapidly as to alarm the Voluntaries, and "in 1824 the contest began." It has since made rapid head, thus giving evidence on the one hand of the virulence and the motives of its assailants, and on the other of its rapidly progressing efficiency and favour with the people of Canada.

From the columns of our antagonists, too, we learn that there is *division in their camp*; that the truly religious portion of the dissenting bodies are disposed to make common cause with the Church in the coming struggle "for the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of Christian knowledge within this Province;" and of these it is now said that "from being the stern and virtuous advocates of the voluntary principle in all its purity and efficiency, they have become the mean and truculent beggars of the State. Not only have they latterly coalesced with the proud and arrogant faction that has been long aiming at ecclesiastical ascendancy over all our Christian communities, but they have consented to become the jackal to the lion." Another of our opponents in another quarter, writing of this same division in the camp, says, "We opine that a mighty struggle will be made to keep among the whole Churches what was formerly given to a favoured few. Let the people keep a good look out, and mark well the movements of certain parties. The Reformer that would now advocate the subdivision of the spoils must be denounced as false to his party and recreant to his principles, as also grossly inconsistent with his former arguments."

From these cheering evidences of disunion amongst our adversaries, these symptoms of a passing over to our ranks, let us turn to the evidences of union and strength within our own body. These are more cheering still. The *Simcoe Standard*, in an able article upon the proposed violation of the settlement of 1840, says—"If this tampering with laws which to-day places an individual in possession, and to-morrow robs him of that right, because an unfriendly neighbour desires it, be persisted in, that confidence in the justice and integrity of British rule, the bulwark of the nation's greatness, must speedily be lost for ever. * * * We believe that a vast majority of the people of Canada hold the opinion that it is the bounden duty of the state to maintain and support religion. Views or opinions to the contrary are not honestly or candidly expressed. But in the case of the Reserves as a provision for maintenance of the Gospel, the people of Canada have not a shadow of ground for complaint. The apportionment was made before the greater portion of them were in being, and ere their parents had set a foot upon Canadian soil. So much for the people's claim to the Reserves."

The *Bytown Gazette* follows in the same strain. It says, that "any interference with the Act of 1840 will be productive of endless agitation to the Province, and its attendant evils, if the Government succumb to destroy that settlement secured by a solemn act of the Imperial Legislature, and consent to create that agitation which we venture to predict will be productive of greater evils to the country than the value of the whole Reserves twice repeated. The question will once again be opened, and the time has passed for vain and useless regrets that it should be so; and it is only left to prepare for the struggle, so that we may meet it in a manner worthy of the great object."

In another place we find the following forcible passage:—"The time has come when the measure of the cup of endurance with the people of Canada has been filled to overflowing, and instead of the apathy and indifference that heralded the advance of the present Ministry to power, we find on all sides energy and determined opposition. Religion and morality alike demand that men should no longer rule the destinies of the country which they have consistently legislated to demoralize. They have banished both from the highest seat of learning, and reared up a school of infidelity. They now seek to deprive religion of her maintenance, and to destroy the sacred rights of property, as if

they desired systematically to break down the barriers and respect for the rights of society which religion interposes similarly with religion itself."

The *Huron Loyalist* says—"It becomes the bounden duties of the Protestants of the Upper Province to see that no one interfere with the Clergy Reserves, or at least vote in the Provincial Legislature, upon the disposal of these lands, but Upper Canadian Members alone. To permit the interference of Lower Canada in the disposal of Church Lands, while they will not allow any intermeddling with the Roman Catholic estates of the Lower Province, would be to cede to them the right which they deny to the Upper Province."

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.

We have received intelligence from England by the steamer *Africa* of the progress of this measure, which after seven nights' debate has passed the second reading by a majority of 438 to 95, the division is thus analyzed by the *Morning Herald*:

AYES.		NOES.	
Stanleyites	220	Roman Catholics.....	35
Peelites	27	Peelites	12
Whigs.....	191	Puseyite Protectionists...	6
		Whig and Radicals	42
Total	438	Total	95

Here then is distinct evidence of the overwhelming feeling of the country against not only Romish aggression but those Romish practices which mainly invited this Papal aggression. The Conservative members took but little part in the debate, their policy evidently being to have an early division and ascertain the support which they were likely to receive in making the Bill in Committee what it ought to be. That is now known; and there can be no doubt that when the Bill goes into Committee on 2nd May, it will be so altered as to secure protection to British Protestantism and to suppress Romish aggression, whether at home or in the colonies.

The result of this decision is cheering in another sense. With 438 Members of the House of Commons thus declaring that *British Protestantism must be protected*, and that our reformed faith must be maintained, the present Ministry will hardly dare to proceed with the Bill, which was laid on the table of the House on the 22nd of February last, intended for the suppression of that faith in this Province.

The conduct of Mr. Gladstone, and his versatility as a politician, is loudly censured. Mr. Rowdell Palmer, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Smythe, and one or two others, made common cause with the thirty-five Roman Catholics who opposed the measure. It is believed that Mr. Gladstone will not much longer represent Oxford, and that Messrs. Cobden, Bright and Milner Gibson may lose their seats also. A factious opposition is expected in Committee from the Ministry, but there can be no doubt that the amendments there inserted will be most stringent. The only other political intelligence of interest by this mail is, that over thirty Peers and two hundred Members of the House of Commons had signed a requisition inviting Lord Stanley to a dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, on the 2nd of this month. Sir W. Galloway, a Protectionist, has been returned for Thirsk, and the Hon. E. Ponsonby for Dungarvon, in place of Mr. Sheil, the new Member defeating the "popular" candidate by a large majority; and Lord John Russell had announced, amid loud cheers, his abandonment of the Bill for the abolition of the Irish Vice-royalty.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, the Rev. Hibbert Binney, D. D., the new Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, was consecrated at Lambeth Palace, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishops of London, Chichester, and Oxford, assisted on the solemn occasion.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY—ST. GEORGE'S PAROCHIAL BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the above Branch will take place in St. George's Church, this evening, at seven o'clock.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

The first open performance of this Society took place on last night week, in the room of the Society, at the St. Lawrence Buildings; and seldom have we been more pleased with a like performance. The concert commenced, as the programme announced, with Dr. Smith's much-admired chorus of "Glory be to the Father," which was given with powerful effect. The solo and chorus "Qui Tollis," by Haydn, was well given, and the gentleman amateur who gave the former well sustained his part. Mr. Clarke's duet, "Who shall ascend," which was for the first time now given in public, was sung by some of his pupils, who did credit alike to his teaching and his composition. Bethoven's *Hallelujah* chorus closed the first part: this we have heard better given, though well in this instance. *Et Incarnatus* was given by a well known amateur, with much taste; but the great effort of the evening was Hadyn's magnificent composition, "The Heavens are telling;" after which followed the national anthem, and closed this delightful evening.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Thursday evening last, the Annual Soiree, given by the members of this Institution, to the lecturers of the past season, took place at the St. Lawrence Hall, and was attended by upwards of 250 ladies and gentlemen. The tables, five in number, were laid along the whole length of the hall, with short tables across the head of the room, for the various guests. A number of ladies presided at the tables, and their attention was conspicuous to the company. The President, Mr. Crofts, gave a most favourable account of the progress of the Institution during the past year; there being a large increase of members, and a considerable addition to the library. Better attendance at the reading room was also observed; and it was in the course of the evening proposed to establish a school of design, in this Province. The proposal was well received. The Band of the 71st Regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the scene until the company dispersed at about eleven o'clock.

LECTURES IN ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

We have derived great pleasure from listening to a series of Lectures, delivered in the above hall, by Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, a Hungarian refugee, whose name is well known in the literary world. The most interesting objects in anatomy, botany, &c., were beautifully illustrated by means of the oxy-hydrogen microscope. The Lecturer also exhibited a new invention of his own, the *Hyalotype*, or Daguerreotypes on glass, which promises fair to take a prominent place amongst the great discoveries of the age. The last of the Lectures will come off to-night, when we hope the learned Doctor will be rewarded with as large and as intelligent and attentive audiences as on the previous evenings.

Further donations to build a Parsonage at Trinity Church, King Street:—
John Robert Carroll, Esq. £2 0 0
J. G. Joseph, Esq. 1 0 0

NOTICE.

The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO gives notice, that it is his intention, with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District, during the latter half of the month of May next; in the Gore, and Districts west of Hamilton, in the months of June and July; and in August at the Manetooahning Mission, and Sault Ste. Marie, &c., Lake Huron.

A list of days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice may be communicated to him, as early as possible, of such new Stations as may have been established or new Parishes organized, at which Confirmations are required to be held, or Churches to be consecrated.

According to former usage, it will be required that every candidate for Confirmation (unless under special circumstances) should be of the full age of fifteen; and the clergy will be pleased to have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop previous to commencing the Service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several candidates for that holy rite.

Some years ago, the Bishop called the attention of his brethren the clergy, to the advantage of registering in their parish books the names of the confirmed, to which they might hereafter usefully refer, and he will be much gratified to inspect them in the Missions where this has been done.

The Bishop embraces this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates for Confirmation should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are in their own persons about to assume; and that every practical means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the true Church of Christ.

Toronto, March 18, 1851.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 16, 1851.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	9	4	0
Spring do. do.	3	3	4	3
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	4	1	5
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3	3	3	5
Rye	2	9	3	0
Peas	2	9	3	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..	20	0	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags) ..	18	9	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) ..	17	6	18	9
Do. (in Bags) ..	16	0	17	5
Oatmeal, per barrel ..	17	6	18	9
Beet, per lb.	0	3	4	0
Do, per 100 lbs.	15	0	32	6
Pork per lb.	0	3	4	0
Do, per 100 lbs.	20	0	24	6
Bacon	32	6	37	6
Hams, per cwt.	37	6	42	6
Mutton per lb.	0	3	4	0
Coals per ton	32	6	35	0

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

THE ACCESSION.

"Our Sovereign Lady QUEEN VICTORIA as on this day set over us by thy grace and providence, to be our Queen."—Prayer Book.

This world is like that creature vast, The royal dreamer had to face; Whose head from burnish'd gold was cast, But, when you reach'd the talon'd base Vile metal there commenced its lower sway, And slowly crumbled into worthless clay.

But, who like monarchs this can know, At whose accession all things wear The richness of a legal glow, And triumphs of that festive glare A coronation and a crown present, With all the pomp of shouting welcome blent?

The spangles on the mourning-dress, Worn for some princely head, which lies Cold in sepulchral nothingness, Are scarce removed from courtly eyes, Ere happy mourners to another king Their vernal chant of vaunted homage sing.

Alas! for Kings, if state and throne, If splendour and monarchical pride Were all that royal minds could own, Or, crowns and fawning courts provide: A fate like this the soul would overpower, And harrow princes in their calmest hour.

The kingdom of the soul exceeds Whatever realms and rank impart, And oft a monarch inly bleeds To find himself a friendless heart,— In crowded loneliness to speak and smile, And be unechoed in his thoughts the while,

And, hollow dreams must oft surround The pageantries of royal state; Deceits and dangers there abound While secret anguish gnaws the great: Peasants can weep, but Princes dare not show The aching centre of their voiceless woe.

Flatter'd by many, loved by few, Before them group and gather all Who seek to veil each covert view, Their serpent tongues the "country" call: Too oft fair loyalty is glozing speech Gilding the cause cold self desires to reach.

Hence, thou for whom a realm is kept O'er which the sunbeams ne'er go down, Wider than that the eagles sweep, When Rome became a huge renown, The Church appoints thee with her unction now, And drops the crown upon thy jewel'd brow.

While thrones descend, and empires shake 'Mid loud convulsion fierce and far, And strife and civil discord make Pale Europe rock with coming war, God of our glories! 'tis in THEE we own The deep foundations of a christian throne.

Lift we our heart-breathed hymn on high To Thee, incarnate King of kings! Under whose providential eye A coronation-anthem sings Each patriot soul, who Church and Crown can see Reposing grandly, when they rest on Thee.

The life-blood of a loyal heart Flows bravely through our British veins; Nor shall this hero-truth depart From cot and palace, shore and plains,— That kings on earth a regal shadow throw Of Him, to Whom all worlds subjection owe.

7 Daniel ii. 32, 35.

Reviews.

THE CHURCH REVIEW AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER, Vol. 4, No. 1: April, 1851: Bassett, New Haven, Con.

The April number of this Review has just reached us, and among the more prominent articles which it contains is an able historical summary of religious events in England, from 1829 to 1850; beginning with the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and ending with the papal aggression. The origin, progress, development and results of the Oxford Tract movement, are here given, in simple ungarbled language; and it may be seen at a glance how the beneficial tendency of some of the earliest of these tracts was counteracted by the baneful poison instilled by some of the latter.— This is indeed an admirable record of the Anglo Romanish movement, and it is not unlikely that we may hereafter give some extracts from it. There are other articles in this number which will well repay perusal; amongst them is one entitled "a half century's progress," in which there are some interesting religious statistics. We must close our notice of this number with the following extract from the latter article, which gives gratifying intelligence of the steady rise of the Church of Christ, and the decline of Romanism.

"In closing this view of the changes that have taken place in the religious world during the half century, it will be interesting to consider the relative condition of the several religious denominations. At the close of the last century the Romanists were computed, by Carey, to number 100,000,000—the Protestants, 44,000,000, and the Greeks and Armenians, 30,000,000. A few years since Balbi computed the Romanists at 160,000,000. They may now possibly amount to 165,000,000. Ungewitter, in 1850, computed the Protestants of Europe at 58,000,000; our own computation gives 22,000,000 in America, and other computations give over 20,000,000 in Asia, Africa, Australia, and Oceania, making a total of 100,000,000 of Protestants at the present time. Ungewitter also computes the Greek Church in Europe, at the present time, to exceed 59,000,000. The Greek, Armenian, Coptic, Syriac, Chaldean, and other Oriental Christians of Asia, and

Africa, must number some millions more, probably not less than five or six millions. These data give the Romanists 165,000,000, the Protestants 100,000,000, the Greeks and the Orientals 65,000,000; making a total of 330,000,000 of Christians, out of 1,050,000,000, the estimated population of the globe. Carey's estimate, half a century ago, gave 174,000,000 of Christians out of 950,000,000 of people. According to these data, the Greek and Oriental Church has something more than doubled in fifty years—the Protestants have doubled once, and almost half doubled again, while the Romanists lack 32,000,000 of having doubled once. Another important feature of the present, in comparison with the past, and in relation to the future, in the comparative sway of Romish and other governments at the two periods. In 1800, the Romanists bore rule over about 120,000,000 of people—the Protestant rule scarcely exceeded 20,000,000, and the Greek was less than 30,000,000. Now the Romish sway extends over about 165,000,000—the Protestant 225,000,000—the Greek about 75,000,000. The condition of Romanism, relative to other religious bodies, and in its political predominance, has therefore undergone surprising changes within this period—changes which are full of comfort for the present, and hope in the future, to all lovers of genuine freedom, civil or religious. Another interesting consideration to the pious soul is, the relative increase of Christians in the world. Fifty years ago the Christians were less than one fifth of the population of the globe; now they exceed a fourth part."

UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—No. 1: April, 1851: A. F. Plees, Toronto.

The medical practitioners of Upper Canada have resolved to enter the field of literary labour in their profession, and supply the want which has long been felt in this Province, of a native medical and surgical journal. The first number of a monthly publication of this nature has just reached us. It contains records of original cases; some well selected matter, and an admirable Editorial manifesto, from which we would quote to-day, did our space permit us. The meteorological tables and observances will be found most useful.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, No. 5: April, 1851: A. F. Plees, Toronto.

We have received the number of this youthful publication for the present month, and hail its appearance with pleasure. It is steadily improving in matter; among the original articles, the Church Scholars' Notes on the New Testament, and the Life of Venerable Bede, will be found well suited for the young reader; and the selected articles are equally judicious. We wish the publication every success.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES: A Lecture on the benefits to be derived from Mechanics' Institutes: By Walter Eales, Painter, Toronto: Stephens, Printer, Toronto, 1851.

We have received a copy of Mr. Eales' interesting lecture, delivered a short time since, at the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, in which the benefits of these institutions are expressed in flowing and graphic language; and it is pleasing to us to find that however useful such institutions may be in ameliorating the condition of the mechanic, Mr. Eales views them still as but handmaids to religion; and he strongly impresses upon mechanics, that, "as Christians, it is our duty to love the Author of our being, 'with all our heart, with all our mind, with all our soul, and with all our strength;' to 'present our bodies, souls, and spirits, a living sacrifice,' to the Author of all which, for our advantage, is indeed 'a reasonable service.' Oh! that this were the case in every family and in every government, (for governments are but families on a larger scale,) and that the whole world would consider themselves but as one family! then might we hope to see man ruled by the faculties which link him to heaven, and not by those he has in common with animals; then, and not till then, shall benevolence rule the earth, and justice lift aloft her scales."

The domestic benefits conferred by the institution are thus portrayed:—

"The domestic advantages resulting from being members of this Institute are numerous, besides many incidental and collateral benefits resulting to the homes of the working classes, there are three great ends directly promoted by it, that are worthy of special regard: it favours the cultivation of natural affection, it secures family fellowship, and it generates and fosters domestic piety. The institution of families does not owe its origin to human ingenuity; God has himself grouped the human race in these miniature associations; and by the refined instincts which he has implanted in their bosoms, has in all ages, and amidst all the confused comminglings of mankind, preserved this unique institution from destruction. The homes of men, are the centres of nearly all the light and warmth that cheer the social world,—the arks that shelter mankind from the raging tempests and storms of life,—the cells where the living and the loved, hoard the sweet fruits of their reciprocal affection,—the well-springs that supply mankind with the purest draughts of earthly happiness. Attachment to home is always strongest in the hearts of the virtuous and the good. While it will be found, that those who have abandoned themselves to sensualism and vice, have first learned to loathe the quiet joys, the chaste delights, and the great gentle affections of the family circle.

"All our natural affections are quickened by frequent and kindly domestic communion. The offices of love, the acts of devotedness and proofs of tenderness, constantly repeated among relatives, mingling in the same dwelling, cannot but powerfully affect their emotional nature, and continue to weave, day by day, a chain of love around their hearts. The strength of this chain will depend, in a great measure upon the frequency or infrequency of the intercourse subsisting between the respective members of the household. It is proverbial,

that absence tends to the estrangement of the heart, even from those claiming the closest kinship with us; where our seasons of communion therefore, only occur at lengthened intervals, or where they are hurried and embarrassed, by the intrusion of care and anxiety, must of necessity be thereby relaxed and weakened."

SCOBIE'S MUNICIPAL MANUAL FOR UPPER CANADA: Toronto, Hugh Scobie, 1851.

We are glad to find that Mr. Scobie has published a second edition of his very useful Municipal Manual, to which he has added a supplement containing the Municipal Corporations Act, and amendment Act; Road and Bridge Company's Act, and amendment Act; the Assessment Act, with all its perplexities, and ambiguities, and contradictions; the Common School Act; the Grammar School Acts, and all other Acts which confer powers, or impose duties on the municipalities. This is an admirable compendium of information on matters of interest to every one; and we would say that it is an essential to every man of business. It contains also a good map of Upper Canada.

CANADA, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE: By W.H. Smith: Part 3: Toronto, T. Maclear, 1851.

The third part of this useful publication has just appeared, and it well sustains the opinion which we have already expressed of the merits of this work. It concludes the notice of the Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland. Wentworth and Halton is complete in it; and the latter part of the number brings us nearer home, as it commences the County of York. It contains the usual business directory of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, and a map of the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, and Norfolk.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION, No. 11: New York: Geo. F. Nisbett, & Co.

We have received this number of the American Art Union which contains an account of the Annual Meeting of the Society, a record of the last distribution, and the programme for the current year. By the latter we learn that the Gallery of American Art will contain five engravings on steel, the subjects selected being Ranney's Picture of "Marion and his Men bargaining for a Horse" by Mount. "American Landscape Scenery" by Cropsey.—Wooddelle's Picture of "Old 76 and Young 48" to which is added "Mount Washington" by Kennett. Each subscriber of five dollars will receive a copy of one of these Engravings, independent of his chance share in the distribution of Works of Art, the Gallery of which is expected to open this month.

THE FUTURE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We cannot forbear extracting the following able passage from the last number of Blackwood's Magazine on this important subject:—

In the centre of the empire stands the parent state, teeming with energy, overflowing with inhabitants, with coal and ironstone in its bosom, capable of putting in motion manufactories for the supply of half the globe. In the extremities are colonies in every quarter of the earth, possessing waste lands of boundless extent and inexhaustible fertility, producing every luxury which the heart of man can desire, and one only of which could furnish the whole staple required for its greatest fabrics. With such providential wisdom were the various parts of this immense empire fitted for each other; so marvelously was the surplus, whether in animated beings or rude produce, of one part adapted to the deficiencies and wants of another, that nothing but a just and equal system of government, alive to the wants, and solicitous for the interests, of every part of its vast dominion, was requisite to render it the most united, prosperous, growing, and powerful state that ever existed on the face of the earth.— The Roman Empire while spread around the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, affords but a faint image of what it might have been. The ocean was its inland lake; the British navy its internal means of communication; and the foreign trade of the whole earth its home trade. We obtained the empire of the seas precisely to enable us to carry out this magnificent destiny; the victory of Trafalgar presented it to our grasp. But a just and equal system of government was essential to the existence and duration of so immense a dominion; a sense of fair administration, a consciousness of protected interests, would alone hold it together for any length of time. The simple precept of the gospel, "to do to others as we would they should do unto us," would, if duly carried into practice, have for ever kept united the mighty fabric, and caused it to embrace in peace and happiness half the globe. This object was practically attained by the virtual representation of all classes, interests, and colonies, under the whole constitution; and thence the steady growth, vast extent, and unvarying loyalty during many a severe contest, of this multifarious dominion. The new constitution by vesting the government in the representatives of our manufacturing towns, and thence introducing the rule of class interests, is visibly and rapidly destroying it. The only remedy practicable—and even that is only for a short season—is the exten-

sion to the colonies of a direct share in the Imperial Parliament; but that is far too just and wise a measure to permit the hope that it will ever be embraced by the class interests who now rule the state.

Notwithstanding all the obvious advantages of the course of policy which we have recommended—though it would at once furnish the means we have shown in a former paper, of obviating external dangers and maintaining our national independence, and at the same time relieve our internal distresses and extend and consolidate our colonial dependencies—we have any hope that it will be adopted. The Free Traders have got a hold of the burghs—to which the Reform Bill gave a decided majority in the house of Commons—and their leaders so perseveringly pursue their own immediate interest, without the slightest regard to the ruin they are bringing upon all other interests of the state, that the hope of any change of policy—at least till some terrible external disaster has opened the eyes of the nation to a sense of the impending calamities brought on them by their rulers—may be regarded as hopeless, without a general national effort. The imposition of a moderate import duty upon produce, whether raised or manufactured, of all other nations, but with an entire exemption to our own colonies, is obviously the first step in the right direction, and would go far to alleviate our distresses, and at the same time replenish the public Treasury and avert our external dangers. In taking it, we should only be following the example of America, Prussia, and nearly all other nations, who levy a duty of 30 per cent. on our manufactures, and thereby make us pay half of their taxes. But it is to be feared the mania of Free Trade will prevail over a wise and expedient policy, calculated equally to advance the interests of all classes in the state. We do not say, therefore, that any such system will be adopted; but this we do say, and with these words we nail our colours to the mast,—PROTECTION MUST BE RESTORED, OR THE BRITISH EMPIRE WILL BE DESTROYED.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT.

A very interesting discovery, according to a Chicago paper, has recently been made among the manuscripts which were saved from the pillage of the Jesuits' College in Quebec:—

It is well known by those familiar with the resources of early American history that the publication of the Jesuit Relations, which furnish so much of interest in regard to the discovery and early exploration of the region bordering on our Northern Lakes, was discontinued after the year 1672. Some were known to have been written, but the manuscripts were supposed to be lost.— The Relations, from 1762 to 1769 inclusive, have lately been discovered, and among them a manuscript containing a full account of the voyages of Father Marquette, and of the discovery by him of the Mississippi river. It was undoubtedly this manuscript which furnished Thevenot the text of his publication, in 1687, of the voyages and the discoveries of Father Marquette and of the Sieur Joliet. The latter kept a journal and drew a map of their route; but his canoe was upset in the falls of St. Louis, as he was descending the St. Lawrence in sight of Montreal, and he was lost with the rest of his effects. What increases the value of the present discovery is, that the original narrative goes much more into detail than the one published by Thevenot. The motive which prompted the preparations which were made for, the expedition are fully described, and no difficulty is found in tracing his route. There is also among the papers an autograph journal by Marquette, of his last voyage, from the 26th of October, 1674, to the 6th of April, 1675, a month before his singular death which occurred on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Also, a chart of the Mississippi, drawn by himself, illustrating his travels. The one annexed to Thevenot's account, above referred to—a copy of which is contained in the third volume of Bancroft's History of the United States—is manifestly incorrect, as there is a variance between the route of the Jesuit, as traced on his map, and that detailed in his text. The manuscript chart now rescued from oblivion reconciles all discrepancies, and constitutes a most interesting historical relic.

Advertisements.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850.

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

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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

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

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. Has constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Also, Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and to the Pupils of the PIANO-FORTE, on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 8, 1850. 10-1f

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

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

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

REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Rev. S. LETT, LL.D., F. W. BARRON, Esq., M. A., L. W. SMITH, Esq., B. C. L., HERR SCHALLEHN, THOS. CHAMPION, Esq., Also to Messrs. A. and S. NORDHEIMER, King-street, who have kindly consented to receive orders. TORONTO, March 1st, 1851. 32-3m

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archbishop of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

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

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, either by Auction or Private Sale. Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church Paper, and Toronto Patriot.

References:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Hewitt, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A TWO STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case 8 feet. Width of " 5 " Depth of " 3 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

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

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA.



CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst., leave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted), at Nine o'clock, weather permitting, and will leave Wellington Square on her downward trip at half-past Twelve o'clock. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-1f

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Wednesdays (commencing to-morrow, 2nd April,) and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the River Boat. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 31, 1851. 35-1f

TRINITY COLLEGE—CHURCH UNIVERSITY. MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE summer Course of Lectures at this College will commence on Monday 19th May next, on the following subjects:— Pathological Anatomy by James Bovell, M. D. Diseases of Children by Edw. M. Hodder, M. C. Toxicology by Francis Badgley, M. D. Regional Anatomy by N. Bethune, M. D. Medical Botany by Wm. Hallowell, M. D. Surgical Pathology by Henry Meleville, M. D. For particulars as to Hours and Terms, apply to FRANCIS BADGLEY, Bay-Street. Toronto, February 24, 1851. 31-11in.

CLERICAL DUTY.

A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese. Apply, (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto. Toronto, February 12th, 1851. 29-1f

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

IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRINITY CHURCH. The erection of the Church, which is a substantial brick edifice, cost £1000; of which £250 remains unpaid. The following ladies have consented to act as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Bazaar, by any of whom contributions of articles suitable for such a purpose will be most gratefully received: Mrs. MACGEORGE, " DR. BARNHART, " B. SWITZER, " KUTLEDGE, " J. STREET, Mrs. W. H. PATERSON, " BIDEALL, " McMASTER, " STUDDART, " MITCHELL. Contributions may be left at the Church Society House, Toronto; addressed to the care of the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge. Streetsville Nov. 23, 1850. 18-1f

NOW IN PRESS.

CANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects; shewing its Resources and Capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies, and the United States, as a new home for British emigrants. Also, containing a particular account of the mineral wealth, and other valuable available resources of each district; with an Analytical description of the Mining Region of Lakes Huron and Superior. The whole compiled from information obtained in each locality, up to the date of publication, by W. H. SMITH, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer.

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

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

For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP OF THE PROVINCE, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province up to the latest dates.

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

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

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

Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the parts as they appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued. THOS. MACLEAR, Publisher, 75 Yonge-st. Toronto, October 30, 1850. 19

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

FRUIT TREES, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBER has much pleasure in intimating that his stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARDY ROSES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, DAHLIAS; Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants, is now finer than ever before offered for Sale. Also, on hand an abundant supply of Hedge Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, and Seakale Roots, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., of which descriptive catalogues will be sent (free by the post) to parties proposing to plant. Particular attention paid to packing to ensure their safe conveyance to all parts of the Province. GEORGE LESLIE. Toronto Nursery, 26th March, 1851. 35-3 in

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850. Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance.

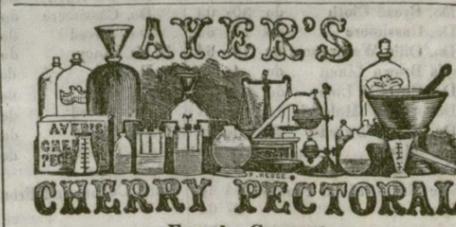
Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d. per Share Management Fee 0s. 1d. " Transfer Fee 0s. 6d. "

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D., GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq., P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—MESSRS. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Offices—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

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



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:— VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

THE RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTORAL.'" Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself.—Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir.—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction. A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me. Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART. Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir.—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL. At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy. GEORGE S. FARRANT. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. March 4th, 1851. 32-3m

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

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

FOR SALE.

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

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

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

FOR SALE.

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

- CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Triem. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street. Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres. Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres. Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres. Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres. COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jaekes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, 15th instant, Mrs. Henry Melville, of a son. On the 14th inst, the lady of Overton S. Gildersleeve, Esq., of a son. At Port Maitland on the 14th inst., the wife of Henry Imlach, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 14th instant, in her nineteenth year, at her father's residence, Louisa Ann, wife of O. S. Gildersleeve, Esq., and eldest daughter of Mr. Justice Draper. At New Britain, Connecticut, on the 25th March, Geo. W. Murray, Esq., brother of the late Mrs. Powell, in his 87th year.

On Thursday, March 6th, 1851, at his residence Harcourt Lodge, Trim, County of Meath, Ireland, in his 73rd year, Joseph Lightburne, Esq., beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

REMEMBER

The only original and genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington-street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.

Dr. W. A. Shaw says, "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity; and so hopeless are these cases generally that physicians are always justified in using any remedy which has signally benefited others. One thing is certain, the public always have a guaranty that patent medicines will generally be sustained only just so long as they are well prepared and continue to relieve or cure."

In a more recent letter he says—"As Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only patent medicine to which I have ever given my public recommendation, I shall not be suspected by the candid of giving rash or precipitate testimony as to what I have seen and heard of its effects."

The genuine is signed I. D. U. T. S.

For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

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

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

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

ALSO

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

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at the Publishers.

HENRY ROWSELL, King-street West, 38-6m.

Just Published,

THE UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. The first number of this Journal is now ready for delivery to Subscribers. It contains upwards of 30 Pages of Original Matter, and is accompanied by a neat Lithograph.

Subscription, 10s. per annum; per single copy, 1s. 3d. It may be had of any of the city Booksellers, or of A. F. PLEES, Publisher, No. 7, King Street West, Toronto, April 17th, 1851. 38-1f

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly, Toronto, April 12, 1851. 38-5in.

TO FARMERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

CORPORATION CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, on or before MONDAY, April 14, at noon, from parties desirous of leasing for THREE YEARS, the whole, or such part as may be deemed expedient, of that portion of the GARRISON RESERVE granted to the City of Toronto as a PUBLIC PARK.

ALSO

For FENCING the same, according to the designs of the City Surveyor. The fencing to be paid for in City Debentures, at one, two, and three years. Sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

The conditions of the Lease and the plans and specifications of the fencing may be seen on application at the above named office, on or after Monday next the 7th inst.

The Tenders will be received, subject to the approbation of the Commanding Officer Royal Engineers, and of the Common Council.

By order of the Committee on Public Works, &c. Clerk's Office, } CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Toronto, April 3, 1851, } 38-1iu.

The time for receiving these Tenders has been extended to MONDAY, the 21st of APRIL.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG.

TENDERS will be received for the completion of the above Church, by the Building Committee, from all persons desirous of contracting for the same. The work to be contracted for in sections, or in whole, as may be determined on hereafter; and Tenders will be received in either way.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. J. V. Boswell, Cobourg, who will give every necessary information respecting them.

Tenders will be received to the FIFTEENTH day of MAY next, addressed to the Building Committee of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, at the office aforesaid.

Cobourg, April 12, 1851. 38-4in.

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

An English Lady wishes to obtain a situation, either as Companion to an elderly lady, or as Governess in a small family. For particulars apply to the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Rector of Hamilton. Toronto, April 15, 1851. 38-1f.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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

Subscriptions received since last announced: Hon. W. Cayley 100 Rev. J. Pentland 100 Lieut. Col. Wells 100 A. F. Atkinson 100 J. H. Lefroy 100 S. Armour, add. 100 Dr. Burnside 100 T. W. Beck 100 Rev. W. G. Tucker 100 W. T. Erith 100

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL until further notice, commencing on SATURDAY the 15th instant, leave Toronto for Rochester, on Wednesday and Saturday, at Eleven a.m., calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate ports, (weather permitting.)

Will leave Rochester on Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 at night, calling at Cobourg and other ports. Will leave Cobourg on Tuesdays and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Toronto.

This is the shortest, pleasantest and cheapest route to New York. Time, 40 hours.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March, 10, 1851. 38-1f.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

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

JOHN SALT, HATTER, Toronto, April 2, 1851. 37-1f.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, Boys' Brown Linen, etc.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods and prices, including 1,000 Muslin Dresses, 1,000 Parasols, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, etc.

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

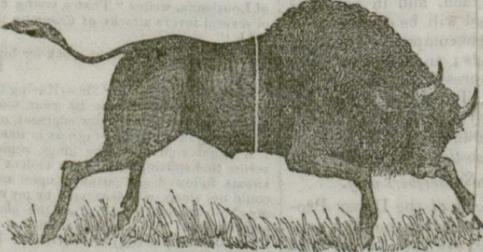
RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIER,

Artificial Flowers, Cap Erouts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Sawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Joining the Court House. Toronto, April 3, 1851. 18-1y



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

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

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

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

Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in England, will do well to call while selection is good. JOHN SALT, Hat and Furrier, Victoria Row. Toronto, October 21, 1850. 13-1f

WANTED,

A BOOK KEEPER, to whom a salary of £200 per annum will be given. Security to the amount of £500 will be required. The applications must contain the names and places of abode of the sureties proposed, who will be bound in £250 each. Testimonials will be received until the First Monday in May next. Any further particulars can be obtained on application to ALLAN CAMERON, Bursar & Secretary. Endowment Office, Toronto, 7th April, 1851. 37-1f.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

CHARLES & CO., (108 Yonge-Street next to J. C. Bettridge's) DEALERS IN GENUINE TEAS, COFFEES, Spices, and most kinds of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c., &c. N. B.—Families supplied on reasonable terms, with genuine articles. Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-3in

FEMALE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

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

TERMS: Board and Instruction in every Branch of a sound English Education, with French and the Rudiments of Music £40 0 0 Daily Pupils 10 0 0

The higher branches of Music and other accomplishments for which Masters are required, on the usual School terms. Daughters of the Clergy in the Diocese, to be admitted at half price. Daily Pupils will be immediately received at No. 10, Bonaventure Street, and notice will be given as soon as arrangements are completed for the reception of Boarders. Montreal, 18th March, 1851. 36-4in

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

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C. will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, March 24th, 1851. 36-1f

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the New Patent Cork Hat, Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter, September 24th, 1850.

RAILROAD MEETING.

AT a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of East Gwillimbury, convened for the purpose of determining the propriety of instructing the Municipal Council to take stock in the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad—Moses Knight, Esq., Town Reeve, in the Chair, J. C. Hogabone, Esq., Secretary,—it was Moved by Mr. George Foster, seconded by Mr. W. Loughton, and

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting, the above-named Railroad, if completed on the present route through the Township of East Gwillimbury, must confer many important advantages on the inhabitants of the Township and the Townships generally through which it will pass; that, in the language of Mr. Capreol, the Agent, its direct effect would be to annihilate space and distance, and by bringing the inhabitants of this section of country within one and a half hour's communication of the City of Toronto, would be equal to placing each man's farm within four or five miles of that city, and enable him to reap the advantages possessed by those within that distance.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Reed, Sen., seconded by Mr. McMullen,

Resolved—That we believe its immediate results would be a proportionate increase in the value of all real personal property; that the value of farms would be increased twenty-five per cent., and the owners enjoy proportionately increased facilities for sale or disposal thereof; that loading and unloading stations would necessarily be scattered along the line at four or five miles of them; and placed in immediate possession of their benefits; and that cord wood, lumber, milk, vegetables, and a variety of other productions of the soil become profitable articles of commerce, as well as wheat, pork, &c., would become more possible at Toronto prices, with the exception of the trifling expence of carriage, which, in the adjoining United States, is about three cents per ton per mile, leaving a direct saving of from 4d. to 4 1/2d. for each bushel of wheat exclusive of the opportunity of taking advantage of the market when it is at its highest.

Moved by Mr. Peter Lepard, seconded by Mr. John Maguire,

Resolved—That we highly approve of the proposed mode of raising the means of construction, on the security of the Townships, payable in twenty years, and that we believe by this mode no inhabitant would be called on to pay more than two or three years' interest of the sum borrowed; that the charter of the Company compels its completion within two years, and that after that period we have no doubt the said Railroad would not only pay the interest but leave a handsome surplus for the extinction of the debt incurred in its construction, and that consequently no stockholders could feel it as a burden, and that any Township wishing to be released from its obligations could readily be so, by disposing of its stock, which would be at a premium and not at a depreciation.

Moved by Mr. Jacob Belfry, seconded by Mr. R. Wilson,

Resolved—That among the benefits arising from the construction, we would enumerate the increased wants of a vastly increased population along its course; that the prolific parent of new villages, towns and cities, and that the same results would eventually arise here, and our valuable woods, waters, and minerals become sources of profit to the inhabitants generally, while the farmer would have new markets opened for his productions, and could not fail to be generally benefitted thereby.

Moved by Mr. John Evans, seconded by Mr. Henry Stennett,

Resolved—That the Municipality of this Township be instructed to take stock to the amount of Six Thousand Pounds Currency, payable in twenty years, in the proposed Railroad, in behalf of this Township, provided it shall pass through it on the present survey, by the Holland Landing

Moved by Mr. Tylus Willson, seconded by Mr. Thomas Parsons,

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Toronto City papers.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Boulton, Capreol, and McMaster, who severally replied to the compliment.

Wm. Reid, Esq., was called to the Chair; thanks were voted to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting adjourned. MOSES KNIGHT, Chairman. J. C. HOGABONE, Secretary.

"The Church" Newspaper

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

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal: M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Ewart, Port Hope. W. B. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Niagara & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

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