

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 45.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 5, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCVI.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
E	June 8.	WHIT SUNDAY.*	{ M. Deut. 16f E. Isalah 11, Acts 10f
M	" 9.	MON IN WRITSONWK.	{ M. Gen. 11a E. Nu. 11b, 1 Cor. 12.
T	" 10.	TUESDAY IN W. W.	{ M. 1 Sam. 10f E. Deut. 20, 1 John 4f
W	" 11.	S. BARNABAS.	{ M. Ecclus. 10 E. " 12, Acts 14.
T	" 12.		{ M. Job 16 E. " 17, 18, 2 Cor. 9.
F	" 13.		{ M. " 19 E. " 20, 2 Cor. 10.
S	" 14.		{ M. " 21 E. " 22, 2 Cor. 11.
E	" 15.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	{ M. Gen. 1, Matt. 3. E. " 18, 1 John 5.

* Proper Psalms: Matins—48, 68; Evensong—104, 145. Creed of St. Athanasius. † To verse 18. ‡ From verse 31. § To verse 21. ¶ To verse 10. †† From verse 16, to verse 30. ‡‡ To verse 26. §§ From verse 18. ††† From verse 12. ‡‡‡ To verse 14. §§§ To ver. 26.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's	{ Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A. Rect. r. Rev. E. Balfour, M.A., Assist.	11 o'c.	3 1/2 o'c.
St. Paul's	{ Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incum. Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " 4 "	" "
Trinity	{ Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb. Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum.	11 " 7 "	" "
St. George's	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " 6 "	" "
Holy Trinity	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " 6 "	" "

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

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.
RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, June 7th, 1851.
VISITORS:
THE PRINCIPAL,
The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.
CENSOR:
W. WEDD, Esq., M.A., 3rd Classical Master.
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.	Editorial:—The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto; Provincial Parliament; The Church Union.
Second Page.	Editorial:—The Assessment Law—Church Property;—Clergy Reserve Titles; Communications.
Third Page.	Further Extracts from our English Files.
Fourth Page.	Sixth Page.
Colonial Intelligence.	Reviews.

WHIT SUNDAY.—JUNE 8, 1851.

We have hitherto had our attention, in the Lessons, principally directed to the parts, which the Father and the Son have respectively taken, in the redemption of fallen man, from that state of condemnation, into which he had plunged himself.—The course of these services of our Church has brought us to the contemplation of the work of the Holy Ghost who sanctifieth the redeemed, blesses the first fruits of conversion to the way of life, and husbandmen, and sheds upon the labours of the spiritual which alone can enable them to gather in a glorious harvest. This day, the subject of our meditations is the Holy Ghost, who poured out his manifold and miraculous gifts upon the apostles, and descended, with their preaching, into the hearts of their hearers, preparing them for the reception of saving truths; and who, also, still is with the faithful ministers of Christ, as their comforter and strength, and with the sincere Christian, as his guide and defender. The Lessons will be all characterized, with the piety and judgment, that day, the second Lessons, as well as the first, are Lessons do not, as those we have been considering from part of a series, but have entirely reference to the day, we shall deviate from our former practice, and begin with both the first, and second Proper Lessons for Morning Prayer, and show their connexion with each other, and with the general purpose of the services for the day.

MORNING PRAYER.
FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(DEUTERONOMY xvi to v. 18.)
The first eight verses contain a repetition of the injunction to keep the Passover, in the mention of

which (independently of its connection with the two other festivals spoken of in this Lesson, as we presently shew,) there is the peculiar propriety of its association with the Christian Passover, the Lord's Supper, to be received, we trust, by many, devoutly on this day. When, brethren, you read, or her, the solemn exhortation "Observe the mouth of Abib, and keep the passover unto the Lord thy God; for in the month of Abib the Lord thy God brought thee forth out of Egypt by night," do not forget that the Lord brought thee out of a worse bondage, than that of Egypt, the captivity of sin and death, and that he gave thee the blood of that lamb, of whose purity the unblemished paschal lamb was but a defective type and shadow, that you might place it, not on the lintel of your doors, but receive it in your hearts by faith, and be saved from the destroying angel, which can destroy both body and soul. Will you reject the symbols of that salvation? Will your proud hearts retain the leaven of angry passions, and worldly lusts—or be so dead to the nature of that awful destruction, from which Christ's blood was shed to deliver you—that you will despise the invitation of his ministers, and reject the outward visible signs, of the inward spiritual grace, given to you, ordained by Christ himself as a means of your receiving that grace, as a pledge, to assure you that he will not fail to give his faithful servants, that which he has promised, with all its crowning blessings and glories.

The 9th, and three following verses, relate to the ordinance respecting the observance of the feast of Pentecost, on which, it is unnecessary that we should enter into further explanation. We shall only request our readers not to overlook the suggestions given in the eleventh verse, so suitable to the occasion, when the Israelites were reaping the proceeds of God's bounty, the fruits of the earth, and were reminded of the servitude and afflictions, from which they had been delivered. What could be more fitting than that at such a season, and amidst such recollections, they should cause to share in their joy, their man-servant, and their maid-servant, the Levite, and the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow. For in the two festivals we have just mentioned, and in that of Tabernacles, which was a festival of thanksgiving on the conclusion of the harvest, and is enjoined in the three next verses, all the males of Israel were to appear before the Lord. Great, indeed, were the mercies brought before them on these three remarkable festivals, and gladly might they appear before the Lord; when they remembered him as their deliverer, from Egyptian captivity and death; the supporter of them he had delivered, giving them all things richly to enjoy,* and enabling them to gather in security, those fruits which his bounty had prepared for them. And (ver. 16 & 19.) they were, therefore, not to appear before the Lord empty, but every man to give as the Lord his God had blessed him. Shall not the Church of Christ rejoice before him, when we commemorate the gifts of the Spirit, the first fruits of that great harvest, which the Apostles began to reap, and in which, we trust, hereafter to be gathered, through our Saviour Jesus Christ? Let us not appear before our Lord empty but those gifts, whether spiritual or temporal, which we have freely received, let us freely impart, to the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow—to all, who have need and necessity.

MORNING PRAYER.
SECOND PROPER LESSON.—(ACTS x. 34.)
The connection of this Lesson with the first is obvious, and the spiritual application it gives to the first Lesson is beautiful and affecting. Its reference to that blessed Person of the Trinity, the Holy Ghost, appears in its relating the first imparting of his gifts to the Gentiles, and their authority, given through St. Peter, no longer to confine the preaching of salvation to the Jews, but to call the prodigal son, the wandering and penitent Gentile, back to his heavenly Father's house.

The seven weeks of the feast of Pentecost, were to begin (Deut. xvi. 3.) from such time as they "began to put the sickle to the corn." And here we have St. Peter, a faithful and honoured labourer, sent forth by the Lord of the spiritual harvest, "beginning to put the sickle to the corn," in that glorious field, (the nations who sat in darkness,) in which so large a crop has been gathered into Christ's garner. He proclaims that important truth, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no res-

* Pentecost commemorated the giving of the Law, from Mount Sinai, fifty days after their coming out from Egypt, a provision for their spiritual health, as the fruits of the earth were for their bodily support.

pector of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness is accepted with him."

EVENING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(ISAIAH xl.)

Jesus is here foretold, as illustrating, in full perfection, all the manifold gifts of the Holy Spirit, (ver 1—5.) The effect, too, of the operation of the Spirit, when it has free course, is shown in the character and blessings of the spiritual kingdom, and rule of Christ, (ver. 6—9.) It is represented under a variety of beautiful figures, displaying to us, pictures of peace and confidence, happiness and union. And its final and glorious triumph is described under its extending its gracious power and dominion over all nations, as the "waters cover the sea."

"From the tenth verse," says Travell, "to the end of the chapter, there seems to be a reference to the future glorious state of the Christian Church, when this branch, proceeding from the stock of Jesse, shall draw all nations to it, as troops are assembled together by an ensign, or standard, and shall establish it in a state of rest and peace.—Then shall the Lord call together his people, who have been dispersed in various parts of the world, and he shall deliver them from captivity with a mighty hand, as formerly he delivered them from the Egyptian bondage, and made them a dry passage across the sea. The envy and jealousy, which took place between the rival kingdoms of Ephraim and Judah, shall cease, and they shall unite in obtaining complete victory over the enemies of God's truth and people."

EVENING PRAYER.

SECOND PROPER LESSON.—(ACTS xix. to v. 22.)

As the Spirit is described by Isaiah, in the first Proper Lesson, as resting upon Jesus, so here it is represented, as also resting upon his Apostles, to whom he promised it, and to whom it belonged to confer it, by the authority of their master. St. Paul, (ver. 1—7) finds certain persons at Ephesus, who had been baptized with John's baptism, but not with that of Jesus, neither had they been confirmed. He, therefore, lays his hands upon them, and they receive the proofs of the authority by which he does this, in having the miraculous gifts of the Holy Ghost poured upon them. From ver. 8 to verse 12, several particulars are related of the boldness, and success, of his preaching—of the fame of his miraculous powers, given him by the Holy Ghost, which caused people to resort to him from all quarters, for cure of diseases. The remainder of the Lesson exhibits an extraordinary instance of the punishment and disgrace of those, who dared to pretend to the same powers, not being authorized or supported by the same Spirit. The Spirit of truth was not to be set at defiance by wicked and avaricious men; and even the evil spirits were compelled to attest his power and holiness, and to inflict punishment on their own deluded followers, for assuming his authority, and pretending to act in the name and cause of Christ.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese OF TORONTO.

On Sunday, the 25th day of May 1851, the Rev. W. B. Lauder, B.A., was regularly and canonically inducted into the Benefice and living of the first Parsonage or Rectory in the Township of Richmond, and otherwise known as the first Parsonage or Rectory of the village of Napanee in the united Counties of Lennox and Addington and Midland District, and became legally possessed and entitled to all the rights, profits and emoluments thereto appertaining, it having become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Saltern Givins.

ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL BRANCH. REPORT.

The Committee of the Parochial Association of the St. James' Cathedral Church, Toronto, in connection with the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, beg to lay before its members their Annual Report, being the third since the formation of this Branch on the 16th March, 1849.

While the Committee have to regret that the same causes are still in existence which have for the last two years operated against the interests of the Association, and delayed the accomplishment of some of its most important designs, they can rejoice in the prospect of these hindrances being removed at no distant period, when they may hope fully and satisfactorily to carry out the objects they have in view.

It must be a subject of deep thankfulness to us all to witness our Cathedral Church gradually rising upon its ruins, and promising to exceed the former building in beauty of architecture and convenience of arrangement. May the work at length so auspiciously begun, and thus far advanced, be carried forward under the blessing of God to a happy completion! It must be obvious that places which require the united efforts of the

whole congregation, cannot possibly be carried into effect while our people are scattered as they are at present. The Committee, therefore, would urge upon every member of the congregation the duty of manifesting the zeal which becomes true Christians and Churchmen, in contributing freely and bountifully towards the re-erection of their Church, remembering that the sooner this great object is accomplished, the sooner shall we be enabled to prosecute with energy and effect the minor, but not less important objects of our Association.

The Committee are happy to learn, that a handsome design has been adopted for the Parochial School-house, to accord in style of architecture with the Church.—Contracts for this work have been entered into and the building actually commenced, and is to be completed by the 31st of August next, at a cost of £928 15s.; as the expense of this erection will exceed the amount in hand for that purpose by about £270, the Committee recommend that a liberal grant be made this year in aid of the building fund. The sums set apart during the two last years towards the maintenance of the teachers of the Parochial School, and which may probably be augmented this year also, will materially assist in bringing the day school into early operation.

The Sunday-school which numbers between two and three hundred children in regular attendance, is upon the whole in a prosperous condition,—the library attached to it has been increased by about 100 volumes, procured by means of a subscription set on foot by some of the gentlemen teachers. To Messrs. Brett, Price, Holmes, and W. Baldwin, the Committee feel that their special acknowledgments are due, as it was owing chiefly to their zealous exertions that the sum of £36 11s. 10d., was collected for this purpose. After supplying the library to the extent above-mentioned, a small surplus remains which it is intended to apply to the purchase of a few articles of furniture for the new School-house.

The Parochial library has received an accession of some valuable works by means of the grant voted for that object at our last anniversary.

The subscription list for the present year in aid of our Branch Society, exhibits a total of £100 12s. 6d., showing a considerable increase over the collections of former years.

In conclusion the Committee would express their thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success which He has vouchsafed to their feeble efforts,—and while reminding the "rich in this world" of the divine charge, "that they be ready to give and glad to distribute,"—they would again press upon the consideration of their poorer brethren the duty and privilege of coming forward to aid to the extent of their ability the designs of the Church Society. That merciful Redeemer who condescended to accept the widow's mite, will never despise the humblest offerings of his people, who, with a glad and willing mind give of the little which they possess a portion for his service. Let rich and poor then combine in contributing to the help of the Lord against the mighty hosts of the evil one, who are leagued against Him, and let there be a union of prayer as well as of exertion, that the Spirit may be poured out from on high, and that all our works begun, continued and ended in Him, may be sanctified and blest,—thus will glory be brought to Him,—good be done to our own souls and the souls of others, and our labour not be in vain in the Lord.

Application of the Funds of the St. James' P. A.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.	
Appropriation for 1849.....	£12 10 0
Do. " 1850.....	12 10 0
	£25 0 0*
PAROCHIAL LIBRARY.	
Appropriation for 1849.....	10 0 0*
BELL FUND.....	40 0 0*
UNAPPROPRIATED.	
Being cash in hand for contingencies....	10 17 1
	£85 17 1

* Deposited in Home District Savings' Bank.

Estimate of the Funds of the St. James' Parochial Association for the year 1851.

Amount subscribed about.....	£100 0 0
Of which the Treasurer has received from the Collector the sum of £87 15s.*	
Deduct Commission to Collector, about.....	£5 0 0
Deduct one-fourth of £95 to be detained by the Treasurer of Church Society.....	23 15 0
	£28 15 0
Probable amount at disposal of St. James' Parochial Association.....	£71 5 0

* The sum of £87 15s. was paid by the Treasurer of St. James' P. A., to T. W. Birchall, Esq., Treasurer, C. S., May, 1851.

On Thursday the 22d instant, the Annual Meeting was held of the St. James' Parochial Branch of the Church Society, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, Rector, in the chair, when the following report was read:—

The Committee of the Parochial Association, &c. &c.
It was then resolved that the report be adopted, and published in *The Church* newspaper, together with the proceedings of the meeting, and that 250 copies of the report be printed for circulating among the subscribers.
That the sum of £12 10s. be appropriated towards the salary of the Master and Mistress of the Parochial School.
That £10 be granted towards the purchase of books for the Parochial Library.
That the balance remaining in hands be appropriated in aid of the building fund of the Parochial School-house.
And that the Committee for the ensuing year should consist of Messrs. J. L. Robinson, T. W. Birchall, W. W. Baldwin, John Harrington, P. M. Vankoughnet, Alex. Dixon, E. H. Rutherford, W. Wakefield, John

sons neither of whom is of our own communion, except in cases where the marriage cannot, without extreme difficulty, be solemnised in any other way.

(c) Irregularly Solemnised.

While we recognise the validity of all marriages contracted in conformity with the laws of the State, provided that they be not contrary to the laws of the Church, we would earnestly impress upon all members of the Church of England the duty of having their marriages solemnised according to the rites of the Church, and in no other way.

(d) Caution to be used.

1. We desire to draw the attention of the clergy to the necessity of exercising due caution before they proceed to solemnize marriage.
2. We therefore recommend that the banns be thrice published, except in case of marriage by license, once at least in the licensed place of worship which is nearest to the residence of the parties desiring to be married.
3. And that the registers of marriage, baptism and burial be accurately kept, and copies sent at the times required by law.

(10) Churching of Women.

We are of opinion, from the rubric at the end of the service for the churching of women, that that service is not intended to be used for persons who are living in such a state as would justify the ministry in repelling them from the holy communion.

(11) Ministering to Dissenters.

We are of opinion that the general principle of colonial legislation, by which the equality of all religious denominations is recognized, releases the clergy of the Church of England in these colonies from the obligation to perform religious services for persons who are not members of our own Church.

VIII. HOLY BAPTISM.

As Bishops engaged in the charge of extensive dioceses, and debarred from frequent opportunities of conference, we do not presume to think that we can inform or guide the judgment of the Church at large; but at a time when the minds of pious and thoughtful men are in perplexity, we cannot remain altogether silent, nor refrain from stating what we believe to be the just interpretation of the Creed, Articles, and Liturgy of the Church of England respecting the regeneration of infants in holy baptism.

We believe regeneration to be the work of God in the sacrament of Baptism, by which infants baptised with water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, die unto sin, and rise again unto righteousness, and are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

We believe this regeneration to be the particular grace prayed for, and expected, and thankfully acknowledged to have been received in the baptismal services.

We believe that it is the doctrine of our Church that all infants do by baptism receive this grace of regeneration. But remembering the words of our Lord instituting the holy sacrament of Baptism (Matt. xxviii, 19, 20) which enjoin that they who are baptised are to be made disciples and to be taught, we are of opinion that whenever an infant is baptised, an assurance ought to be given at the same time on its behalf (by some one or more baptised persons) that it will be brought up in the faith of Christ.

We do not recognise in the infant itself any unworthiness which disqualifies it from receiving in baptism this grace of regeneration, for our Lord Jesus Christ does not deny his grace and mercy unto such infants, but most lovingly doth call them unto him.

We do not believe that unworthiness in ministers, parents, or sponsors, hinders this effect of the love of Christ.

We believe that a wilful neglect of the means of grace does not prove that the gift of regeneration was never received, but in those who so fall away after baptism, we believe that the consequence of their having been regenerated is to aggravate their guilt.

Finally, we would express, first, our cordial and entire agreement with the Articles and Formularies of our Church, in their plain and full meaning, and in their literal and grammatical sense. Secondly, our willing disposition to accept and use them all in the manner which is appointed; and with especial reference to our present subject, to carry on the work of Christian education in the firm belief that infants do receive in baptism the grace of regeneration. Thirdly, above all, we would express our unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God for the gift and preservation of these inestimable blessings.

HOLY BAPTISM.

Upon this subject the Bishop of Melbourne preferred the following views as follows:—

The doctrine of our Church concerning the nature and efficacy of Holy Baptism may, in my opinion, be stated in the eight following propositions:

1. Regeneration is that operation of the Spirit of God upon the heart, which produces a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness. By regeneration we are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.
2. Baptism is the sacrament of regeneration, which is the particular grace prayed for, expected, and thankfully acknowledged to have been received in the baptismal service.
3. The work of regeneration is wrought in all, whether they be adults or infants, who receive baptism rightly (Art. xxvii.), but in none others (Art. xxv.).
4. The Church, in her office for the baptism of infants, and in that for the baptism of adults, uses the language of faith and hope, and it is not to be understood as declaring positively a fact which it cannot certainly know—viz. that every baptised infant, or every baptised adult, is regenerate.
5. The statement put into the mouth of a catechumen that he was in baptism made a member of Christ, &c., is to be understood in the same qualified application as the declaration which almost immediately follows, "God by His help he will do as his godfathers and godmothers had promised for him, and that he heartily thanks his heavenly Father that he hath called him, &c."
6. Repentance and faith are required of those who come to be baptised, but the Church is silent as to the fitness or unworthiness of an infant, who is incapable of repentance and faith, for receiving regeneration in baptism.
7. The unworthiness of a minister does not take away the effect of baptism, either in the case of adults or infants (Art. xxvi.).
8. Parents are no where mentioned in the Articles, or in the baptismal service, but infants are baptised, because they promise repentance and faith by their

sureties. These sureties, or sponsors, are to be duly qualified persons, and no one is to be admitted godfather or godmother before the said person so undertaking has received the holy communion. (Canon xxix.) The Church, however, has not positively affirmed that the unworthiness of sponsors disqualifies an infant for receiving the grace of baptism.

The truth of the following four additional propositions may also, I think, be gathered from the Scriptures and is perfectly consistent with the general tenor of the Articles and formularies of our Church, viz.:

9. Sponsors, who themselves repent and believe, may be ought to expect most confidently the grace of regeneration for the children whom they bring to be baptised.
10. While the Church may, and ought to, use the language of faith and hope respecting all infants brought to be baptised, impenitent and unbelieving sponsors are not entitled to expect any blessing from an ordinance which they only profane.
11. Children who have been baptised are to be taught to regard God as their Father, and to love and trust in Him as having redeemed them by His Son, and sanctified them by His Spirit—to pray that being regenerate, and made the children of God, by adoption and grace, they may daily be renewed by the Holy Ghost (Collet for Christmas-day), to consider the guilt of any sins which they may commit against God, as aggravated by their having been baptised and brought up in the faith of the Gospel.
12. Our own personal repentance and faith are the only sure evidence of our being spiritually the children of God.

Having thus stated my own views of the doctrine of our Church concerning holy baptism, I would unite with my right reverend brethren in expressing—

1. My cordial and entire agreement with all the Articles and Formularies of our Church in their plain and full meaning, and in their literal and grammatical sense.
2. My willing disposition to accept and use them in the manner which is appointed; and (with especial reference to our present subject) to carry on the work of Christian education in the firm belief that infants do receive in baptism the grace of regeneration.
3. Above all, my unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God for the gift and preservation of these inestimable blessings.

C. MELBOURNE.

IX. EDUCATION.

(1) Schools.

We cannot incur the responsibility of seeming to countenance any system of erroneous, defective, or indefinite religious instruction by incorporating ourselves with the boards, either general or local, which have the regulation and superintendance of schools so conducted.

But wherever a Church of England school cannot be established, the clergy, after communication with the Bishop, should consider it their duty to remedy, as far as possible, the evils or defects of any schools to which Church children may be sent by their parents.

(2) University.

We are of opinion that the establishment of the University of Sidney may promote the growth of sound learning, and may in many ways assist the collegiate institutions of the Church of England in our respective dioceses.

But while we are not unwilling that the students in our diocesan colleges and schools should compete with all other classes of students in such public university examinations, on general literature and science, as may be established by a senate, appointed under ordinance of the colonial legislature, we should decidedly object to any University system which might have the effect of withdrawing from our own collegiate rule the students educated in our separate diocesan institutions.

UNITED STATES.

We have received the following letter from an obliging correspondent:

Rev. Sir:—

The following letter I have lately received from a Rev'd gentleman, connected with that interesting and prosperous mission connected with our sister Church in the United States, viz., Nashotah. They have also commenced another, last year, after the same model, under the Rev'd Mr. Breck, at "Minasota," the most northerly and westerly state in the Union.

Should you deem it worthy of insertion in the *Church*, many readers of which, I have reason to know, have taken a deep interest in the said truly Apostolic Missions, you will much oblige, Rev'd Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A CHURCHMAN.

"This Mission (Nashotah) is situated beautifully amid lakes of small size, whose little outlets find their way to the 'Father of Rivers.' Thus on the confines of this great valley, it is easy of access both east and west: its great object is to supply the north-west with an Apostolic ministry.

"The Diocese of Wisconsin contains more than 350,000 inhabitants; that of Iowa 166,000 more. About thirty Clergy are labouring amid this vast and daily increasing population. From all parts the want of Clergy finds a way to make itself known. Every rising village contains the germ of a parish, which, if cared for, would soon grow to vigorous strength."

"The men to do this can only be provided at 'Nashotah.' Already her graduates have five hundred communicants in their far separated parishes. Year by year, it is hoped, Nashotah will send forth an increasing number, to go forth and begin in other places with like success. Nashotah receives young men and affords them instructions preparatory to their becoming candidates for Holy Orders. Our daily routine is regular:—Morning prayers at 8½ o'clock a.m., followed by recitations until 1 p.m., then dinner with one of the Faculty. From 1½ p.m. till 2, is for mid-day devotions. From 2, to 5, p.m. for labour. Evening prayers at 5 p.m., followed by supper. Thus day after day passes, and we hope all are progressing, not only in knowledge, but also in spiritual wisdom. Our present number in College is 14. Thus, dear Sir, to your kind and confiding letter have I made such answer as my time and circumstances will permit. I write amid the solemn hours of passion week, and in anticipation of Easter. Thus may this 'Lent of life' always remind us of that glorious Easter, when all shall arise 'Sons of one glorious morn.'"

Your affectionate friend and brother,

ARCH. D. COLE.

From our English Files.

ITALY.—The Cardinal Patriarch of Venice was taken ill during the celebration of mass on Easter Sunday, and compelled to quit the church. His Eminence was carried home forthwith, and received medical aid; but on a violent inflammatory fever came on, and upon the fifth day (25th) he expired, to the great grief of the population, by whom he was beloved and respected.

TURKEY.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that contrary to the advice given by Sir Stratford Canning, the Sultan has acceded to the wishes of Austria and Russia, and determined not to liberate Kossuth for two months longer.

The Turkish General Skenderbeg has taken Bichez by storm, after formidable resistance on the part of the Bosnian insurgents.

GREECE.—The question of King Otho's successor to the throne, has been decided by the resignation of the claims of Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, in favour of his younger brother Prince Adalbert, now twenty-three years of age, who has promised that his children shall be brought up in the doctrines of the Greek Church.

INDIA.—Lord Dalhousie has returned to Peshawur after his interchange of civilities with Gholab-Singh, and tranquility is at present reigning throughout our Eastern possessions.

In China the rebellion is said to be fast gaining head so as in fact to threaten the throne of the newly crowned Emperor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Friday, February 7, was set apart at the Cape, by the *Monitor*, as a day of fasting, prayer, and humiliation before God, in respect of the present calamity which He has pleased to inflict on this colony. It was gratifying to see it so universally observed as such. All the places of worship were open and largely attended. The stores and shops were closed, and the city generally wore a sobered aspect, showing the sympathies of its inhabitants with their unfortunate fellow-colonists on the frontier. The collections received at the English and Dutch churches were to be devoted to those families who have suffered by the war.

SPAIN.—It is stated that the Queen is once more in a situation to raise the hopes of her subjects on the prospect of an heir to the throne, and the Court's intended removal to Aranjuez for the season has in consequence been suspended.

At a Protestant meeting at Liverpool, last Tuesday, Dr. McNeile called upon the gentlemen and merchants of the town to protect the Protestant workmen from the exclusive dealing of "their Popish lumpers and warehousemen," it being, he declared, a fact that they would not give a day's work to a Protestant, and that recently a set of Roman Catholic workmen struck on finding a Protestant employed among them, and left off work till he was turned off. Dr. McNeile alluded to the secessions to Rome of the member for the Isle of Wight as a judgment on his father for having voted for Catholic Emancipation:—

"His father was member for the island. He was a liberal. He would have Romanism in the State; and God said to him, 'Yes, and you shall have it in the family.' His eldest son, the present member, his heir, on whom his large estates are entailed, has become a Romanist. This is too much, and now the old man is drinking in bitterness of the cup he filled for himself. (Sensation)." —*May 7th.*

Sir James Emerson Tennet has formally resigned the Governorship of St. Helena, that he may again stand for the representation of Belfast.

The *Globe* states that an "arrangement" has been made between the parties to the suit of *Metairie v. Wiseman* and others, concerning the property bequeathed by the late M. Carré to the Roman Catholic priest Holdstock. By the arrangement the principal portion of M. Carré's property goes to his next of kin, instead of the Romish Church.

The *Carlisle Patriot* states that the Rev. J. Smith is much better in health, and that the reverend gentleman was admitted to bail on Tuesday. His sureties were W. P. Johnson, Esq., Walton-house, and the Rev. C. Benson, Vicar of Brampton.

At the Ryde petty sessions, Henry Bell Brown, minister of the Wesleyan Chapel, in Nelson-street, and Eliza, his wife, were each fined £5 for cruelly beating, and otherwise ill-treating Eliza Cox, a poor servant girl in their employ, aged 14. The magistrate expressed his regret that he could not commit them for trial, there being no fund to defray the prosecution.

We regret to announce the decease, after so early a retirement from public life, of the late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Earl of Cottenham.—His Lordship died at Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on the 29th ult., in the 71st year of his age. The Right Hon. Charles Christopher Pepys, first Earl of Cottenham, was second son of Sir William Weller Pepys (first baronet), by the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell. He was brother to the Bishop of Worcester. Born 1781; married, in 1821, the daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., and niece of the second Earl of Digby; graduated LL.D., at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1803; was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, 1804; appointed a King's Counsel, 1826; Solicitor-General to Queen Adelaide, 1833; Solicitor-General to the King, February, 1834; First Commissioner when the Great Seal was in commission, in 1835; Lord Chancellor from 1838 to Sept. 1841, and again appointed to that office in August, 1846; was appointed a commissioner to consider the state of the bishoprics, 1847. Represented the borough of Malton in Parliament from 1832 to 1836; had previously sat for Higham Ferrars. The Hon. Charles Edward Pepys, born in 1824 (Clerk of the Crown in Chancery), succeeds his deceased father as Earl of Cottenham. Five other sons and six daughters survive their noble and distinguished parent. The Earl of Cottenham, it is scarcely necessary to add, throughout life was ever a consistent Whig, and a sound and impartial Judge.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, last week, it was agreed to present an address to Lord Palmerston to use his influence with the Sublime Porte to procure the liberation of Kossuth. The Lord Mayor expressed a desire of entertaining "that distinguished man among other illustrious foreigners."

THE BISHOP OF ARGYLL AND DR. McLEOD.—Dr. McLeod, of Glasgow, having stated at a meeting held in that town, that the Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland "were scattering Puseyite and semi-Popish tracts over all their native land in the Gaelic language," Dr. Ewing, the Bishop of Argyll, wrote to Dr. McLeod, to say that he knew only of two tracts circulated in his sphere of supervision, neither of which was semi-Popish or Tractarian, enclosing copies of them, and requesting Dr. McLeod to "point out to him

the tracts to which he referred, and the Clergy who had distributed." Dr. McLeod, in reply, "begged simply to say that he had neither time nor inclination for entering on a controversial correspondence at present." A curious feature of the correspondence is, that while the Bishop addresses Dr. McLeod as "Rev. Sir," that gentleman in return addresses the Bishop, not as the "Right Reverend," but as "the Rev. Bishop Ewing."

NOVEL WAY TO EVADE TOLL.—A few days ago some young men near Donnington being unable to pay the toll for a donkey which they had with them, dressed it up with a coat and hat, and raising it on its hind legs proceeded to support it through the gate with these consoling words, "Come along, brother, you ben't so drunk as you pretend to be."

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—A few days ago a person known by the name of "Steeple Jack," having been employed to repair a tall chimney at the Bristol alkali works, went to the top (200 feet) in half a minute, by means of a chain with tackling attached, which he had thrown over the top with his kite.

A Philharmonic Society is established at Algiers, and Beethoven's symphony in C minor is in preparation.—Shade of the bygone days!

An old Polish soldier, who died a few days since in the Hospital of Invalids, in Paris, had reached his 127th year.

The Scheldt threatens inundation along the whole line of valley, 25 leagues in length, between Tournay and Ghent.

A curious meteorological phenomenon has just taken place at Lardabourg, in Calabria. A luminous meteor was perceived to fall on a barn, which it set on fire.

Mr. Peto, Mr. Brassey, and Mr. J. L. Ricardo, have got the contract for the first railway undertaken in Norway. It is to run from Lake Meuson to Christiania, it is expected to be opened in May, 1853.

The *Presburg Gazette* publishes a letter from Vienna of the 29th ult., stating that the Emperor of Austria has for some time past, exhibited symptoms of pulmonary consumption.

Cuneo, in Piedmont, was on the 24th ult., visited by a crowd of butterflies, of various colours. They settled in myriads on walls, trees, &c. They are supposed to have been gathered together by whirlwinds in Africa, and to have been driven over to Europe by the same agency.

A fine screw steamship will be launched in June from a building yard on the Clyde. She is intended to trade between Liverpool and the United States, and is the largest, with one exception, ever built in Great Britain for the merchant service. She is a three-decker 273 feet in length on the spar deck, and 290 feet over all; beam 37 feet 9 inches—and measures upwards of 2,100 tons. She will be propelled by two engines of about 450 horse power.

EMIGRATION.—The country papers, from the four quarters of the kingdom, continue to report the flight of farmers across the Atlantic, which a Dundalk journal compares to the movement of an army retreating before the enemy.—*Dublin paper.*

MR. HUDSON, M. P.—We understand that a movement is now going amongst influential shareholders of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway to invite George Hudson, Esq., M. P., to resume the chair of their important company.—*Hull Packet.*

BROUGHAM CASTLE.—The walls of Brougham Castle have been thoroughly propped and repaired; and there is now every probability of the remnants of this ancient fortress standing for three or four succeeding centuries. It was from this castle, in the reign of Henry VII., that Thomas Lord Daere, of Gilsland, carried off in the night time Elizabeth, sole heiress and Baroness of Greystoke.

THE AWFUL EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.—At a recent inquest held in Taunton, the Coroner was understood to remark, that since the introduction of Free Trade it had devolved upon him to hold inquests upon no less than five respectable farmers who had committed suicide under circumstances which led one to suppose they were influenced to the sad act from a depressed state of their finances, brought about mainly from the policy of Free Trade, which was so ruinous in its results in the agricultural districts.—*Somerset County Herald.*

INTRODUCTION OF GAS INTO WARSAW.—The Czar has ordered Warsaw to be lit with gas, and the water of the Vistula to be conveyed in pipes throughout the city.

SPREAD OF MORMONISM IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—A soldier, who dates from Rosecommon, writing to the *Record*, calls attention to the fact that Mormonism is spreading amongst the soldiers of his regiment, and inquires for some book that exposes the errors of that system.

GRECIAN BARBARITY.—The *Courier de Athènes*, of the 8th, contains a report of the depredations and atrocities committed by bands of armed brigands in different parts of the territory. At Vranesi, a band of 30 brigands, after committing other atrocities, poured boiling oil on the breasts of three females, and then sacked the village, carrying off their booty without meeting with any resistance.

JESUIT INFLUENCE IN ELECTIONS.—The singular proceedings of the Longford election elicit from the *Morning Herald* the following appropriate remarks:—"Poor Serjeant Shee—a member of the English bar, although an Irishman by birth—to whom the Tenant League had promised his choice of the representation of all Ireland—posted over to Longford to contest the county upon Tenant-League principles; but, on his arrival, he was coolly told that the invitation sent to him was retracted, and that it was the goodwill and pleasure of the Longford Priests that Mr. O'Ferrall—a stranger in the county—absent from the British dominions—who had never heard of the vacancy—who was distinguished for nothing except his strenuous opposition to every political principle to which the Liberal Club of Longford was pledged—should be nominated by that Club the member for the county. The influences that dictated such a choice must manifestly be secret ones. Mr. O'Ferrall had, however, while Governor of Malta proved himself the obsequious slave of the Jesuit faction. At their bidding he had done that which no representative of a British Sovereign had ever done before—he had denied to political refugees the privilege of finding shelter on the island over which he ruled.—He had driven back the victims of European despotism to the dungeons of the scaffold from which they dreamed they would find a shelter beneath the British flag. To what other service than this does he owe the seat in the British Senate to which by the time this meets the eye of our readers he will be by law entitled? Whence came the missive to the Longford Priests, in obedience to which poor Serjeant Shee was

iscarded, the cause which they had declared to be that of the very existence of their flocks flung contemptuously away, and every principle, political and social, to which they had pledged themselves, recklessly trampled on? Whence came the massive, they may depend upon it the British public will ask? How came it to pass that men pledged to have elected an anti-repealer?—men sworn to hostility to the Whig Government, their staunchest supporters?—men pledged most solemnly to tenant-right, its bitter opponent? Is the Jesuit faction at Rome to bestow seats in the British Parliament as the reward of political subserviency in British Ministers abroad? Is a compliance with the most insulting demands of absolutism on the continent to be the passport to the suffrages of *liberal* (!) constituencies at home? Without desiring to draw strained inferences from the facts we have adverted to, we cannot help thinking that the return of Mr. More O'Farrell is calculated to suggest some serious thoughts as to the agencies by which we permit seats in our Legislature to be disposed of."

Colonial.

DUTIES AT PORT OF HAMILTON.—The Duties paid at the Port of Hamilton from the 5th April to the 31st May of the present year, amount to £17,500, and for the same period last year, £10,000, making a difference in favour of 1851 of £7,500—*Gazette*.

FIRE AT DUNDAS.—On Wednesday the "George & Dragon" Tavern in Dundas, belonging to Mr. R. Bickel, was totally consumed by fire. Mr. B. though insured to the extent of £250 will be a serious loser.

The Kingston Assizes adjourned on Wednesday, having got through its business. Not a solitary conviction took place!

THROUGH TICKETS.—Passengers are now conveyed from Montreal to New York on the Champlain boats, the Troy and Whitehall R. R., and the boats on the Hudson river, for the sum of six dollars and fifty cents.

We learn from the *Simcoe Standard* that a public meeting on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, advertised by the Baptist Conference to take place in Simcoe on Friday, May 23rd, was held on that day. It did not, however, terminate exactly in the manner intended by those by whom it was called, for the Rev. Mr. Evans, Rector of Woodstock, attended, and by a simple statement of the real facts of the case, overthrew the arguments of his opponents, who had no resource left but to attack his private character—a course of proceeding not calculated to enhance the goodness of their cause. The result of the meeting was, that both parties agreed to meet again about the 25th June, in order more fully to discuss the merits of the question.

Francis Bear, convicted of the murder of William Barry, was executed in front of the Court House, Perth, on Saturday. He appeared to meet his doom with stoical resolution. A large number of respectfully dressed females attended to witness the revolting spectacle.

A boy two years old named James McGrath, was carried over the Falls this morning. He was playing on a board at Street's factory, on the Canada side, in company with an elder brother; their father saw them, and chided the elder one, who suddenly jumped off, when the other was precipitated into the stream. He soon got into the rapids, and the father hurried to rescue him; but in vain—the boy went over the Falls.

Mrs. Smith who was lately committed to Kingston Goal, on a Coroner's warrant, on the charge of killing her husband by giving him poison, at Mill Creek, was put on her trial on the 20th instant, at the assizes now proceeding in Kingston, and was ultimately acquitted by the jury.

The *Brantford Courier*, of 31st May, says that "the Hamilton Mail Stage, on its way to this town on Thursday night last, was robbed when proceeding up the Hamilton mountain. The boot was cut, unknown to the driver or passengers, and one of the Mail bags partially rifled. Fortunately, it is supposed, the robbery does not amount to much, with the exception of a parcel of *Globe* newspapers, which the parties, no doubt, took for a parcel of Bank notes. A few letters were found thrown along the road in the morning.

There appears to be a general intention among the Conservatives of the County of Norfolk to fix upon some proper person as a candidate at the next election, in whose support they may all cordially unite. For this purpose, delegates are being chosen from the several townships of the County, to meet at Fredericksburg during the present month.—*Patriot*

Dr. Croft, Professor of Chemistry, has been re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the ensuing year.

RICE LAKE BAZAAR ON THE 2D OF JULY NEXT.—The Rice Lake, or, as it is commonly called, "the beautiful Lake," lies twelve miles to the north of Cobourg, and is approached by one of the best roads in the Province, and through the most delightful hill and dale country in Upper Canada. On reaching Gore's Landing, a view is presented equal, in the opinion of many travellers, to the far famed Windermere or Como. The broad and river-like Lake lying calm in the sunshine, is fringed down to the water with the evergreen pine and balsam, while rising on either shore we see the hills,

"Whose sunbright summits mingle with the skies," towering lofty and blue in the distance, and canopied with one of those glorious firmaments peculiar to a Canadian summer—

"So calm and clear and purely beautiful,
That God alone is to be seen in Heaven."

It is the scene of the contemplated picnic Bazaar in aid of the funds for finishing the English Church at that place. Here a rustic hall will be erected, and articles for sale displayed. For those who would wish to glide

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue lake," and Pic Nic on any of the numerous islands, the steamer *Forester* (thanks to our generous Mayor) will waft them over; or if they prefer rowing or sailing, the numerous elegant boats of the gentry along the lake will be at their disposal. In order that nothing may be wanting to complete the enjoyment of parties visiting the Bazaar, one of the first bands in Toronto has been engaged for the occasion. During the day it will play at the Bazaar and on the *Forester*, and in the evening in the two excellent hotels at the landing.—*Cobourg Star*.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has met with a serious accident by being thrown out of his carriage. His jaw is said to be fractured or broken, and he sustained other severe injuries—so that we presume it would now be impossible for him to attend Parliament this Session.—*Examiner*.

NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The sixth session of this institution closed on Thursday last. The examination extended over five days. Our contemporary the *British Colonist* says, the answers of the students were given in far better style than at any former occasion, and exhibited in an admirable manner the attention and care of their instructors, Messrs. Robertson and Hind. The names of the successful competitors for His Excellency the Governor General's prizes are—First Prize, Royal W. Hermon—Second ditto, William Crewson.

MODEL SCHOOL.—On Friday and Saturday the annual examination of the children of the Model School took place. The children made a respectable appearance, particularly in the elements of Natural Philosophy and Mental Arithmetic.

TULIPS.—A beautiful sample is now exhibiting in the window of the *British Colonist* Office, King street, from the garden of Mr. Collier. This gentleman is determined not to be outdone in his favourite pastime. Last year he exhibited the finest specimens of tulips grown here, and those now displayed are fully equal, if not superior, to those of the past year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of the Confirmation at the Eight Mile Creek, came too late for insertion this week.

"*Dobiny Dobbs*" is amusing, but his style is not quite adapted for our columns.

The lines "What leave my Church of England" were published in *The Church* about a year ago.

The notice of Bishop Spencer in our next

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 4th, 1851:—Mr. George Parker, Mimichich, rem., the total amount due at the end of the present volume, without deducting the remittance was £5 5s. viz. for vols. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, Glasgow; J. A. Penton, Esq., rem.; Henry Ronalds, Esq., Raleigh, rem.; Mr. Joseph Hands, Zone Mills, rem. from May 8th; Rev. Richard Stephenson, rem.; Mr. Thomas F. How, rem.; James Bond, Esq., Yarmouth, the former rem. was received; Mr. Geo. Gordon, North Port, N. S.; Rev. Mr. Wickes, all we can say is that the paper is regularly mailed—the fault lies in the Quebec Post Office; Mr. John Williams, Farmersville, rem.; Rev. W. King, rem., only pays to December last, 7s. 6d. still due.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JUNE 5, 1851.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Annual Meeting of The Church Society Diocese of Toronto, was adjourned yesterday to Wednesday, the 18th day of June, then to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall in this City. This resolution was adopted at a Special Meeting, of The Church Society held on the 21st May, in accordance with the report of a Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the third Jubilee of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, in order that the Annual Meeting of the Society might be held on same day as the Meeting appointed to be held in London, for the celebration of the Jubilee.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

CLERGY RESERVES.

On Wednesday last, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Chancellor de Blaquiere, the Hon. Mr. Leslie stated that "he believed it was not the intention of Government to introduce the discussion of this question during the present session." Mr. Leslie added, that, in his opinion, it would not be in the power of Government "to take any action in the Clergy Reserves, until the Bill now before the Imperial Parliament is disposed of."

The breathing time thus afforded to the friends of religion, will be improved, we trust, with due diligence. Most momentous is the question at issue, not so much in a pecuniary point of view as on account of the principle which it involves. Upon its decision depends, whether our Province is to wither under the curse which a legislative repudiation of Christianity can hardly fail to call down upon our heads. War to the knife has been proclaimed; and at the hustings the most important part of the struggle must take place. Let the energies, therefore, of the friends of religion be tasked, "in organizing (we quote the words of the *Examiner*, though with a different application), and preparing for the electoral conflict, and in selecting men of sound principles and intelligence to represent their wishes and determination at the next Assembly."

RECIPROCITY.

In the House of Assembly, on the before-mentioned day, Mr. Robinson moved for an address to the Governor General for copies of correspondence respecting the reciprocity negotiations with the United States. M. Hincks stated that the correspondence could not be published at present with-

out prejudice to the public service; upon which, Mr. Robinson consented to withdraw his motion for the present. Mr. H. Sherwood, however, opposed the withdrawal. "The papers," he said, "were refused last year on the same pretence that now alleged. Then, it was reasonable to allege such a cause for the refusal, but the fact was that the people were now only being deluded by the hopes of obtaining the reciprocity; while, in fact, there is no hope of its being obtained at all." The Inspector-General, in reply, took a leaf out of the book of the regicide Cromwell, and enunciated a great many words without saying anything!—Amongst other things, he condemned Mr. Sherwood's speech as being unpatriotic. According to the lexicon of liberalism, *place* and *patriotism* are convertible terms; and as the tendency of Mr. Sherwood's remarks was to shake the stability of Mr. Hincks and his confederates, the member of Toronto was, consequently, *no patriot!* In the course of the discussion the representative of Haldimand observed: "When the Tories were in power, they had the manliness, at least, to say to England, that Canada must be attended to, or it would be necessary to consider whether a connexion with the United States would not be better than the present Colonial condition; but the present ministers could say nothing but the most gentle nothings, which were not calculated to have any effect." Indignantly do we deny that any man legitimately entitled to be called a Tory, could even hint at annexation as a remedy for political grievances. But we pity this nerveless, time-serving administration who thus lay themselves open to the kick and gibe of a demagogue like Mackenzie, without being able to shelter themselves from the infliction!

PROTECTION TO CANADIAN TIMBER.

Mr. Egan introduced an address to be forwarded to England protesting against the reduction of the duties on Baltic timber. After stating that he was actuated by no selfish motives in bringing forward the motion, he observed:

"At present, statesmen in England, and the people of New Brunswick, were moving in favour of the colonial timber trade, for he found that meetings in favour of continuing the present protection had been held in England, and that a similar movement had taken place at St. Johns. Considering then that the timber trade was one upon which the happiness of thousands depended, he thought it the imperative duty of the Legislature of Canada, to act in unison with these persons. It was now proposed by the British Government, to cut down the existing protection on colonial as opposed to foreign lumber from 14s to 6s 6d per load, and no doubt could exist among persons acquainted with trade, that the foreigner, after such a change, would have an immense advantage over the colonial producer. Yet this trade was most important to British shipping as well as to Canadian interests, for it employed 20,000 seamen, who were supplied with provisions from the resources of this country. The effect of the present trade would be to drive the Canadian producer still more out of the market, just as former changes had reduced the exportation at Quebec to the extent of —feet, worth some £75,000. Again, out of the fifty-six merchants engaged in the lumber trade at Quebec some few years ago, no less than forty had been ruined. It had happened not unfrequently, that cargoes of deals sent to England had not realized the freight, owing to the cheapness and low rates of freight which favoured foreign competition. He desired also to call attention to the fact, that the present change had not been called for by any considerable number of the people of England. The ship-owners, indeed, and other large consumers were well satisfied that the moment the Colonial producers were driven out of the market, they would be entirely at the mercy of the foreigner. Even already, the foreigner was putting his goods into bond to await the reduction in the duty, and yet they were demanding an advance of 15s. per load in consequence of the increased value given them by the expected changes. Without the immense contracts for railroads recently made in England, it would be impossible to realize any thing for lumber in Quebec. These contracts, however, amounting to more than 3,000,000 of feet, kept prices up at 4d. and 5d., which would otherwise fall to 3d. or 4d. The very last brokers' circular from Quebec stated that red pine began to be in no demand; and why?—Because the foreigner drove the Canadians from the market; for though Canadian timber is better than his, yet the foreigner could throw upon the market a quantity of inferior wood, that answered for certain purposes. Even from St. Johns the freight was only 5d., against 9d. from Quebec, and this was caused by the want of sufficient goods to load the ships outward, so that the ships had to get double freight homeward.

Almost without a dissenting voice was the address agreed to. Mr. Mackenzie opposed the motion, but stood "alone in his glory." Mr. Malloch, referring to this person's strictures observed: "As to the Hon. member for Haldimand, he got up on every occasion, and opposed every motion whether he knew any thing about it or not. The Hon. member was a stranger in this country; he had not been a member long, and could not be supposed to understand every thing that came before the House!" It is cheering to observe, that the Dagon of Free Trade, is losing his votaries in Canada as well as in the parent country.

LEGISLATORIAL INDECORUM.

Friday evening witnessed a scene which the *British Colonist* correctly characterised as at once "melancholy and amusing." Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie moved for an address for some returns relative to the Court of Chancery. In the course of his observations, which as usual were rambling, unconnected, and vituperative in the highest degree, he excited the choler of some of the members of the executive. These parties recriminated in a style quite as indignified as the attack, and for a

season the House of Assembly, presented all the feature of a Billingsgate or bear-garden! We have no desire to dwell upon this humiliating display. Without hesitation do we affirm, that the language bandied about on Friday, was similar to that which might be expected to prevail in a convention of Chartists or Red Republicans! Alas! that the most vital interests of our Province should be experimented upon by men who thus violate the laws even of common propriety!

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

In the Legislative Council on Monday evening the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere moved for the production of a copy of the Charter, "applied for by the Bishop of Toronto, for the establishment of a University or College for the exclusive use of the members of the Church of England," together with a copy of the petition which accompanied the same, and the correspondence annexed thereto.

There are only two points in the speech delivered by the learned Chancellor on this occasion which deserve even a passing notice.

In the first place we distinctly and emphatically deny, that the Royal Charter asked for by the friends of the Church University is conceived in terms at variance with the wishes of the Churchmen of this Diocese. The very reverse is the case. It is true that the petition craving that Charter, bears the names of only thirty-two individuals, but it must be kept in mind that the petition to the Imperial Government, praying that the Royal sanction to the bill for establishing the Toronto University—and which petition recognized the principles of the Charter now asked for, was signed by upwards of eleven thousand members of the Church in this Diocese!

As additional evidence of the gratuitous nature of Mr. de Blaquiere's assertion, we may refer to the readiness, with which the funds for the erection of Trinity College were contributed; and also to the unequivocal expression of public feeling, manifested at the laying the corner stone of that institution. The Chancellor took it upon himself to declare that the clergy, as a body, were hostile to the scheme. How can he reconcile this assertion, with the fact, that upwards one hundred ecclesiastics, assisted at the above mentioned solemnity,—and that a still larger number subscribed the petitions against the unchristianizing of King's College, is more than we can comprehend! Mr. de Blaquiere would have us to credit that the sense of the Diocese was, almost universally, against the movement of the Lord Bishop. If so, how came it to pass that at the Visitation where the laity were fully represented, not a solitary voice was uplifted in protest? The most favourable opportunity for making such a protest was afforded to the members of that interesting conference, seeing that a resolution involving the principle in question was submitted to the meeting, and passed unanimously after mature discussion!

The other position assumed by the learned and logical Chancellor was, that Trinity College, if suffered to go into operation, would prove destructive to the creedless institution which he patronizes. He asserted that the great majority of persons seeking for a university education, are members of the Church, and that they would as a matter of course avail themselves of the seminary to which he was opposed!

This position we have no inclination to dispute. We firmly believe that the results predicted by the learned Chancellor will be inevitable!

Mr. de Blaquiere, however, does not appear to be aware of the effect of this admission upon the first of his assertions above disposed of. If, as he would have us to believe, the great bulk of the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese look with suspicion and dislike upon the principles on which Trinity College is to be administered, by what necromancy will they be induced to fill its obnoxious Halls? What conceivable motive could they have for turning their backs upon an institution like the University of Toronto, where, free from the incubus of Episcopal supervision, they could acquire "the highest attainments in education, both religious, moral, and academic?"

Enough, however, of the vagaries and inconsistencies of one—the most charitable plea for whom is, that ambition and outrageous vanity have bewildered an intellect never overly strong, and led him to distort the plainest facts, and enunciate the most irreconcilable propositions!

The Hon. John Macaulay moved as an amendment that in addition to the documents called for by the Chancellor, the Charter as amended by certain of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, and approved of by the Lord Bishop, be also furnished. Mr. Macaulay stated, that whatever opposition Trinity College might receive, nothing could prevent its success.

The motion and the amendment were then agreed to.

THE CHURCH UNION.

This Society is making rapid advances in its organization; each day bringing intelligence of the formation of Branches in various parts of the Province. The proceedings at many of the meetings were most interesting, and the spirit which actuated those who attended most gratifying; many having

travelled long distances to take part in the proceedings. From the crowded state of our columns we can not give any details, but we will endeavour to give a summary of the proceedings at some of them in our next. Amongst the returns which have been received of the formation of Branch Unions, we may name Richmond, North Gower, Goulburn, Franktown, &c.; preparations for meetings are being made in other places, and the greatest anxiety is evinced to maintain the settlement of 1840; Presbyterians and Methodists uniting with the members of the Church of England in doing so. In reference to the petitions to the Imperial and Colonial Legislature we may state, that it is desirable that the signatures continue to be obtained as long as possible, and then forwarded to the Secretary of the Church Union, for presentation this session, the course of action decided on in Parliament enabling the time to be extended for this purpose.

THE ASSESSMENT LAW—CHURCH PROPERTY.

It would be almost presumption on our part, to attempt to explain a bill which even its framers allow to be incomprehensible, but in reply to the letter of our correspondent "Clericus," which will be found in another place, we will put before our readers the provisions of the Act which bear on the case of our correspondent.

The first section of this Act declares what property is liable to taxation in the following words: "That for all purposes for which local and direct taxes are, or shall be levied by authority of law, unless the same shall be otherwise specially provided for by law, all land and all such personal property as is hereinafter defined, in Upper Canada, whether owned by individuals or copartners, or corporations, shall be liable to taxation, subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified." Thus land and personal property in Upper Canada is alone taxable; it does not extend to income whether arising from professional or other sources.

But the fourth section of this Act enacts, "that no person deriving income from any trade, calling, office, or profession, exceeding the amount of fifty pounds per annum, shall be assessed for a less sum as the amount of his net taxable property, than the amount derived from such income during the year then last past, but such last year's income shall be held to be his net taxable personal property, unless he has other taxable personal property to an equal or greater degree."

Now the effect of this is, that if the real and personal estate of a party held within, say the city of Toronto, is returned by him as under the value of £100; and if the same party hold a situation, say in a government office, or as in the case of our correspondent, receive a stipend as a clergyman to that amount, from any source within the Province of Upper Canada, then, under the fourth section, it is on the amount of his income so derived he shall be assessed; but if the same party have other taxable, real, and personal property in another locality, say in Hamilton, which added to his real and taxable property in Toronto, brings their united amount above the amount of such professional income, the latter does not regulate the amount of taxation, that is, if "Clericus" has real or personal property in Canada, taxable, worth say £100, then his £100 stipend from the Venerable Society will not be affected by this Act. But we do not think the Act gives the power to tax this latter income, which does not arise from land or from personal property in Upper Canada, but in England.

In the interpretation of this Act, the second section enacts, that the term "land" shall be held to include the land itself, all buildings and other things erected upon or affixed to the same; all trees and underwood growing thereupon, and all mines, minerals, quarries, and fossils in and under the same; and the third section enacts that the terms "personal estate" and "personal property" shall mean "all such goods, chattles, and other property as are enumerated in Schedule A hereunto enacted and no other," namely—"all horses of three year's old and upwards—all neat cattle of all descriptions, and also, all carriages kept for hire—the average stock of goods on hand of every merchant, trader, dealer, manufacturer, tradesman, or mechanic; such average stock to be considered to be the mean between the highest and the lowest amount of goods on hand at any time during the year. The amount of all stock or shares in steamers, schooners or other water craft employed in the conveyance of freight or passengers and owned within the municipality—but not one word of income. Schedule B, column 15, is headed—"amount of taxable income," but as we have shewn, if the taxable real and personal property exceed the income, the return will be "nil;" and we think if the income arise from sources out of the Province of Upper Canada, the return should also be "nil."

Let us now see the exemptions which, under section 5, are declared to be, among other things, "every place of worship,—every church-yard or burying-ground—the real estate of every University—College,—incorporated Grammar School, or other seminary of learning actually used and occupied by it, but not if occupied by others or unoccupied,—

every public school-house,—town or city hall,—every court-house and gaol, house of correction and lock-up house, and the land attached thereto."

We give the stopping of this as it is in the original; the simple comma after the words "lock-up," would make it appear as if the words "and the land attached thereto," referred to the last sentence: but it is not usual for "town or city hall, court-house, gaol, house of correction, or lock-up house," to have "land attached thereto," whilst such is almost an inseparable adjunct to every place of worship, church-yard or burying ground, University College, incorporated Grammar school, or public school-house." The land on which the Parsonage is built is an adjunct of the church; and under the second section the term land includes "the land itself, all buildings and other things erected upon or affixed to the same," &c.; therefore, the parsonage is, in our opinion, exempt from same:—and any attempt to subject it, or income from sources out of Canada, to taxation, should be repealed against.

CLERGY RESERVE TITLES.

There is one inevitable effect of the intended spoliation of the Clergy Reserves which some of those who advocate this robbery would do well to consider, viz:—that it is not religious bodies alone, but individuals, who have an interest in maintaining the settlement. The infidels claim these lands as the alleged property of the people, though to this hour never belonged to them directly or indirectly.—Their present aim is to assume possession of those which are still preserved for religious purposes. If they accomplish that, they may, and no doubt will, at a future day, extend the claim to the sold lands. They will say to the purchaser, you bought these lands from the trustees of the clergy, who had no title in them; you aided us in overturning the act of settlement of 1840, thereby acknowledging the lands to be the property of the people, and not the property of the church. You hold these lands from the church, whose title you declared to be bad; your own title is equally bad. You must, therefore, surrender your purchases, with all their improvements, and the people will apply them to other purposes. This is no imaginary picture. If the principle now sought to be applied to the unsold Clergy Reserves were once established as to them, there is not a man in the province who has purchased under the same title, whose property could be considered safe another session: therefore let all those so circumstanced beware how they join in any attempt to disturb that settlement, and sacrilegiously alienate that property from purposes of religion.

We are requested to call attention to an alteration made in the Upper Canada College Advertisement in this day's impression. It has heretofore given notice of the commencement of the Summer Vacation, whereas it should have been as it now is, the commencement of the Summer Term.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—In reading over the Report of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society, I notice that the name of the St. Thomas Parochial Association is enumerated with others, but I am not aware, neither is the Church here aware, of the existence of any such association.

As one of the earliest contributors to that association, and seeing no good reason why the St. Thomas Parochial Association should have remained a dead letter for five or six years past, I beg to direct your attention to the fact. The Church Society I consider the best medium through which contributions should pass for the maintenance and support of religion. By this means the most obnoxious feature of voluntarism may be avoided. I am aware that quarterly collections are made for special objects, but this does not do away with the necessity of keeping up Parochial Associations.

Inquiry on this head might be of service and benefit the Church here. The name of the St. Thomas Parochial Association is in the Report and not a word more. The tree should be known by its fruits!

St. Thomas, May 17, 1851. E.

[Just as we were going to press, we perceived that Mr. Ermatinger has forwarded the foregoing letter from him to the Hamilton Spectator for insertion in that journal and charges us with having suppressed it. Mr. E. is aware that this is a weekly paper, and with limited space. Only one publication has appeared since its receipt, and matters of much more interest have stood over equally with Mr. E's letter.]—Dd. CH.

To the Editor of The Church.

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me a small corner of your paper to ask a favour from some of our friends in Toronto, learned in the law?

1st.—Are Parsonage Houses exempt from taxation under the new Assessment Act?
2nd.—Should the income of a Clergyman, which he derives from the Society P. G. F. P. in England, be subject to be taxed in this country?

I doubt not, Mr. Editor, that some of our good friends in Toronto will kindly answer these questions, for the benefit of those who, like myself, are left in a state of doubt and uncertainty by the various interpretations put upon this clumsy and bungling act of our Provincial Legislature in different parts of the country. Thus, for instance, in a neighbouring parish, a few acres of ground, the endowment of the Church, are respected and exempted from taxation, while here, my Parsonage is actually assessed for £50 more than it

cost; and further, the very income which I derive from the Venerable Society is mulcted in the same manner, although I should suppose that it has already paid the income tax at home. Thus, instead of being grateful for an income which comes into this country as a boon and a gratuity, it is immediately seized upon and taxed. Why are not the incomes of half-pay officers taxed in like manner?

Apologising for thus obtruding these remarks upon the notice of your readers, I remain, dear sir,

Your's very truly, CLERICUS.

May 28th, 1851.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The crowded state of our columns has hitherto prevented our giving the following account of the opening of the Exhibition.

The great ceremony of opening the Exhibition is passed. Prince Albert, who is the head and front of the whole enterprise, determined that it should be grand—if possible, the grandest thing of Her Majesty's reign—and he has not failed. The day was a general jubilee. To any one who knows what a holiday is, of a pleasant morning, in London, when shops are shut, workmen freed from labour, and citizens appear in their gayest dresses, I need not describe what London was. For many days it has been next to impossible to force one's way, after noon, through the crowd which has besieged the Crystal Palace: but yesterday, from early light till after dark, every avenue, street, passage, lane and drive, within a mile of Hyde Park, was filled with a living, but almost unmoving, mass of people. Nothing but the most admirable arrangements among the constabulary force could have effected what was effected,—the safe and timely admission of 25,000 people within the building. At 7½ o'clock the whole line of drive from Buckingham palace to the north door of the Transept, along which the Royal procession was to move four hours after—a distance of at least one mile—was crowded on both sides with spectators not less than ten deep, and oftentimes exceeding that number, when the position was good, by at least ten fold. At 8¼ o'clock, the line of carriages extended from Knightsbridge road, just opposite the south side of the transept, to half way down the Strand, a distance but little short of three miles. Indeed, what with the closing of the great warehouses of the city and the shops of the thoroughfares, what with the 30,000 contributors from England alone, and the 100,000 strangers from the continent, I very much doubt whether London ever saw such a day or held such a crowd of people in its streets. Every available point or elevation commanding a favourable view of the Royal route, literally swarmed with human beings of every age, class and sex. The balconies, windows and roofs of the houses were put in requisition, and tested to their utmost capacities of accommodation; and the sloping ground near the Serpentine bridge, the trees scattered along the route, the gates, lamp-posts, and the tops of fences, held such a numerous and apparently goodnatured assemblage, as defies all description. Beneath the arch of the transept a large platform had been erected, and upon this the chair of state was placed. All along the avenue were stationed the body guards of the Queen. Surrounding the platform were the Coldstream guards in full uniform, lining the entrance from the north door stood, in double rank, the Tower Guards, attracting much attention by their antique armour and dress. On one side of the platform were ranged the Royal Commissioners in full dress; on the other the Foreign Commissioners, some forty in number, each distinguished by the dress or uniform of his country. It was about 10½ o'clock that the appearance of the notabilities in the crowd began to attract attention. The Duke of Wellington was, as usual, early in the field. His Grace appeared all at once, looking well, covered with all the decorations that almost every country in Europe has showered upon him, and as he passed to his place was greeted by the shouts of the assemblage. As he tottered along, some one cried out, "This is the Duke's birth day! Hurrah for eighty-two!" and immediately a another and louder cheer rung up from the thronged nave, and was caught and re-echoed along the vistas of aisle and gallery.—At this juncture, the police and engineer corps were withdrawn, and in their place marched the "Gentlemen-at-arms" magnificently dressed in scarlet uniforms and brazen helmets, each carrying an antique partizan, and glittering in gold and scarlet. Immediately upon this, the advent of the notables became rapid. Ministers, ambassadors, peers, commons, officers of the army and navy, Judges, barristers, bishops, heralds, and keepers of the Crown, passed along; and the effect of the variety of uniforms, continually intermingling and changing their hues; and the quaint, antique and peculiar costumes, known to an American only through prints and paintings, was singular and almost bewildering. Then the officers of state in Cabinet uniforms, the Earls in yeomanry dress, the Russian minister in green and silver, the Austrian in blue, the Prussian in silver and white; the fez cap and turban of the Mussulman, and the real Chinese in his blue and white silk half petticoats—all made up a wondrous and gorgeous scene, half of folly and half of forms.

The hour of twelve had been announced as the time for the entrance of the Queen; and, always punctual, as the clock began to strike, the Queen entered, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and holding the tartan little Prince of Wales by the hand. She was attired in pink and white, her bosom glistening with pearls, and a diamond tiara sparkling in her hair. As she entered, cheers greeted her from every portion of the building from which she could be seen, and as she slowly advanced, returning with quiet and smiling courtesy the honours she received, uproarious greetings burst forth with more and more vehemence at every step she took. Arrived at the platform, the Ministers and great officers of the household gathered around her, forming a group of splendour indescribable. The Queen, standing erect, with the Pince and her children on each side, looked for a moment with quiet womanly dignity over the assemblage, when there pealed forth a trumpet blast from the choir; and as the vast multitude, moved by sudden impulse, again waved hats and kerchiefs, the sudden stir through all the aisles and galleries, the sudden flutter of drapery, and the flash of light upon satin, silk and velvet,—showed like a gleaming sun-burst playing upon the crowd. As she took her seat, Prince Albert left her side; and advancing at the head of the Royal Commissioners, read aloud the report, to which she returned a gracious answer. The Archbishop of Canterbury then read a prayer; the organ, with its accompaniment of more than three hundred instruments and eight hundred voices, pealed out its Hallelujah:—the

crowd behind fell back, and the procession again began to form. At this moment the Mandarin, impelled by some sudden impulse, dashed through the halberdiers, and nearly overturning Lord John Russell in his speed, prostrated himself for a moment at the Queen's feet, touching his forehead upon the floor. Though this part of the ceremony was not in the programme, and excited at first some little stir, Her Majesty received the salaam with gracious coolness, and the procession again started. After visiting every portion of the nave, during which she was constantly cheered, the Queen returned to the platform, and through the Lord Chamberlain, announced the Exhibition opened. Her departure, like her entrance, was the signal for loud cheering from the crowd within and without the building. Thus was opened the World's Fair, and thro' yesterday and, thus far, to-day, teeming thousands of visitors are wandering through its galleries, and examining its wonders of art and manufactures from every portion of the globe.

Extract of a Letter from a Canadian Exhibitor to the Montreal Gazette.

This morning at eight o'clock the head Superintendent informed me that it was Her Majesty's intention to visit the Canadian Division, before the doors were opened to the public, (eleven o'clock.) I lost no time in preparing to receive Her Majesty by having every thing easily accessible to her and her suite. Her Majesty is an early riser, and I knew I had to stir my self, before she could arrive. Accordingly at nine o'clock it was announced that the Queen was in the Palace, and would immediately pay a visit to Canada. In a few moments she arrived, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, supporting the Princess of Prussia. The Prince of Wales and the Royal Children were along with them, and a few high officers of the Royal household. They were very soon in our Division, and immediately began examining our productions. As I was the only one present at the time, who had any interest in the Exhibition, I had the honour of exhibiting to our distinguished visitors the several articles. The double sleigh of Mr. O'Meara and the single sleighs of Mr. Saurin of Quebec, and McLean & Wright of Montreal, and the beautiful robes of Mr. Henderson, were the first things that attracted their attention, and the Queen, as well as the Prince of Prussia, appeared to take great interest in the carriage, and on my explaining its use, and our mode of winter driving, she expressed her admiration of the perfection of the article, and of the beauty of the robes. The Fos il from Beauharnois brought on a geological discourse among the Royal party, and the rarity of the specimen was dwelt upon.

The Fire Engine was the next article that attracted their notice, and they examined it most minutely.—They desired me to put it in working order, that they might see it complete. To do this, Prince Albert most kindly gave me his assistance. We detached the hose reel, and shewed the Queen its use, and she inspected the whole machine with great curiosity and condescension. When they had satisfied their curiosity, the Queen seemed highly pleased, and expressed herself highly gratified that Canada could produce a machine so elegant in finish, and compact in build. In this praise the other distinguished personages heartily joined, and Prince Albert, by the way he examined and spoke of the suction hose, appeared to be a good judge of the qualities of the article. The young Prince of Wales was delighted with the views of Montreal, painted on its sides, which I assured him and Her Majesty, who also took notice of them, that they were very correct. They admired the views, and spoke well of them as paintings. You are well aware that they were designed by Mr. Duncan the artist. The Queen then took notice of the Walnut Sofas and Centre Tables, (from Messrs. Hilton and Reed & Meakins,) and Walnut Chairs, and Cheffonier and other articles of furniture, the *te-te-tete* of Messrs. Hilton, &c. The Prince examined attentively the double Harness, by Mr. Morris, and the hunting Saddle of Mr. Sullivan, of Hamilton, and spoke of them like a man at home on such matters.

The Chairs for Her Majesty came also under review I had them labelled, "For England's Queen;—presented by the Ladies of Montreal." When Her Majesty read this, she addressed herself to Colonel Grey, late of the 71st Regt. I did not hear the remark made, but he replied "yes;" when Her Majesty smiled, and called the attention of Prince Albert and the Princess of Prussia to them. Mr. Hilton's black walnut furniture, and Mr. Morice's black walnut bedstead next attracted the notice of the Royal party. Her Majesty honoured me by inquiring the name of the wood, and where it grew. I informed her as to both; and took the liberty to add, that Canada in sending them, did not expect to beat England in furniture, but that we had sent it, to show the state of the arts among us, and chiefly to introduce the wood to the notice of Her Majesty, and of the English nation, and stated that Canada could supply any quantity of it, at a reasonable price, and I showed them the specimens in rough. Prince Albert remarked to the Queen, that it was an excellent wood for gun stocks; and they all expressed their high opinion of the beauty of the wood. After examining several other articles, the Royal Party retired, much satisfied with the Canada productions. As they left, Her Majesty and Party were pleased to make me acknowledgments of their satisfaction with my attention.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO JUNE 4, 1851. Table with columns for commodity, price, and date.

Reviews.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMED, OR THE HISTORY OF THE MEDIATORIAL KINGDOM, vol. I, containing the first five periods, from the fall of Adam in Paradise to their ejection of the Jews and the calling of the Gentiles; by the late SAMUEL FARMAR JARVIS, D.D. L.L.D., Historiographer of the Church, &c., Boston.

Circumstances have prevented us from sooner directing the attention of our readers to this valuable addition to modern ecclesiastical literature. Its value can not easily be over-stated; and we shall be the more deceived if, fragmentary as we fear it is destined to be, "The Church of the Redeemed" will not occupy a prominent and permanent place in every well-selected theological library.

As neither our time nor our limits will permit us to enter into a detailed consideration of this excellent work, we must content ourselves with subjoining the venerable and deeply-lamented author's statement of its plan.

"As far as our world is concerned, the history of the Church commences with the Fall. Properly speaking, therefore, it is the history of the divine economy of human salvation through the merits of a crucified Redeemer, beginning when sin had rendered that redemption necessary, and ending with the final subjugation of the great author of evil. We may apply to the whole mediatorial kingdom what has been said of the book of Psalms, that it presents to our view one magnificent drama. 'The redemption of man and the destruction of Satan is the plot.' The persons are—the ever-blessed Trinity; Christ, uniting in one person the divine and human natures; Satan, his host, and all other beings who have become his agents; the Church of obedient and blessed angels, and of the just made perfect, as well as the Church militant here on earth. The scenes, Heaven, Earth, and Hades.—'The time of the action, from the fall to the overthrow of the apostate faction and the general judgment.' The several acts, the epochs of human history.

"In these epochs, the benevolent designs of Almighty Wisdom have been apparently frustrated by the machinations of Satan, and the consequent corruptions of mankind; and it is very observable that each of these periods ends with a signal act of judgment and righteous retribution inflicted on the enemies of God; or, to use the language of St. Paul, 'the righteousness of God revealed' in blessings 'to every one that believeth,' and 'in wrath' 'against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.'

"I. The first period extends from the triumph of Satan, and the promise of a Redeemer, to the epoch of the General Deluge.

"II. The second commences with the ark and its inhabitants—the Church of Noah—and ends with the general corruption of the second human race, of which he was the parent; the separation and call of Abraham alone as the great father of the faithful, and the consequent abandonment of the whole Gentile world to their voluntary blindness and impurity.

"III. The third extends from the call of Abraham, and exhibits the corruption of his own posterity, included in the covenant of circumcision, which led to the separation of the Israelites, and the giving of a written law.

"IV. The fourth period contains the history of that small nation into which the chosen people had now become narrowed; of their corruptions, and especially their idolatry; and of God's judgments upon them in particular, gradually increasing in wrath as their enormities increased; from the giving of the law to the destruction of the first temple, and their captivity in Babylon.

"V. The fifth exhibits a still smaller reduction of the covenant people, and extends from the return of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, with the Levitical priesthood, under the Persian monarchy, and the building of the second temple, until even these filled the measure of their iniquities by the rejection of the Messiah, and thus brought upon themselves the general dispersion of the Jewish race among the Gentiles.

"VI. The sixth period is that in which we live; beginning with the resurrection of Christ, by which he was declared to be the Son of God with power; and containing the divine manifestation of mercy, hitherto restricted more and more, but now open again, and enlarged so as to embrace all the nations of the world, and looking forward to the Second Advent of the Son of God, when the final separation will take place between the wicked and the good. This whole period is declared by St. John to be the last time; and it will end at the General Judgment, of which all inferior judgments of the preceding periods have been so many types. Then the enemies of God throughout the universe will be entirely subdued and punished; the sovereignty over all his creatures fully vindicated; the immeasurable distance between the Almighty and the highest of created beings fully displayed; and to the present strife between good and evil will succeed the everlasting Sabbath, the never-ending rest, promised to the sons of God—the noon-day of eternity.

Whether Dr. Jarvis has left behind him a completion of the work he had so successfully commenced, does not appear. Should the reverse, however, unfortunately, be the case, he has (to quote the words of the *Church Review*) "here built up an enduring monument to his laborious and finished scholarship; and furnished a safe guide,—alike to the student and the reader, and a strong defence of the 'faith once delivered to the saints.'

TALES AND TRADITIONS OF HUNGARY; by FRANCIS AND THERESA PULZKY. London: Colburn, 1851.

There are few countries which, in modern times, have engrossed so much public attention, and of which so little is known, as Hungary. The present volumes will, to a certain extent, supply the want of information so generally felt and complained of. Written in a lively, agreeable style, these "Tales and Traditions" convey a graphic and, on the whole, we believe, a correct portraiture of the manners and customs of the people of whom they treat. Our readers, we conceive, will be interested

with the following outline of the diversified populations which constitute Hungarian society, and give such a peculiar aspect to Hungarian life.

"The statistical reports of criminal and civil trials mark out in a striking manner the different character of the races which inhabit the kingdom. The industrious German colonists in the Saxon-land of Transylvania, in the northern county of Zipsen, and in the free towns, from that part of the population which is least mentioned in criminal reports. Murderers, robbers, and incendiaries are seldom to be met amongst them. With civil law, on the contrary, they have more than enough to do, as they are quarrelsome people, fond of law-suits. Closest to them may be ranged the Slovaks, who speak the Bohemo-Moravian dialect, and are, like the Germans, for the most part Protestants. The prisons of the counties they inhabit, are seldom filled; many of them can read and write, and are versed in the Bible. In every one of their villages there is a schoolmaster, paid by the community, not by the State. The school is always frequented. The peasants are here, as every where in the world, conservative and thrifty; and as they themselves keep up their Churches and schools they likewise avail themselves of the benefits there offered, and send the children to school without any legal compulsion: they dislike to waste their money.

In the Slavonic countries, where a dialect prevails more allied to the Polish language—in Croatia, and still more with the Ruthenians, theft is very common, especially in autumn, when the stealing of corn is often practiced. These Slovaks are in general apt to pilfer; and being like their whole race very fond of spirits, 'frays,' are frequent among them. The great majority of them are Roman Catholics; the Ruthenians are united Greeks. Among both, Priests and schoolmasters are paid from the Church, and school funds formed out of the landed property of the Jesuits and Pauline Order, which Maria Theresa and the Emperor Joseph abolished. The salary of these Priests and teachers is often very trifling; education is nevertheless gratuitous, though the school-rooms remain half empty. The peasants are not fond of sending their children to school; they prefer to give them the care of the geese and ducks on the common, or of the cattle in the field.

With the swarthy Slovaks of the South, (the northern ones and a great part of the Croats are fair), who call themselves Serbs, robbery and murder are by no means rare. The Wallack is still more treacherous and cunning; assassination and violent revenge, similar to the Corsican Vendetta, are usual with him.

The Jew seldom steals, but often cheats and harbours the thieves and their stolen goods, which he can do the more easily, as he is very commonly an innkeeper and publican, or wanders as pedlar over the country, and thus has the best opportunities of selling the stolen wares. Yet the most subtle of all thieves is the gipsy. His nimble limbs facilitate his getting by stealth into the houses; he moreover has not distinctly received the European notions of property; he is a practical communist; his principle has been for centuries—*"La propriété c'est le vol."*

The Hungarian occupies in criminal statistics the place between the fair and the brown Slovak. His most common crimes are horse and cattle stealing, manslaughter at a fray in the tavern, and arson; burglary, highway robbery, and murder are exceptional cases with him. With respect to arson the Hungarian law is most severe; this crime is punished with death. In ancient times it was even allowed to throw an incendiary—surprised in the deed—into the fire, and to the present day even a threat of arson is punished with heavy imprisonment.

The horse and cattle stealing is a propensity connected with the ancient nomadic life of the nation. A handsome horse or a stately bull on the great plain often so powerfully tempts the Hungarian peasant, that he can hardly resist the desire to possess it."

A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS AND ANTHEMS, for every Sunday and principal Festival throughout the year, for the use of congregations in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto; Fourth edition. Toronto: Henry Rowsell, 1851.

We hail with pleasure this neat and cheap reprint. As to the character of the selection we need say nothing, its merits being well known, and bearing as it does the sanction of Episcopal authority. It is to be hoped that the reasonable price at which this volume is now afforded, will induce many congregations to avail themselves of the many advantages which it presents.

DIVISION COURTS ACT FOR UPPER CANADA, with an Analytical Index, by J. R. GOWAN, Judge of the County of Simcoe. Toronto: H. Scobie, 1851.

We are glad to find that this very requisite work has appeared; it was much needed by our legal friends. And in addition to the text, it contains references to British Statutes, Analogous Enactments, and the rules and forms in use in the Division Courts of the County of Simcoe.

POEMS, by HARTLEY COLERIDGE: with a Memoir of his Life, by his BROTHER. London: Moxon, 1851.

We have perused these volumes with deep and painful interest. Hartley Coleridge was a poet in the full acceptance of the word; and though he did not leave behind him any lyrical composition which can be characterised as occupying a higher rank than a mere fragment, he has done sufficient to "give the world assurance" that he did no discredit to the name of the author of "The Ancient Mariner." Poor Hartley's life presents few points for the pen of the historiographer; and these few are neither bright nor of much general interest.—With capabilities and acquirements which might have elevated him to the highest honours in the republic of letters, he blasted all his prospects by indulging in habits of intemperance. These habits caused him to forfeit a Fellowship at Oriel College, and doomed him to an unsettled, solitary ex-

istence in the North of England,—an outlaw from polished and literary society, and, almost, from the converse of his kind.

To analyze a collection of miscellaneous poetry is, of course, altogether out of the question; and therefore we must content ourselves with laying before our readers "a few flowers at random culled" from the volumes now before us.

When we take the history of the author into account, there is something profoundly touching in the following lines from a poem entitled

"TO MY UNKNOWN SISTER-IN-LAW."

Dearest Sister, I
Am one of whom thou doubtless hast heard much,
Not always well,—my name too oft pronounced
With sighs, despondent sorrow, and reproach,
By lips that fain would praise and ever bless me,
Yet deem not hardly of me: who best know
Most gently censure me—and who believes
The dark inherent mystery of sin
Doubts not the will and potency of God
To change, invigorate and purify
This self-condemning heart.

Good night; 'e'en now
Perhaps thou art sleeping by my brother's side,
Or listening gladly to the soft, sweet breath
Of thy dear babe—while I must seek a couch,
Lonely, and haunted much by visions strange,
And sore perplexity of roving dreams.
The spectres manifold of murdered hours;—
But yet, good night—good be the night to thee,
And bright the morrow:—once again, good night.

Hartley Coleridge, in our humble opinion, was one of the most accomplished masters in the *Sonnets* walk of literature which Great Britain ever produced. In proof of this averment, we cite the under-quoted delicious verses. Milton, himself, would not have blushed had their paternity been laid at his door.

"The man whose lady-love is Virgin Truth
Must woo a lady who is hard to win;
She smiles not on the wild or wordy din
Of all-confiding, all-protesting youth;
The Sceptic's apathy; the garb uncouth
And Cynic sneer of o'er-experienced sin,
The Serpent writhing in its worn-out skin,
Craving again to flesh its sated tooth,
She quite abhors. She is not fond nor coy;
Self-seeking love, and self-appraising scorn
She knows not. She hath utterly forsworn
Her worldly dower of wealth, and pride and joy;
Her very beauty none but they discover,
Who for herself, not for her beauty love her.

"What was't awakened first the untried ear
Of that sole man who was all human kind?
Was it the glad some welcome of the wind
Stirring the leaves that never yet were serene?
The four mellifluous streams that flowed so near,
Their lulling numbers all in one combined?
The note of bird unnamed? The startled hind
Bursting the brake; in wonder, not in fear,
Of her new lord. Or did the holy ground
Send forth mysterious melody to greet
The gracious presence of immaculate feet?
Did viewless Seraphs rustle all around
Making sweet music out of air as sweet?
Or his own voice awake him with its sound?"

"Whither is gone the wisdom and the power
That ancient sages scattered with the notes
Of thought suggesting lyres? The music floats
In the void air; even at the breathing hour
In every cell and every blooming bower,
The sweetness of old lays is hovering still;
But the strong soul, the self-constraining will,
The rugged root that bare the winsome flower,
Is weak and withered. Were we like the fays
That sweetly nestle in the foxglove bells,
Or lurk and murmur in the rose-lipped shells,
Which Neptune to the earth for quit-rent pays,
Then might our pretty modern Pindemels
Sustain our spirits with their roundelay.

"Long time a child, and still a child when years
Had painted manhood on my cheek, was I;
For yet I lived like one not born to die;
A thriftless prodigal of smiles and tears,
No hope I needed, and I knew no fears,
But sleep, though sweet, is only sleep, and waking,
I waked to sleep no more, at once o'er-taking
The vanguard of my age with all arrears
Of duty on my back. Nor child, nor man,
Nor youth, nor age, I find my head is grey,
For I have lost the race I never ran,
A rathe December blights my lagging May;
And still I am a child, though I be old,
Time is my debtor for my years untold."

Sincerely do we trust, that in this age of
"Fustian, rant, and meretricious taste,"

the classic volumes of Hartley Coleridge will find a place in many libraries.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. April, 1851. Toronto: T. Maclear.

This is a fair average number of the Scottish quarterly exponent of Whig principles, if we can apply the term to a system which, according to the gruff, but sound, definition of Dr. Johnson, is a "negation of all principle." *Inter alia*, it contains a well-written and, considering the politics of this periodical, a candid and generous article on "Southey's Life and Correspondence." There is a touching interest in the following extract from the above-mentioned work, as illustrative of the dusky twilight of this great poet's career.

"One of the plainest signs," says Mr. Cuthbert Southey, "that his over-wrought mind was completely worn out, was the cessation of his accustomed labours. But while doing nothing (with him how plain a proof that nothing could be done), he would frequently anticipate a coming period of industry. His mind, while any spark of its reasoning powers remained, was busy with his old day dreams—the History of Portugal—the History of the Monastic Orders—the Doctor; all were soon to be taken in hand in earnest, all completed, and new works added to these. For a considerable time after he had ceased to compose, he took plea-

sure in reading; and the habit continued after the power of comprehension was gone. His dearly-prized books, indeed, were a pleasure to him almost to the end; and he would walk slowly round his library looking at them, and taking them down mechanically. In the earlier stages of his disorder (if the term may be fitly applied to a case which was not a perversion of the faculties, but their decay,) he could still converse at times with much of his old liveliness and energy. When the mind was, as it were, set going upon some familiar subject, for a little time you could not perceive much failure; but if the thread was broken, if it was a conversation in which new topics were started, or if any argument was commenced, his powers failed him at once, and a painful sense of this seemed to come over him for the moment. His recollection first failed as to recent events, and his thoughts appeared chiefly to dwell upon those long past; and as his mind grew weaker, these recollections seemed to recede still further back. Names he could rarely remember, and more than once, when trying to recall one which he felt he ought to know, I have seen him press his hand upon his brow, and sadly exclaim, "Memory, memory! where art thou gone?"

The paper entitled "Shall we retain our Colonies?" indicates, to a certain extent, a move in the right direction, and a desire to check the machinations of that "narrow and niggard school" which, with the sole aim of saving two millions per annum, would cast Britain's Colonial empire to the winds.

THE CASTILIAN RACE IN THE OLD WORLD.

From Scandinavia, which has been called "the cradle of the human race," there issued forth a swarm of barbarians, just towards the close of the Western empire, who were destined to change, in a great measure, the then existing laws and institutions of the European continent. A portion of these hardy sons of the North, under the name of Visigoths and Ostrogoths, attracted no doubt, by the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil, poured down in countless hordes into the Spanish Peninsula. As England would, in all probability, have never risen to eminence, had it not been for the amalgamation of Saxon and Norman blood; neither would the Castilian have ever shaken off his lethargy, had not his dormant spirit been awakened by the vigour and heroism of the Goth. From the union of Roman, Gothic, and Arabian blood, sprang a race, at once, brave, warlike and ambitious,—a race comprising in its elements the intrepidity and hardihood of the Visigoth, with the fiery temperament and magnanimity of the Saracen,—a race which, exerting all its energies, expelled from their mountain fastnesses in Grenada, the voluptuous and faithless Moors who had so long polluted the land. The Spaniard of the present day is proud in tracing his descent from one or other of those valiant knights who, armed cap a pie, sailed forth from the plains of old Castile to contend for empire with the followers of Mohammed. But not content with overcoming the enemies of the cross in his own land, we find the bold Castilian gallantly fighting for the cause of Christendom on a distant shore, and rolling back the wave of Moslem conquest from the gulf of Lepanto to the Bosphorus.

Since those palmy days of Spanish chivalry a terrible change has come over the land; the withering influence of the Romish religion has blasted the prospects and fortunes of the nation. To this religion Spain may attribute nearly all her miseries, her misfortunes, and her vices. More destructive than the blast of the Simoom—it has sunk her inhabitants into the depths of barbarism, ignorance, and superstition; it has impoverished her peasantry, degraded her nobles, and trampled her sovereign in the dust. Once, one of the most powerful, she is now one of the weakest of the European states; at one time, one of the most polished and refined, she is now one of the most vicious and depraved. It is the grinding policy of the clergy which has almost totally transformed the character of the Castilian. Who would ever suppose that the ancestors of the present degenerate Spaniard were the heroic defenders of Numantia and Astapa; and that a fiercer contest awaited Caesar on the banks of the Ebro, than he afterwards encountered when he staked his own and his country's fortunes on the Thessalian plains?

Although the terrors of the Inquisition have ceased to exist, the Romish Church still holds undisputed sway from the Atlantic to the Pyrenees. It is an unquestionable fact that, with the exception of a few large entailed estates which are held by the grantees, nearly all the cultivated land in the Peninsula is in the possession of the Church.

We, of the Anglo-Saxon race, upon whom a merciful Providence has bestowed the incalculable advantages of the Reformation, should cling tenaciously to the inestimable boon, fully convinced that the temporal power of the Papal Church is utterly incompatible with the principles of Christianity, and totally subversive of political, civil, and religious liberty.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the time will not be long ere benighted Spain will shake off her errors and her prejudices, and receive into her bosom the blessings and the benefits of the Protestant religion; when that time comes to pass she may again occupy that position which she once held amongst the States of Europe—although it must be confessed that instances of national rejuvenescence are rare in the annals of the world.

ELVA.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL,
John Street, near St. George's Church,
TORONTO.
April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f

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

MR. ALEX. KEEFER,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wellington Buildings, corner of King and
Church Streets.
Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. W. T. ERITH,
FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,
Fifteen years a Member of the Sacred Har-
monic Society, and Gentleman of the
Chapel Royal, Whitehall,
Piano Forte Tuner and Repairer.
REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO
Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,
Rev. S. LETT, LL.D.,
F. W. BARRON, Esq., M. A.,
L. W. SMITH, Esq., B. C. L.,
HERR SCHALLEHN,
THOS. CHAMPION, Esq.,
Also to Messrs. A. and S. NORDHEIMER, King-street,
who have kindly consented to receive orders.
TORONTO, March 1st, 1851. 32-3m

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

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

CHURCH UNION.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, a full Report
of the Proceedings of the Church Union on 2nd May.
Sixteen pages, price 2d. each or 10s. per hundred copies. To
be had at the Office of the Church Union, 25, Albert Buildings
or at the Office of this Paper.
Toronto, 14th May, 1851.

RICHARD NEWTON,
ACCOUNTANT & REFEREE,
ANN STREET, TORONTO.

MERCHANTS' and Tradesmen's Accounts
accurately arranged and balanced; and having been many
years engaged as Accountant in Bankruptcy in the English
Courts, he respectfully offers his services in arranging Bankrupt
Matters after the most approved method of those Courts.
Toronto, 11th May, 1851. 42-6m

CHILDREN'S HATS.
THE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard
Steamer via Boston, a great variety of Children's Hats, and
would most respectfully invite the ladies of Toronto to call and
give them an inspection.
Toronto, April 2, 1851. JOHN SALT, HATTER. 37-12n

CLERICAL DUTY.
A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese
of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in
any part of the Diocese.
Apply, (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's
House, Toronto.
Toronto, February 12th, 1851. 20-1f

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

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish
collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts,
will have their business attended to with despatch.
Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold
either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE.
Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church
paper, and Toronto Patriot.
REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq.,
Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq.,
Hamilton; C. L. Hellwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher,
Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London.
London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

FOR SALE.

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

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street;
17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the
residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and
North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of
Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street,
about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3
and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid
out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.
(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)
City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of
Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

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

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-
cession, 80 Acres.

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

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

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

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

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

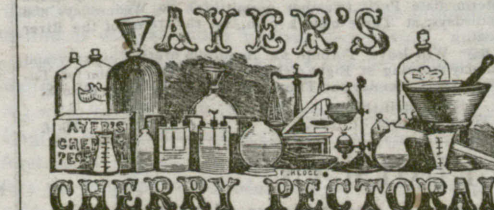
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts Band A,
300 Acres.

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

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.
Township of Montague—Lot 29, in 7th concession, 200
Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Front-Street, Toronto.
November 19, 1850. 15-1f



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

The uniform success which has attended the use of this pre-
paration—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections
of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other
medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in
its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the
severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These
results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the
attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What
is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:—

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's
CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to
cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

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

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS,
of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured
of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTORAL'"

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—
Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir.—Having been rescued from a pain-
ful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts
me to send you information of my recovery, not only in justice to you,
but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so
severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night
sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated,
could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through
my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick
consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until
I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon
relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect,
E. A. STEWART.
Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell.—Dear Sir.—I have for years been afflicted
with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to
sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to
breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no
purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your
CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week
I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and
now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep
on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had
never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.
PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.
Sold by J. Yan & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw,
Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the
Canadas
March 4th, 1851. 32-3m

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

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

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.

Subscribed Capital One Million.

One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

Patrons:
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton.
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.
The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

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CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C.
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The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly
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Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Benjamin Jackson, Esq.

Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
James Lamb, Esq.
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Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq.
Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A.
John Walker, Esq.
Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH—TORONTO.

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The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.

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John Arnold, Esq.
J. Lukin Robinson, Esq.
J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C.

J. M. Strachan, Esq.
P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
Thomas Champion, Esq.

AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entered into, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES.

SHORT TERMS.

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

Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.	
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.					
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	25	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	45	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 19 3	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 9	30	1 2 3	1 2 9	1 3 1	1 3 7	40	1 4 1	1 5 2	1 6 1	1 6 11

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual, Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Age.	Annual Premium.				Age.	Half-yearly Premium.				Age.	Quarterly Premium.				
	Premium.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Annual.		Premium.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Annual.		Premium.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Annual.	
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	45	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 11 3	0 15 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	35	2 2 7	1 1 7	0 10 11	0 10 11	50	3 9 4	1 15 3	0 17 9	0 17 9	1 1 10
25	1 17 9	0 19 2	0 9 8	0 9 8	40	2 17 8	1 9 4	0 14 9	0 14 9	55	5 5 10	2 14 0	1 7 8	1 7 8	1 7 8

April 30th, 1851. **E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent**

MARRIED.

On the 29th April, at Rodbourne Cheney, Wiltshire, by the brides brother the Rev. Geo. Goddard, the Rev. Richard Waller Dartnell, Vicar of Rodbourne Cheney to Arabella youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Goddard of Cliff Pypard, Wilts.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowledge of the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one-sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 20, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle.—Dear Sir: Prompted by a sense of gratitude for benefits received from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I submit the following statement: Previous to my taking the Wild Cherry, I had been obliged to give up my business in consequence of a severe aff. of the lungs. In this distressed state I was ordered to try your remedy for CONSUMPTION. I did so, and in the course of a few weeks I was restored to comparative good health, so that I have since been able to attend to ordinary business. Indeed my present state of health far exceeds my most sanguine expectations.

(Signed.) JOHN BURNS.

The genuine is signed I. BUITS.

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

New Advertisements.

CONCERT.

A CONCERT in aid of the Funds of the "Ladies' Association" for the relief of Destitute Fugitives will be given

On Friday Evening, 6th June.

IN THE SAINT LAWRENCE HALL.

The well-known abilities of those entrusted with the management, warrant us in saying that the Programme will be of a superior character.

Through the politeness of Sir Hew Dalrymple, and the Officers of the Garrison, the Band of the 71st Regiment will be present.

Tickets of Admission, 2s. 6d. each.

Can be procured at any of the Book or Music Stores, or from any member of the Ladies' Association

Concert to commence at Eight o'clock P.M.

E. ARNOLD, President.

ISABELLA HENNING, Secretary.

Toronto, May 30th, 1851.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TENDERS FOR BINDING.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE on Printing will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June next, at 12 o'clock Noon, receive Tenders for BINDING the JOURNALS and APPENDICES of the Legislative Assembly, of the present Session.

FORM OF TENDER.

Per Volume, not to exceed 600 Pages—Half bound—Littered—Roan backs and corners. The Work and Materials to be of the best quality. In other respects according to a sample which may be seen on reference to the Subscriber.

By order, ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of Committees.

Committee Room, May 28, 1851. 45-1in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on the 14th of May.

F. W. BARRON, Principal U. C. College

Toronto, 14th May, 1851. The Church, Patriot, Colonist, and Globe are requested to give each four insertions.

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

THE BAZAAR in aid of the Funds of TRINITY Church Streetsville, will be held in a commodious edifice in that village on

Wednesday, the 25th of June, and following Day.

FROM THE VARIETY OF

Articles, both Useful and Ornamental,

which have already been contributed, the Committee feel confident that the Bazaar will be at least equal to any thing of the kind which has taken place in this quarter of the Province.

THE BRAMPTON AND COOKSVILLE BANDS.

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

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

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. MacGeorge, Mrs. W. H. Paterson,

Dr. Barnhart, Mrs. Birdsell,

B. Switzer, Mr. McMaster,

Rutledge, Mr. Stuedart,

J. Street, Mr. Mitchell.

Admission to the Bazaar 7d.—Children Half-Price.

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert

will take place in the spacious room fitted up for the Bazaar, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 25th of JUNE, in which several Performers of acknowledged talent will take part.

Tickets, 1s. 1d. each—Family Tickets, admitting three 5s., to be had from the Members of the Committee, or at the several Stores in Streetsville.

There will be a refreshment table at the Bazaar.

Streetsville, May 30th, 1851. 45-3in.

WANTED.

A TUTOR, in a Family in the Country; competent to teach the ordinary branches of a plain English Education. Apply to the Publisher of The Church.

Toronto, April 30th, 1851. 40cf

NOTICE.

A LOAN MEETING of the above Society, will take place at the Offices, Albany Chambers, on THURSDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, when several shares of Stock will be disposed of in the usual manner.

(By order of the Board.) G. A. BARBER, Secretary.

Toronto, May 26, 1851.

The undersigned would inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally, that they are receiving their Spring Importations of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

And that by the 20th inst., the assortment in the various departments of their business will be complete.

MOFFATT, MURRAY, & CO. Toronto, 13th May, 1851. 42-4in.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

VISITORS:

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

CONDUCTED BY

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

THIS SCHOOL is in direct connection with Trinity College, Toronto, and is intended to fit boys for the more advanced stages of a University course. For those, however, who do not desire to proceed to this point, it is calculated to afford the usual branches of an English practical Education. In connection with the Day-school (which already numbers twenty pupils), it is proposed to open a Boarding-house, to be conducted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar; who, together with Mrs. Dewar, will make the health, comfort, and manners of the boys the object of their conscientious regard. The above-named lady and gentleman have had the charge of private pupils for many years in England, and are fully qualified by long experience for this important labour.

The Rev. H. B. Jessopp, who has his rooms within the Boarding Institution, will, together with the Resident Master, render the boys every assistance, out of school-hours, in preparation for their daily studies.

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

Fee for Tuition..... £2 10 per quarter.

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

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

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. JESSOPP, M. A., Cobourg, 20th May, 1851. 43-1f

A CARD.

A GRADUATE of King's College is desirous of devoting a few hours in each day to the duty of Private Instruction. He would prefer residence in a Private Family as a Tutor. The most satisfactory references can be given. All applications addressed to the Office of "The Church" Newspaper will be promptly attended to.

Toronto, April 29th, 1851. 40-4in.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

Brookville, March 24th, 1851. 36-1f

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO

AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

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

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, forwarded instruction in the event of the subscription exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait, and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Portrait Engraved and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of the work. Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., the Rev. Dr. Lett, LL.D., the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies.

Toronto, April 9th, 1851.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

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

DRY GOODS:

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

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpaca, Cobourgs, and Orleans, laths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashions be materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11 1/2 per yard.

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

No Second Price

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

Toronto, April 3, 1851. 18-ly

AN English Widow Lady, desirous of obtaining employment, would be glad to avail herself of any situation combining respectability with a suitable emolument, either in superintending the domestic arrangements of a family, as companion to a lady, amanuensis, or any other way which may suggest itself to those standing in need of assistance. Satisfactory references can be given. Address (post-paid) to A. D. Brantford, C. W. May 20th, 1851. 43-4in

GOVERNESS.

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER, No. 2, Wellington Buildings. BEGS to intimate that a considerable portion of his Choice Seasonable GOODS have come to hand. Toronto, April 3th, 1851. 40-6in

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

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, touching at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting,—every morning (Sundays excepted), at half-past Seven o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every afternoon (Sundays excepted), at Two o'clock. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-1f

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 10th, 1851. 38-1f

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thursday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in rear of the same. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 4-1ly

JUST PUBLISHED, a Small New Edition of the Selection of the

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

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

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at the Publishers'. HENRY ROWSELL, King-street West, 38-6in

Toronto, April 17, 1851.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

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

Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasset, M. A., Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the

New Patent Cork Hat, Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter. September 24th, 1850. 9-1f

"The Church" Newspaper

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

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