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."-JEREMIAH vi. 16.

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER, DCLXXV.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Presented at the Annual Meeting at Toronto, held on Wednesday, June 5th, 1850.

THE continued prosperity of the Society, whose eighth Anniversary we have met to commemorate, whilst it serves to keep before us our infinite indebtedness to the Divine Head of the Church, may remind us also of the reflection expressed with inspired wisdom in the familiar words of the Royal Psalmist,—" Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The advantage of confederation, even for secular purposes, has passed into a proverb; but the strength which union gives is never so apparent as when it assumes the form of Church fellowship; when its object is the highest object that immortal beings can have in view,—to spread the Gospel of Christ in the communion of that Church in which "the Lord hath commanded the blessing, even ife for evermore." Union for this purpose—a purpose which is one and the same with the commission of the Church—is something more than expediency, and it is on higher grounds than those of human foresight, energy, and skill, that success may be confidently expected. It is because the designs of this religious and charitable Corporation fall in, as we believe, with God's revealed plans for the conversion and salvation of sinners, that we feel ourselves entitled to take comfort from all the commendations in Holy Scripture pronounced upon, and all the promises made to, that happy state when "believers are of one heart and of one soul,"—inspired with a common ardour in one great enterprise, and, with common cordiality and zeal, contributing of their worldly substance to promote it. Surely, then, it is not exceeding the bounds of a pious and rational trust in Divine Providence, to devoutly apply to our own undertaking the Psalmist's significant metaphor, and to express our conviction that upon that undertaking—so long as it shall be conceived in faith and nurtured with prayer-God's grace will come down, "as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion,"-to refresh, fertilise, and adorn,-invited by our unity, and, at the same time, renewing its strength and ex-Panding its affections.

It is fruitless, however, to eulogize the Institutions of the Church, or even to set ourselves about working them out, unless we study to do all in the spirit of the Church. It is the Church which we are labouring to build up, and the Church herself, under her Divine Head, has both furnished us with the materials which we are to use, and instructed us as to the manner in which we are to use them. For this reason, because our efficiency depends so much upon our conformity with the principles and even with the machinery of the Church, it is a matter of congratulation that, during the past year, increased attention has been given to the Parochial subdivision of labour, in the formation of Parochial Commitees. The organization of these Committees in Toronto was noticed in last year's Report, and in this City the most beneficial results have accrued from them. Since that time the same course has been pursued in various Parishes in the Home District and elsewhere. This we must regard as a most judicious movement towards fully carrying out the Constitution of the Society, and it is hoped that no long period will elapse before a Parochial Committee has been similarly established in every Parish or Mission within the Diocese. The wisdom of the Church's Parochial system has been proved by the experience of centuries, and it is certain that there is nothing on which we could depend for doing the work of the Church with the same regularity,—the same even, steady, and constantly-growing efficiency. We wish, therefore, to enlist the full vigour of this admirable system in behalf of the Church Society to the greatest possible extent of which the circumstances of the Diocese will admit. It is not saying too much to affirm that the Church, except in a position purely and entirely Missionary, could not prosper without it; and every one must feel that the Societies of the Church will thrive just in proportion as they contain those integral elements of spiritual life and power which are essential to the Church itself. It is a great point gained when we can bring a brother-churchman to say: - "This Parochial Association commends itself to my affectionate support as a Parishioner. I do not feel myself any more at liberty to neglect this object, than I am to neglect the Church in which I worship. Included within the limits assigned to my Pastor as his particular cure of souls, I consider it a duty to frequent that House of God in which he has been appointed to minister; and, on the same principle of Parochial communion. I hold myself bound to sustain, to the utmost of my ability, such a Parochial Institution as this Branch of the Church Society claims to be: to both of these duties I am pledged as a Christian man, and both, with God's help, I am resolved to perform." This, it is true, may be considered as taking low ground, since, in the bosom of a Church which holds fast to the glorious title "Catholic," t is appealing to mere local sympathies, and working upon local Interests; but local attachments are censurable only when they are carried to excess and become selfish; when they check or extinguish our solicitude for other portions of the Church Catholic, and hinder us from compassionating, as we ought to do, the destitute and alienated condition of the world at large.

The present is the first Anniversary of the Society at which our venerable Diocesan has not presided. If His Lordship's absence were caused by any personal affliction or calamity it would, indeed, be a subject for deep regret, and the "garment of praise," which God's unmerited mercies have allowed us to put on, would be superseded by a "spirit of heaviness." But, when we consider the importance of the mission which has deprived us of his presence on this occasion, and taken him to England; when we have the gratification of remembering that he parted from us in good health and spirits, fully strengthened, as we believe, for his arduous undertaking; and since welcome tidings have reached us of his safe arrival in our Mother land, and of the promising first-fruits of what we hope will be an abundant harvest of Christian offerings,-we feel that, under these circumstances, we can be reconciled to his absence, and cheerfully resign him to the gracious keeping of that God "whose he is, and whom he serves." We have not forgotten, moreover, that his present exertions are devoted to one of the objects contemplated in the Constitution of this Society, viz, "the encouragement of education in conformity with the principles of the Church." His Lordship, it is true, has not invited the Church Society to make any movement in the enterprise which is now en gaging his attention; but, on the contrary, has commenced, and is pursuing, that enterprise through means which are quite distinct from the Society's operations. The Society, however, cannot but be deeply interested in the efforts which their venerable and beloved President is now making at Home, -efforts which have been prompted by a spirit peculiarly zealous and intrepid, and will, we trust, secure to the Church in this Diocese the equitable right and privilege of training the minds of her own youth to the pursuit and acquisition of human learning in the way which is most consistent with her own principles, and most conducive to the well-being, both temporal and eternal, of her children.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a brief statement of the Society's income for

Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1850, (not including monies received on trust and sales in

Depository) £1588 9 91 The income of the several District

Branches has amounted to £1942 4 8

From which deduct the sum remitted to the Parent Society 467 18 9

£1474 5 11

Total Receipts of the Society and District Branches for the year ending 31st March, 1850 £3062 15 $8\frac{1}{2}$

From this statement, compared with that of last year, it appears that there has been a falling off in the Income of the Parent Society of £376 15s. 8d; but on the total receipts of the Society, including Branches, there has been an aggregate increase of

THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

The Collection for Missions made in May, 1849,

Only three Sermons have been preached during the year on behalf of the special objects provided for by the 19th Article of the

at 153 Stations£257 2 3 For the Widows and Orphans' Fund made in August 1849, at 167 Stations For the Bishop's Students' Fund made in Febry.

The issues from the Depository, including grants of books to the value of £50 13s. 6d., have amounted to £916 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., which is £102 13s. 1d. less than last year. This decrease has arisen from the fact, that the books purchased for the Depository during the year, have been to a much less amount than formerly.

1850, at 151 Stations £252 4

PROPERTY INVESTED IN STOCK. The sum of £90 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been paid on instalments upon Building Society Stock held on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. The sum of £26 17s. 6d. was paid as a first instalment on lands in Ameliasburgh, and £2 10s. 0d. on lands held for the benefit of Students in Divinity. A call was made by the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, upon which the Society paid £125, which has been charged to the temporary investment fund.

DISTRICT BRANCHES. From most of the District Branches, during the past year, favorable reports have been received. The District Branches are now eleven in number,-the Eastern District Branch, which formerly comprehended the Eastern, Johnstown, Bathurst, and Dalhousie Districts, having dissolved itself, and assumed a different organization in two separate District Branches, under the names and titles respectively of the Johnstown Deanery District Branch, and the Bathurst Deanery District Branch,-the limits of each of these Branches corresponding with the territorial divisions of the

respective Deaneries. The District Branches, as at present constituted, are, therefore, as before stated, eleven in number:-

Newcastle, Midland and Victoria,

7. Gore and Wellington, 8. London, Western and Huron,

3. Prince Edward,

9. Brock, 10. Talbot,

4. Johnstown Deanery, 5. Bathurst Deanery, 6. Niagara,

11. Colborne,

Newcastle District.

It is most satisfactory to be able to state that the operation of this active Branch continues still as vigorous and efficient as ever. Notwithstanding the severe commercial depression from which the country, at large, has been suffering, the Managing Committee report a considerable increase in the revenues of this District Branch during the past year, and we are rejoiced to receive from them the assurance that there are good reasons for believing that this increase will be progressive. Meetings in behalf of the Society have been held in the following places, viz:—Darlington, Cartwright, Manvers, Cavan, Port Hope, Seymour, Percy, Colborne, Grafton, and Cobourg. Since the last Annual Meeting, the Townships of Seymour and Percy have received the benefit of a resident clergyman; and the Reverend C. Bower is now engaged in extending the ministrations of the Church in those parts. In the Township of Seymour, an effort has been auspiciously commenced to accomplish the erection of a Church, the sum of £65 having been subscribed at a preliminary meeting near with reference to this object. The parishioners of Grafton have made a most laudable demonstration of Christian zeal, in procuring a Parsonagehouse for their Minister, at an expense which, when we take into account the circumstances of the Parish, must be deemed considerable. There are now in connection with this Branch, twelve Parochial Committees, whose united income for the past year is £176 4s. 8d., which exhibits an increase over the previous year of £43 19s. 4d., and is a larger amount than was ever before raised within the District for this purpose.

Midland and Victoria District.

This Branch is still enabled to maintain its engagement with its Travelling Missionary, and its annual grant of £50 to the Pittsburg Mission. The income of the Parochial Associations of the Midland District has amounted this year to £181 8s. 0d., which s somewhat more than was received during the previous year .-We are sorry, however, to see it recorded that the expenditure during the last fifteen months has exceeded the receipts; but we doubt not that strenuous measures will be promptly adopted to provide against the recurrence of such a deficiency, and to extend the usefulness of this valuable Branch. In the Parish of Napanee a good spirit was evinced by the laity at the Annual Meeting of the Parochial Association, but from having undertaken the support of a Clergyman for the Parish this year, they are unable, and will be for some time, to contribute towards the general funds of the Society. In the Mohawk Mission (hitherto connected with Napanee,) the Annual Meeting was numerously attended, and was rendered particularly interesting by addresses and remarks delivered by the Catechist and one of the Churchwardens, in their own language.-A debt on a church erected for the white settlers in the interior of the Township of Tyendenaga precludes the Association therein established from contributing to the general objects of the Society. During the past year £25 has been contributed towards its liqui-

Prince Edward District.

In Marysburgh the members of the Church have subscribed amongst themselves £50 sterling, together with the rent of a Parsonage House, in order to procure a resident minister among them. The income of the Parochial Associations amounts to £13 0s. 0d.

Johnstown Deanery District Branch.

It is to be regretted that, during the past year, there has been a falling off in the income of this very efficient Branch of the Society. The total amount last year was £432 13s. 02d.; the amount reported this year is only £321 16s. 3½, being less than the previous year by £101 16s. 9d. To a small extent this can be accounted for by the division of the Eastern Branch which has been already noticed. The plan of a visiting Committee, which has been found so advantageous in other quarters, will be adopted here "to stir up the congregations to greater zeal in the cause of the Church."-There are to be for the future two Travelling Missionaries in the Johnstown District. Bathurst Deanery District Branch.

The income from this Branch during the past year has been

Niagara District.

Public Parochial Meetings have been held at various places in this District with great advantage. The income of the past year is £357 18s. 4d., exceeding that of the previous year by the considerable sum of £75 16s. 6d. This increase has been realized, as the Managing Committee state, under circumstances peculiarly adverse to the Society's progress.

Gore and Wellington District.

The accounts of this active and flourishing Branch are in a most satisfactory state, and shew that its vigour is not only unimpaired, but steadily increasing. During the past year this Branch has been enabled to achieve the comparatively large revenue of £371, being £38 more than that of the former year. Public meetings-numerously attended, and evincing, what it is particularly encouraging to observe, a warm interest on the part of the laity, have

have been held in the following Parishes,—Galt, Paris, Brantford, Ancaster, Dundas, Saltfleet, Wellington Square, Elora, and Guelph. These public Parochial Meetings seem to have had an excellent effect in rousing to active zeal and exertion wheresoever they have

London, Western and Huron Districts.

The only general Report which has, up to this time, come to hand, is that of the Western District Branch. Remittances have been received from the following Parochial Associations,-Sandwich, Amherstburg, Moore, Warwick, Adelaide, Goderich, and Ingersol. From the town of London we have not yet heard; so that as the revenue of these three Districts we are only able, at present, to announce the sum of £80 0s. 0d. In consequence of local difficulties a Parochial Association has been only very recently established in Sandwich; but its first effort has been very promising,-the respectable income of £25 having been realized during the past year.

Brock District.

The Income for the past year is £80 19s. 2d. There is no Travelling Missionary at present in this District; but in the Disthe next Ornication. This Branch has hitherto remitted to the I reasurer of the Parent Society by far the greater proportion of all their Collections.

Talbot District.

From this quarter no report has been received. Colborne District.

No Report received.

Home and Simcoe Districts.

The contributions appear to have been more limited than they were last year, in regard to the number of Parishes and Stations which have taken part in the maintenance of the Society. The whole amount reported, exclusive of the City of Toronto, is £159 18s. 21d. which is thus distributed:

Thornhill	£25	0	0	Etobicoke	6	10	0	E
Scarboro'	17	17	91	Newmarket	1	7	6	1
Barrie	20	0	0	Bolton	3	10		1
Lloydtown	18	0	0	Innisfil	1	7	6	1
Tecumseth and W.				Mono	2	15	71	f
Gwillimsbury	24	11	41	Orillia	12	0	0	1
Georgina	7	1	3	Penetanguishene	7	17	41	1
Weston	11	19	41	ad when od & America Cor	-		72	1
T 11 0			27 17 21 44 21	AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	2727			E

In the flourishing Mission of Newmarket a Parochial Association has not yet been organized, owing to great difficulties which are giving way, but which it will take time to surmount. Meanwhile local matters of great importance have engrossed the Church in this quarter, and various local enterprises for the benefit of the Church have been commenced, and are being carried on at considerable expense. A Parochial Association will be formed, it is hoped, before the close of the year.

City of Toronto.

The formation of Parochial Committees was noticed in last year's Report. It is highly satisfactory to observe that they still continue to work most beneficially for the interests of the Church in this growing city. Through their instrumentality the claims of the Society are brought home to a larger number and, for the most part, with greater force than heretofore: -with greater force, because local interests and predilections will always have a stronger hold on men's hearts at large, than those which are general and more remote. We must believe, therefore, that this measure is likely to promote very effectually the welfare of the Church in this City, although an unavoidable result has been a material diminution of the Society's Fund for general purposes.

(It would be inconvenient, on this occasion, to enter into the details of soal Parachial Committee of soil to

This sketch, brief and summary though it be, of the Society's perations during the past year will suffice to show that they have not been unfruitful. For whatsoever success has attended our labours of love and ventures of faith in this holy work, let all the praise be ascribed to Him whose approval is our highest ambition,

and His grace our only availing support. In the events of the period which has been under review, we are called upon to observe that varied scene of blessing and trial which is so often exhibited in God's dispensations towards individual Christians, and is, doubtless, the only economy suited to the development of all the graces of the Christian character and life. The Society has to mourn the loss by death of three of its officers,two of its Vice-Presidents, and its late lamented Secretary. The Honourable Mr. Justice Sherwood-Joint Treasurer with the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in this Diocese,—and the Honourable Captain Boswell, after long and useful lives spent for the most part in different spheres of public duty, were very recently gathered to their fathers, both in a ripe old age,-the one having reached the age of 73, the other that of 80 years, -an unusual term of existence, indeed, compared with the general brevity

Our late deeply lamented Secretary, the Reverend William Honeywood Ripley, B. A., was removed at a much earlier period of his life, to his reward and rest. Endowed with a peculiarly clear perception of Gospel truth, and a warm-hearted attachment to it; observing unwearied diligence in the discharge of varied and onerous duties, keenly alive to the responsibilities of his ministerial calling, and devoted to the advancement of Christ's kingdom upon earth, he was a man of whom it may be most truly said, that not only were his services advantageous to the Society; but his very character was a treasure to it. In the Chancel of the Church, in which literally "without money and without price," from his Ordination to his death, he dispensed to his loving Parishioners the Word and Bread of Life, an interesting Tablet has been erected by the flock whom he so faithfully fed, attesting their estimation of their former Pastor's worth; and in the hearts of Churchmen in this Diocese, and wheresoever he was known, his memory will be enshrined for many generations.*

The Society has also to deplore the decease, since its last Annual Meeting, of two other Clergymen in this Diocese,-the Rev. G. C. Barrett, and the Rev. Job Deacon.

It is no more than an act of filial affection, and an act which we most cordially perform, to record our thankfulness to Almighty God for the continued prosperity of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, -a Society which, with marked munificence, has expended upon this Diocese a very large portion of its funds, and has, for so many years, fostered our young and struggling church with a parent's tenderness and care. It is likewise satisfactory to be able to repeat the announcement, that the sister Diocesan Societies in British North America are most undoubtedly proceeding onwards in an useful and prosperous course.

When we take into consideration the moral renewal which men must undergo, before "the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ," the mind is apt to recoil from the vastness of this idea; and what little we can do towards

* Extracts from the Minutes of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto: "The Society met on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1849, having been envened, by order of the Lord Bishop, to attend the funeral of the late Rev. W. H. Ripley, Secretary.

"The Members of the Society present proceeded to the late residence of the Rev.

W. H. Ripley, deceased, to attend his funeral.

"The Society met on Wednesday, the 7th day of November, 1849.

"The Lord Bishop in the Chair.

"After the could research the Lord Bishop announced that it had pleased Almighty

"After the usual prayers the Lord Bishop announced that it had pleased Almighty God to remove by death the Rev. W. H. Ripley, Secretary to the Society, when, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, it was

"Resolved,—That the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto desires to record its profound sense of the loss which it has sustained in the recent decease of the Rev'd William Honeywood Ripley, B.A.; and that, whilst the community at large will doubtless ever hold in grateful memory his many zealous and disinterested Christian labours, this Society will never cease to feel that, to his untiring exertions, and able and watchful management during the six years of his tenure of the office of Secretary, it is, under God, indebted for much of its usefulness and success."

the preparation of the earth for the universal diffusion and final supremacy of the Gospel, appears extremely small. But in the designs of that Infinite God, whose thoughts as to little and great are not as our thoughts, the efforts and the prayers of the humblest and poorest have their allotted proportion and place. More especially, in the kingdom which has sprung from a beginning small as the grain of mustard-seed, "the day of small things" is not to be despised. Little as we can do, God requires us to do what we can. Let us, then, individually, put to our consciences the question,-"Am I duly impressed with the solemnity and importance of this holy work? Have I, to the utmost of my ability, exerted myself to carry it on?" And, if it should appear that we have failed in aught, may God give us grace to see our deficiency in its proper light, and to make it up for the time to come. The arrangements through which the Church Society works are various; but let us bear in mind that, like converging rays of light, they all tend to the focus of one grand design,—to win souls to Christ. This considered, what weight or value is there in all the poor dust which we can throw into the balance, when set against the almost infinite significance of that one word, -Salvation: salvation, in the Church, by the blood of the Incarnate Son of God! And what are all the the Church, in which we all hope to share, when she shall stand, without spot or wrinkle, before the Throne of God and in the presence of her Redeemer and her Spouse!

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

In moving the third Resolution, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, held on the 5th instant, the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., spoke to the following effect:—

When this motion was put into my hands a short time since, upon a brief reflection on its contents, I perceived that, to support it in a suitable manner, would be for me, in my peculiar position, a task of great delicacy and no small gravity. I felt that no one could support it aright without adverting to the cause of that absence of our venerable Bishop from our meeting of to day, on which the motion is founded, and of those labours the fruit of which we desire to see; nay, more, without sympathizing with them, and expressing that sympathy in the most open and cordial manner. The cause of the absence of your Diocesan is well known. It is well known that it has been occasioned by a Legislative enactment which has changed the character of the University of Upper Canada. It is equally certain that this measure has been brought about under the influence of persons who hold a high place in the Church Society itself, and that the visit of the Bishop to England is to redress the evils produced by this enactment. It must hence appear clearly how difficult it must be so to treat of the about under the influence of persons who hold a high place in the Church Society itself, and that the visit of the B shop to England is to redress the evils produced by this enactment. It must hence appear clearly how difficult it must be so to treat of the subject, as not to reflect it in an undesirable manner upon those who work with us in the objects for which this Society itself is instituted. This difficulty I felt so strongly that I at first recoiled from the task; but, reflecting that it was a dury which I had been requested to perform,—that it might, perhops, be a shrinking from duty not to undertake it,—knowing that there was no one who, from experience, could speak from a deeper sympathy with the objects of it,—I resolved to undertake it, trusting that I might be endued with wisdom from on high to discharge the office aright. The absence of our venerable Diocesan from a general meeting of this Society must at any time be felt. Without implying any distrust of the respected and able dignitary, who now presides over us, it is natural for us to desire to have our proceedings animated and watched over by him whose clear-sighted sazacity originated the Society, and whose wise and indefatigable watchfulness and paternal care has, with the aid of the clergy and laity, brought it on to what it now is, and scenred to it so encouraging a measure of success; and therefore his absence, under almost any circumstances, must be matter of regret. But when we call to mind the actual cause of the voyage across the ocean upon which he has ventured, our regret must be deepened.—There was once an Institution in this Province, in which the Church of England (if she had not the undivided control, as in the ancient Universities of England,) had at least the first place; her doctrines were taught, her worship was celebrated. But the Institution has been dismantled; the Church of England has been ejected from its and by this change the Church of England has not only been thrown down from her rightful pre-eminence, but has even Society can feel other than sorrow and regret that the Church, to support which this society has been especially constituted, should have sustained so deep an injury. It cannot be the desire of a member of the Church Society to injure and insult the Church. If any have concurred in promoting a measure whose effect has been to stigmatize her it must have been under the impression of some supposed overwhelming necessity. for the purpose of averting some supposed evil, which in their apprehension could not o herwise be evaded. I have, therefore, no hesitation in speaking thus in the presence of the Church Society. Nor am I without actual facts to prove that I am right. I have the example of His Excellency the Governor General of the British Provinces, public berchoman more constitution, and cordial sympathy with the principles and feelings of those who disapproved of the changes which had been made in the University," and, as was observed by many present, in a portion of his address, spoke in language of unusual eloquence and beauty against the principle of the very measure, some of whose results the ceremonial at which he was present was then commemorating. But, however, suitable such language may be for others, it may be supposed that it is unsuitable for me thus to express myself, when, after these changes, I not only continue to hold office in this altered institution, but assist actively in carrying it on. Nor am I sorry for this opportunity of explaining my tresent position. I remain in of the Church Society Nor am I without actual facts to prove that I am right, I it is ansuitable for me thus to express myself, when, after these changes, I not only continue to hold office in this altered institution, but assist actively in carrying it on. Nor am I sorry for this opportunity of explaining my present position. I remain in the present University for the present, under a providential compulsion, not merely imagined by myself, (for no one could feel more unwilling to submit to it,) but acknowledged and sanctioned by our Diocesan himself. But I only remain for a while; and I look forward with longing to the time, which I trust will be very speedy, when we shall either see some prospect of a removal of the injury done to the Church, or I myself may, by God's good providence, be released from my connexion with the existing Institution. But, on the other hand, it may be said, how can you, who hold office in that University, express yourself in terms such as you have employed respecting it? I answer, that I remain io it, not by my own will, but upon compulsion and through the acts of others; that, whilst in it I do my duty in it and to it faithfully; that I attend its meetings and take part in its business, and an careful that none shall say that I obstruct its proceedings; and that I will continue so to do honestly and to the best of my ability. But when I have so done, I think I have discharged my duty to it; and I hold anyself at liberty elsewhere to use any proper language, and to adopt or support any proper measures for redressing the injuries inflicted on the Church (and, in a smaller measure, upon myself,) by ejecting her from the University. I return now to the subject of this motion, the sympathy we express with our Diocesan in his labours, and our desire that he may obtain the fruits of them. And what is his object? It is briefly to secure for Upper Canada an institution in which religion as taught by the Church of England shall be united with education, and shall control and pervade the whole of it. And here I am happy to have the support of one from whom many of us cou sure has been recently brought into the British House of Commons for establishing sure has been recently brought into the British House of Commons for establishing a system of purely secular education at the expense of the nation; for establishing National Schools in all parts of England in which religion shall not be taught. It might have been expected that such a proposition would have been received with no disfayour by Lord John Russell; on the contrary, he opposed himself to it with all the weight of the Government, and these are the refreshing terms in which he expressed himself: "There still remained for the House the grave question, whether they were to declare that schools exclusively secular ought to be established. Now, it appeared to him that any system of education merely secular must be a system lamentably defective. Nothing as it appeared to him, but the most extreme necessity, would institu him that any system of education merely secular must be a system lumentably defective. Nothing, as it appeared to him, but the most extreme necessity, would justify the establishment of such schools by Act of Parliament; that to improve and cultivate the purely inveltectual, or to advance the mere physical condition of manhind, to the total disregard of the higher and immortal position of the human being, would be to establish a principle which nothing less than the most stringent and absolute necessity could at all justify or even excuse. Could we desire to have the greatest objection we feel to the present constitution of the University of Toronto expressed in more just or more forcible terms? How excouraging to find such sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister of England! especially at the present crisis, and at the very time of the visit of our Bishop to England to obtain redress for this very evil. But the Premier does not merely pronounce against the exclusion of religion; he will not sauction the separation of secular from religious teaching, and he would have all religious teaching founded on the only infallible record of truth, the Holy Scriptures; for he thus proceeds: "He was not prepared to support any measure for imposing a he thus proceeds: "He was not prepared to support any measure for imposing a public rate for the purpose of carrying out any such plan of national education, —any plan by which religious and secular education were to be so divided, as that the reading of the Bible should be separated from the general education of the children of reading of the Bible should be separated from the general education of the children of the poor." Now, we cannot reasonably suppose that the amon of secular instruction and of revealed religion is necessary for the poor and not for the prosperous,—is nenecessary for the child and not for the young man. But the parties whom Lord John Russell was opposing appear to have thought that, although religion were not taught in schools, they might contrive to collect together some precepts of moral conduct upon which all should agree, and that these might be taught independently of religion. One of them expressed himself to this effect,—that Christians were agreed upon the broad principles of morality, and differed only upon mysterious questions upon which it was not necessary for them to decide, and which had no reference to their conduct; and he thought that secular education would fit human beings for the due performance of their duties in this world, and thereby prepare them for the next. [This seems to be the principle of those who formed the University of Toronto; for whilst they exclude religion they retain "Moral Fhilosophy," pare them for the next. [This seems to be the principle of those who formed the Unversity of Toronto; for whilst they exclude religion they retain 'Moral Philosophy,' under the vain notion, apparently, of teaching morality without religion.—E.D. Cu]—The expression of such sentiments appears to have led Lord John Russell to explain his own views still further, and in such a manner as to show that we must not only read the Bible in our schools as a class book, but that we must instruct our youth in certain definite principles of religion. "It is a great fault of this measure,' he says, "as it must be of any such measure, to seek to establish any system of education in which the pupils would not be fully informed of the great and leading truths of the Christian religion. Moral doctrines lost nine-tenths of their force when they were deprived of the weight of religions injunction and enforcement, of the Divine authority and the Divine

ligion. Moral doctrines lost nine-tenths of their force when they were deprived of the weight of religious injunction and enforcement, of the Divine authority and the Divine sanction, on which eternal welfare or misery depended." These sentiments imply not merely that the young should read the Bible, and gather their notions from it as they can; but that they shall be definitely and "fully" instructed in "the great and leading truths of the Christian religion." And in order so to do, we must instruct them in a definite system of doctrinal truth; we must instruct them in it, not as matter of speculation and variable opinion, but as truth, as God's tru'h; and thus "give the weight of the Divine authority and of the Divine sanction," to the whole matter of our instructions. It is upon these principles, thus ably ennocited by the Prime Minister of England, that the Bishop's errand is founded. He desires to have a University for our youth in which religion shall form the basis of all education,—in which religion

zealously and so munificently made by the Churchmen of Canada. But here I find some of our friends discouraging us from sympathy in the objects of our Diocesan by the idea that some position may still be obtained for the Church in connection with the University af Toronto. prayer of the petition, and forwarded Addresses upon creasing their allowances to their Missionaries, and withthe Church in connection with the University af Toronto.
They inform us that those who have re cast that University af Addresses to the Colonial Minister, desiring permissity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have discovered the grand sity have discovered the grand sity have discovered the grand sity have discovered the gran mistake, and are disposed to retrace their steps; that there is a disposition on the part of the Government to adopt some plan by which Churchmen may have a College affiliated to that University, and obtain its secular learning, and at the same time educate their children according to their own principles. I must, however, caution Churchmen against in any degree relaxing their exertions in conthese parties (whoever they are) this tardy wisdom?—

Success so far affended their untiring entries as to bring about the sale for which they prayed, and the Nothing, but the experience that they have not the Church so completely in their power as they imagined; that they have determined on taking their cause into their that they have determined on taking their cause into their own hands, and to show that there nown children, independently of any aid the State may choose to afford them. claim of the Church before the Colonial Minister It is the fear that their darling scheme may, without the Church, prove an utter failure, that has prompted this after liberality. But now that the Church has begun to learn her power, it would be most unwise to allow herself cers upon the subject—the Queen's Advocate, the to be trammelled again; for by a continuance of the same Attorney and Solicitors-General (J. Dodson, J. leave to add the amount of loss by Exchange and the babit of self-reliance, she may entertain the hope of regaining, at some future day, the advantages which have now been taken from her. But there are other objections, gave it as their opinion, "that the Reservations for most cogent in themselves, to listening to these suggestions For what is the nature of this scheme of affiliation?
In what definite form has it been proposed? How then can we tell that it has not some radical blemish, which would cause us unanimously to reject it? Again, supposwould cause us unanimously to reject it? Again, supposing the scheme to be ever good, on what authority is it
in the way intended: the act of spoliation had been
offered? It has been whispered that it is desired by the
already completed, and no lands remained in the
disturbance till 1833. In the mean time, exchange in-Government? But since the Government, as such, has never proposed it, how do we know that it has their unanever proposed it, how do we know that it has their unaninous sanction? Again, supposing the Government itself, to be ever so unanimous in its support, how can we be sure that they will carry others with them? The same Government, having the disposal of the proceeds for several years prior to 1833, strong objections had been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates without any reservation, and much to the chagrin of the mischief which has been done? And supposing them to be perfectly successful at present, what security have we for the permanence of any arrangement which they may make? The same power and the same evil influences which have subverted arrangements which were specially those of the British North American Colonias. The Ministry being weak, or perhaps participating in the same spirit, gave way, or, as they said, found themselves compalled to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates are provided to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates are provided to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parlia which have subverted arrangements which were supposed to be permanent, may overthrow again these new arrangements, and throw back the Church to begin her work again, with her energies impaired by want of perseverance, stances under which the exchanges referred to were supposed to be permanent with the gentlemant statement of facts, from the British American; and throw back the Church to begin her work again, with her energies impaired by want of perseverance, stances under which the exchanges referred to were no local resources. and without the concurrence of those favouring circum-stances which now afford us the brightest omens of sucstances which now afford us the brightest omens of success. In addition to all these practical objections there is one of principle. Would it be right for us voluntarily the Crown got the best of the bargain.

When this arrangement was made, only two of the clergy with whom, through the representation of the first by the Crown got the best of the bargain. to consent to place our Church in such a position as would be the result of the most favourable scheme of affiliation which has been yet proposed? for by any scheme of the kind would not the Church consent to take her place side by side with all the various forms of error by which she is surrounded, and to place herself on an equality with them? And would she not be unfaithful to her high trust if she voluntarily consented to occupy such a position? When indeed, whilst this measure was under discussion, such a proposition was listened to or even acquiesced in, it was because a desire was felt not to break up King's College, but to a desire was felt not to break up King's College, but to carry it on. if possible, as one continued body; because we did not wish, without absolute necessity, to disturb existing relations or to renounce the position of influence we had attained in the University; because King's College was already an amalgamation of various religious bodies, and such a scheme would have really given the Church and such a scheme would have really given the Church for every solution of the land in Blandford which the admiral gave up is very valuable. Some of it is worth ten dollars a-foot frontage, by one hundred feet deep; so that one acre is of more real value than the 3,000!! So was already an amalgamation of various religious bodies, and such a scheme would have really given the Church a more distinct and favourable position in the University than she at that time possessed. But when this disposition to concede all we could conscientously concede has been rejected,—when the Church, whose members gave to the University all the vitality it ever possessed, has been tended to show a plan-appropriation of Clergy Reserves in favour of the emoluments, of which the expectation and been held out to them when they proceeded to the Colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the concederation and been held out to them when they proceeded to the Colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the concederation and the colonies are true to the concederation and the colonies are the colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the colonies are the colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the colonies are true to the colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the colonies are the colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the colonies are the colonies are true to the colonies. The colonies are the colonies are the colonies are the colonies are the colonies. The colonies are the colonies are the colonies are the colonies are the colonies. The colonies are the colonies. The colonies are the colonies. The colonies are the colonies. The colonies are the colonies. The colonies are the colonies ar rudely riccted from it. when the existence of Kinga broken through, and ties, sanctified by learning and religion, snapped asunder,-when the Church has thrown upon her mettle and taught what she can do alone, shall she consent again to listen to plans of amalgamation? is too late. Let us, then, now look forward and give all our sympathies and our prayers likewise to the plans of our renerable Bishop. It is satisfactory that we can make them the subjects of prayer, because we believe them to he such as must conduce to the bonour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our youth an education in the subjects of prayer, when the subjects of prayer, because we believe them to he such as must conduce to the bonour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our youth an education in the subjects of prayer, because we believe them to he such as must conduce to the bonour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our youth an education in the subjects of prayer, because we believe them to he such as must conduce to the bonour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our youth an education in the subjects of prayer, because we believe them to he such as must conduce to the bonour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our readers are no doubt aware that there are in this Diocese a certain number of the clergy who formerly received a stipend of £200 a-year, but that this stipend was reduced in 1833 to £170.

When the revenue of that portion of the Clergy was, to reduce the salaries of the Missionaries £15 per cent., instead of 50 per c he such as must conduce to the honour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our youth an education in the principles we all venerate and hold sacred. It is satis-Bishop by the wide Atlantic ocean, we are united before clergy put in a claim, not only that they should be the throne of our common Father. Let us, then, continue these prayers for his preservation and his success, and that he may at length live to see the fruits of his labours WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Dar.	Date.	the set one proper language	st Less			
F	June 16,	3RD SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. & M.	I Sam.	2.	Mark 2 Cor.	16. 13.
	" 17	LE.	Job 5	30.	Gal.	1.
	" 18,	AND THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF		(C. F. S.)		2 2.
97	The Start	**************************************	**	34,	Luke Gal.	3.
T	SCHOOL STATE		10.000	36.	Luke Gal.	4.
F	" 21.	W		38,		5.
8	" 22,	E.	100	10.	Luke Gal.	6.
F	23,	4TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. & M.	or ske	3.	Ephes.	13

THE UNURUH.

TORONTO, JUNE 13, 1850.

CLERGY RESERVES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is often remarked that no kind of deception is so difficult to expose, so dangerous in its character, and so thoroughly disingenuous, as when Truth is age therein erected, and a subscription entered the Missionary's maintenance. All this having been done, a Missionary was sent with a salary of £50 sterling per annum, and an outfit of not less than £30. But if the people failed in their engagements, the Missionary was removed to another station where the like terms were insisted upon and guaranteed.

of peculiar hardship, and well deserving to consideration of the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Great sympathy was felt for the suffering clergy, and not a little indignation at the Government. The reason assigned was, the necessity for retrenchment in every Department of the State; but it was felt by the friends of delivered at anti-Clergy Reserve meetings partake all expense in the support of religion. Their object has largely of this description of deceit, and none more ever been to cherish and assist the exertions of the Coloso than at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in the great meeting which was held which that the Parliament had the right to alienate the Reserves, stated that the Clergy Reserves in Prince Edward Island had been, with the sanction of the Crown, appropriated to secular purposes; but he told only part of the truth, and so made a precedent of a case, which had be told all he could be enabled to do much more good at a comparative of a case, which had be told all he could be enabled to do much more good at a comparative of a case, which had be told all he could be enabled to do much more good at a comparative of a case, which had be told all he could be enabled to do much more good at a compara-

the worship of Almighty God, throughout the Provincial Government the same stipend as had been the whole Island; to see that the Book of Common Prayer be read each Sunday and Holyday and the Prayer be read each Sunday and Holyday, and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the rites of the Church of England, conformable to the directions and conditions annexed to our Order in Council of the 26th Angust, 1767, hereinbefore referred to." In 1802, the Colonial Legislature passed an Act for the better establishment of the Church of England, as the fixed form of worship in the Island, and twelve years after this Act had received the Royal allowance, a warrant of survey was issued, directing the Surveyor-General to lay off the glebes: which

shall be taughit upon a definite doctrinal system,—and that system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system of the Charch of England: a system on toward by the captive of an of the Charch of the Servery and the lands of conservators, units being the captive of an of the Charch of the Charch who held commission for that long ages of error, by appealing to the Holy World of God, and, interpreted, that according to the decrine received and understood in the earliest ages of the pinnitus Control was pulmedred of the property, and the lands of the property and the system of the charge of the lands without highlying, as the truth of God, that generally a system of the weight of religible and current of the property and the system of the property and the system of the charge of the pinnitus Control and an understant of the property and the system of the charge of the pinnitus Control and an understant of the property and the system of the charge of the pinnitus Control and an understant of the property and the property an

Success so far attended their untiring efforts as to Churches and Glebes in the Order in Council, in

the Crown got the best of the bargain.

"CLERGY RESERVES .- We were not a little surprised at the gross misrepresentation which the Globe puts into the mouth of the Rev. Mr. Roaf, an Independent Minister, at the anti-Clergy Reserve meeting, the other day at Toronto. He is made to say that "Rear-Admiral sittart obtained upwards of 3000 acres of valuable land (Clergy Reserves) in the township of Bexley, for a poor equivalent in the township of Blandford." The lands in Bexley were not Clergy Reserves, but Crown Lands, and were not worth more than five shillings an acre when the exchange fook place: they are now unsaleable, and there-

THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY AND HER OLD MISSIONARIES.

Many of our readers are no doubt aware that there Reserve fund increased so much that there was a surplus over and above what was required to pay the tory that in such prayers, although separated from our £7,700 secured by the 3 & 4 Vic., some of these that the sole object of the arrangement is to secure some clergy put in a claim, not only that they should be allowed their former stipends of £200, but also that the arrans of the deficiency of t the arrears of the deficiency should be made good.
On this subject, we quote the following remarks from a document which was published for the use of the clergy, on the Secular State of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto, by the Lord Bishop, in Feb. 1849.

"In order to give as complete and satisfactory an account of the secular affairs of the Church in this Province as I am able, it appears necessary to commence from the

beginning.

The clergy in the British Colonies before the American Revolution were chiefly, if not all, Missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Fo-

After the peace of 1783 this Society withdrew all sistance from such of the Missionaries as remained in the United States, and recognized those only who reto confine their benevolence.

should be immediately built, a glebe secured, a parson-

told only part of the truth, and so made a precedent out of a case, which, had be told all he ought to have known on the subject, he would have said nothing about, because it would have completely altered the case. The facts of the case are simply these:

In 1767 the whole Island was granted by the Government to different individuals in portions of 20,000 acres, subject to a reservation of 100 acres in each allotment. "for a site of a Church, and as a

In his new station the Society continued to Dr. Stewart glebe for a Minister of the Gospel." Two years subsequently, the Royal Instructions were issued, requiring the Lieutenant-Governor to "take especial requiring the Lieutenant-Governor to "take especial" the Society counting to Dr. Stewart his allowance of £50 per annum, and the Government granted him a stipend of £100 sterling in addition. The Rev. John Langhorn was some years after sent out by the Society from England, and received from them and

much was immediately done by the Society, and at length the Bishop's urgent representations, aided by the com-bined exertions of the Society, induced the Government to give their attention to the subject. The result was an arrangement entered into by Government to make an annual grant to the Society from Parliament of £16,000, by which they were enabled, with their own funds, to allow their Missionaries in British North America £200

per annum, clear of all deductions.

The effect of this was to raise the incomes of the Mistinued, so that the real proceeds should be exactly £200. In regard to loss from army bills, it could not be taken was made to his income, because, being at the Seat of Government, it had been settled at £275. But he had Property Tax, so long as they continued, that his income

might suffer no diminution.

For all this the clergy was indebted to the first Bishop of Quebec, strongly seconded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; for his Lordship never rested, after he became acquainted with the pecuniary difficulties which were distressing his clergy,

tages neither the Government nor the Society took any

We give another correction to the gentleman's statement of facts, from the British American; and we may remark that those who know the circumthough afterwards they consented to continue a small portion or £4000 for the benefit of Nova Scotia, where

the Archdeacon of Kingston and the then Archdeacon of York. The immediate consequence of the loss of so great a portion of their income would have compelled the Society to reduce the salaries of all their Missionaries to such a sum as their own funds might supply, which it was found would not exceed one half or £100 per annum, But the remonstrances made by the Society, and the

Colonial Bishops, induced the Government to pause and at length to reconsider the matter with a favourable

Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, showed much good feeling on the occasion, and took great pains to find some mitigation of the evil which the Government was inflicting on a meritorious class of men, who had a just claim to the continuance of their stipends during their lives. After much inquiry, s deciared that there were, unfortunately, not the means of carrying this rule fully into effect in the case of the Missionaries, but that he felt the justice of acting upon it so far as circumstances would permit. The partial remedy was, to reduce the salaries of the Missionaries £15 wick and Nova Scotia; the periods at which they are sent out by the Society; the places at which they were stationed; the amount of the stipends they received prior to the 1st of July, 1833, either from the Society or the Colonial Funds, or other sources; and the amount of the stipends to which they will now be entitled. And my Lords conceive it will be proper that copies of these should be transmitted to the Governors of each of the respective Colonies, with directions to report all casualties that may occur among the individuals whose names appear in them, in order to the gradual reduction and discontinuance, both of the applications to Parliament, and of the appropriations of Colonial Funds, as the parties moved into the Colonies which still remained faithful to their allegiance, and to these they determined in future to confine their honovylance.

Hence it would appear that the benefit of this arrange-And here it may be observed, that the Society from its first Incorporation in 1701, required, as it still requires, before sending out a Missionary to any new place in the Colonies, that a petition be presented by the people or congregation of such place requesting a clergyman, and signifying their ability and willingness to contribute towards his support. It was further required that a church Province; the number of these last is not great being

Department of the State; but it was felt by the friends of the Gospel, that there are duties of far more importance incumbent on the rulers of the world than those of financial economy. The salaries of the Missionaries amount ing to £200 a-year were not more than adequate to the decent maintenance of clergymen in a country, where, if the bare necessaries of life are for the most part cheap, every thing else is dearer than at home. They were engaged at fixed stipends, to be paid from the Mother Country, and nothing save an atter inability to meet the expense of those salaries could reconcile the Society to expense of those salaries could reconcile the Society to the reduction which this arrangement still made in them, which, however, was a great improvement on the first intention. For this improvement we are, I believe, in a great measure indebted to our late Venerable Diocesan, who drew up and published a most affecting appeal in behalf of his clergy. 'Although,' says his Lordship, 'I would hope that the clergy of my Diocese have learnt how to be abased, and to suffer need for Christ's sake, yet surely they ought not to be left to struggle with absolute surely they ought not to be left to struggle with absolute poverty; and I have no hesitation in saying that a clergyman in Canada cannot maintain himself and family, with suitable respectability, upon an income of less than £200 a-year. This the greater part of the elergy have hitherto received, and uniformly been led to expect as their con-tinued yearly income; and there will be many cases of extreme hardship, if the salaries of tried and laborious servants are to be thus reduced in their declining years."

chists, &c., and meeting with a benevolence only bounded by their resources, such pressing wants as were brought under their consideration.

But when Upper Canada was constituted a Bishopric

nder the name of the Diocese of Toronto, in 1839, the Society renewed their intercourse, and came forward with even more than their former generosity to increase the number of our Missionaries, and with such effect that not fewer than fifty are at this moment serving in the Province who are supported from their Funds."

Prescott Telegraph Extra, which, however much we fulness of the obligations under which this Diocese lies to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of come responsible for all measures enacted by the Crown? Diocese.

The claim for the payment of the full sum of £200 to the Missionaries, most of whom, it must not be increased value of their glebes, and the arrears due the to the Bishop, are altogether on a different footing. The clergymen whose salaries had formerly been £200, are generally, notwithstanding the reduction, will be hardy enough to say that his work is not such, they are valid and good, and the Government canequally laborious, and his expenses equally great, not be so base as to deny their own acts. with those of any of his brethren.

From the Prescott Telegraph Extra.

Brockville, May 30, 1850. My DEAR SIR, - In reply to your favor received some days ago, I regret to be obliged to tell you that your in-formation (respecting the full, final and fixed determinaion of the Society P. G. F. P. NOT to meet the claims of her old Missionaries in Canada West, either as to ARREARS of the powers claimed by such persons has lately been tested in a Court of Law in the Mother Country, where such officials were recognized without a doubt before the Reformation. The Judgment of the Court, as I have been as ficials were recognized without a doubt before the Reformation. The Judgment of the Court, as I have been assured on what I believe to be good authority, went to show that the office was now a lawless one, a "vox et prætered nihil." This being the case, I would be very slow to seek St. James's Church, Louth 0 16 0 the aid of a pseudo-official, whose presence in my Mission I must regard as an intrusion both illegal and inquisitorial. Believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

with the Lord Bishop of the Diocese it had performed its promise to the letter-having paid him every penny he could possibly claim; while to the inferior Clergy it urged the plea of poverty, and inability to meet its engagements with them in full. I remarked also, that, even on the supposition of the validity of the plea, the Society had made an unjust distinction amongst those who ought all to have who were least able to bear it; whilst its proper course would have been to have made a proportional reduction from each and every salary. And I ended by suggesting that he and a few others should apply to the Rural Dean of this part of the country to call a meeting of the Clergy | St. Phillip's Church Weston under his jurisdiction, to take the matter into considera-

Mr. Denroche's letter, after adverting to the subject upon which I had written him, refers to the late creation of Rural Deans throughout the Diocese, or rather to the authority claimed for them. I know but little of the arguments either for or against the existence of such an inopinion that induces me to make the letter public. As to the writer of it, I am very sure he will be found amenable to reason and argument, and if convinced of error, will be specified. readily acknowledge it. On the other hand, if the appointment of the functionaries he objects to, should appear to be warranted neither by Scripture nor the practice of the Primitive Church, nor by the Law of the land, t is to be hoped that the Reverend gentlemen, whom it has been thus sought to set in authority over their Co-Presbyters, will be equally ready to resign a distinction, in that case, not less invidious than unauthorised. Prescott, 3d June, 1850. JOHN PATTON.

Will the Editor of the Prescott Telegraph publish the oregoing Letter from Mr. Denroche to me, and also the remarks I have appended thereto?

SOMETHING STARTLING!

Alleged Breach of Faith of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts!! The idea involved in the above allegation may well be onsidered startling, when connected with the venerable society against which this serious charge is brought; but the Society is composed of men, and may therefore possibly err. The allegation has appeared in a widely spread bublic journal, and is becoming more and more a subject of discussion, both among the friends and the opposers of the Church, and therefore it may perhaps be well for the friends of and subscribers to the Society to ascertain what are the actual facts of the case, as most of the subscribers may not be aware of them. They appear to be as fol-lows:—Between the years 1817 and 1833 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts did engage a number of Clergymen of the Church of England to go out to Canada, there to perform their functions as Minis-ters of the Gospel among the settlers in that country; and the Society engaged to pay to those gentlemen the sum of £200 Sterling per annum as long as they should remain in Cauada in the performance of their ministerial duties under this engagement. There were not, it appears any other conditions of payment attached to it. It was as simple and propositions. simple and unqualified an agreement as could be made. The promise of payment of £200 Sterling per annum was made in writing by the Society to those gentlemen through the medium of the Society's Secretary. Accordingly several gentlemen did actually proceed to Canada, and did receive from the Society the stipulated sum of £200 Sterling per annum until the year 1833, when the Society de-clared their intention of not adhering to the agreement by reducing the amount promised to be paid, on the plea of inability because the British Government had withdrawn a certain allowance previously made to the Society; but it does not appear that the payment of the £200 Sterling to the Society's Missionaries in Canada was conditional on the continuance of any Government allowance. It was, as before stated, a simple unqualified agreement to pay that sum to them as Missionaries. These facts actually appear in the published Reports of the Society's but it appear in the published Reports of the Society. Up to the year 1833 the names of the Missionaries appear with the sum of £200 Sterling opposite each name in each Rethe Society has been tripled, if not quadrapled, since 1833, and the Society have made new and extensive engagements in all parts of the world; and strange to say, have

of St. Mary Church, Devon.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

the Province who are supported from their Funds."

We have been induced to publish the above, in consequence of having had put into our hands a Prescott Telegraph Extra, which, however much we deprecate the tone and spirit, both of the communication and the editorial, we publish below. But in so doing we cannot permit ourselves to pass over the insinuations which are contained therein, relative to the most only manifest a singular forget-authors of them not only manifest a singular forget-authors of Church spoliation a few questions.— 1st. Do not the Ministers of the Crown advise and be-

the Gospel in Foreign Parts, but an equal disregard 2ndly. Do not the ministry hold office by a majority of for that courtesy which is due to the Bishop of this votes taken out of the representatives of the people? Brdly. When it is declared that "the Sovereign" does

a thing, do we not know that such act is the positive act of "the Government," and not alone the act of the Queen? to the Missionaries, most of whom, it must not be forgotten, are enjoying some advantages from the clare that George the Third had no right to give away public lands to "The Church of England," what do they mean? Do they intend to declare that the British Government has not the power to deed away its territory, and yet has full power to tax the peaceable and obedient man for the benefit of the disorderly and base? in the receipt of much better clerical incomes than Dare a Conservative Government repeal the pardon of Under this arrangement matters remained without disturbance fill 1833. In the mean time, exchange inpossession of the Crown of sufficient value to compensate for the wrong which had been inflicted.

Under this arrangement matters remained without disturbance fill 1833. In the mean time, exchange instance f

I am, your obedient Y. Z.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO MISSION FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mis-

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> St. Jude's Oakville, per Churchwardens ... St John's Church Tecumseth ... £0 9 2½ peo Rev. D. E. Blake 57 Collections amounting to£119 5 6 June 12, 1850. T. W. BIRCHALL,

DIOCESE OF PRINCE RUPERT'S BAND. guments either for or against the existence of such an intermediate ruler among the Clergy as a Rural Dean; but I conceive the question involved in it, now that it has arisen, must be discussed and settled on its own merits; and that the sooner this is done, the better will it be for the peace and welfare of the Church. It is the holding of this opinion that induces me to make the letter public. As to the writer of it, I am very sure he will be found amenable to reason and argument, and if convinced of error, will he speaks in flattering terms of the state of the Church at Red River, and finds much to encourage him in the field to which it has pleased God to call him, has a laborious and devoted little band of Clergy, and hopes each year to add to their number. Some of these gentlemen have long been known to me by the annual exchange of have long been known to me by the annual exchange of letters and books, and I have always felt a deep interest in their labours. He has consecrated one Church at the principal settlement. This Church has been been the control of th in their labours. He has consecrated one Church at the principal settlement. This Church has been recently built at a cost of £1400; and is mentioned as being spacious and beautiful, and its consecration a matter of great

held his first ordination, the candidate being one he brought out from England with him. "Christmas day" Mr. Smithurst and had the great pleasure of administering the Lord's Supper to 86 native Indians in the little Church of which a sketch is given in the Bishop of Montreal's Journal." This little Church is near the mouth of Red River, not far from Lake Winnepeg, and has a congregation of nearly 300 Indians, and ha has a congregation of nearly 300 Indians, and has been collected by the untiring labours of the Rev. Messrs. Cochran and Smithurst, under the fostering care of the Church Missionary Society. The plan which they adopted is the only one that will probably be attended with much success in any attempt to benefit this wild and savage race. But I find I am going beyond my purpose, and would remark in conclusion, that if any of our friends will have the goodness to send me a few copies of the Javanal of our Conventions, and other publications. the Journal of our Conventions, and other publications relating to our branch of the Church, I shall have an opportunity to send them to Red River in the course of the summer, where they will be most thankfully received The Bishop remarks in relation to this subject, "everything is of interest which relates to the welfare of your Church, as it is so closely connected with our own."
Yours very faithfully and sincerely,
E. G. GEAR,

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on the 9th June, The breach between the French and English Governments was still open, and the Russian Minister was hourly expected to be withdrawn.

The King of Prussia continues dangerously ill.

There has been continued shocks of earthquakes at Smyrna. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Cambridge has taken the lead in protesting against the contemplated Royal Commission. The memorial is ably drawn, and the list of signatures overwhelming.

Amongst matters of miscellaneous interest, we do not know whether to give precedency to the decease of the

port; but since that, the names appear, but not the sums opposite the names! Now with regard to the plea of inability—the fact is before the public, that the income of terranean steamer, and is attended by a cortége of cows,

The event of the week, in the presence of which all other events disappear, is the sudden recall of the French Ambassador, and the consequent interruption of our friendly relations with France. The abrupt and unexpected ternation of the Greek affair had excited much irritation

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THE GORHAM CASE .- On the first day of term. May The Gorham Case.—On the first day of term, Maj 15th, the Lord Chief Justice Wilde stated that in the case of Gorham and the Bisdop of Exeter, in which a rule for the issue of a writ of prohibition had been moved for, the Judges had been unable to come to a final decision, but would on Monday the 20th inst. deliver their judgment.

The Rev. W. Maskell has officially resigned the living of St. Mayer Church Desan

From our English Files,

GOVERNMENT REWARDING APOSTACY. — In a path-phlet by Mr. T. J. Graham, M. D., apparently an earnest-minded but ultra-evangelical, written upon Educational theories, and in refutation of Mr. Close's incessant and tolerably intelligible laudations of the Committee of Privy Conneil on Education—the Deanery of Salisbury has yet been given to another of their clerical "whitewashers in ordinary."—we perceive that the Committee of Privy Council. have transformed the Reverend T. W. Marshall, (who has gone over to Romanism.) late Incumbent of Swallow Cliffe. Wilts, a benefice of £80 a-year, into T. W. Marshall, Esquire, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, with an income of £500 or £600 a-year."—Liverpool Mail.

We understand that a meeting of persons desirous to do honour to the memory of Wordsworth was held on the 13th May, at the house of Mr. Justice Coleridge. It was attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hare, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Cavendish, and several other gentlemen. The results of it are expected to be made public in a few days. A great number of eminent and distinguished persons sent their names to the meeting as wishing to co-operate in carrying its object into effect. It is authentically announced to be the intention of the

Dublin, Glasgow, and Cork Steam Packet Company to sail a vessel monthly on the Galway, Halifax, and New York station. This would fix the point of departure between Great Britain and America, "and make Ireland the great highway between the two countries." The Viceroy, which has been selected to make the first, experimental trip, is to convey her Majesty's mails, and the Post-office authorities have been prompt in affording all the requisite facilities towards carrying out the object

THE INFANT PRINCE .- On the baptism of the infant Prince he will take the christian name of "Arthur Patrick Albert," the first in compliment to the noble and gallant Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington (as has been announced), the second in compliment to Laboratory and as ounced), the second in compliment to Ireland, and as omnemorative of her Majesty's visit to the "sister condry," and the last after his illustrious father, the Prince Consort. - Weekly Chronicle.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. - The President and Fellows of Magdalen College, have voted the sum of 100 guineas to the Bishop of Exeter, towards defraying the expenses in his process with Mr. Gorham. The Bishop is a member of Magdalen College. This is said to be the only of the college. to be the only offer of pecuniary assistance which the Bishop has accepted from the numerous friends who have proffered their aid on this occasion.

Poor-Law and Emigration .- The decrease of spring labour is again crowding the workhouses in several of the southern and western unions. The guardians are making strenuous exertions to avoid the necessity of out-door relief. In Killarney, beside the ordinary workhouse, there are no less than eleven auxiliary establishment, in which there are 4.373 paupers. Another cause of the extent of pauperism arises from the great number of helpless people, chiefly women and children, left behind by able-bodied men who are emigrating to America. A farmer evicted from his holding, or surrendering the possession to the landlord, contrives to obtain the amount of his own passage, leaving his wife and children dependent on the poor rate, but filled with the hope that he may soon be enabled to realize a sufficient sum by his labor at the other side of the Atlantic to bring over his family. Every day money-orders are received at the Irish banks, from Irish money-orders are received at the Irish banks, from Irish emigrants, who devote their first savings to this cherished object of their lives; and a considerable portion of the vast emigration now in progress is effected in this manner. Some of the emigrants, of course, are less successful than others, but I have been assured by some of the managers of the banks, that a very considerable amount, in sums varying from £5 to £20, has been received since the opening of the spring from amigrants in the other states. ing of the spring, from emigrants in various parts of the United States, to defray the expenses of their relations.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS. Wodnesday, June 5.

The second report of the Contingent Committee, was laid before the House. It appeared that there was in the hands of the Clerk on the 17th April, 1849 a balance of 4561 4s. 1d; and that he had subsequently received £6000 in consequence of two addresses being passed in April and May, 1849. He had expended £43317s. ld. leaving in his hands a balance of £2230 17s.

Hon. Mr. Morris said it was unusual for so large a balance to remain in the Clerk's hands, a portion of which balance was then at the Bank and would in a few days he hoped be available to the House.

Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere moved, in accordance with a previous notice, to call the House on the 18th inst., to consider the address to Her Majesty, on the Independence of the Legislative Council. the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Irving was not prepared to dissent from the

proposition of the hon, gentleman. 1 The motion was then passed.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Leslie, the Reciprocity Bill

and Foreign Coin Bill were read a second time A Bill to amend the Act 5th. Wm. IV., and to prevent the multiplication of costs in Lawsuits on Bills of Exchange, Promisory notes, &c. was brought from the Lower House and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, June 6. The following Bills passed the third reading, the Colonial Reciprocity Bill; the Bill to alter the rate at which certain Spanish coin are to be received as a legal tender; and the bill for extending the time for the appointment of

Commissioners under the act for the improvement of the River du Chene.

Hon. Mr. Ross moved the second reading of the Bill. intituled an act to amend the act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth intituled "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Law suits; and increase of costs in actions on

Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other instruments A message was received from the Legislative Assembly built at a cost of £1400; and is mentioned as being spacified and beautiful, and its consecration a matter of great interest, as the first that has been consecrated in Prince Ruper's Land.

In this Church on the 23d of December, the Bishop held his first ordination, the candidate being one held his first ordination.

On motion of the honourable Mr. Fergusson, the message was ordered to be taken into consideration on

The House then adjourned to Monday next. The House met at 3 o'clock, p. m.

No business was transacted beyond the presentation of a few Petitions.

Tuesday, 11th June. Several Petitions were presented. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Committee from the House of Assembly, in regard to establishing a joint library between the two Houses.

A Message was received from the House of Assembly bringing up a bill which had been passed by that House, to survey the shoals on the North shore of the River St. Law-rence, and the bill amending the Montreal Registry Act. Both 1.10

Both bills were read a first time and ordered for a second reading to morrow.

A second Message was also received stating that they

A second Message was also received stating that they had concurred in the amendments which had been made in the Legislative Council, to the bill to prevent unnecessary multiplication of Law Suits, on Actions, on Bills of Exchange, Bonds, &c.; and that they had passed a bill for rendering a written memorandum necessary for the validity of certain written engagements. The latter bill passed the first reading. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, June 52 The House met at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Guelph and Arthur Road Company.

Nine petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Among the petitions received and read, were those of the University of Queen's College at Kingston, praying

an adequate grant for the endowment of the said College.

Of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, praying for a grant in aid of the Grammar School of the said College, such as that enjoyed by the High Schools of Montreal and Quebec.

Of Mrs. M. H. Mountain and others, the Ladies mana-

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Of Lewis Wilson, Chairman, and others, on behalf of a ublic Meeting held in the Township of Pelham, District Niagara, praying for a reduction and consolidation of ublic Offices, and the reduction of Public Expenditure

ders of the day were postponed till to-morrow. The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock.

The House met at 3 p.m.
Sixteen petitions were laid on the table.
Among the petitions received and read were those of John Kinny and others, of the County of Halton, praying that measures be adopted to effect an extensive retrenchment in the public expenditure of the Province. Of the Reverend Augustin Beudry and others, Members of the Temperance Society of the Parish of Malbaie, pray-

ing that certain measures be adopted for the suppression Of the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital,

praying for increased aid in support of the said Institution. Sir Allan N. Mucnab introduced a Bill to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking; - second reading Mon-

Hon. Mr. Baldwin delivered to the Speaker the fol-lowing message from His Excellency, which was read by Mr. Speaker: ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the Orders of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, recently promulgated by the Judges of that Court.

Government House, Toronto, 6th June, 1850.

After some other routine business had been gone through, Sir Allan N. Macnab moved for an address to His Excel-lency for copies of all Petitions, opinions, and other

respondence now in possession of the Government, on the subject of the pardon granted to Dr. Keys, then confined in the Provincial Penitentiary, under sentence of the law. Some remarks from hon. gentlemen here ensued, after which the motion was put and lost.—Yeas, 16; nays, 36.

Sir A. N. Maxnab moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act providing for the indemnity of parties whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838. He said he was prepared to be charged by the House with wishing to stir up the scenes of 1837-8. But he was not actuated by any such motive. He was only discharging a duty which he canada to the connect.

16. That in the year 1835, during the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of UpperCanada, a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes was passed by a majority of 40 to 4, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

17. That during the sare Session of the merawe have ever heard. Many of their songe were so the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes was passed by a majority of 40 to 4, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

17. That during the sare of Sacred Music, than those of any performent when the sale of the character of Sacred Music, than those of the Clergy reserves the during the sale of the character of Sacred Music, than those of the Clergy reserves and the application of the proceeds to the Clergy reserves and the application of the proceeds to the Clergy reserves and the application of the proceeds to the Clergy reserves and the application of the proceeds to the Clergy reserves and the application of the proceeds to the Clergy reserves and the application of the proceeds to the character of Sacred Music, than those of the Clergy reserves to the Clergy reserves the tage.

18. That in the year 183

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question; merely introduces a resolution on which to found a bill, and when that bill came before the house, members might become acquainted with its sion, and offer their opinions upon them. The Government were by no means anxious to tax emigrants, or to offer any obstacle to their passage through Canadian waters. Bu Petitions had been presented from Woodstock and Kingston and Toronto, to place some restrictions against panger emigrations.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood said that it was unfair to make that

tax a part of the public revenue, it should belong to the city authorities.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Cornwall) did not think that the Government ought to be expected to repeal the emigrant tax, although they might amend the Act imposing that

until Wednesday, 19th June.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented, by command of the Governor General, Trade Returns for the year 1849.

A number of Ellipsers then in the June 1849.

ferred till Tuesday next. Mr. Hincks moved the second reading of the Bill regulating Assessment in Upper Canada. A debate ensued, after which the motion was carried without a division, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday

The House then adjourned.

Of Lewis Wilson, Chairman, and others, on behalf of a Public Meeting held in the Township of Pelham, District of Niagara, praying for a reduction and consolidation of Public Offices, and the reduction of Public Expenditure to a scale suited to the condition of the Province.

Of Lewis Wilson, Chairman, and others, on behalf of a Public meeting held in the Township of Pelham, District of Niagara, praying that the money accruing from the Clergy Reserves and Rectories may be applied to to raising a Common School Fund.

And a number of others, including several on the subject of intemperance, and others in favour of Bishop's College Lennoxville. was in the year 1848, 723,332 of which 239,651 are re-

out a division, but it was again rejected by the Legislative Council.

28. That it is the opinion of this House, that the legal or constitutional impediments which stood in the way of

After some other business had been disposed of, the original forms of the day were postponed till to-morrow. The louse then adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Thursday, June 6.

General Boulton, and Mr. Solicitor General Hagerman having been supported by only six members of the House.

12. That after the passage of the Address last referred to, a Message was sent down to the House by Lieutenant Gowernor, Sir John Colborne, in which His Excellency stated that he had His Majesty's Commands to make a communications of Christians receiving the same, should be for the most liberal manner 30. That in the opinion of this House t that he had His Majesty's Commands to make a commu-nication to the House of Assembly in reference to the lands mication to the House of Assembly in reference to the lands set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy; that His Excellency informed the House that the representations made to His Majesty and His Royal Predecessors of the prejudice sustained by his faithful subjects in this Province, from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, had engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration, that His Majesty had considered with no less anxiety, how far such an appropriation of Territory is conducive either, to the Temporal welfare of the Ministers of Religion in this Province or to their Spiritual influence, and that His Majesty invited the House of Assembly of Upper Canada to consider how the power given to the Provincial parties receiving the same, or at the expiration of a term of years; and that subject to this provision the Provincial parliament should be authorized to appropriate, as in its wisdom it may think proper, all revenues derived from the proceeds of future sales or from instalments on those already made.

31. That it is the opinion of this House, that an humble Address should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will recomment to Parliament a measure for the representations of the Provincial parliament should be authorized to appropriate, as in its wisdom it may think proper, all revenues derived from the proceeds of future sales or from instalments on those already made.

31. That it is the opinion of this House, that an humble Address should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will recommend to Parliament a measure for the representations of the provincial parliament should be authorized to appropriate, as in its wisdom it may think proper, all revenues derived from the provincial parliament should be authorized to appropriate, as in its wisdom it may think proper, all revenues derived from the provincial parliament should be authorized to appropriate, as in its wisdom it may think proper, all rev Canada to consider how the power given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the Spiritual and Temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province.

12 That after the recognition of the above Message a Rill.

13. That after the reception of the above Message, a Bill to re-invest the Clergy Reserves in the Crown discharged of all trusts whatsoever, was introduced and read a second ge on a division of 29 to 7.

14. That in the year 1833, during the third Session of the Eleventh Parliament, a Bill having similar provisions with that formerly adopted by the House, was read a second time on a division of 26 to 2. 15. That in the year 1834, during the fourth Session of

the Eleventh Parliament, a Bill of a similar character was passed through its several stages in the House of Assembly by considerable majorities; though opposed with the whole weight of the Government, but was rejected by the Legis-Allan N. Machae moved for an address of the Government, on the lative Council.

The condense now in possession of the Government, on the lative Council.

16. That in the year 1835, during the first Session of the lative Council.

the scenes of 1837-8. But he was not actuated by any such motive. He was only discharging a duty which he owed to the country. The hon, gentleman then read the hill. He said he had worded it a good deal after the address from the County of Hastings to His Excellency, and which had been printed in the Gazette on the 18th May, of last year. He would say no more on it at present, for he had no desire to allude to 1837 unless the hon, gentlemen opposite did so. The motion was negatived 38 to 19.

Mr. Baldwin moved that when the House adjourned it should stand adjourned till Monday next. A discussion ensued, in which Col. Prince, Mr. Papineau, and Sir A. Macnab took part, opposing and ridiculing the motion Mr. Baldwin moved that when the House adjourned it should stand adjourned till Monday next. A discussion ensued, in which Col. Prince, Mr. Papineau, and Sir A. Macnab took part, opposing and ridiculing the motion most strenuously, on the ground that it was intended to waste the time of the House by going over to the Welland canal.

Hom. J. H. Cameron (Cornwall) spoke on the Slander and Libel Bill. The second reading was then passed, and referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday next.

Hom. Mr. Baddley said, with respect to refunding a portion of the Emigrant Tax, that he thought it ought not merely to be reduced, but should be taken off altogether.

Mr Sherwood (Toronto) was of the same opinion, as were Mr. Boulton (Norfolk) and Mr. Holmes.

Hom. Mr. Hincks said he did not desire to press the tuestion; merely introduces a resolution on which to found a bill, and when that bill came before the house, how merely the provisions which it contains for the allowed the standard adjourned it is should addresses to His Majesty, their wishes and opinions, and the wishes and opinions, on this Province on this highly important subjects, and this House takes this opportunity of declaring that these wishes and opinions, both on the part of this House and of their constituents remain entirely unchanged. That during the second Session of the last Parliament His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by Message informed the House that he had received His Majesty's instructions to declare that the representations which had at different times been made to His Majesty and his Royal Predecessors, of the prejudice sustained by His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province on this highly important subjects, and this House takes this opportunity of declaring that these wishes and opinions, and the wishes and opinions, but his Province on this Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province on this Majesty is delating that these wishes and opinions, vary or repeal the provisions which it contains for the allotment and appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, would be most advantageously exercised for the Spiritual and Temporal interests of his faithful subjects in this Province. That this House, in compliance with His Majesty's wishes thus graciously expressed and with the thus graciously expressed, and with the strong and well known desires of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, has passed a Bill during the present Session to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and to apply the money arising from such sales to the support of Educa-tion. That the said Legislative Council has not passed th said Bill, has not amended it, and has not passed any other

How. Mr. Cameron (of Cornwall) did not think that the Government ought to be expected to repeal the emigrant tax, although they might amend the Act imposing that tax.

The resolution was then passed and a Bill introduced in accordance with it.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, June 10.

Thirteen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table. A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to a bill to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Law Suits, and increase of Costs in Actions on Notes. Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other Instruments," with an amendment.

In answer to Mr. Richards, Mr. Hincks stated that the Government intend to bring in a measure to alter the mode of collecting the moneys arising from the granting of Licences to Tavern Keepers in Upper Canada?

Mr. W. H. Boulton moved for a return of the expense of Public Printing of the different departments. He however after some remarks from Mr. Hincks, withdrew his motion. How. J. H. Cameron. (Cornwall) moved the third reading of the Bill "To render a Written Memorandum necessary in certain engagements."

After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. Arter some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added to the Bill "To render a Written Memorandum necessary in certain engagements."

After some amendments were added the Bill was passed. After some amendments were added to the Bill "To render a Written Memorandum necessary in certain engagement

Mr. Holmes moved the second reading of the Bill "To provide for formation of Companies for Manufacturing and other purposes." (from Legislative Council.)

After some discussion the second reading was postponed of the purposes of the purposes. The first second reading was postponed of the purposes of the purposes. The purpose of the pu

A number of Bills were then introduced.

A number of Bills were then introduced.

The Bill to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel was considered and amended in Committee;—to be reported on Wednesday next.

After having disposed of the routine business the House adjourned at 8½ P.M.

Tuesday, June 11th.

The House was engaged last night upon matters of little immediate importance. Mr. Price's resolutions were deferred till Tuesday next.

22. That in the year 1839 during the Fifth and last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, a Message was sent down to the House from the Governor-General, the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, by which the House was informed, that the Bill passed during the previous Session had not received the Royal Assent, there being an insuperable objection to it on a point of form. That His Excellency stated moreover that in the year 1839 during the Fifth and last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, a Message was sent down to the House from the Governor-General, the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, by which the House was informed, that the Bill passed during the Fifth and last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, a Message was sent down to the House from the Governor-General, the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, by which the House was engaged last night upon matters of little immediate importance. Mr. Price's resolutions were deferred till Tuesday next.

24. That on Her Majesty's decision to withhold the Royal Assent from the said Bill, Her Majesty's Government submitted to the Imperial Parliament a Bill providing for the sale and distribution of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which, so far from settling this long agitated question, has left it to be the subject of renewed and increased public discontant.

25. That apart from the objections entertained by the great majority of her Majesty's subjects in Canada to re-ligious endowments, by which certain favoured denominations of Christians are kept in connection with the State, and thereby placed in a position of superiority over others, the present disposition of the revenue derived from the

College Lennoxville.

Hon. J. H. Cumeron (Cornwall) moved for an Address to His Excellency, for copies of all Petitions that may have been presented to His Excellency, and also of all official correspondence that may have taken place between His Excellency, or any Member of the Executive Council, and Thomas C. Dixon, of London, Esquire, on the subject of the conduct of that gentleman in his capacity of a Justice of the Percent and Scotland.

Was in the year 1848, 723,332 of which 239,651 are returned as in connection with the Churches of England and Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

Scotland, the only churches receiving any considerable between the passing of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, has been assigned to the Churches of Canada, that the population of that Section of the Province, was in the year 1848, 723,332 of which 239,651 are returned as in connection with the Churches of England and Scotland.

That it appears by the last Census taken in Lower of the Executive Council, and Act and the year 1844, 678,490 of which only 70,229 are returned as in connection with the Churches of England and Scotland, the entire revenue derived from the Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

The time present disposition of the revenue derived from the Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

Scotland, the only churches of England and Scotland to the Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

The time present disposition of the revenue derived from the Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

That it appears by the last Census taken in Lower of the conduct of the Executive Council, and the present disposition of the revenue derived from the Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

The time present disposition of the revenue derived from the Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

The time present disposition of the revenue day of the length and the present disposition of the Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly mjust.

The time present dispositio Clergy Reserve Investments is manifestly unjust.

26. That the entire revenue derived from the invest

and Thomas C. Dix.on, of London, Require, on the subject of the sconduct of that gentleman in his capacity of a durable of the sounded of that gentleman in his capacity of a durable of the control of t

Banks in this Province.

Mr. Hincks said, no correspondence had taken place.—
Some delay had arisen, for want of official information from the Canadian Government, which he had only heard of within the last few days. That information had been forwarded, and he had no doubt that the difficulty would be removed.

Mr. Boulton then withdrew his motion.

Out a division, but it was again rejected by in Eughann or constitutional impediments which stood in the way of Provincial Legislation on this subject, should have been removed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, but that the appropriation of Revenues derived from the appropriation of Revenues derived from the appropriation of Revenues derived from the investment of the proceeds of the public lands of Canadia, by the Imperial Parliament, will never cease to cause discontent to Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province.

10. That a dissolution having taken place, a new Parliament, will never cease to cause discontent to Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province.

29. That this House is of opinion that when all the circults and the proceeds of the public lands of Canadia, by the Imperial Parliament, to the appropriation of Revenues derived from the appropriation of Revenues derived by the Legis lative Council.

10. That a dissolution having taken place, a new Parliament, will never cease to cause discontent to Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province.

29. That this House is of opinion that when all the circults and the proceeds of the public lands of Canadia, by the Imperial Parliament, another Bill containing similar provisions to the former ones was passed by the House of Assembly without a division, and was rejected by the Legis lative Council.

Mr. Seymour enquired of the ministry, whether they intend (in the event of the Reciprocity Bill, now pending in the United States Congress, not becoming law,) to introduce any measure during the present Session, to alter the Customs Duties—and if so, what alteration is proposed?

Mr. Hinchs said, that appearances were at present in favour of the passing of the Reciprocity Bill; but should into the pass, it would then be time enough to consider whether this country should adopt retaliatory measures, or there this country should adopt retaliatory measures, or the consideration is proposed of, the or
10. That a dissolution having taken place, a new Parliament met in the year 1831, when resolutions expressing the same views were adopted by a large majority in the House is of opinion that when all the circumstances connected with this question are taken into consideration, no religious denomination can be held to have such vested interest in the revenue derived from the proceeds of the said Clergy Reserves, as should prevent further Legislation with reference to the disposal of them, but this House is nevertheless of opinion that when all the circumstances connected with this question are taken into consideration, no religious denomination can be held to reserve such as the such as the same views were adopted by a 2 large majority in the House of Assembly, an amendment proposed by the Solicitor General Having been rejected on a division of 29 to 7.

11. That in the year 1832, during the second Session of the Eleventh Parliament an Address to the Crown praying for the application of the Clergy Reserves to Educational purposes was carried by a large majority in the House of Assembly, and the same views were adopted by a 7.

11. That in the year 1832, during the second Session of the Eleventh Parliament an Address to the Crown praying for the application of the Clergy Reserves to Educational purposes was carried by a large majority in the House of Assembly, an amendment proposed by the Mouse of Assembly, an amendment

nominations of Christians receiving the same, should terminate at some specified time, either on the demise of parties receiving the same, or at the expiration of a term

Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will recom-mend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Impe-rial Act 3 & 4 Vic. Chap. 78, and for Canadian Legisla-ture to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves.

Our parliamentary news precludes our devoting the usual space to Colonial intelligence, consequently we are unable to give a brief account of the excursion of the Governor General, the Executive Council, and the Legislative bodies to celebrate the completion of the New Cut, at Merrittsville, which took place on Friday and Saturday last. We cannot, however, omit to notice the Alleghanians. These very interesting Concert Singers made their last appearance here in the Lyceum on Monday evening, on which occasion the house was crowded with a highly respectable andience. We advert more particularly to the Alleghanians now that they are gone, on the account that their exquisitely simple melodies have a closer alliance to

A man hired from a Mr. Robinson, at Galt, a carriage with a pair of horses which he never returned. The property has been found, but the thief is still at large.

TORONTO MARKETS.

AAUTOM CAT	l'oronto,	June	12t	h, 1	850.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs		5	0	a	5	3
Spring do. do		4	6	·a	4	9
Outs per 34fbs		2.10	6	a.	1	7
Oats, per 34fps	DATE OF	1	10	a	2-	0
Peas	Marie	2	0	a	2	2
Rve		2	.0	a	2	2
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	100.000.0	26	3	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)		25	0	a	0	0
as a Flown (in Rarrole)		22	6	a	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	ed decoral	21	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal per barrel	******	19	0	a	21	0
11		0	-3	a	0	6
Do. per 100 lbs	*********	20	6	a	25	6
D 1 - 1h		0	3	a	0	4
D 100 lbe		20	0	a	25	0
		0	34	a	0	51
		35	0	a	40	0
		1	4	a	1	9
Date a truck por lb		0	77	a	0	8
De calt do		. 0	64	a	0	7
Chases per lh		0	31	a	0	5
Cheese, per lb		0	4	a	0	5
Eggs, per doz.,		0	5	a	0	51
		3	0	a	5	0
Geese, do		2	0	a	2	6
Ducks		2	6	a	0	0
Fowls		1	6	a	- L	8
Straw		30	0	a	35	0
Hay w		50	0	a	60	0
Fine Wood	717	- 10	0	a	15	6
Fire Wood		0	5	a	0	6
Dread	1011 45	Ama	20	1	-	-
EXCHAI	NGE		-			

Toronto on London 12 @ 0 per cent.
" " New York... 21 @ 0
"
New York on London 1094 @ 110 " MOTICE.

THE BAZAAR in the Village of VIENNA, will be opened on the 26th of June Instant. The Committee would respectfully request that any contributions they may be favoured with by the way of Toronto, may be left as early as possible with Thomas Champion, Esq., Church Society's House.

TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, NO. 71, Adelaide Street East, between Church and Nelson Streets, for MECHANICS, Male and Female SERVANTS. Open daily, from 10, A.M., till 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

REMOVAL OF THE

BOSTON BOOK STORE. Book Book Broth Book Broth Briefler Books and the Public, that he has REMOVED four doors East of his former stand, to the premises, No. 39, Wellington Buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Evans & Hamilton, where he is now opening a very extensive Stock of Books, Periodicals, Maps. Stationery and Engravings, &c., to which he would particularly invite the attention of the Trade, as from arrangements with the Publishers, he is enabled to supply all Books and Periodicals Wholesale and Retail, at New York prices.

Toronto, June 240 1850.

Toronto, June 3rd, 1850. EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF Rooks, Maps, Engravings, &c., BY AUCTION,

AT THE BOSTON BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber having received on consignment lency stated moreover that in the opinion of His Majesty's
Government, the Provincial Legislature would bring to the
decision of the question an extent of accurate information
as to the wants and general opinions of Society in this
Country in which the Imperial Parliament is unavoidably
deficient.

23. That another attempt at settlement was made during
the last Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, when
a Bill passed both Houses providing for the sale and disposal of the Clergy Reserves; which Bill having been
reserved for the Royal Assent, was not assented to by Her

Majesty.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING

THE COURT HOUSE. LIAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Rendy-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.

	Furts, London, and Tree Lore	Themony received Moning.
1	THE MOST APPROVI	ED STYLE ADOPTED.
	In the Ready-made Clothin	g Department will be found :-
1	Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 41d	Men's Velvet Vests,
	do Checked do 6s 3d	do Marcelles do
	do Moleskin do 10s 0d	do Barathea do
	do Riack Alpaca do lls 3d	do Toilenett do
	do Russell Cord do 13s 9d	do Cassimere do
	do Gambroon do 11s 3d	Men's Moleskin Trousers, 7s 6d
	do Princess Cordido 15s 0d	do Linen Drill do 68 3d
	do Tweed do 17s 6d	do Fancy Drill do 4s 9d
	do Broad Cloth do 328 6d	do Tweed do
	do Cassimere do 17s 6d	
	do Gutta Perchado 30s (d	do Cassimere do
		do Doeskin do
	Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d	do Buckskin do
	do Black Satin do 8s 9d	do Sattinett do
	do Fancy do 8s 9d do Linen do 3s 4d	do Cloth do
	do Linen do 3s 4d	do Cassinett do
	do Fancy do 4s 41d	do Cashmerette do
	do Plush do	
	Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 41d	Boy's Tweed Vests, from 5s Od
Ó	do Checked do 5s ud	do Cloth do 5s 0d
	do Moleskin do 7s 6d	do Cassimere do 5s 9d
ľ	do Tweed do 7s 6d	
N	do Alpaca Tweed do 8s 9d	Dol a restal a regarded to our re-
ď	do Descall Cord do 10e 0d	do Fancy do 4s 0d

terials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lus tres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

No Second Price. 20 THOMAS BURGESS. JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House: 46-ly Totonto, June 12, 1850.

TO EX-PUPILS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:

THOSE Ex-pupils of Upper Canada College, who Subscribed to the Erection of a Memorial over the remains of ALDERDICE, the late Porter, are requested to pay immediately to Mr. Rowsell, or the Rev. H. Scadding at the College, the amounts subscribed—as the Memorial is now erected. Any surplus that may remain after paying expenses, will be handed over to the widow of the late Porter. The Memorial is erected in St. James' Cemeers. Cemetry. Torento, May 20, 1850.

REMOVAL.

Dt. HODDER has removed to the Brick House immediately to the West of his late residence, at the foot of the Colege Avenue, on Queen Street. Toronto, May 1st, 1850, 40-3m

J. ELLIS & Co.,

BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS.

S, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. UNICIPAL CORPORATION TOWNSHIP UNITITAL CORPORATION TOWNSHI
SBALS, (with or without Presses, Drawings made if rel), County, City, Road Company, Lodge and Notary Publis Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Viguettes, Devices and Mottos, Drawings and upon Steel Dies, Brass Seals, Silver Plate, Sign g., or on Copper for Book Plates, Visiting Cards, Professional at the Cards, Invoices, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Maps, Plants, &c. 7. B.—Engraving and Goper-Plate Printing for the Trade, for ded to any part of the country, upon reference to any respectables in the City, or receiving remittance by Post.

Oronto, February 6th, 1850.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, CRIEFF PERTHSHIRE. FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

Visitor-The BISHOP of St. ANDREWS. Principal-The Rev. A. LENDRUM, M. A. Lady Superintendent-Mrs. LENDRUM. Heal Governess-Miss DONNE.

THE grant deficiency in sound religious instruc-tion, and the neglect of the more some parts of Engine num-cation, too commonly met with in young Ladies' Boarding-Schools, are evils which have been long felt and deplored. It is with the view of remedying these deficiencies that St. Margaret's College has been established. Its objects accordingly are: 1st.—The areful and systematic training of its inmates in the principles of the (hurch.

ist.—The aretul and systematic training of its inmaces write participles of the church.

2dly—The combination of a sound English Education with the acquirement of nore ornamental attainments.

3dly—The comoval of the ordinary discomforts and temptations of school life by nodelling the whole arrangements and discipline of the College upon the plan of a well-regulated family.

Crieff possesses every advantage that can be desired for an Establishment of this kind. Situated in the beautiful vale of Strathearn, at the foot of the Grampians, the salubrity of its climate and the grandeur of its seenery can hardly be surpassed. Within ten miles of a Railroad Station *the communication with Edinburgh, London, and all parts of the country, is both speedy and direct.

The utmost circ is taken, both in the arrangements of the College and in individual superintendence, to ensure perfect parity of accent.

As it is one of the objects of the Managers of this College that parents shall be able to calculate exactly the expense of sending their children to School, there will be no extras whatever, except for books, stationery, and working materials.

Terms, Payable Half-yearly in Advance,
For Young Ladies under Twelve—Fifty Guineas a-year.

ABOVE TWELVE—Sixty
For every four Pupils paying the foregoing Terms. one Clergyman's
Daughter will be received at Half the amount.

There are two Vacations in the year—one of two months in the Summer, and one of three weeks at Christmas. The Pupils will be allowed to remain at the College, free of expense, during the Christmas Vacation; but for those who do not return home in the Summer an extra charge of £10 each will be made.

The Spring Term commences January 9th, and ends July 5th.

The Autumn Term commences September 9th, and ends Dec. 19th. Subjects included in the course of instruction pursued at this College.

Religious instruction under the Superintendence of the Rev. the PRINCIPAL.

Grammar and Etymology. | French. Grammar and Etymology. History Civil and Ecclesias-German. Italian. Geography and Use of the Drawing.
Music. Useful and Ornamental Singing.
Dancing.

Needlework. Arithmetic. Latin and Algebra if required. When desired, reference may be made to the Bishop of the Diocese; the Dowager Countess of Glasgow; the Countess of Dunmore; Lady Trevelyan, Nettlecombe, Taunton, Devon; the Honourable G. F. Boyle, Cumbrae; the Rev. Warden of Trinlly College, Glenalmond, Perth; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel: Pall Mail, London; the Rev. George Nugee, Propagating the Gospel: Pall Mail, London; the Rev. George Suggee, 13. Lowndes Sfreet, Belgrave Square, London; the Rev. Miles Atkinson, Head Master of the Grammar, School St, Bees; Charles Heberdeen, Esq., 10 old Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; W. A. Eade, Esq., The Albany, London

GreenJoanin, on the Scottish Central, whence there are Coache to Crieff twice or thrice a-day. COLBORNE DISTRICT

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE Rev. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M. A., Rector

of Peterborough, Principal, having removed into a spacious and conveniest mansion, commanding an extensive view of the Lake and River, is now prepared to accommodate six additional boarders. Any Gentlemen desirous of reading a Classical and Mathematical course prior to presenting themselves as candidates for Theological or College Scholarships, or who wish to fit themselves for the profession of an Engineer or Provincial Surveyor, will find this an opportunity not to be neglected, as the sons of the Principal are now reading courses of a similar nature, and the boarders enfoy equal facilities in the acquisition of learning, and are in all respects treated as Members of the Family. the acquisition of learning, and are in all respects treated as Members of the Family.

TENNS, from £30 to £60, per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

No extras. Peterborough, May 20th, 1850.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. THE MISSES RADCLIFF, beg to announce ow prepared to take a class of Young Ladies and with this view a second school room has been prepared for their accommodation.

TERM S:

Children above 10 £1 5 0 per quar.

Under that age 1 0 6 "

Fuel for the Winter 0 5 0 "

A quarter once commenced, to be paid for in full, and each quarter consists of 11 weeks. Hours of attendance from 10 to 3, Saturdays excepted.

The Ven the Archdeacon of York, Cobonry; General Rowen, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Montreal; Rev. Mr. Rothwell, Amherst Island; Rev. Mr. Herchmer, Rev. Mr. Greigg, Kingston; Rev. Mr. Blake, Thornhill, The Chancellor, Toronto; A. B. Hawke, Esq. Toronto, May 22, 1850.

Spring and Summer Dry Goods. GEO. B. WYLLIE

DEING about to open the premises on King Street, lately occupied by Mr. Rowselle, Bookseller, begs to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he is now receiving a large and tastefully assorted stock of FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS tyle.

G. W. B. anticipates having his Stock so far assorted as to enable in to submit it to public inspection about the lst of May.

Albert Buildings, King Street,

24th April, 1830.

39-tf

Organs! Organs! Organs!

THE SUBSCRIBERS heg leave to inform their CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS, on most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order.

N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted. Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850. CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Paonuce, either for Salein Toronto, or on Consignment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halifax. FRANCIS H. HEWARD. New Market Buildings. Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-tf

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Reduced Rates of Premium - Half Credit Rates Premium. THE great and decided success which has attended

The great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally fequired in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.

The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land.

Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL---£250,000.

ONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire in and CONFINUES to accept Risks against FIRE in about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.

F. H. HEWARD,

Toronto 7th May, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY ON Agnes Street, at present occu-pled by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per Apply on the Premises.

Toronto, May 7, 1850.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. JOHN HUTCHINSON, respectfully inti-English and Classical Education;

LANDSCAPE AND MECHANICAL DRAWING. Hours of attendance and Terms may be known by applying at the Class Room, No. 8, King Street West, (over the Office of Mr. Ellis, Engraver).

Mr. H. has the honour of a reference to the Hon and Right Rev
the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his qualifications as a Teacher it
the above branches of Education.

Toronto, April 24th, 1850.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will Re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next. MONDAY, the 6th of May next.

Mons, and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, anxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training as the basis of a highly finished female education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accommodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired. Being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired. Being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired. Being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired. Being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired. Being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secondation that can be desired as the secondation of the formulation of the formu

The most elected dasters have been engaged for Music. It has Globes.

The French Department is under the immediate superintendance of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Parts, and lately arrived from that City

The English Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-edicated and zealous English Governesses Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing.

Drawing Master, The Res. John Hutchinson.

Colonel Carthew.
The Rev. Dr. Lundy. The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1850.

Governess. A YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement as Governess. She is qualified to instruct in Music, and the aglish branches of Education. Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office. Toronto, May 14th, 1850.

YOUNG LADY who has had some experience in Tuition, would be glad to meet with a Situation in a respectable Family, in which the children are not very far advanced. She can refer to Thomas Champion, Esq., at The Church Society's House, to whom letters may be addressed.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

GOVERNESS.

Governesses. I'WO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Eider as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable re-erences can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West.

December 5th, 1849.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as T. W. Marsh.

References to the Rev. J. Geboss, and the Rev. W. Leening, letters to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

December 26th 1849.

COMPLETION OF THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

THIS invaluable work, which cost the editor about It welve years unremitting labour, and is incomparably the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language ever published, being now complete, copies, in any style of binding can be had by darly application. Price—bound in 2 Imperial octavo volumes of over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, £5; balf-calf, £6; or 73 divisions, 12s, 5d, each.

over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, wy dath can, Lev, of 17

12s. 5d. each.

This work contains, in addition to the matter fusually found in Dictionaries, the technical and scientific terms, together with their etymologies and their pronunciations, according to the best authorities,—ILLUSTRATES by about 2,000 engravings on wood, to explain where words are insufficient

Orders from any part of Canada will be promptly attended to, and copies delivered free of extra charge, in any place between Quefee and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places are leveled and London.

THOMAS MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street,
Sole Agent for North America,
Toronto, April 3rd, 1850.



THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO: WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston, every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at t Hope and Cobourg.

Port Hope and Cobourg.

Will leave Kingston for Cobourg. Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three o'clock P.M., arriving at Hamilton, at Twelve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at Three o'clock, P.M. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they eave Kingston.

Toronto, April 18th, 1855.

> THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL. CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY.

VILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobours, (weather permitting), every Wednesday urday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and interports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. vive Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and

Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats apout Lake Ontarios, and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commoditous.

THE STEAMER SOVERFIGN. CAPTAIN WILKINSON.

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sunday's excepted) at One clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past
light o'clock in the Morning, and will graive in time to meet the Mail
teamers for Kingston at Twelve. Noon.
Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar.
Deck Passage three quarters of a Dollar.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR, WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobour and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mortings at half-past Eight o'clock.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundae's excepted), at har-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two teambout Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE THREE REFORMATIONS; LUTHERAN-ROMAN-ANGLICAN; BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D. D.,

"You can easily conceive, that when any one stands only middle point between two others, who are, with respect to him, strictly equidistant, he must from the ineritable laws of perspective appear to both, not to be in the middle, but comparatively near the opposite party."—ALEXANDER KNOX.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, D. D.,

Regeler of St. Paulis Cherch, Routh

Rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo.
To be had at the Church Depository, No. 5, King Street West, foronto. Price 1s. 3d.
March 13th, 1850.

St. George's Church. O be Sold, a PEW in the above Church, now oc-

Cupied by the Hon. Geo Crookshavk. For terms, enquire of OHN RITCHBY, builder. Adelaide Street. Toronto, March 20th, 1810. 34-tf EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends; that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to PICTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own

MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to of his Pupils.

A prominent feature in his plants is, that those placed under his roof.

A prominent feature in his plants is, that those placed under his roof.

For Board and Tuition, in all the ordinary branches of a sound English Education, with the Greek and Latin Languages, and the Ma hemalical sciences—£50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application—Picton, October 16th, 1849.

NEWS FOR THE SPOK.

Whiteswille, N. N., July 10, 1848.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle, —Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I write you this certificate, stating my experience in the use of DR. WISPAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In November last, I was taken with a severe cough. Mr langs were much affected, so much that it was with difficulty I could breathe. Hearing of your Balsam, I procured and took part of one bottle; and to my better a ronishment, my hungs were freed and my cough cured. I am Nappy to becomise this Balsam of Wid Cherry to the public as one of the best medicines for coughs and colds I ever used.

N. B.—Remember it is 17.

N. B.—Remember it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper, that performs such cures.

(From the Boston Daily Times.)

By A certificate has been handed us for publication, and as the case is one of a very remarkable character, we comply with pleasure. Certainly, well tested cases of cures of severe diseases by the use of a particular medicine, should be made known to the public for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For sale by ROBT LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th of April, at St. John, Newfoundland, the wife of C. C. H. Grant, Esq., surgeon, Royal Newfoundland Companies, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., the wife of C. W. Cooper, Esq, of a son. MARRIED.

GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish flie education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Minste, and Drawing is indispensable—The engagement need not commune (ii) after the middle of June. The engagement need not commune (iii) after the middle of June. Post Office.

April 17th 1850.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY is desirous of engaging, immediately, the in Music. French, and Drawing, with the usual English studies.

A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Letters (post-paid), addressed to A. B. care of T. D. Campell, Esq., Box 57, Brockville, will meet with prompt attention. References given and required.

Brockville, March 20th, 1850.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. J. C. Geddes, B. A., Rector of Hamilton, the Rev. Richard Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, King-street, Toronto, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest days term of the Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Holy Trinity, by the Holy Trinity, by the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Richard Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, King-street, Toronto, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest days term of the Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Alex. Dixon, B. A., eldest son of Alex Dixon, Esq., of the Bank of Upper Canada.

On the 9th inst., at the Church of England the Church of the Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at the Church of the Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at the Church of the Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On the 8th inst., at the Church of England the Church of the Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at the Church of the Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On the 8th Hon. Chief Justice Maçaulay.

On the 8th Hon. Chief J

Esq., Scotch Block, Gaelph
On the 29th inst., by the Rev. R. Reid, John Flanigan,
Esq., to Miss Jane Paterson, eldest daughter of John
Patterson, Esq., of Rosebank, Township of Kingston.

DIED. On Saturday, the Sth inst., at her father's residence, Margaret, eldest daughter of W. Wakefield, Esq., of this city, aged seventeen years.

From whom received

LETTERS received to Wednesday June 12th. 1850:-J. Wilson, per Rev. Mr. Stimpson, rem. vol. 13; Mac-pherson & Crane; Rev. W. H. Gunning, rem. vols. 12

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Colonial, Markets.

Mr. Champion has received the following remittances on account of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society, which have been paid over to the Treasurer:—

& 13; Mr. Cunningham, rem.

First Page.

Eighth Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Dioces of Toronto.

Annual Meeting of the Church Society Scond Page.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

America.

Third Page.

Selections from our English Files.
Provincial Uriliament.

Colonial.

Weekly Calendar.

The present supply being limited, those wishing copies will please order soon.

THOMAS MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street,
Sole Agent for North America,
Sole Agent for North America,
Communication.

Weekly Calendar.

Editorial: — Clergy Reserves in Prince Edward Island; The Propagation Society and her old Missionaries.

Communication.

Weekly Calendar.

Fourth Page.
Poetry:—The Bride.
Who Translated the Bible?
Jos Gaskill, the noble Wrecker.
The White Lamb.

Ah, Bridet in robes of snowy fold
Thou standest deck'd, thy partner's pride,
And on thy brow
Wreath'd flow rets glow;
So stood thy Prototy pe of old,
The Everlasting at her side,
In sunny robes of holiness
'Mid her attendant virgins soar'd,
White round her, prodigal to bless,
The Spirit all his fragrance pour'd,
And heaven and earth, by nations came
With offerings, and ador'd her name.

Ah, bride! reluctant, weeping sore,
Thou quittest scenes of by-gone mirth;
Yea, give lament
Full scope and vent:
So wept thy Prototype of yore,
And bade farewell to joys of earth;
When the celestial bridegoom bare
Her steps away, and home, and sire,
And love, and ease, and worldly care,
And oppm, and pride, and vain desire,
All, she for sook, content to cling
Around the everlasting King.

Around the everlasting King.

Ah, Bride! and thou must weep again,
In bitter travail, faint, and mourn;
Nor thou alone
Those pangs hast known;
So cried thy Prototype in pain,
When her blest progeny was born,
Sword chains, and torture, fire, and stake,
To her last need a bed supplied;
Stripe, wound, and bruise, and torturing ache,
Stood ministers her couch beside:
Down on the dust's vile pallet strown
She lay, and breath'd a feeble moan.

Ah, Bride! and smiles shall come at last;

An, Bridef and smiles shall come at last;
A mother's joy past pangs replace;
And blest shall be
Thy well earned glee;
So smil'd thy Prototype, and cast
Fond looks of gladness on her race.
O'er, a vast multitude she smil'd.
That endless stretch'd till sight grew faint,
In each assembled face a child
She saw, and every child a saint:
Look'd from her golden throne, while grew
Her raptures on the long review.

Ah. Bride! in faith thus smile and weep,
Holy thy grief be, pure thy joy:
So shall Heaven ope
His starry cope,
And angels bend, and number keep
Of every smile, and every sigh.
O, image of the eternal spouse,
Type of all purest, holiest, best,
Up to the glorious picture rouse
Each slumbering motion of thy breast,
And with thy beauteous spirit prove
The heavenly Bridegoom's deathless love.

WHO TRANSLATED THE BIBLE? (From the Motto.)

In passing from one place to another, of considerable distance, it was the Bishop's intention to reach his place of destination by sunset; but the roads at that season of the year were made heavy by recent rains, and the sun went down faster in the west and his horses were more fatigued than he expected. Coming suddenly on grounds that were cultivated, and entering into a new forming village, of about twenty-five houses, scattered on lots disjoined from each other, he drove up to what appeared a house of entertainment for strangers. On entering, he found the room EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK large and commodious, and accosted the landlord, thus, "Sir it was my intention to reach the next village, which I am told is the county seat, but I am weary, and my horses are fatigued, and I have but one hour's sun to finish my journey, will you allow me the privilege of stopping for the night with you?" "Most ' was the reply. "But," rejoined the Bishop, "there is one condition I wish to make with you. If I stop, I must be permitted to preach a sermon to you and your neighbours, in this room, at early candle-lighting, and to that end, you are resthe surrounding dwellings." "You are a preacher of the Gospel, then." "Yes." "Well, I thought so when you drove up to the door. Pray, of what denomination?" "I choose not to answer that question." "Why? Are you ashamed on't?" "Not of different denominations, when first gathering together, to enjoy the fruits of this fertile soil. This difference is the parent of many prejudices, which prevent many from coming together and hearing the truth." "That's the fact," replied the landlord, "and I am sorry for't; we have nearly as many sorts of opinions here, in this two year old village, as there are re, in this two year old village, as there are, in year, my son, put the bridle barrier mare, and come to me." "Now, sir," turn- BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR. ing to the Bishop, he said, "Pray, do tell thing of what denomination you are, and who is going to preach, for every one will ask this question." reply was, "I am of that denomination who translated the Bible."

By this time John had appeared at the door, on the mare, ready for orders, and had heard what was said. "Well, my boy, go and tell them." John set off in full speed, and was heard to cry through the village, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. "There will be meeting at my father's hall, this evening, at early candle light. The man that translated the Bible is going to preach." This was John's version of the message. It proved very well, though a small unintentional mistake, for the house was crowded with auditors and worshippers, who did just as the Bishop told them; sitting down and rising up, in prayer and praise, in confession and in the use of the Lord's prayer. In the sermon there was mention made of the Bible; how it was inspired of God; how it guided the faith, and converted the souls of millions from sin to holiness of life, for several hundred years; how the Church of Rome forbade its use, even in the original languages; and, lastly, how it was translated by learned men of the Church of England; one of the first being the Rev. John Wickliffe, of Lutterworth, who lived a century before Luther, the reformer, in

The sermon closed by exhortations to read the Holy Bible, thus providentially put before them in the Eng-English language, and to study its holy doctrines, comparing scripture with scripture, with devout prayer for the direction of the Holy Spirit, in finding the true Saviour therein revealed, who would, when found, receive them into his Church, as Noah was received into the ark, that they might pass the waves of this troublesome world to the land of everlasting rest.

The audience were very attentive during the service and sermon, and subsequently showed tokens of civility and kindness; so that had the Bishop then at his disposal a faithful Missionary, of a right spirit, to place in this interesting village, he has no reason to doubt that many would have been "added to the Church, of such as should be saved." But this boon was not then in his power. Jubilee College was not then built, and few missionaries were inclined to come over the mountains, and labor in the plains of Illinois: and if they were so inclined, how illy prepared would they prove to endure the hardships and difficulties incident to Western Missions.

JOSEPH GASKILL, THE NOBLE WRECKER. (From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.)

The Salem (N. J.) Standard relates the following of Captian Joseph Gaskill, a Jersey shoreman, of whom the Newark Daily Advertiser adds, that "he has assisted on various occasions in rescuing six hundred persons and millions of property from shipwreckwithout ever receiving one cent by the way of remuneration;"-

"Captain G. is as unassuming as he is brave, and it is with the greatest difficulty he can be induced to enter upon a recital of his adventures, which have been sufficiently numerous on our wild and desolate shore, to fill a most entertaining volume. Last April a brig drove ashore near Great Egg Harbour: the night was dark, and the storm raged furiously. As usual, the fishermen crossed the sound to the beach, but their boats were all too heavy to be carried over, and it was impossible to pass them out the inlet. In the extremity of despair and while the vessel was momentarily expected to go to pieces, Capt. G. ar-

started directly through the breakers for the brig. Every wave of course submerged the tiny craft, but drenched and half frozen, he finally arrived along

The Captain and crew were struck with astonishment at the temerity of the bold sailor, and forgetting their own peril, hailed her, "skiff ahoy! where are you bound?" Captain G. received one of the crew from the bowsprit, who, sitting with his back to the stern, formed a break-water and by this means was safely landed.—Notwithstanding the coldness of the same.

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849. weather, Capt. G. continued his trips until every man on board was saved: and sonrise found him struggling a full hour, on his last trip with the captain and his dog. The entire crew would undoubtedly have perished had it not been for the intrepidity of Capt.

G. in venturing out in his mere egg-shell skiff. No offer of money would have induced him to perform.

Terms moderate. Reference may be made to Thos. Champion Esq., Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849. this noble act, but the knowledge that fellow creatures demanded his assistance, appealed to the heart, and commanded the aid of the generous sailor.

THE WHITE LAMB. (From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

Little Samuel K ----- was the child of pious parents, in a respectable station of life, his father keeping an ironmonger's store. He was born in 1774, and his earliest infancy, together with his brothers and sisters, was trained up in the nurture and admonition

of the Lord. When Samuel was about seven years old, he was once left in charge of the shop. A man passing by crying "Little lambs, all white and clean, at one penny each!" In his desire to possess one of the lambs, little Samuel forgot that the eye of God was upon him, and taking a penny from the till, he ran out and bought one. His mother, when she afterwards saw his purchase, asked him how he came by the money; he evaded the question with something like a lie. In God's sight it was a lie, for he kept back the truth.

The lamb was placed on the chimney-shelf and much admired by all. And now, dear children, do you think Samuel was happy? Oh no. He says, "The lamb became a source of deep sorrow to me. I constantly thought I heard the words, 'Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not lie,' sounding in my cars. Sin and darkness overcame my soul, and in great grief I went to a hay-loft and there prayed and pleaded for mercy and pardon. I asked for mercy for Jesus' sake.

Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. With joy I left the loft, believing the text, 'Thy sins that are many, are forgiven thee.' I went to my mother, told her what I had done, sought her forgiveness and burnt the lamb, whilst she wept over her young

Advertisements.

DONE IN A SUFERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7åd. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. ount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays, a insure publication in the next day's issue early candle-lighting, and to that end, you are respectfully requested immediately to give notice to all will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe.) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

GEORGE ARMITAGE,

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, TORONTO.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &cc., &c.

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. DR. HALLOWELL. HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

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

Toronto, January 13th, 1837. COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

AGENT. Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House,

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

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman. YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE. FRANCIS H. HEWARD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS

July 25th, 1849. TORONTO. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

Establishment for Young Ladies, . COBOURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeaco of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848. To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circum-A WIDOW LADY IN PROTECT CITY MANAGEMENT AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSEDA All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church ociety's House, 5, King Street West.

Toronto, July, 1849.

JOHN S. BLOGG. BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, momentarily expected to go to pieces, Capt. G. arrived with a diminutive gunning skiff, decked over except a small space, scarcely large enough to seat the rower. The skiff was soon carried across the beach, launched into the surf, and Capt. G. seizing the oars | Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

THOMAS BILTON, Werchant Tailor and Robe Waker,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS. EGS to intimate that his usual choice assortmen DEGS to intimate that his distance of the property of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived; comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOE-SKINS, together with a good variety of Scasonable Vestings, &c. The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods as well as the conducting of the Tailoring Department, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the

Tutor.

A YOUNG MAN educated at U. C. College, who

T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety. -ALSO-

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH &c. 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.

MORPHY & BROTHERS. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan

Building Society. Incorporated February 23, 1850, Shares, £12 10s. each.

No Fees charged on Entrance.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY.
The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D.
Jas. M. STRACHAN, Esq.
G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

JRECORDS
S. HARMAN, Esq.
S. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—Messis. Heath and Irving. Bankers—Bank of Upper Canada. Office-ALBANY CHAMBERS.

A LTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the in-tention of enabling members of the Church of England o contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, to-vards, 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 rill be fully open to all parties without distinction, who lines will pay for fourteen months. ne Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society ay choose to take Stock therein are acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privi-lege 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 ociety, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all

Communications be post paid.
G. A. BARBER, A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer, 41-tf

Toronto, April 13th, 1850. RICHARD SCORE,

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry of Toronto and his Friends generally, that he has REMOVED his Establishment next door to Ellah's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. It: HAWKE, where he will keep, as usual, a complete Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,

of every description, with a good assortment of VESTINGS, and hopes to retain that distinguished patronage which has hitherto been so liberally conferred on him.

N. B.—Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Clergymen's Robes made on the most approved principles, and on moderate terms.

Toronto. April 3, 1850.

Reviews, & Magazines

FOR 1850.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC! THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call attention to the fact, that he supplies the Re-prints of British Reviews, &c. &c., at Publishers' prices in Toronto, thus saving postage and agency.

Among the periodicals thus to be had on application, or delivered either in Town or Country, at subscribers' residences, are—

The London Quarterly Review, 15s. per annum.

Westminster

Edinburgh

North British

Blackwood's Magazine.

When several are taken by one person, or by Clubs, the rates are
for two Reviews, 24s; three do., 35s; four do., 40s; and four Reviews with Blackwood, 50s.
The London Lancet, Braithwait's Retrospect;
The Belectic, Little's Living Age;
Godey's, Graham's, Sartin's, and the Ladies' National Magazines.
With every other periodical of note, regularly received by Express.
THOMAS MACLEAR,
45, Yonge Street
Toronto. Feb. 11, 1850.

UST RECEIVED from ENGLAND.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOGUE, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.

"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-street August 25th, 1849.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,

four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubbesies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished. furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give

this Nursery a call. A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfac-Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance of tory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out art labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to fithe Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE.

TO THE CLERGY.

JUST RECEIVED, at "THE CHURCH" Office a Supply of SERMON PAPER.

Just Published at this Office. A STORY OF BETHLEHEM. Price 3d. each.
A liberal discount to the trade.
For Sale at "THE CHURCH" Office, and at the Church Depository.
No 5, King-Street, West.

Just Published at this Office, MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5

King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors.

Toronto, January 9th, 1850, Just Published at this Office.

MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS, for the use of Families. Price 73d. each, or 5s. per dozen.
For Sale at The Church Office, and at the Church Depository
No. 5, King Street West.
Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

Just Published at this Office. A N ACT to make provisions for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Price 3d. each, in covers 74d. each.

For Sale at The Church Office, and at the Church Depository No. 5, King Street West. Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A HOUSE TO LET. COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with A Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office,

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. Price Ss. 9d., currency, per Annum. 61 THE COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE,

MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

LONDON-FRANCIS AND JOHN RIVINGTON. TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD .- It is feared that many irregularities have occurred in the transmission of the 'Chronicle' to subscribers in British North America. New arrangements have been made, with a view to remedy this arrangements have been made, with a view to remedy this deficiency. Subscribers are requested in all cases to make their payments in advance to the Agents in the several provinces, who will forward the Money to Messrs. RIVINGTON, our publishers. The Magazine may be received either direct from Messrs. Rivington by post, or through the provincial Agents, at the option of the subscriber.

The Editor of the Colonial Church Chronicle will be glad to receive communications of facts, or of opinion, from Clergy-men and others in Foreign Parts. Printed Documents, Reports and Periodicals, bearing on the affairs of the Church, will also

All Communications should be authenticated, privately, by the writer's name, and addressed (post paid) to Messre. The Colonial Church Chronicle has been established for

more than two years. Besides Correspondence, Reviews of, Books, and a Monthly Summary of Intelligence, Original Arti-cles on the following subjects have recently appeared in its Missions of the Church in | Newfoundland and Labrador. Mission of the Russian Church Tinnevelly.

Missions among the African Aborigines.

Cessation of Government Support to Idolatry in India.

Apostolic Method of Missions.

Missions of the Russian Church to the Aleoutine Islands.

Administration of Missions in India.

Preaching of Schwartz.

Missions in Guiana. Mission to Kurdistan in 1842. St. Paul at Corinth. Agent for the Diccese of Toronto,

Church Society's House, Toronto. by Mr. Thomas Champion,
"We send you a list of Gentlemen to whom the Church
Chronicle has been sent up to (in most instances) June 1849 at which time the supply was stopped, owing to the difficulty of procuring remittances of such small sums from so great a

MR. THOS. CHAMPION.

Those gentlemen to whom the number for April is sent, water brash, and sometimes a disability to sleep at night. Those gentlemen to whom the number for April is sent, will please remit to Mr. Champion the amount of the Subscriptions if they wish to have the *Chronicle* in future.* Ten Shillings will pay for fourteen months.

Toronto, May 1st, 1820.

40-46

Toronto, May 1st, 1820.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO. TNSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property

and detached Buildings,-all extra hazardous risks being ex Inded.

The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance Directors :

A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowes, J. L. Robinson, Esq., J. C. Morrison, W. L. Perrin, Wm. Atkinson, Charles Berczy, Wm. Gooderham, J. G. Worts, Solicitor - JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers - Commercial Bank.

E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGA-ZINES and PERIODICALS, received at the BOSTON SARTAN'S UNION MAGAZINE;
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE;
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH DITTO (English Edition);
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, No. 20;
THE ART JOURNAL;
LONDON LANCET.

A Select Assortment of New and Valuable Works, in the various Departments of Science, Literature, and Art. Orders made up weekly for New York, and all Books, Magazin-Periodicals, &c., delivered at New York prices, on the short-B. COSGROVE.

General Book and Periodical Agent.
No. 6, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
28-tf February 28 1850., CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE. BURGESS AND LEISHMAN WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto.

and the surrounding country, that they have commenced Business in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to Customers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, and disposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a share of Public patronage.

TAILORING,

In all its branches, executed with taste. The Paris, London, and New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be gua-CLOTHING: A large ctock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style,

omprising:
COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds. ctinet, and Etoff. VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool, HATS AND CAPS. DRY GOODS STOCK. WILL CONSIST OF EVERY rticle in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use;

onsisting in part of Corrons, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams. Darsses, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids. Ribbons, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Frimmings, Flannels, Blankets, and Cotton yarn. W No Second Price, & THOMAS BURGESS.
JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1849.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE;

WINE OF SARSAPARILLA. A NEW DISCOVERY.

and the most extraordinary medicine of the age, put up in Large Bottles; a single bottle does more good, and goes farther in the cure of Diseases, than any ten bottles of Sarsaparilla extract hitherto in use; warranted to cure without nauscating or weakening, is perfectly safe at all times, and possesses a delightful bitter flavour, almost equal to Pure Port Wine.

A LL the numerous sarsaparillas now in use are prepared by boiling the root to obtain the extract. The finest medicinal properties of this valuable plant are therefore evaporated and lost; besides this, articles of no medicinal virtues whatever, such as molasses and liquorice, are added to make up the deficiency, and give them consistency. Is is not to be wondered at then, that it takes 10, 20 and sometimes 50 large bottles of these extracts of sarsaparilla to do any good, or produce the slightest change in health. Not so with Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine. Every dose produces its good effects, and every bottle its great results.

This valuable medicine is prepared without heating, without the use of liquorice, molasses, or any syrup whatever. But the great beauty of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine remains still to be told: By the invention of a new and wonderful chemical apparatus, a perfect wine is produced from two of the most valuable plants in the world, the

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY. It possesses all the fine virtues of these justly celebrated plants. In addition to this the efficacy of the Forest Wine is increased nearly ten fold, by the farther combination of other

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS. An invaluable Compound Sarsapparilla preparation, manufactured on the same principles as the Forest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They art coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention, for which Dr. Halsey has received the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Gove of the United States,
Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pills

unite in accomplishing the same great end, the purification of the blood, the renovation and restoration of the stomach and

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. The life principle of man is the blood; no sooner are those organs of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, cleansed of morbid matter and restored to healthy action by the use of the Forest Pills, and pure rich blood made to flow in the veins by the use of the Forest Wine, than diseases begins to vanish, and strength and energy of body return, This is the principle on which is founded these great medicines

and by which
Scrafida, Dropsy, Bilious di-eases, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weakness, want of Nervous energy, Jaundice, Coughs,
Colds, General Debility, Emaciation of the Body, Rheumatism, Ague and Fever, Diarrhaa, Cholera, Ulcers, and many other diseases are radically cured. GENERAL DEBILITY, EMACIATION, WASTING

GENERAL DEBILITY. EMACIATION, WASTING OF THE BODY.

Many persons are afflicted with some one of the above complaints, frequently without being able to trace it to any particular cause; and therefore delay using the proper remedy until the complaint becomes constitutional.

These complaints are sometimes characterized by a sense of

sinking, or entire exhaustion after exercise; yet the appetite may be good. Some experience sluggishness and lassitude at times, paleness and flushing of the countenance, fetid breath etc.; other cases are attended with costiveness and looseness A vast number afflicted with the above miserable disorders,

are continually being cured with the Forest Wine and Pills.— Within the last 12 months we have had more than a thousand applications for these medicines, by persons in this kind of delicate health. Every one from whom we have since heard were restored to perfect health by their use. Some were sflicted with psipitation of the heart, low spirits and great

The following certificate is from one of the most respectable physicians in Maryland, and is but a single example out of many that have been received from able physicians: Baltimore, Dec. 15th 1848.

Dr. G. W. Halsey-I have been in the habit of recommeeding your Forest Wine in my practice for various comefficacy. In more than thirty cases of general debility and nervous disorders, it has effected a cure in a few weeks. Extract from a let'er received from Messrs. Rivingtons, Yur. Thomas Champion.

I do not hesitate in recommending the Forest Wine and Pills to the public, as I believe them to be remedies of great J. C. TANNEY. DYSPEPSIA.

There are an infinite number of persons labouring under this at which time the supply was stopped, owing to the difficulty of procuring remittances of such small sums from so great a distance.

We by this mail shall forward the Chronicle for April, to the subscribers in Canada, and shall charge them to you. The intermediate numbers can be supplied should the subscribers wish to complete their sets."

Incre are an intinte number of persons facouring under this afflicting disorder, many of whom perhaps do not understand what alls them. This complaint way be known, however, by some of the following symptoms: Acidity of the stomach, nervous debility, depression of mind, languid oppression after eating, weight in the stomach, drowsiness, sick-headache, indigestion, costiveness, heart burn, furred tongue, flatulency, weight in the stomach, are also procured to the stomach and some of the following symptoms: Acidity of the stomach, nervous debility, depression of mind, languid oppression after eating, weight in the stomach, drowsiness, sick-headache, indigestion, costiveness, heart burn, furred tongue, flatulency, weight in the stomach and admit the complete their sets."

> Ague and Fever, or Chills. When the Forest Wine was first made known to the public we made no pretensions for it, as a specific for this disorder; but we have since been eyewitnesses to its curing the worst but we have since been eyewitnesses to its curing the worst cases of Ague and Fever we ever saw. During the prevalence of Fever and Ague last fall in New Jersey, scarcely a day past but brought some news to corroborate its great efficacy in this disorder; and it never has yet failed, as far as we can learn, to

> break the Ague and restore the patient.
>
> The following course should be pursued:—In the first place take a dose of five or six of the Forest Pills in time, that they may finish operating before the return Ague. The stomach now being well cleansed, take three doses of the Forest Wine of half a tumblerful each, at intervals of half an hour, commencing about two hours before the return chill is expected. This breaks the Ague; but in order to prevent its return, con-tinue up the use of the Wine, in small doses, according to the directions on the label.
>
> JAUNDICE.

This disease is caused by obstruction of the Bile ducts, hich causes the bile to enter into the blood, and taint the which causes the bile to enter into the blood, and taint the whole system. So much so, that in advanced stages of Jaundice, the spittle becomes yellow and bitter, the urine high coloured, skin yellow, and finally, black. At the commencement of this disorder, the invalid feels a sense of dulness, oppression, is costive, has no appetite, and a yellow colour may be observed covering the white of the eyes.

We have many proofs of the Forest Wine and Pills curing in the worst stages of disease. Purge well with the Pills, two or three times, and follow up the use of the Wine according to For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor General.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION. THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair and will continue for three

The following is a list of Prizes which will be awarded :-For the best specimencombining Ingenuity and Mechanical A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s. given by his

Excellency the Governor General.— For the second best do— A WORK OF ART-Value £5, by the Institute. For the third best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

For the best Specimen of decorative Art Manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design—A Work of Art—Value £4. by the Institute. For the second best do-A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

For the best Geometrical Coloured Mechanical Drawing, by Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice.—

A Work of Art—Value £3, by a member of the Insti-For the second best do-

A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute
For the best original Water Color Drawing—
A WORK OF ART—Value £3 10s., by the Institute. For the second best do-A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—
A SILVER MEDAL—Value £2 10s. by a member of the

Institute.
For the second best do-A DIPLOMA,—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—

A Work or ART—Value £2 10s, by the Institute. For the second best do-A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute. The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplonas, not exceeding six in number, for superior specimens not The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor.

Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management. S. A. FLEMING and JOHN DRUMMOND. J. E. PELL, V. PARKES, W. H. SHEPPARD. WM. EDWARDS, Sec. Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

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FOR SALE, Four Rows of Pipes. Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

September 5, 1849.

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W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its icinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and epairing PlANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.
Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-atreets.
N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.
September, 1849.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker. Church Street, (One Door South of King Street)

E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Brauches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extendek to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES

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N.B .- Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange.

Toronto, August 22d, 1849. PERIODICALS

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A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, & HOMILIES, IN GREAT VARIETY OF BINDINGS. ALSO, ALL THE Books and Tracts on the Catalogue of

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Toronto, December 19, 1849. Confirmation Cards, A S recommended by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO.—Price, 3s. 9d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d.

Certificate of Confirmation, IN Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100. For Sale by Ma. Plees, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West.

Marriage Certificate, A DAPTED to the form prescribed in the

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