The Church.

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

Volume XIV., No. 48.]

ORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 26, 1851.

WHOLE No., DCCIX.

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B H	June			{ M, E,	Judge	5 4,	Acts	3.
I	4			{ M, E,	Prov.	9, 10,	Luke Ephes	12.
W	July			{М, Е,	46	11,	Luke Phil.	13.
I	**			{ M, E,	"	13.	Luke Phil.	14.
F	"	3,		{М, Е,	"	15, 16,	Luke Phil.	15.
8	"	4.		{ M. E.	"	17, 18,	Luke Phil.	16.
E	"	5.		{ M, E,	"	19,	Luke Col.	17.
1	"	6,	3RDSUN.AFT. TRINITY.	M, E.	1 Sam.	2,	Luke Col.	18.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. For the week ending Monday, June 30th, 1851.

VISITORS: THE PRINCIPAL. Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., M.P.P. Rev. G. MAYNARD, M.A., Mathematical Master.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal U.C.C.

First Page.
Sunday after Trinity.
astical Intelligence—
by of Teronto.
Second Page.
astical Intelligence—
eas of Quebec.
eas of Prince Ruperts
and.

Editorial: — Pastoral Letter;
Appointments for Confirmation; Provincial Parliament;
Fifth Page.
Editorial; — Diocesan Church
Society; Trinity College
Charter. — The Correspondence; The Clergy Reserves
— The Church Union; Trinity Church — King Street
East; The Church in the
United States.
Notice. .*

Notice. . Arrival of the "Europa," Sixth Page. Review. From our English Files.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. JUNE 29, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER. FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(JUDGES, IV.)

The Lessons of last Sunday displayed to us, in morning, the triumphs, and prosperity, which thended the Jews, under Joshus, the immediate Scessor of Moses, while their faith in the Divine folector remained strong, and lively. In the tenamed strong, and trees, t renowned leader, who had, during a long life, in whom he believed, and trusted. He disetly asserted, on the one hand, the grounds on alone they could expect the continuance of our, and protection; and on the other hand, principles, and conduct, which would deprive of that favour, and bring upon them all the duities, and miseries which must befal them en left to their own devices. And, as we obthe historical Lessons will offer us proofs and examples of these principles, for our edificaunder each successive form of government of Jewish nation. Only it is to be noted, that christian sees in the Jewish nation a type of Lord's victories, his Lord's church, and that the temporal victories, or teverses church, and that the temporal victories, heverses of the former, are to him lively emblems of the spiritual conquests, and failures, of the latter, proportion in proportion as his faith, and holiness, shall wax strong, or feel, strong, or feeble. But, to proceed with our Lesson as these principles were displayed under the rule of Joshua, we here find them in like manner prevailing under the here find them in like unament—that of the Judge the next kind of government—that of the Judges of Israel.

The Lesson commences with laying down (verses and 2) the God delivered the and 2) the causes for which God delivered the Laraelites over to their oppressors—because they again did evil in his sight."

Again," says Wogan, "they are punished; again they cry unto God; again they are delivered. Thus, liber or we we Thus, likewise, when affliction presses us sore, we cry unto cry unto the Lord in our trouble, and he saveth us from our distress. Yet, no sooner are our fears and dang the mercy, and start aside like a broken bow. Thus our lives are made up (like the Jewish history) of acts of disobedience and repentances; of judgments and mercles; chequered, as it were, with sin and punishment; the Lord I forgiveness and sin; when we cry unto the Lord, he saveth us from destruction; when spared provoke his justice again to chastise us. Oh he perverseness of human nature! Oh the unhearied patience of divine goodness! Which is he greater miracle, man striving to undo himself, God striving to save him? Conquer thou, O ord, these rebel hearts of ours, which so obstito are undone for ever,"

"No soondoes Israel repent, but we hear of a messenger m God, a Dehorah, a prophetess .-He is ever rey to receive the submissions of his people; his nisters are ever ready to treat of peace. 'Hooketh upon men; and, if any say, I have sinneand perverted that which was right, and it profiteme not, he will deliver his soul from going into thpit, and his life shall see the light' -Job xxxii27, 28. There can be no better sign of God' eadiness to be reconciled to a people, than theending of his holy messengers to them. It is groof, he has not cast them off, whom he blesses wh a continuance of his ministry.-Yet, whom twe here see raised to this honour of a messenger om God, an interpreter, one among a thousand? lot any of the princes of Israel; not Barak the caain; but a woman, a wife, Deborah the wife of ipidoth. The weakness of the instrument rejunds to the greater honour of the workman. od is not tied to sex, to means, or instruments his power is magnified in our weakness. 'Debrah judged Israel at that time; but God's spirit idged in her,' saith St. Augustine."

The transctions of the rest of this chapter are

briefly, and early, stated by Travell:-"Barak bing followed by a considerable number of troop from the two tribes of Zebulan and Napthali, an encouraged by Deborah's assurance that God wold give him the victory, ventured to attack Siser and his mighty host. Through the divine assistance, the destruction of the Canaanites was so compete, that Sisera himself was obliged to seek his safey in flight; and not thinking himself sufficiently scure in his chariot, he attempted to escape on fort. In the course of his flight he came to the spot where Heber the Kenite, who was at peace with the Canaanites, had pitched his tent .-Sisera, flattering himself that he should be in perfect security, gladly accepted the offer of Jael, Heber's wife, to take shelter there, And presuming con for apparent kindness in concealing him, quench his thirst, he ventured to beg that she would disown his being there, in case any should make inquiry after him.

"When Sisera, who was overcome with fatigue, bad now fallen fast asleep, Jael seized the opporunity of suddenly putting him to death, which she effected by driving a nail into his temples, as he lay upon the ground. She had no sooner committed this deed, than Barak, who was in pursuit of Sisera, came up and beheld the enemy already slain. Thus did God enable the children of Israel to subdue another of the nations who dwelt in Canaan."

The whole transaction, both the cause of the sufferings of Israel, and their deliverance, is illustrative of the doctrine of the Collect-that, as long as we remain "stedfast" in the "fear and love" of God, (and no longer) he will never fail to help and

There is, however, one point in the Lesson, on which our readers may expect us to say a word; because it is a difficulty, not of a mere learned character, but connected with moral feeling, and duty. We allude to the part which Jael acted in killing Sisera. If we judge this action by the ordinary rules of right and wrong, we must condemn Therefore, we presume, that there were extraordinary circumstances connected with it, and that this woman was the executioner of God's wrath, as Deborah foretold to Barak that a woman being, viz., the means of carrying out the object of should be.

EVENING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON .- (JUDGES, V.)

This is a continuation of the subject of the former Lesson, and the hymn of triumph which Deborah and Barak sang to their victorious countrymen, who rejoiced before the Lord. She recites the might and the terrors of God-the desolation and misery which befel the land, when they sought other Gods-the restoration of their prosperity, when and dangers over, but we abuse the mercy, and had defended, and had aside it. comforted, them. Then (verses 4-18) those are named with distinction who shewed zeal, and devotion, in their country's cause; while those who, from various excuses, did not stand by her in the day of battle, and trial, are justly reproached for their want of public spirit. The remainder of the chapter sets forth, in highly poetical language, and animated figures, the fierceness of the strugglethe death of Sisera - the disappointment, and anxiety, of his mother, and the damsels who extely contend, to conquer Thee; for if we prevail, spoil; and, finally, offers a prayer that such may are undered.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Read at the General Meeting, 18th June, 1851.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, exhibits a statement of affairs which, on the whole, is encouraging, and affords ground for devout thankfulness to Almighty God, that He has been pleased to visit the abours of the Society during the past year with His favour and blessing.

The following is a brief statement of the So-

ciety's income for the past year :-Receipts of the Society, for the year ending 31st March, 1851 (not including moneys received on trust, and sales in the Depository)£1778 19 113

The estimated income of the several District Branches, and Parochial Associations in the Home and Simcoe Districts, has amouted to £3314 11 5 From which deduct the sum remitted to the

575 19 4 Parent Society . 2738 12 1

Total Receipts of the Society and its District Branches for the year £4517 12 01

This Statement shews an increase in the receipts of the Parent Society of £202 10s. 9d., and an aggregate increase of about £1100. This large increase has been caused by the return of nearly £1700 collected in the parish of London for local purposes, which if deducted will, whilst it shews an increase on the income of the Parent Society as above, exhibits a decline in the aggregate of the several branches.

Only three sermons have been preached during the year on behalf of the special objects of the Society, as provided for by the 19th Article of the Constitution, viz.-

For Missions made in May,

1850, at 170 Stations £236 11 71 For the Widows and Orphans'

Fund, in Oct. 1850, at 201

351 0 10 Stations..... For the General Purposes Fund,

Jan. 1851, at 168 Stations. 255 13 51 The Sales in the Depository have amounted to £949 9s. $10\frac{1}{2}$, an increase over the past year of £33 8s. 9d.

There has been another increase in the number of District Branches. The Western District having been separated from the London, Western, and Huron. This division bids fair to be a useful one, and will no doubt be beneficial to the New Branch, and also promote the general interests of the Society. As has been before observed, there is a decrease in some of the District Branches, but not of so great a nature as to leave room for despondency. Whilst those Branches which have from the first been energetic in their operations, still continue to exert themselves with unabated zeal. Several of those which heretofore have done but little, are now endeavouring to make the Society what it is intended to be, and capable of the Church, which is to bring the Gospel to th homes of all who live within its bounds.

There are now twelve District Branches:-

7 Gore and Wellington, 1 Newcastle, 2 Midland & Victoria, 8 London and Huron,

3 Prince Edward, 4 Johnstown Deanery, 10 Talbot, Bathurst Deanery, 11 Colborne,

6 Niagara, 12 Western. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH.

This Branch presents reports from eight parochial Committees, and the Committee express a confident hope that, as the number of Clergymen in the District has happily increased by the acquisition of three more, they will be able at the next Annual Meeting, to congratulate the Society on the successful working of three or four additional Parochial Committees.

The collections made by seven of the Parochial Committees of this Branch, viz. Cobourg, Port Hope, Colborne, Grafton, Cavan, Port Trent, and Frankford, have been £188 12s. 4d.

MIDLAND AND VICTORIA DISTRICT BRANCH.

The Travelling Missionary in this district conral stations which have been mentioned in former tenance of their own ministers,

reports. His week-day services are more liable to changes of time and place.

The appointment of an additional clergyman to the immediate neighbourhood of Kingston, which was anticipated in the last report, has recently taken place. The Rev. E. Patterson is now resident in Kingston, and his ministrations extend to Wolfe Island as well as to Portsmouth. A stone church has been erected at Porstmouth during the past year in which two services are performed every Sunday by the Rev. W. M. Herchmer and E. Patterson.

The cash account exhibits a receipt of £209 6s. 10d., and an expenditure of £147 9s. 1d.

The grants made by this Branch to the Missions of Barrriefield and Pittsburgh, and to the Travelling Mission of the district, are about to expire. The committee state that it is highly important that these missions should be maintained in full efficiency, but that cannot be, unless a new and immediate effort be made throughout the district. The committee, though acting for the whole Midland District, have seldom any other funds at their disposal but such as are collected within the single Parochial Association of St. George's Kingston.

The Committee express their desire of continuing to the Barriefield Mission such a measure of support as may be found compatible with their new and nearer obligations, and express an opinion that as the District Travelling Mission is evidently the care and concern of every parochial association alike, it must for the future be maintained by the combined exertion of every part of the district.

Remittances have been received by the Parent Society from the following Parochial Associations within the limits of this Branch :- St. George's, Kingston; St. James's, Kingston; St. Paul's, Kingston; St. Mark's, Bamefield; Pittsburgh, Portland, Storrington, Sydenham, Camden East, Napanee, Mohawk, Loborough, and Adolphustown.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT BRANCH.

The Secretaries of this Branch, in submitting their annual report, rejoice in being able to shew a marked improvement in the condition of their branch, as compared with last year. The clergy have exerted themselves in a greatly increased measure to impress upon the minds of the people the bounden duty of aiding in the advancement of Christ's truth, and the laity have been found not indisposed to such impression.

Reports have been received from Picton, Carrying Place, Hillier, Marysburgh, Murray, and Amelias-

JOHNSTOWN DEANERY BRANCH.

The Report of this Branch exhibits a falling off in each parochial committe except from those of Cornwall and the mission of the Rev. Mr. Watkins. Out of nine parochial societies only five have made any report to the Branch Society, viz: Cornwall, Prescott, and the missions of the Rev. Messrs. Plees, Watkins, and Tremayne.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH.

The ninth annual report of this energetic branch states that the travelling mission has been regularly kept up, and that some changes in the stated regular appointments of the missionary have been made. Reference is made to the arrangement made by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by which the missions or parishes which now become vacant, and which, heretofore contributed little or perhaps nothing at all to the support of their ministers will be required to make up fully one half of his salary, as well as to provide for him a reside This arrangement has already taken effect in three parishes within this district, and the salaries of the incumbents are now provided for, in part, by the people, in addition to which, another parish has also been called upon to contribute, for the first time, to the support of an additional clergyman.

The committee remark that the only change in the district which they have to notice is the removal to another Diocese of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, late Rector of Louth, whose regular attendance at their meetings from the very commencement, and zealous advocacy of the Church Society's claims will long be remembered by the association.

Within the past year every parish in the district has been visited by one of the Secretaries of the Branch Society, and with a single exception the cause of the Church Society advocated before attentive congregations.

The total amount of the donations and subscriptions for the past year appears to be £305 3s. 8d., which, compared with the previous year, shews a decrease of £9 6s. 9d., a deficiency far less than was expected, considering that so many parishes tinues to perform services on Sundays at the seve- have had to contribute largely towards the mainGORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

The Gore and Wellington Branch has ever taken a prominent place among the associations of this Society. Its parochial collections and subscriptions, have amounted to within a few pounds of the Home and Simcoe Districts although the collections in churches have not been nearly so large.

The receipts from parochial associations and dividends have been £399 1s. 5d. an increase over the past year of £11 5s. 3d. The reports from the parochial associations are of an interesting and encouraging character.

LONDON AND HURON.

This Branch in its report states, that in the County of Middlesex, there are six parochial associations, viz.: St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Port Burwell, Adelaide Delaware, Caradoc, and the Town of London; from three of which, viz.: Port Burwell, Delaware, and the Town of London, reports have been received for the past year.

In addition to which, remittances have been received from Warwick, Port Stanley, Tyrconnell, Malahide, and Goderich.

The account of the funds of this Branch and of the subscriptions for local objects, within the past year, is as follows :-

For general purposes, not including collections after Sermons £32 2 31 Special purposes, (collections made in the churches for objects embraced by the Church Society) 31 19 0 Special Contributions: For erection of Galleries, and changes made in the church.... 355 0 0 For a peal of Bells, ordered from England, and now on their way to Canada 456 0 For Organ just finished 450 0 For Furniture for church, imported from England, from the house of Gilbert French of Bolton, consisting of rich velvet

linen cloth and napkins for do., carpet, robes, &c..... 108 0 For church debt 294 £1727

cover for Communion Table,

The Committee express their gratification in being enabled to report that the object which the Branch has had so long in view, has at length been obtained, by the appointment of Travelling Missionary for the townships of Biddulph, McGilivray, and Blanchard. The Rev. A. Lampman has entered upon his labours in these townships, with every prospect of success. Mr. Lampman has been occupied in his mission but a few months, and has furnished a report of his proceedings, which shews the zeal with which he has undertaken his labours, and the difficulties with which he has to contend.

BROCK DISTRICT

The Committee of this branch in their seventh report state, that the apparent deficiency in the amount collected for the general purposes of the Society, arises from the necessity of devoting the whole of the offertory collections made in Woodstock, since the 23rd day of June, 1850, to the payment of instalments and interest on moneys borrowed from the Woodstock Building Society, for the enlargement of St. Paul's Church. These payments must necessarily continue, till the operations of the building Society are closed. Committee state that they have felt a great advantage has accrued to the Church by the loan made; the debt being easily repaid without any direct appeal for contributions, and an increase secured in the amount of accommodation, far beyond what might have been expected, if the alterations in the Church had depended upon present subscriptions. The report from the Huntingford Branch has been received, and exhibits much zeal in furthering the interests of the Society.

TALBOT DISTRICT.

Hitherto the Talbot District has consisted of but one Parish. A Travelling Missionary now regularly visits the Settlements in this Distric this Branch is endeavouring to provide half the Missionary's stipend; this it has done for nearly two years, with the assistance of £30 from the Mission Fund of the Parent Society.

COLBORNE DISTRICT.

Small remittances have been received from the two Parochial Associations in this District, viz.: Peterborough and Emily, but no reports.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

This is the second year of the existence of this Branch of the Society. It was formerly part of the London, Western and Huron, but it was found that it would be more convenient, if separated from the London and Huron, and established as a distinct branch. Parochial Associations have been established at Sandwich, Colchester, Amherstburg, Moore, Fromefield, and Mersea.

HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICT.

It is much to be regretted that more favourable reports have not been presented from the several Parochial Committees in the Home and Simcoe Districts. It would probably have a good effect if these several associations were combined in one

object in view, would direct their united exertions to the attainment of that object.

Reports have been received from Barrie, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, Penetanguishene, Orillia, West Medonte and Flos, and Mono in the Simcoe District, which exhibit an agregate amount of collections amounting to £69 18s. 4d., and from Thornhill, Scarboro,' Yorkmills, Georgina, Lloydtown, Chinguacousy, Newmarket, and Weston, in the Home District, whose collections amount to £86 10s. 8d. The particulars of the collections in the several associations will be given in the appendix.

CITY OF TORONTO.

The anticipations expressed in the last report of the favourable working of the Parochial Associations in the city have been in a good measure realized. Report have been made from four out of the five Parochial Committees, and a considerable increase has been made in the amount of their several collections. The amount received this year having been from the four associations £194 18s. 3d., an increase upon the return of last year from the same associations of £52 11s. 7d.

Beyond this usual routine of steady usefulness, the transactions of our Church Society during the past year present nothing of sufficient prominence to call for special notice.

But to the Church at large in this Diocese, the

past year has been a memorable year. The incidents which have made it memorable may be briefly noticed, with propriety it is conceived, in the Report of a Society which must be directly affected by everything that materially affects the Church at large.

On the 17th of March last, the Church Union. which had been formed some time before, but from various causes, had remained inactive, was revived on the same principles and with the same designation,—viz, "The Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto." It may be described, in brief terms, as a Protective Association of the Church-whose office it shall be to defend the temporal interests of the Church in matters which do not fall within the province of the Church Society. The Church Union promises to contribute greatly to the prosperity and strength of our Zion; and this, more particularly, by combining the laity in one confederation and system of tactics for the defence of our Church temporalities, and thus bringing their concentrated influence to bear -as our numerical strength would cause it to bear-with very apparent effect upon the political vicissitudes of the times.

On the 30th of April our venerable and beloved Diocesan, after the most energetic personal exertion most cordially seconded by his people, laid within the limits of this City the corner stone of an University to be called Trinity College, and to be devoted to the high and holy purpose of educating young men in secular and religious learning, under the tutelage and in harmony with the principles of the Church. A very numerous body of Clergy and Laity, comprising many of the most influential inhabitants of the Province, assembled to do honour to the occasion, and to witness the gratifying scene. The ceremony was peculiarly impressive, and the demonstrations of feeling on the part of the congregated multitudes were, we need not hesitate to say, perfectly enthusiastic. Nobly conceived and vigorously commenced, our rising University seems to possess, in a high degree, the confidence of the great mass of the Church population of this Province, who look forward to its future career with what we may venture to call a religious solicitude, because they are ready to receive it into their hearts' best sympathies, as being founded upon those sacred and immutable principles of truth which God has made conducive to His glory, and essential to the welfare

On the following day, being the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto held in the Church of the Holy Trinity his visitation of the Clergy, which was succeeded by the organization of a conference, composed of the Clergy of the diocese and of lay representatives previously elected from communicants in each congregation. His Lordship then proposed to the conference two great questions for deliberation, relating, the one to the protection of our Church property, the other to the privilege of holding Diocesan Synods. These two questions were taken up, on the morrow, and discussed in an admirable spirit. "With one heart and one soul," both Clergy and Laity professed themselves resolved to rally round the Church in her exigency, and by all legitimate means to protect the threatened heritage of God .-The meeting assented unanimously to a petition, addressed to the three branches of the Colonial Legislature, against the meditated disturbance of the 3rd & 4th Vict., ch. 78, which provides for the final settlement of the Clergy Reserves, and with similar unanimity resolved upon petitioning Her Majesty for the establishment of a Diocesan Synod. As further legislation upon the Clergy Reserves has been postponed, we may confidently hope that the breathing-time thus allowed us will bring about such an improved appreciation of sound and just views as may lead to a favourable branch as in other districts, and so, having a common result in the Provincial Parliament. Of this we

feel assured, that the deliberations the Conference and the animated meeting of thhurch Union immediately after it, will exert a poful influence over the public mind. Most ching is it to entertain the persuasion, which there proceedings force upon us with a cogency evidence not to be doubted or resisted, that theart of our laity is sound, honest, and true. Tlay members of the Conference, we feel convinced, ll be each of them the nucleus of a strong and feass gathering of our brethren in the towns and rurparts of this Diocese. They have returned to ir homes to aid—as we would venture to reconsid—in the extension of the "Church Union," ato circulate, as we hope, with augmented fervound courage, those excellent principles to whichey have not been ashamed to bear open testimonn the Ecclesiastical Conference and at the Publideeting. We feel encouraged in no ordinary meare, by what they have already said and done, andy the prospect of their strenuous endeavours reafter; and e cannot allow ourselves to doubthat, for the time to come, the Church will contie to acquire a steadily increasing control over thene of public opinion and the complexion of publicffairs.

During the current month it hapleased Almighty God to remove from this ethly sphere the Rev. James Magrath, A.M., fomany years Rector of St. Peter's Church at the (edit, in the township of Toronto. The venerale deceased had attained the age of eighty-two ars and four months, and had been upwards of fly-nine years

The chief interest which pertains tour present meeting is derived from its connecon with the third Jubilee of the venerable Societfor the Proagation of the Gospel in Foreign Pas.

One hundred and fifty years havmow elapsed since the Charter of this celebrated istitution was signed, an event as to which we shoul not greatly r, were we to consider it inferior in scred interest only to the history of the Bible, -the Reformation alone excepted. During this centur and a half the Society for the Propagation of th Gospel has been prosecuting its noble, but arduas work; at all seasons, animating or disheartenin, true to its weighty trust, devoted to its holy cause; at one time encouraged in its great designs he the government of the day, at another time, repelled in its anxious and unrelaxing efforts by the chilling indifference of government, striving, invain, by earnest representation, to urge home to he hearts of those in power the spiritual destitution of the Colonies, or its numerous missionary enterpises in other quarters of the world. But through good report, and through evil report, it has unweariedly purlight and knowledge to the American, Asiatic, and African Pagan; to the Mohammedan; and to the famishing soul of the poor emigrant, for whose religious instruction it seems to repent the rulers of the land that any national provision should ever have been made. And in this last particular, as we especially can testify, it hath surely performed the part (if we may speak thus) of the "good and faithful servant," in doing the Lord's work. Not only has it made "God's name great among the Gentiles," but it has most affectionately watched over the Christian population of the British Colonies, and has laboured to the full extent of its means, to counteract those extensive and pernicious moral evils which might have been expected to flow, and have too abundantly flowed, from the want of a sound and religious scheme of colonization. The Society deeply felt what danger the soul of the emigrant must incur, when he makes his way into the heart of the forest, remote from the sacred services which blessed his early years. They felt and they feared this danger; and we, in a peculiar degree, have reason to gratefully acknowledge how untiringly they have pressed upon the public mind of Britain the responsible duty of following up the adventurous footsteps of the emigrant with the ministrations of the Church, and of doing every thing that might be done to preserve him from so fatal an event as falling away from the faith of his fathers. To humble faith the Divine Head of the Church may seem indeed to have set His seal of approval upon its labours. In common with the Church Missionary Society, it can point to many precious seals of an Apostolic ministry amongst the Gentiles; and many churches in the Colonies, fully organized in the possession of the Episcopate, speak of it with filial love, and invest it with the attributes of a mother's tenderness, and call it by a mother's name. More than three hundred and fifty missionaries are maintained in whole or in part by the Society: "In the lands which are, or have been within the limits of the Society's charter, where, a hundred and fifty years ago, not a dozen Clergymen of the Church of England could be found, there are now about 3,000,000 members of our communion, to whom the Word of God and the Sacraments are administered by 2,750 clergymen, under the superintendence of fifty-seven Bishops." *

The Society's revenue, both for General and for Special Purposes, amounted, last year, to £121,425 19s. 8d.,—a large sum, perhaps, compared with the resources of most other religious associations; but sadly inadequate to its vast field

* Colonial Churchman.

of operations. How soon is this income swallowed up, almost like a drop of water in the ocean, in the broad territories of the British Empire! How scanty the provision which can be derived from it for the thousands of emigrants who annually leave their mother-land! And, after all that, in God's strength, a devoted band of self-sacrificing Mission aries can achieve, how faint an impression has the Society the means of making upon the millions of unbelievers in four of the five great divisions of the globe, who though they live under, or in proximity to British sway, know as yet little or nothing of that gospel which has made Britain enlightened, glorious, and happy! On the present auspicious occasion of the Society's Jubilee, let us effectually testify the houseful testify the heartfelt interest which it cannot be doubted that we feel in the Society's continued prosperity, by cordially responding, in our several parishes and missions, to the invitation of our venerable Diocesan, and by giving to the Society all the help we can afford. It may be pleaded, indeed, that local wants will not leave us much to spare; but, in speaking of our local wants, we can not keep out of sight all that the Society has done to relieve them. Something, at least, we can spare; and that, be it great or small, we will give, not grudgingly, but in a dutiful spirit and with warm "The empire on which the sun never sets:" that

is the proud and exulting language in which, as a nation, we describe our unsurpassed dominion But in the broad expanse of that empire, unnumbered bered multitudes there are on whom the Sun of Righteousness hath never risen; and others there are on whose hearts His heavenly light is falling more dim and more deeply shaded day by day, through the total absence or the irregular participation of the Church's means of grace. These are solemn thoughts which may well temper with an awful sense of Christian responsibility, the high pretensions of national pride. We, who form no obscure portion of that empire, may appropriate to ourselves, in measure, this sobering reflection upon the co-incidence of national responsibility with national elevation. Possessing already so respect able a position amongst the colonies of Great Britain, and eagerly ambitious to rise still higher in the scale, let us watchfully guard against those disturbing influences of the world—most likely to affect us—which too often turn away the spirit of man from the contemplation of better things, not we clear away acre after acre of our forests, let not the land there are the land thus gained to cultivation be lost to Christ; and as we advance in commercial wealth and political importance, let us not be a people to be measured by our diplomacy, our jurisprudence, or our trade; but let us study to approve ourselves a people faithful unter Cook approve our trade is the study to approve our selves a people faithful unter Cook approve our selves a people faithful unto God, and "mindful of the duties of planting the kingdom of God in its integrity and perfection."

It would

that he ceven in that he ceven in that he ceven in that affections on the safe the chest in Engla and active cure mucor the Samy own all probatile y werning they were the were they were the were they were they were they were they were they were they were the were they were the were they were the wer

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

On Sunday last, being Trinity Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Quebec held an Ordination in the Cathedral. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. A. W. Mountain; the lessons being read by the Rev. J. Torrance. Lord Bishop preached the sermon from Isaiah is, after which the Candidates were presented by the Rev. Ordination service then commenced, the Bishop reading the litany, and the three Clergymen mentioned above assisting in imposition of hands on the candidates for the priesthood. The Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop. administered by the Bishop.

The following gentlemen were ordained :-Deacon-Mr. Felix Boyle, Student of Bishop's College, Lenaoxville, to be appointed to the charge of the Magdalene Islands, where a new mission is to be opened under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Priests—The P.

Priests—The Revs. Wm. Valentine Lloyd, Curate of Lennoxville; Thomas Pennefather, B.A., Missionary at Bourg Louis; Francis deLamare, Missionary at Gaspé Basin; Frederick Augustus Smith, Missionary at Malbaie and Sandy Beach, District of Gaspé; Winders, M.A., Secretary of the the Church Society, and Chaplain to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle.

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese held an Ordination at St. Andrew's Church, Red River, on the 22nd Dec. last, when the Rev. J. Chapman and the Rev. M. Taylor were admitted to the order of Priests, order of Henry Budd, a convert of Indian birth, to the order of Deacon. This most impressive right took place in the presence of a congregation of 1,000 persons, 300 partook of Holy Communion on the occasion. The Lord Bishop of this Diocese held an Ordini St. Andrew's Clarific Process and 22nd

THE BORNEO CHURCH MISSION.

[The following interesting account of the Borned Mission, we extract from a communication by the Rev. F. T. McDougall to the Colonial Church Chronicle dated October, 1850.—Ed. Ch.]

Our little church, which, in beauty of outline and finish of workmanship, far surpasses what I thoughout first we should be able to manage, will, I hope, be crated at Christmas. It is built of bolean, or the wood; the style is early English, adapted to fine wood; the style is early English, adapted to flict climate by adding open aisles, which perform the office of verandahs. All the lights are filled with coloured glass, the central eastern light being a red and all cross on a golden field, which is the Sarawak flag, and it pleases the natives much. The inner walls and red of a wood like cedar, and panelled; the moulish. are of a wood like cedar, and panelled; the mon are massive and well carved, and take a high pol On the whole On the whole we have spared no pains to make the first church in Borneo a handsome and durable one. The services of the Church are at present carried on in the Mission House. On Sunday afternoons I say

Malay, for the sake of our servants who attend service, and labourers rht stop their work for a short hour and such Malays as may happen to be auditors. I am sure it would delight any Churchman's heart to hear the roices of our little ones so lately redeemed from lalamism Islamism and heathenism, joining audibly in the payers, and making a loud treble to the Gregorian and other trush the tunes that we use for the psalms and responses. as managed to interest all our small congregation in and one night in the week they all come to practise or Sunday; they now sing in parts, and really take a

by the had here for some time an interesting aight's journey from this.

We have had here for some time an interesting aight's journey from this.

He left his tribe on account the same him no of a skin disease, "which," he says, "gave him no beace, and puts him to shame in his tribe, as the other men hand puts him to shame in his tribe, as the other men have all clean skins." He heard I could cure it, came and asked me to do so; but the case is too eterate I fear, for Koosoo ever to be cured. He is intolly intelligent fellow, and gives a most enchanting exiption of his country, in which, he says, there are arge lakes and fine mountains, and which abound with cattle, deer and other game in abundance. But account of a race of Kayans, who border upon his large the reason for hentioning him. These people are all cannibals. very remarkable, and forms the reason for

We have now with us several influential chiefs from en of the Cakarran Dyakes, who have come to ask the Cakarran Dyakes, who have come and to send an amount to take them under his care, and to send an amount of the cakarran Dyakes, who have come and the cakarran Dyakes, and the cakarran arpean to govern them. Their principal, Orang lara, is an especially interesting old man; he has a despecially interesting old man; he has he had now them. d now that his people have agreed to give it up, he are acquaintance, and constantly says how pleased to have one that the friends with the Rajah, and to have one art with the white people. He is a very preposed by looking old man, with so mild an expression, and gently old man, with so mild an expression and that one wonders how it could have been possible for him to take heads, which bless he has in his day, though now he discounthe practice, as his conduct on a recent occaplainly showed.

It would take little persuasion to gain Gassin over. came to us the other morning as we were going prayers, and asked if he might come in and he was very attentive, and after prayer said, dlike your praying." I asked whether he will come to pray as we do? "Oh, yes, if will come to Sakarran, I will learn, and tell my le to learn." Would that I could go back with ple to learn." but I am doubly and trebly tied to this a, by work which grows and requires my constant more and more, and yet nothing can be done mally with these tribes until we can place misries among them.

ere is a great work to be carried out in these dries; but it can only be done by a body of men prepared, and willing to devote themselves heart soul to their Master's service; and when they are ined, means of the Church's must be taken to carry out the can alone preserve order preserve order and unity and singleness of purpose along the various labourers that may be employed athe mission. The first step taken should be to contact the Mission. the Mission. The first step taken should be to con-tain up our present boys and other native youths for future supply of missionaries and catechists; and a bosnial lospital were attached, which, with the assistance systemment, could be done at trifling expense, action to the state of the system of the sys etical knowledge of medicine and surgery could parted to them, which would be always found a powerful powerful auxiliary to all missionaries in these really think, if the immense opportunities asion offers for carrying on the work of evan-ion so hopefully, without personal risk to those ed, and at such comparatively small expense, at home, that neither men nor means would wanting to us. We cannot be so far behind hanists in zeal and energy. If the Rajah would m leave, they would swarm here to-morrow, eady in spite, of us, they have sent over Christ know them when I see them, but I know that here from the French captain of the trader ought them over, and who is a Romanist and Mate with the members of the Jesuit mission gapore; and I fear that to prevent them taking out our hands, my unaided efforts will be

o any of my brethren who may feel inclined to dethis Mission I can say with truth that I do not know as the stant sphere of labour, the people are included in the stant sphere of labour, the dimate deli e country beautiful, and the climate deli el through healthy for a tropical one. You may gerous anim the jungle in perfect security from the sat night without dreading that mephitic exhalabegets the deadly fevers of Africa and Even agues here are slight; and I have not of been brought on by culpable carelessness and sexposure. A consumptive man might proskiess exposure. A consumptive man might positive m in those recommended to people with thoracic plions. Many a young fellow of a college, or chest, cannot undertake clerical duty, or even live against, might have employ themselves usefully actively, and at the same time be effecting their outh of Europe. I have had two cases under own eye since I have been here; both would in probability have died before this in England, where exert themselves, faithful servant, ng health, never think of their chests, and even nselves with pleasure.—I remain, sir, your

P. S.—Our church has neither organ nor bells. these desiderata.

ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop of Glouster and Bristol, by the move to the continent for a short time, in order to the from the continent for a short time, in order to to the continent for a short time.

We regret to see the usual annual notice of the stopand the daily service at St. Paul's preparatory to an audiversary of the charity children on the 12th of

and a half in thay, or arrange their meal time accordingly, rathenan present such occasion for remark among the foreers now resident amongst us, if for no higher and ier reason. The Cathedral has now, without the thtest inconvenience arising, been opened daily the public gratis, from nine in the morning till sir seven in the evening, since the 1st instant (withome disgraceful and so long complained of charge of 2cutrance), and the number of persons who have visitthe building has been from 25,000 to

On Tuesdayne Lord Bishop of Exeter held his triennial visitan for the deanery of Kerrier, at Helston Church. Aftehe prayers, the Bishop assisted by the Archdeacon, rd the Communion Service, and after the sermon withis clergy partook of the Holy Com-The:cular business was transacted at the Angel Inn, befc Chancellor Martin.

CHURCH UNION.

CUNTY OF LENNOX. Ashton Branch.

A meeting the members of the United Churches of England andreland, was held on Friday, the 30th day of May, 51, in the church at the village of Ashton, on theth Concession of Goulbourn, in connexion with the Rectory of Richmond, when the with th Rectory of Richmond, when the Rev. meeting with payer, and being then requested to take the chair pro m, he explained at great length the object of the neting, and after some further discussion, the folloing resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Resolved-1. That in the present exigency of the Church, we theaity of the United Church of England and Ireland in its Village, do conceive it necessary to form ourselves nto a Branch Union of the Church Union of the Docese of Toronto.

Resolved-2. That following persons be the officers of the said Brach Union for the current year:- John Sumner, Esq., hairman; Thos. Garland, Esq., Deputy Chairman; Re. John Flood, Chaplain; Mr. James Douglass, Secetary; Mr. N. Garland, Treasurer; Messrs. John hore, John Roberts, Andrew Fleming, W. McFaddersen., and Richard Edwards, Managing Committee.

The Rev. Jhn Flood having vacated the Chair it was taken by the Chairman of the Branch Union, when the following esolutions were put and carried:-

Resolved—1. That we fully concur in the rules of the Union, laidown for the observance of the Branch Unions, and aso do agree to the declaration of members appended to the said rules.

Resolved-2 That by the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1840. The Clergy Reserves were declared to be the property all denominations of Christians in this province, for the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of Christian knowledge, according to their respective religious views.

Resolved -3 That we shall oppose to the uttermost of our power, any attempt to disturb the principle of

that settlement, or the appropriation of the fund arising from those reseves, to any other than religious purposes.

The several Petitions to the Queen and the different Branches of the Legislature were then read and Resolved—4. I nat the petitions now read be adopted.

Resolved - 5. That we shall henceforth use all legitimate means to return to Parliament, Representatives who will firmly oppose the appropriation of the Tem-poralities of Religion to secular or other purposes.

Resolved-6. That this Association do meet on the fourth Monday of every month.

The meeting then adjourned with prayer.

(For extracts from our English Files, see 6th page.)

United States.

The mystery that has so long enveloped the Rochester Knockings has been at length cleared up, and a monstrous system of deception has been disclosed.— It appears from the revelations of one of the initiated, who was disgusted with the villany of the whole proceedings, that the rappings are produced by means of the toes, and that by carefully watching the countenances of the parties asking the question, they could generally give the right answer. The person who made these revelations is a relative to one of the ope-

The Oswego Daily Times says, that large quantities of Canadian bonded goods are coming in at Ogdensburg of Canadian bonded goods are coming in at Ogdensburg from Boston. Every boat has more or less of this kind of merchandize, for Toronto and Hamilton, and we learn that a number of propeller loads have been taken up the Lake from the Ogdensburgh road.

The rumours of the large forgeries of Mr. Stoddart, manufacturer of Roch paper manufacturer of Rochester, prove too true. The amount of the forgeries is not known, but is supposed to be between 50,000 and 100,000 dollars.

A despatch from Washington says, Government is about disposing of the Central American question by offering a joint settlement with England and France of all the Central American States. A similar proposition is to be made with reference to Hayti.

It seems that we in Canada have not had all the rain to ourselves. The United States papers are filled with accounts of destruction done to property on the Great Western rivers by the sudden rise of water. One paper states that there is scarcely a town on the Mississippi or the Missouri that is not navigable for steamboats. There have been no lives lost

The following paragraph respecting the Navy of the United States, well deserves a passing commentary: "An official work," thus briefly sums mentary:—'An olderal work,' thus briefly sums up the casualties among Naval Officers since the United States have had a Navy—a period of not quite 60 years. Died 994. Killed in action 52. Killed in duels 21. Killed by accidents 7. Drowned 67. Lost at sea 87. Murdered 6. Resigned 1635. Dismissed the service 402. Cashiered 51. Discharged under years actablishment 227. Discharged 106. Last and peace establishment 227. Discharged 106. Last appearance or unknown 545. Deserted 3. In service 1505. Total 5758.—Montreal Courier.

The citizens of Mackinac and of this vicinity must be gratified at the arrest of King Strang and Co., of the Beaver Islands. The self-styled prophet and the king of this community of Mormons, had been suffered to commit his depradations for a long time, and we doubt not the laws of the country he has defied and

violated for some time with impunity, will be applied with strictness. The marauding parties which have been fitted out from Strang's dominions, have extended their depredations to the Ste Marie River, and have picked up along the coast, fish, salt, nets, &c., of the fishermen, and Mr. Antony, of this place, had taken from his fishing ground, about three hundred dollars worth of fish and other property.-Lake Superior Journal.

The steamer North America is not going to Galway: she has been sold, and her passengers are to be transferred to the Pacific.

A despatch from New Orleans, announces the arrival of the Alabama from Chagres, with fourteen days later news from California.

From Washington we learn that a new postal arrangement has been made, which will go into operation on the first of July. It provides for the regular exchange of mails between the United States and the British Provinces of New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, at the rates established with Canada.

A YANKEE SPECULATOR.—Jenny Lind was swindled out of \$6,000 on the night of her first concert, by a New York ticket speculator, who disposed of an old lot of tickets on his band for lot of tickets on his hand from previous concerts under

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR,-It may, not unreasonably, be presumed, that some of our laity, who were present at the recent Annual Meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese, would like to be made acquainted with the resolution to have been submitted by me had an opportunity been allowed, which, however, was not afforded. I had only consented to second the first resolution, (which I was almost immediately after called on to move,) upon a distinct understanding with the the Secretary, that in acceeding to his wishes, I should not interfere with my right to submit another resolution. More than once, while speaking to the first resolution, I mentioned my intention; which certainly seemed to meet with the full concurrence of the Right

Rev. the Chairman of the meeting.

The second clause of the following Resolution, I, of course, purposed to omit upon finding that the matter of it formed that that was moved by Col. O'Brien, according to a promise made, by that gentleman, to some of the Western Clergy. I, however, send it in its original form, in order to shew the perfect unanimity of feeling that exists on this subject from one extremity of the Diocese of Toronto to the other.

May I beg you to insert this communication in the same number that shall contain your promised abstract of remarks, made at the meeting alluded to.

The resolution intended to be moved was this.

"That the members of the United Church of Eng-land and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, (which land and Ireland in the Diocese of Torono, (which embraces the entire of that portion of the Province of Canada, known as Upper or Western Canada,) do hereby solemnly record their protest against the glaring infringement of primitive and Catholic order, which the Ministers of the Crown, have suffered to be committed in this portion of her Majesty's dominions. Bishop of Rome, who has presumed to intrude into this Disnop of Rome, who has presumed to intrude into this Diocese one of his Priests, under the title of 'The Bishop of TORONTO,' and thereby to arrogate to his nominee the lawful and canonical title of its rightful Bishop the Right Rev. Father in God, Doctor John Strachan, the present venerable President of the Church Society of the Diocese aforesaid.

"The Church in this Diocese does hereby likewise record its deep sympathy with other portions of the same in her Majesty's dominions, home and colonial, that have been outraged by the uncatholic devices and doings of the Papal See.'

I remain, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant, Friday, June 20, 1851. E. DENROCHE.

> To the Editor of The Church. Toronto, 13th June, 1851.

SIR,-I will thank you to insert the within letter, which I have this moment received, in your next pub-

The object is to draw public attention to the comparative merits of the two routes from Quebec via St. Lawrence, as recommended by Major Robinson, and the other leading from the St. Lawrence to the Valley of the St. John, and thence down to the nearest point to intersect the ocean route leading from Halifax to Portland, as explored by Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer, last autumn, which promises to connect either the sea ports of Halifax, St. Andrews, or St. John, with less distance, less time, and less cost.

It may be well to observe also, that a survey has been made for this last line, from Point Levi direct to St. Andrews, which proved remarkably favourable, no grade exceeding forty feet to the mile. This line however, passed for a short distance through the State of Maine, which leads to preference of the lower route.

Your obedient servant.
W. H. MERRITT.

Toronto, 4th June, 1851.

My DEAR SIR.—As the question of connecting the interior with the Atlantic through our own territory, will soon come under the consideration of the Legisla-lature, I will feel obliged for your opinion as to the probable distance from Green's Island Harbour to the point where the Quebec Road will likely pass in the rear of it, with the relative distance from this latter point to the Atlantic at St. Andrews and to Halifax by this route, and to Halifax by the St. Lawrence route; or any other information on this subject which your time will permit.

Yours truly, WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

THOMAS KEEFER, Esq., Chief Engineer Toronto and Kingston Railroad.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1851.

SIR,-Being much engaged in a railroad survey, I can at present give you but a brief opinion on the question of the proposed railway from Qaebee to Halifax.

The survey of Major Robinson between Quebec and the bend of the Petitcodiac-a point common to all

lines-is about a hundred miles longer than a route of British territory; passing through the Madawiska settlement, and terminating at the same point. settlement, and terminating at the same point. In is survey passes about five or six miles from the shores of the St. Lawrence at Trois Pistoles. From the point where it crosses this river to the Bend of the Petiteodiac, the distance by Major Robinson's line is Petiteodiac, the distance by Major Kobinson's line is only about twenty-five miles shorter than by descending the St. John to Woodstock, and thence by the route of the 'Woodstock and St. Andrew's,' and the European and North American lines' through St. John city to the same point. By descending the St. John direct, the distance would be about equal on the

New Brunswick, since the Portland Convention, will not support the "Eastern Shore" route as surveyed by Major Robinson—because nearly all New Brunswick is upon the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John. Nor could Canada and Nova Scotia with any grace ask her to do so, for a line which accommodates their respective capitals; principal towns and settlements, and is yet completely removed from the correspond-ing portions of New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia is indifferent about the route through

New Brunswick and Canada would be most benefitted by a route which would connect the River navigation of the St. Lawrence with a winter port on the Atlantic, by the shortest route through British territory.

I think therefore, that a route leaving the St. Law-rence at Green Island or Trois Pistoles, and descend-ing by Lake Temiscouata and the St. John, to a junction with the European or North American line, wherever the route crosses the St. Andrews and Woodstock road, or at the city of St. John, would unite the best interests of the three Provinces, and have only to contend with the "military considerations" of the Imperial Government. But it is probable that the same rule which was obtained with reference to the Beauharnois Canal may be applied here.

Green Island Harbour (opposite the mouth of the Saguenay) is the only low tide harbour upon the South shore of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. It is also just at the foot of the River navigation, any well found boat plying on the Upper St. Lawrence or the Lakes, can run down there; immediately below this point the "Gulf Navigation" commences. If Queen Island Harbour were connected by Railway with the Bay of Funday, western produce could be sent there by this route as by Portland or Boston. The railway carriage would be about the same or a less distance, the summit to be overcome only one half, and one tranship-ment would be avoided, because the same vessel which discharged at Montreal might continue on to Geeen Island. For the supply of the interior and lumbering districts of New Brunswick it would have no compe-tition. The summit to be overcome between the waters of the St. Lawrence and shore of the Atlantic

waters of the St. Lawrence and shore of the Atlantic is lower on this route than at any other point east of Lake Champlain, and is nearly 150 feet less than on Major Robinson's line at the Metapedia.

By Major Robinson's survey, a barrel of Canadian flour from Green Island would not reach a winter shipping port in less than five hundred miles, or double the distance of the St. Lehn's route.

distance of the St. John's route.

The route between Quebec and Green Island includes. the wealthiest and most populous portion of the settle-ments below that city; and the whole route I have alluded to, from Quebec to the head of the Petitcodiac, passes through a settled country, the seat of an existing business, with the exception of an aggregate of about

miles, in two detached sections, between the Madawaska and the St. Lawrence.
On the route of the St. Lawrence and Woodsteck road, I believe there is an unsettled tract; but if the line should strike the Bay of Fundy at St. John's, it would traverse a settled country, with good roads and agriculturul capabilities, from the outlet of Lake Temisconata to that city Temiscouata to that city.

Brunswick would probably have a longer tract New Brunswick would probably had a long through her territory by this route, than by that of Major Robinson; but she has already endorsed and aided the European and North American and the St. Andrew's and Woodstock lines—so that there only remains for her the section between Woodstock and the "disputed" boundary line—say 100 miles—and as she gets two roads, she will doubtless consent to the Imperial proposition, if extended to the St. John's

The St. Andrew's and Quebec line have built ten miles of their road, from the port of St. Andrew's on the western boundary of New Brunswick, northward toward Woodstock, and have the iron and locomotive on the spot. They have lately received important aid, and hope to extend to Woodstock on the St. John-eighty miles from St. Andrew's—in two years.

The European and North American line, from this

road, through the St. John's to the Bend of the Petitcodiac, is surveyed, and an organization effected.— The general features of the St. John's route, its existing settlements, agricultural and mineral facilities, the markets of the New Brunswick and Maine lumber trade, its short connection of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, its junction with the great American lines, to Halifax, and above all, its union of the intcrests and influences of the three Provinces, in my judgment recommended it to serious consideration, and rem ve much of that air of impracticability which has understands have around this rost property. undoubtedly hung around

Having given my views with regard to the route most suitable to our interest—I will take the liberty of stating what I consider to be our position relative with respect to the proposed Halifax and Quebec Rail-

To the Lower Provinces which have no public works or public debts of importance, this Railroad is a matter of the last moment; yet, with a full appreciation of all the benefits which may accrue to us, I do not see how Canada with her Canal debt and her own six hundred miles of Trunk Railway (already taken up) can at present come into the Imperial proposition.

But if Great Britain would change the amount from

seven to ten Millions Sterling, and include the whole Canada Trunk Line, she would not increase her risk by extending it over a paying section -and we could then afford to come into the proposition—and even to consent to important modifications of the route through New Brunswick.

I can see uo objection to this course, because the road may as well stop at Rimouski as at Quebec or Montreal, for thus far it merely connects independent seaports; until the extension of one trunk line from those seaports into the interior is secured, the road cannot be justified or maintained. Detroit must be reached before the "through" travel from Halifax to reached before the "through" travel from Halifax to the valley of the Mississippi can be obtained for the

Northern route.

I remain, very truly, yours,
Thos. C Kerrer. (Signed)
Hon. W. H. Merritt, M.P.P.,

Colonial.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH NORTH

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of British North America, commenced at the appointed period, viz: Tuesday, the 18th June inst, at the pretty village of Drummondville, about a mile from the Falls of Niagara, and continued in session until the close of the following day.

The meeting was numerous and most respectable, consisting as usual of Delegates from the Actantant.

consisting, as usual, of Delegates from far distantant parts; amongst others, Bros. John Helder Isaacson and C. F. Hill, of Montreal, from the Deputy Grand Lodge, Canada East; Bro. Isaac Blong, of Amherstburg, &c., &c. The Brethren generally will be grateful to hear that the meeting was of a root bergin of action. that the meeting was of a most harmonious and satisfactory nature, and that a large amount of important business was got through. They will also be exceedingly rejoiced to hear that from the reports and information of the complete of the business was got through. They will also be exceedingly rejoiced to hear that from the reports and information submitted, the Society appears to be in a complete state of efficiency and organization; the zeal and ardour of the Brethren seems to be constantly and steadily on the increase. As a proof of the interest taken by the Brethren in the welfare and good working of their Institution, may be mentioned the fact of the regular attendance (as on this occasion) at this their highest tribunal, of members from every quarter of the Province far and near. The important business of electing Grand Officers for the currant year was disposed of in a unanimous and very satisfactory manner. Below we give a list, by which it will be seen that nearly all who held office last year (with a few exceptions rendered expedient by local and other circumstances) have been re-elected. We may state that the Grand Officers of the past year were highly and deservedly complimented by the Grand Lodge for the able, efficient, and zealous manner in which they had devoted themselves to, and discharged their respective important trusts. That this powerful religious, political, and charitable Association is in such an efficient and satisfactory state, must be gratifying not only to the Brotherhood of the Order, but to all lovers of good order and good government, the Protestant Religion, and British Connexion throughout the land.

We were nearly omitting to mention the pleasing

We were nearly omitting to mention the pleasing fact, that the Grand Lodge voted the sum of one hundred pounds from their funds to the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, as a mark of their esteem for his exertions in his position during his term of

We are requested to state that the Brethren are dewe are requested to state that the Brethren are desirous to express their marked appreciation of the conduct of that well-esteemed and popular veteran of the lakes, Capt. Colcleugh, of the splendid steamer Chief Justice, who, of his own accord, charged one-third less than the usual cabin fare to those of the Body who happened to go over and return with him.

LIST OF GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1851-52.

LIST OF GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1851-52.

Br. George Benjamin, Esq., R. W. Grand Master B. N. A. Br. Angus Bethune, Esq., Sen. Deputy Prov. Grand Master. Br. R. Dempsey, Esq., Jun. Deputy Prov. Grand Master. Br. J. Bailey Turner, Esq., Deputy G. M., Canada East. Br. John Harle, Esq. Deputy Grand Master New Brunswick. Br. John H. Crosskill, Esq., Deputy G. M., Nova Scotia. Br. George L. Allen, Esq., Grand Secretary. Br. Thos. Armstrong, Esq., Grand Treasurer. Br. Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Grand Chaplain. Br. Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, Dep. Grand Chaplain. Br. James Lee, Esq., President Grand Committee.

Br. Geo B. Rousseau, Roinnos, Br. R. Dempsey, Local Dep. G. M., Western Riding. Br. R. Dempsey, Local Dep. G. M., Home Riding. Br. Thos. Chambers, Local Dep. G. M., Midland Riding. Br. Thos. Langrill, Local Dep. G. M., Eastern Riding.

THE CENSUS .- By the recent census returns it appears that the whole population of Upper Canada is 803,503, of which the cities and towns have 64,860; Toronto, 25,166; Hamilton, 10,321; Kingston, 10,097; Brockville, 2,757; Bytown, 6,616; Cornwall, 1,506; London, 5,124; and Niagara, 3,282.

Speaking of the scandalous language House of Assembly, the Brockville Statesman says:—
"Our only marvel is, that the decent people of the city of Toronto—those who wish to preserve the character of their city from the moral taint of such lepers did not rise up en masse, and duck the whole cabouche in the lake in front! Perchance the water might have had a purifying effect!"

The Quebec Times of the 10th instant says :—" We regret that illness will prevent Mr. Papi-neau taking his seat among his colleagues at Toronto,

A cow, belonging to a poor man having been maliciously killed in the neighbourhood of Fergus, Mr. G. Kerr, of that village, hearing that the carcase Mr. G. Kerr, of that village, hearing that the carcase was affording a banquet to certain bears frequenting that neighbourhood, determined to have a scuiffle with them, and for that purpose placed himself in ambush on Wednesday night, in the vicinity of the cow's remains. The moonlight speedily showed him the approach of an alderman looking black bear, whose banquet he interrupted by sending two balls into his body, one of which pierced his heart, and killed him instantly. On the ensuing night he killed another of these huge animals, but this time it was a bear of the brown species — a kind hitherto unknown in this quarter. The bodies. -a kind hitherto unknown in this quarter. The bodies were of exceedingly large dimensions. - Galt Reporter

Cabs of Toronto manufacture have lately been introduced into Montreal, where they are found much more convenient and comfortable than those now in use there. - Ibid.

NEWFOUNDLAND - ST. JOHN'S. - We cannot say, with any degree of accuracy, what the result of the seal fishery may be, as many of the vessels have not yet returned from the ice; but we believe that have not yet returned from the ice; but we believe that upon the whole, a good average catch will be secured; indeed, from all we can learn, the average quantity of seals for the tonnage and men engaged, has been already landed.—The spring has commenced most favourably for agriculture; the snow disappeared from the face of the country a month ago, and now the genial rains, and warm sun are giving evidence of rapid vege-The country now assumes a verdant and promising aspect.—St. John's is busy at its brick and stone buildings. Water-street is growing up almost miraculously, from the ruins of the fire in 1846; the temporary wooden sheds are being removed, and some thirty or forty handsome and substantial houses are now in course of elevation. In another year we shall have a city, that will stand a favourable comparison with many f the most important in the American colonies.-The House of Assembly of Newfoundland has passed an address to the Governor, requesting him to appropriate £600 sterling, to the importation of seed potatoes from one of the neighbouring colonies, to be distributed among the poor settlers.

A Meeting was lately held in Woodstock for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the County of Oxford at the next election. The friends of Mr. Hincks mustered in strong force, but were able to carry a resolution in his favour by a majority of one only. So much for his prospects of success at the comelection .- Patriot.

INQUEST .- An Inquest was held, on Saturday, at Rolph's Inn, on the body of Richard Ramsbury, who was drowned off a schooner at the beginning of the week. The body was discovered in the water near the bottom of the harbour by a boy on Friday evening. Verdict, "found drowned."

Lt. Green, 38th Foot, was tried at the May Term of the Supreme Court, Sydney, C. B., on the 27th ult. on a charge of homicide.—The prisoner had caused the death of a deserter from his regiment a pistol shot, on the night of the 8th Nov. 1850.— idence was put in to show that the deceased, Arthur McQuade, had resisted the attempt to arrest, and clubbed a musket for the purpose of dashing out Lieut. Green's brains. It was impossible to ascertain whether he had or had not made a blow with that intent, but a lantern carried by the prisoner was broken and dashed to the ground, and at the same moment the pistol wound was inflicted. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, thus nullifying proceeding taken against two soldiers who had accompanied Mr. Green for the purpose of making the arrest.

A three decked merchant ship of 1444 three tecked merchant snip of 1444 tons, was launched at New Glasgow, N.S., on the 31st ult. The local papers from which the Neva Scotian quotes, says that she is constructed principally of pitchpine and oak, imported expressly from the Southern States, and is, perhaps, the largest vessel ever built in the provings.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Elgin, held a Drawing-Room at Government House, on Friday evening, in honour of her Majesty's accession to the throne. It was numerously attended.

The steamer Montreal which left Mon-The steamer Montreal which left Montreal last evening with the mails for Quebec, did not arrive at the usual hour this morning. It was generally supposed that she had been detained by the fog during the night, but a telegraphic message, received from Three Rivers, informs us, that she has met with an accident, at Sorel, by which her rudder was broken, and that she may not be down in time to return this evening. We are consequently without a single newspaper to day.—Quebec Mercury.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication of A. T. in our next, if possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 25, 1851:—
Rev. T, Bousfield Picton, rem. for P. Low, Esq.;
Ven. Arch. Bethune, the amount shall be credited; A.
K. Boomer, Esq., rem. for Mr. S. Smiley; Josias Bray,
Esq. Add. Sub.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JUNE 26, 1851.

(PASTORAL LETTER.)

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto. REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,-In correspondence with the Resolution adopted at the annual meeting of The Church Society of this Diocese, held on the 18th instant, it becomes my privilege to recommend an early day for a collection in aid of the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. I beg to name Sunday the 27th July next, being the sixth Sunday after Trinity, for that purpose, and I trust that the opportunity will be embraced by the Clergy generally, of setting forth before our congregations throughout the Diocese as full an account as the occasion will allow, of the rise and progress of that venerable and excellent Society, of the efforts which have been made during the century and a half of its existence, for the evangelizing of the world, of the success with which these exertions have been crowned in the British Colonies, and in Pagan lands, and of the increasing vigour with which its energies are even now put forth to reclaim the benighted regions of heathenism, and to extend to the spiritually bereaved emigrant from our father land in the most distant and savage countries, the transcendent blessings of the Gospel of Peace.

ected with this gratifying opportunity of stating what this noble Society has already achieved and is still effecting for the spiritual benefit of the world at large, it will be hailed as an auspicious occasion for contributing out of the means with which God hath blessed us somewhat-though it may be but a mite-wherewith to repay the vast debt of gratitude which we in this Colony owe to that Society. Here the good seed of the word was planted by its Missionaries, and to this day its growth, under God, has been fostered by its bounty. To such a claim we cannot be insensible, nor can we fail to respond to it with some portion of that generosity, which has been extended so long and so freely to ourselves. Noble enterprises calling for increased contributions, are still projected by this Society-fresh conquests over Pagan darkness, and the perversions of Christian truth. And while the Society applies its energies, and its bounty to ordinary Missionary operations, it assists in securing the completeness and efficiency of the church, by the corresponding extension of the Episcopate in the Colonies, and in all the foreign possessions of the Crown. Our own Diocesan contributions will be forwarded to assist in part

Colonial Bishopricks, and in part to the general objects and operations of the Societ nor are we alone in this work of love. Thelote of this Jubilee rejoicing is heard in ourseighbouring sister Church in the United States-self planted by the same venerable society, a entitled to the distinction of being hailed the Eldest daughter of our own Anglican Clch. There the claims of the Society are achwledged in terms of becoming gratitude; speciaervices have been appointed in commemoration othis its third Jubilee; and collections are being me in aid of Missionary objects, to which this Siety may be said to have given the first impulse.

This general commemoration | the third Jubilee of the Society presents a bestiful picture. Christian worshippers throughout thwide extent of the dominions of our beloved lucen, upon which the sun never sets, unitingtheir voices with those of fellow Christians, in thereat country contiguous to us, in gratitude to Godor the spiritual benefits conferred upon the wild at large, through the agency of the Society forhe Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, nd testifying their thankfulness, by hearty free-wi offerings for carrying out its holy and benevolent digns. This commemoration proves, too, that lik the grain of mustard seed, the Anglican Churc from small beginnings has grown into a great tre, which well nigh embraces the whole earth unde its shadow. The mother Church of England and Ireland, and her pure ally in Scotland, with her elest daughter in the United States, and her vastly xtended and fast multiplying branches in the Clonies, attest the spread and influence, in a degree jost cheering and calling for the most fervent prais to Almighty God, of the language, ritual, and order of the Anglican communion; planted orignally as we believe, by apostolic hands, and thogh for some ages under the dominancy of Romin error and superstition, working for centuries pat in the truth and polity of the primitive Catholic (hurch.

Finally my Reverend Brethren in expressing as we shall do in this commemoration of the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, our sense of the nuring care and protection of our mother Church in England and Ireland, we are drawn closer to her in the bonds of filial affection. We shew that we are one with her in faith and hope, sympathizing in her present trials, and at this momentous crisis in her history offering up our fervent prayers to Almighty God that she may be pure and prove a richer-blessing to the world than ever; a building as to her external fabric like the apostolic model "fitly framed together" and in the maintenance of every essential truth and tenet "all glorious within."

I remain. Rev. and dear brethren. Your friend and brother, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, June 19, 1851.

Saturday 28 Fredericksburg

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

In the Gore District, and in those west of the same. The Bishop of TORONTO begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the Districts west of Hamilton, that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in occordance with the following list:

	Saturday,	28,	Fredericksburg	11	A.M.
	"	"	Port Burwell	3	
	Sunday,		Vienna	10	A.M.
	"	44	Dereham	4	P.M.
	Monday,	30,	Malahide	10	A'M.
	"	44	St. Thomas	4	
	July.		The state of the s		
	The second secon	rafe is		10	A.M.
	Tuesday,	1,	Port Stanley		P.M.
	***	"	Dunwich		
	Wednesday	, 2,	Westminster		Noon
	44	- 66	Delaware		P.M.
	Thursday,	3,	Muncey Town	11	A.M.
	Friday,	4.	Wardsville		Noon
	11	"	Bell's		P.M.
	Saturday,	5.		10	A.M.
	16	"	Dawn Mills	3	P.M.
	Sunday,	6	Morpeth	11	A.M.
		7	Colonel Little's	10	A.M.
í	Monday,	7,	Colonel Little's		P.M.
		"		10	A.M.
	Tuesday	8,	Mersea	4	
•	1	"	Colchester	10	P.M.
	Wednesday	9,	Amherstburgh	773	
	"	66	Sandwich	3	
	Thursday,	10.	Irish Settlement	10	A.M.
	Friday,		Chatham	3	P.M.
	Saturday	12,		2	
	Sunday,	12	Moore	11	A.M.
	"	"	Sarnia	3	
	Monday,		Ewel Dissert	10	A.M.
	Treader,	14,	Errol Plympton		
	Tuesday,	10,	Warwick Village	3	P.M.
	Wednesday	, 10,	Town Line	10	A.M.
		"	East Warwick	2	P.M.
	Thursday,	17,	Adelaide	10	A.M.
	- "	"	Metcalfe	3	P.M.
	Friday,	18,	Katesville	11	A.M.
	Sunday,	20,	London	11	A.M.
	11 11	66	London St. John's, London Township	3	P.M.
	Monday,	21.	Nissouri	11	A.M.
	-11	"	St. Mary's, Blanchard	4	
	Tuesday,	99	St. Garren T. J. T.	1000	Noon
	Wednesday	02	St. George, London T'ship		
	" cullesuay	20,	Hodgson's School-house	11	A.M.
		100	Stephen's School-house, De-		
	Th		vonshire Settlement		P.M.
ı	Thursday,	24,	School-house in Stanley	11	A.M.
ı	0 1	66	Four Corners	3	P.M.
	Sunday,	27,	Goderich		A.M.
	Monday,	28,	Hyperbury		A.M.
ı	"	**	Mitchell		P.M.
	Tuesday,	29.	Stratford .		A.M.
	"	66	Stratford Wilmot or Hayesville	7777	P.M.
1	Should th		he any		

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

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

CLERGY RESERVES.

On Monday evening Mr. Price brought forward he following resolution in reference to the Clergy Reserve question :-

Reserve question:—

"Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, thanking Her Majesty for the gracious manner in which she has been pleased to to receive the Address of this House of last Session on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and to assure Her Majesty of the great satisfaction which it has afforded to this House and the Province at large, to learn from the Despatch of the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating Her Majesty's gracious reception of the said Address, that it has appeared to Her Majesty's Imperial Ministers that such address ought to be acceded to, and that they would accordingly be prepared to recommend to the Imperial Parliament than an should be framed, giving to the Provincial Legislature full authority to make such alterations as they may think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to those Reserves, provided that existing interests are respected."

Previously to the commencement of the debate variety of petitions were presented, strongly deprecating any appropriation of the Reserves to other purposes than those contemplated by the existing settlement. We subjoin a list of these, with the number of signatures attached to each:

with the number of signatures attached to eacu "Cornwall, 300; Augusta, 264; Grafton 202; Drummondville, 140; Burrett's Rapids, 120; St. 13; tharines, 184; Smith's Falls, 114; Lecds, &c., 13; Georgina, 105; Norval, 114; Prescott, 114; Chingua cousy, 168; Hawkesbury, 104; Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, 75; Whitby, 121; Nassagaweya, 112; Stamford, 21; Pinegrove, 68; Chippewa, and Thorold, 48; Adelaide, 81; Metcalf, 56; Emily and Ops, 75; Grimsby, 90; Dundas, 45; Amherstburg, 69; Penetanguishene, 24; Galt, 54; Westminster, Seymour, 34; Dorchester, 65; Norwich and Dereham, 45; Anderdon and Malden, 33; Beverley, 28." and a Mr. Price spoke for upwards of an hour and

Mr. Price spoke for upwards of an hour and a half, but substantially said very little. His address was made dress was made up of a series of clap-trap platitudes, magnifying the voluntary principle, and denouncing "State Churches," as being the prolific sources of nearly all the ills to which poor flesh is

Referring to the petitions which had been laid apon the table, he remarked that only "2,000 per ons were in favour of dropping proceedings on the subject, while he had 540,000 persons in favour of his views." Mr. H. Sherwood demurred to this sweeping assertion, and very naturally observed. served: "Why there are only about 740,000 persons altography P. Crown persons altogether!" The Commissioner of Crown Lands, however, was not disconcerted in the slightest degree by this exposure of his statistics. put a bold face upon the matter, and roundly sserted that "he included the rising generation because they were as much interested in the question before the House, as those who had attained their We were not previously aware that in addition to his other qualifications, Mr. Price rejoiced in the gift of prophecy! This, however, we presume, we must now regard as a "great fact" for unless endowed with the faculty of diving tion, how could the Hon. Gentleman undertake to determine what the views of the "rising generation" would be hereafter, touching the Clergy Reserves or any other matter.

Mr. Price declaimed in a very cavalier, off-hand manner about the opening up of a question which had been settled in the most solemn and deliberate manner by Act of Parliament. According to his view, a wet sponge might at any time be passed over the characteristics. over the characters of a statute, when popular clamour or minimum and a statute, when popular clamour, or ministerial caprice called for such a course of proceeding. Now, whatever be extent of the learned Commissioner's prophetical endowments big to the very endowments, his powers of memory must be very limited. Not many weeks have elapsed since he joined his official are Kenjoined his official confreres in reprobating McKen-zie's attempt to repeal the Act of the Canada Trust and Loan Control on that Canada Trust and Loan Company. On that occasion the member for the South Riding of York, held no both his held up both his hands in horror at the bare idea of destroying of destroying confidence in the legislation of the country. The Trust and Loan Act he admitted was no better was no better than it should be, but it had been regularly passed, and therefore it must remain unmolested! Verily, Mr. Price must have a sorry memory indexity is memory indeed, for of course his consistency is above suspicion!

Speaking of the voluntary system, the hon gentleman cited the Free Kirk as being much enamoured thereof. Now, as it so happened, we have before us a recent purch before us a recent number of the Edinburgh Willness—one of the reserved ness—one of the recognised and leading organs of that denomination. that denomination. This journal in reviewing a book by Mr. A. C. This journal in reviewing a polity. book by Mr. A. C. Dick, entitled "Church Polity, uses the full uses the following language: —" Dry-as-dust disquisitions on the voluntary principle are now that the time. Sensible people are beginning to see that the voluntary principle. voluntary principle—the enemy of all other principles—is her principle—the enemy of all other principles—is her principle—the enemy of all other principles—the enemy of all other principles are principles. ples—is but AN UNPRINCIPLED impostor! Price is doubtless a good logician, but it will give him some trouble him some trouble, we should think to demonstrate that an unprincipal of the should think to demonstrate that an unprincipled impostor in Scotland merits without characteristics. without change of character, be reckoned worthy of canonization in Canada!

To follow the Speaker through his tortuous and jointed tirade (c. disjointed tirade (for we can call it nothing else) would be a hootless of the can call it nothing remarked, would be a bootless task. As we before remarked, his observations his observations were of the most stale and commonplace description, and delivered in a tone and manner which manner which proved that, to say the least of it, he would have been he would have been as much at home in the ros-

trum of a d toral hustin Messrs. ed in the opening up Province. win a lectu tingle, from from the Hincks,) se General W terms the if it were o fear that th Mr. H. horse, sho Province re venting it proposition 52 to 5, at head nesday. In the

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was fair, our Chur Lord Gre Governm bly propo improving Colonies, posals do public public m ready to suggestion University a draft of

quate for his duty vincial Go before co any settle 8th Jun harter, a

toral hustings or the floor of the Senate!

Messrs. Robinson and Henry Sherwood protested in the strongest terms against the iniquity of opening up a deliberately settled question, and thus throwing a bitter apple of discord into the Province. The former gentleman read Mr. Baldwin a lecture which must have caused his ears to tingle, from the test of consistency, and quoted from the test of consistency, and the Mirror of Parliament (edited by Mr. Hincks,) Several declarations made by the Attorney General West, in 1846, deprecating, in strong terms the re-opening the sore, and predicting that if it were opened a fierce strife would ensue. fear that the memory of Mr. Baldwin is as little hustworthy as that of his brother Mr. Price.

Mr. H. J. Boulton moved, by way of amendment, that the House, putting the cart before the horse, should pass a bill embracing what the Province required, with a suspending clause pre-Penting it from taking effect, till after it had been salectioned by the Imperial Parliament. The 52 to 5, and the debate was adjourned until Wed-

In the Legislative Council the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere moved an address to His Excellency praying him to transmit to the Colonial Secretary Correspondence between Governor Simcoe and the Duke of Portland on the Clergy Reserves." The Hon. Mr. Ross moved in amendment an address. similar to that advocated by Mr. Price, was carried by a large majority.

The Bill for the incorporation of Trinity Coltendly last night. This is a copy of the bill oduced into the House last Session, and was billited in the first number of this volume.

We regret that, owing to circumstances, over DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. which we have no control, coupled with an unqual press of matter, it is impossible for us to redeem our pledge of giving a report of the peeches delivered at the annual meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese, held last week.
The deficiency of this Diocese, held last week. The deficiency, however, will be felt the less, as be present our readers in another portion of our sheet with our readers in another portion of our readers. sleet, with the luminous and well digested report, which to which we cannot award a higher meed of praise than that it than that it stands in favourable comparison with finilar documents of former years.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHARTER.—THE

The great length to which the documents pub-lished on the motion of the Hon. Mr. De Blabiere, relating to the proposed Charter for Trinity ollege University extend, totally preclude our them in extenso, with the very limited space our command; we shall endeavour in default to the substance before our readers, and so enable on to see the present position and prospects of a charter to the new College.

the new College.

29th May the Bishop of Toronto addressed a letter to Earl Grey, enclosing "a memorandum of the the establishing, without assistance the Colonial Government, a University in the Colonial Government, a University of the Colonial Government of the Colonia other denominations have long enjoyed, a charter of incorporation, providing for the government of the institution, providing for the privilege of atitution, providing for the government, and granting it the privilege of conferring degrees;" thus enabling the Church quietly to withdraw from further discussion on the subject in Canada, and the University "to be entirely separated from political agitation of every description, and be able to proceed in her work of religious and be able to proceed the hough perhaps religious and be able to proceed in her woon a diminist scientific instruction, though perhaps

on a diminished scale, in security and peace."
The scheme scale, in security and peace." The scheme for establishing the University was forth in the scheme for establishing the University was letter. Our readers are already familiar with it.

While the memorandum referred to in that the last interview with Sir Robert reel, whose the last interview with Sir It sought readers are already familiar with it. whilst the letter from the Colonial Government, was the letter from the Colonial Government, which is the Colonial Government of the Colonial Gover whilst the letter of our Bishop requested only what was fair, reasonable, and just to the members of to the Bishop in which he stated, that he had to the Bishop in which he stated, that he had to the Bishop in which he stated, that he had to the Bishop in which he stated, that he had to the Bishop in which he stated, that he had the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in the suggestion of the Bishop in which he stated in the suggestion of the Bishop in the Bishop in the Bishop in the suggestion of the Bishop in the suggestion of the Bishop in the Bishop i Church in Canada. On the 29th of June, Church in Canada. On the 29th of Government wrote in reply, "that her Majesty's at to regard favoura-Government are always disposed to regard favourably proposals which are made for extending and improving the British Improving the means of education in the British posals do not more especially when those proposals do not involve the necessity of a grant of public money, and that he should therefore be teady to consider with the utmost attention the suggestion of a New suggestions offered for the incorporation of a New Duliversity of the incorporation of a New han favoured with versity in Upper Canada, when favoured with a draft of the Charter which may be deemed adequate for the quate for the Charter which may be deemed his duty the purpose, and that he should feel it his duty to communicate likewise with the Provincial Government on a matter of such importance, before before committing her Majesty's Government to any settled course of action."

To this letter the Bishop replied by letter of 8th June, enclosing the draft of the proposed hatter, and expressing his hope "that on further flection L: dection his Lordship would see cause to relinhish any such reference on the subject to Canada, hight impede or delay its issue, and for the wing amongst other reasons: First—it is the

its endowment devoted to the establishment of a new University, from which religion is by enactment excluded, to make that University the only one in the Province. Second—the members of the Church of England being more than one-fourth of the population, and in number more than 200,000, furnish nearly three-fourth's of the youth who desire a University education, and will go to the Church College as soon as it commences the business of instruction, and the Toronto University will be left comparatively empty. Hence they will object to any seeming rival." Third—" that to make it to depend upon the will or caprice of those by whom that Church has been deeply injured, will be felt to be nothing less than proscription and intolerance;" and fourth, "that what we request is clearly within the Royal prerogative to bestow, and can be granted to us as it has been to others without giving just cause of offence to any one, since it has nothing to do whatever with party Proposition however, was rejected by a majority of desire is such a Charter as has been granted to the Church of Scotland in Canada, and under such a Charter we shall be proud to act."

On the 10th June the Bishop had an interview with the late Sir Robert Peel; and it appears from the memorandum of what passed at that interview, as now published, that the Bishop detailed to Sir Robert the circumstances under which the Charter was sought, when Sir Robert Peel observed, "the Government would make a parallel case had they seized upon Trinity College, Dublin, and not only destroyed its religious character, but endowed with its property all the new Colleges." "Such," answered his Lordship, "would have been a case exactly parallel." "If so," continued Sir Robert, "it would seem a case of singular injustice and in England; but I must be more fully satisfied on this point."

The information required was furnished by the Bishop; who, on the 15th June, had a further interview with Sir Robert Peel, which is thus recorded by his Lordship:

"On Tuesday, the 18th June, I was in attendance. Sir Robert met me as an old acquaintance, and came forward and shook me cordially by the hand. "I have read your papers, which fully substantiate your statement. It is a case of great hardship and injustice.—
"But I think you received a wise discretion; is at the case of the control of But I think you exercised a wise discretion in not presenting your Petitions to the two Houses of Parlia-ment; and it no doubt will be duly appreciated at the Colonial Office—for acts of forbearance are seldom lost. And indeed, as the Colonial Act destroying King's College, and establishing the Toronto Univer-"sity in its stead, has unfortunately been confirmed here, I do not well see what the Parliament could have done in the matter." I said the presentation, and consequent publication of the Petitions would have made our case generally known, and thus, at least, have multiplied our friends, and increased their disposition to help us. "Not perhaps so much as you imagine; "for there is no discussion on petitions when presented if they are especially called up, the prayer could not have been granted, and the Government might have been put to some inconvenience, and would have na-turally become less disposed to favor your Petition for turally become less disposed to favor your Petition for a Royal Charter. At all events, as you seem inclined merely to ask for a Royal Charter (without any other public assistance) to educate your Children from your own resources, the request seems so just and reasonable, and your proceedings have been so quiet and moderate, that I do not anticipate any serious objection."

Some further conversation then took place between his Lordship and Sir Robert, to whom the objections stated were explained, as also the intention in the event of delay to open the College even without the Charter, rather than impede education. "In this you are right, the Church must do her duty," said Sir Robert Peel; and he subsequently said, "the case is very aggravated, and perhaps it would be better to go at once and state your case to Lord John Russell, who would, I believe do what is right; but this we will consider -should the Colonial Office fail you, you must, however be patient and hope the best. I shall do what I can, because your object is just." This was set forth in the memorandum referred to in that It. Our memorandum referred to in that It.

On the 26th July, Lord Grey addressed a letter his Lordship's first letter, and considered the suggestions by which it was accompanied, and he regretted to be under the necessity of stating that it was impossible for him to come to any decision on the application submitted to him, without having had an opportunity of ascertaining what may be the views of the Provincial Government upon it.

This intention was carried out by a letter from Earl Grey dated 29th July, addressed to the Earl Elgin, transmitting copies of all the documents submitted by the Bishop and the correspondence with him. This letter concludes with the following passage. "I have to request your Lordship will report to me your opinion whether there are any circumstances in the present state of CANADA, which would afford any sufficient reason for withholding from the members of the Church of England who are desirous of establishing a University, by means of fundsraised by themselves, and without assistance from the public, the advantage of a Royal Charter in the terms of the enclosed draft. I am not my. self aware that any such circumstances exist, and I

bers of the Church of England, facilities for carrying on education according to their own views, which are usually extended to all other religious communities.

This completes the first part of the correspondence, beyond which our space will not permit us to go to-day, but we shall return to the subject in our next. In the mean time we would draw attention to the fact that the Home Government only withheld the Charter sought for, until they ascertained there were no PUBLIC grounds, " no circumstances in the present state of CANADA, which would afford any sufficient reason for withholding the charter. When we come to the second part of the papers it will be seen that the charter is withheld solely on PRIVATE grounds, personal, NOT public considerations, but this is quite in keeping with every legislative act of the Canadian Executive.

THE CLERGY RESERVES-THE CHURCH UNION.

On Monday evening the debate on Mr. Price's resolutions (as stated in another place,) came on, previous to which thirty-four petitions against any appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to other than religious purposes as intended to be secured by the Act of 1840, were presented.

On the presentation of the first of the petitions from Norwich, the Hon. member for Oxford, Mr. Hincks, laughed sneeringly at this adverse declaration from his constituents, on which Sir Allan MacNab handed in a second petition from Norwich to the like effect, observing at the same time, that 'when the election came on the Hon. member for Oxford would laugh at the other side of his mouth.' The presentation of these numerous petitions evidently took the House by surprise; the opinions of the constituents thereby appearing in many cases to clash completely with those of the Hon. members, some of whom got quite savage upon the subject. Amongst the petitions presented was one from the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, signed by seventy-four male adults of the tribe. It was received amid loud cries of "hear, hear." The presentation of the petitions against The presentation of the petitions against any disturbance of the settlement of 1840 occupied the House about half an hour. Some were read at length with the names, at the request of the members for the particular county, who soon became anxious to stop the reading amid loud cries of "go on" from the Conservative benches. The petition from the Mohawk Indians was forwarded to the Secretary of the Church Union, with the following admirable letter from the tribe :-

Mohawk Reserve, June 9, 1851 Mohawk Reserve, June 9, 1851
Sir,—We the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, members of the Church of Engiand, cheerfully sign our names to the Petitions you sent to our representatives at the Bishop's general visitation, held on the first of May last.

We would, through our representative, beg to remark, that we feel particularly interested in the Clergy Reserves, for there are very many of our Indian brethren in this province, who have never heard the sound of the Gospel, and who would, we are confident, if the Church to which we have the privilege of belonging, had sufficient means to extend her cords to them, immediately join her ranks. If we are deprived of the Clergy Reserves, then our poor Heathen brethren who Clergy Reserves, then our poor Heathen brethren who are unable to provide missionaries for themselves, will never have the advantage of the ministrations of our beloved Church. We feel the benefit of her teaching and we hope and pray that our great mother the Queen who has always been kind to her children in providing for their bodily wants will not now forget that they have souls which require to be fed with the bread of life bread of life.

I have the honour to be Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. T. Dartnell, Esq., Secretary of the Church Union, Toronto. John W. Hill, For self and Tribe.

The letters accompanying the petitions to the Secretary from some localities stated, that Churchmen, Presbyterians, Dissenters, and out-and-out Radicals in some of the localities had signed them indiscriminately. That had time allowed, four times the number of signatures could be had; and that if some districts were polled upon the question, not one twentieth of the electors would vote for any disturbance of the settlement of 1840.

The debate will be found condensed in another place. Mr. Price boasted that from the sucking babe to the grey-headed infant of four score years, he had 540,000 persons supporting him in his act of sacrilege. We know not where the Hon, member learned arithmetic, but as we believe the members of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome, exclusive of a large proportion of other denominations, are almost unanimous in their desire to leave the settlement of 1840 undisturbed; and as these bodies alone amount, according to the census of 1848 to 363,358 persons, whilst all other denominations are but 359,974; the majority is therefore against the increase, and his calculations go for nothing.-The Hon. member sneered at the few signatures to the petitions in favor of the settlement of 1840. If they be estimated in the same way as the Hon. member estimates-that is, taking the sentiments of the head of the family to be those of the other members-these 3,279 signatures are for 20,274 persons. The Hon. member must also recollect that these petitions are, with one or two exceptions from thirty thinly settled districts, who are now set aware intention of the promoters of the statute stacle to the grant of the proposed charter, since it

trum of a dissenting meeting-house as on the elec- by which King's College has been superseded, and appears to me that it would only afford to the membut 130 persons. The petition from that place now bears the signature of 140 adult males.

Last night the debate was postponed to to-night; the following petitions were presented against any disturbance of the settlement of 1840, with the number of signatures annexed :-

South Elmsley, 110; Montague, 122; Ancaster, 71; Richmond, 161; Landsdown, 39; Franktown, 257; Blanshard, Downie, St. Mary's, and Biddulph, 100; Milford, Marysburg, Hallowell and Athol, 164; Port Stanley, 63; Osnabruck, 164; Moore and Plympton, 134; Bytown, 295. Total 1680, signatures.

If the presentation of the petitions on Monday, excited surprise, this fresh influx of them, caused still more; clearly shewing, as it does, that the friends of Religion-the foes of Infidelity-are now fully roused to sense of the impending danger, and that they only needed the rallying point, which the Church Union, has given them, to present themselves to the country as one united Phalanx, prepared to resist any further aggression upon the acred interests of religion, whether that aggression proceed from traitors within or open foes without, and determined to punish the former, whilst they fearlessly face the latter.

As to the result of the debate, constituted as the House is, there can can be but one opinion. We had intended some observations, as to the impolicy of raising this debate, but space will not allow our

TRINITY CHURCH—KING STREET EAST.

We have been requested to intimate, that, in bedience to the Pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop, communicated by the Venerable Archdeacons of Kingston and York, a sermon will be preached on Sunday morning next, in Trinity Church, King-street East, by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council, and a collection made in aid of the fund for rebuilding St. Ann's Church, Montreal, which was burned down in the calamitous fire of the 15th June, 1850.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. With much gratification we state that the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the granting the Charter to the venerable the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was celebrated at Trinity Church, New York, with great solemnity. A collection was made on the occasion to assist in the spread of the Gospel. Trinity Corporation contributed three thousand dollars in gold, and the vestry had previously authorized an appropriation of five thousand dollars to the Protestant Episcopal Mission at the Cape of Palmo in Africa. It was intended, we understand, that this celebration should be as wide and general as the Protestant Episcopal Church. Most pleasing is this demonstration as at once indicative of the vitality and zeal of our sister communion, and of the affectionate regard which she bears to the Church of which she is a branch.

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ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

The steamer Arctic arrived yesterday at 2 p.m. from Liverpool June 10th, with 100 passengers, and four days' later news.

The defeaters in the defeaters.

defeats of the British Ministry had lately become so common as not to excite any astonishment.— On the 9th inst. it met with a defeat in the House of

The Austrian troops have advanced to Poletto in the Papal States. The report of a counter revolution in Portugal is contradicted. In south Africa affairs wear a most disastrous aspect for the British Colonies, the Kaffirs are evidently too strong for the forces Sir Harry Smith can bring against them.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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1		\$.	d.		8	ď.
i	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	0	a	3	9
١	Spring do. do	3	0	a	3	3
1	Oats, per 34lbs	1	8	a	1	9
١	Barley, per 48lbs	2	6	a	3	0
1	Rye	2	8	a	3	3
1	Peas	2	6	a	3	0
	Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	3	a	21	9
ì	Do. fine (in Bags)	18	0	a	20	0
ì	Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	a	18	6
ì	Do. (in Bags)	17	0	a	17	6
1	Oatmeal, per barrel	16	4	11	- 0	0
	Beet, per ib	0	21	a	0	5
1	Do. per 100 lbs	22	6	a	25	0
	Bacon	37	6	a	40	0
	Hams, per cwt	37	6	a	45	0
á	Mutton per lb	0	3	a	0	5
	Lamb per quarter	1	101	a	3	14
	Pork per lb	0	3	a	0	3
	Do. per 100 lbs	20	0	a	24	0
	Butter, Iresh, per lb	0	64	a	0	. 75
	Do. salt, do	0	61	a	0	7
	Lard, per lb	0	6	4	0	61
	Apples per barrell	10	0	a	12	6
	Eggs per dozen	0	5	a	0	5
	Potatoes, per bushel	1	8	a	2	6
	Fowls	1	6	a	2	3
	Cheese, per lb	0	4	a	ō	5
	Straw per ton	30	Share and the	a	40	0
	Hay per ton	45	0	a	67	6
	Fire Wood per cord	12	-	a	15	0
	Coals per ton	32	6	0	35	0
	Desert ton	02		100	0	

Review.

[We extract from the London Guardian the following notice of an exceedingly curious work which has recently appeared in the Mother Country. As the subject of Mesmerism has excited considerable attention of late, in Canada, we think that the paper will be acceptable to some of our readers:"]

ON THE TRUTHS CONTAINED IN POPULAR SUPER-STITIONS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF MESMERISM. By HERBERT MAYO, M.D., &c. Second Edition. Blackwood.

The advance of science has often sounded like the tread of an approaching enemy in the ears of the imaginative, the poetical, or the devout. And in truth it does frequently come with the rude violence of a conqueror, ruthlessly dispersing many an airy phantom, and many a dear though unsubstantial vision. But it constructs as well as destroys, and even out of the ruins which it makes furnishes the materials for new edifices. Nay, sometimes it even overpays its debts, or at least restores, with a sort of generous magnanimity, treasures which seemed wholly lost in the undisturbed prescription of ages.

The book before us is an instalment of this kind. It professes to give us back, as the proved results of science, things which had been long ago hopelessly, if not reluctantly, resigned, as the mere dream of the infant intellect, or unchastised ima-gination. Not only the genuine ghost story, and take a stick and rule the lines with it. He wrote the grotesque marvels of witchcraft, but the evolations of the divining rod, and the horrors of to them, with perfect correctness; or, when he had vampyrism, are reproduced, not simply to be admired and shuddered at, but to be tested and believed. Nor are they so adduced by an anonymous author, or one new to the fields of practical mon, he would read it aloud from beginning to end. research, or unacquainted with the laws and facts If any passage displeased him he erased it, and The person who has ventured to invite public On one occasion he had substituted the word, attention to the close inspection of these wonders 'adorable' for 'divine;' but he did not omit to alter is one who unites the advantages of a liberal edu the preceding 'ce' into 'cet,' by adding the letter cation and a cultivated mind with a knowledge of 't' with exact precision to the word first written. the theory and practice of his profession. He has To ascertain whether he used his eyes, the Archenjoyed an extensive practice, and has lectured as a surgeon in our hospitals, and as a professor in the writing and his face. The somnambulist took our medical colleges. Such a man deserves at not the least notice, but went on writing as before. least to be listened to with attention on such sub- The limitation of his perception to what he was

Of the delicacy of these subjects he is indeed fully aware, and endeavours to mark his first in- but when, on another occasion, a piece of the same troduction of them under the guise of raillery. cake was put into his mouth, he spat it out with-He seems at first to be only bantering; it is dif-out observation. The following instance of the ficult to ascertain how far he is in jest, how far in earnest; but, as he goes on, he warms with the subject; the disguise drops off by degrees, and he always knew when his pen had ink in it. Likewe find that we are listening to the language of unhesitating conviction long before we have was writing, he knew it, if the sheet substituted mounted, through a series of ascending steps, to was of a different size from the former, and he apthe great wonder of all, the crowning marvel of his book, Mesmerism. In this he is a full believer; and, indeed, he finds in it, or in ideas akin to it, the solution of many of the mysteries which he enumerates.

We shall confine our extracts to this part of his subject, and shall select them with a view to the illustration of a single position, which Dr. Mayo has, with good reason, made very prominent. He has adduced many instances to show that many, if not all, of the phenomena which have been called mesmeric, and produced by the operation of the mesmeriser, have also occurred quite spontaneously and unexpectedly. In different states of disease, or under peculiar conditions of sensibility, the wonderful facts of a distinct double consciousness of a transference of the powers of sensation from their ordinary seat, and even of clairvoyance and prevision, have been sometimes exhibited, as it were accidentally, to the perplexed and astonished physician. The value of this circumstance is sufficiently obvious. It changes the whole aspect of the theory if we can regard mesmerism simply as the endeavour to induce artificially a state which sometimes occurs naturally and spontaneously.

The first case which we will quote will illustrate what is called the double consciousness. The authority cited for it is Dr. G. Barlow :-

"This young lady has two states of existence. During the time that the fit is on her, which varies from a few hours to three days, she is occasionally merry and in spirits; occasionally she appears in pain, and rolls about in uneasiness; but in general she seems so much herself, that a stranger entering the room would not remark anything extraordinary; she amuses herself with reading or working, sometimes plays on the piano-and better than at other times-knows every body, and converses rationally, and makes very accurate observations on what she has seen and read. The fit leaves her suddenly, and she then forgets everything that has passed during it, and imagines that she has been asleep, and sometimes that she has dreamed of any circumstance that has made a vivid impression on her. During one of these fits she was reading Miss Edgeworth's Tales, and had in the morning been reading a part of one of them to her mother, when she went for a few minutes to the

had been reading five minutes before, and said, | tonished to find that my dream-vision agreed with | 'What book is this?' She turned over the leaves, looked at the frontispiece, and replaced it on the table. Seven or eight hours afterwards, when the fit returned, she asked for the book, went on at the very paragraph where she had left off, and remembered every circumstance of the narrative. And so it always is, as she reads one set of books during one state, and another during the other. She seems to be conscious of her state; for she said one day, 'Mamma, this is a novel, but I may safely read it; it will not hurt my morals, for, when I am well, I shall not remember a word of it."

The transition in this case from one existence to the other occurs during the waking state : sometimes it is effected through the intervention of sleep, when it becomes somnambulism. Here, too, we have at least a partial transference of the powers of sensations. The eyes appear to be no longer necessary for sight. The following is a remarkable instance; it is given on the authority of the Archbishop of Bordeaux:-

"This young ecclesiastic, when the Archbishop was at the same seminary, used to rise every night, and write out sermons or pieces of music. study his condition, the Archbishop betook himself several nights consecutively to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observa-

"The young man used to rise, take paper, and the notes, together with the words corresponding written the words too wide, he altered them. The notes that were to be black he filled in after he had written the whole. After completing a serand mutual connection of the natural sciences. wrote the amended passage correctly over the other. bishop interposed a sheet of pasteboard between thinking about was very curious. A bit of aniseed cake that he had sought for, he ate approvingly; dependence of his perceptions on his preconceived ideas is truly wonderful. It is to be observed that wise if they adroitly changed his papers when he peared embarrassed in that case. But if the fresh sheet of paper which was substituted for that written on, was exactly of the same size with it, he appeared not to be aware of the change. And he would continue to read off bis composition from the blank sheet of paper, as fluently as when the manuscript lay before him; nay, more, he would continue his corrections, and introduce an amended passage, writing it upon exactly the place in the blank sheet corresponding with that which it would have occupied in the written page.'

Such marvels as these, occurring unsolicited in the midst of the ordinary course of nature's working, seem to enlarge the limits of our belief, and open up to us a new world of possibility. With such phenomena in our minds, we hesitate to adopt as à priori incredulity on almost any slleged facts. But even these marvels are completely surpassed by the remarkable faculty described in the following extract. It seems to be no other than a natural gift of clairvoyance in its most mysterious form, the perception of the past life of others. The speaker is Heinrich Zschokke, a late historian and novelist of Switzerland :-

"It has happened to me occasionally, at the first meeting with a total stranger, when I have been listening in silence to his conversation, that his past life, up to the present moment, with many minute circumstances belonging to one or other particular scene in it, has come across me like a dream, but distinctly, entirely, and involuntarily, and unsought, occupying in duration a few minutes. During this period I am usually so plunged into the representation of the stranger's life, that at last I neither continue to see distinctly his face, on which I was idly speculating, nor to hear intelligently his voice, which at first I was using as a commentary to the text of his physiognomy. For a long time I was disposed to consider these fleeting visions as a trick of the fancy, the more so that my dream vision displayed to me the dress and movements of the actors, the appearance of the room, the furniture and other accidents of the scene; till, on one occasion, in a gamesome mood I narrated to my family, the secret history of a semptress who had just before quitted the room. I had never seen the person before; nevertheles, the hearers were astonished, and laughed, and would not be perwindow, and suddenly exclaimed, 'Mamma, I am quite well; my headache is gone.' Returning to the table, she took up the open volume which she had stated was perfectly true. I was not less asreality. I then gave more attention to the subject and, as often as propriety allowed of it, I related to those whose lives had so passed before me the substance of my dream-vision, to obtain from them its contradiction on confirmation. On every occasion its confirmation followed, not without amazement on the part of those who gave it.

"Least of all could I myself give faith to these conjuring tricks of my mind. Every time that I described to any one my dream vision respecting him, I confidently expected him to answer it was not so. A secret thrill always came over me when the listener replied, 'It happened as you say;' or when, before he spoke, his astonishment betrayed that I was not wrong. Instead of recording many instances, I will give one, which, at the time, made a strong impression upon me.

"On a fair day, I went into the town of Waldshut, accompanied by two young foresters who are still alive. It was evening, and, tired with our walk, we went into an inn called the 'Vine.' We took our supper with a numerous company at the public table, when it happened that they made themselves merry over the peculiarities and simplicity of the Swiss, in commexion with the belief in Mesmerism, Lavater's physiognomical system, and the like. One of my companions, whose national pride was touched by their raillery, begged me to make some reply, particularly in answer to a young man of superior appearance, who sat opposite and had indulged in unrestrained ridicule. It happened that the events of this very person's life had just previously passed before my mind. I turned to him with the question, whether he would reply to me with truth and candour if I narrated to him the most secret passages of his history, he being as little known to me as I to him? That would, I suggested, go something beyond Lavater's physiognomical skill. He promised, if I told the truth, to admit it openly. Then I narrated the events with which my dream vision had furnished me, and the table learnt the history of the young tradesman's life, of his school years, his peccadilloes, and finally of a little act of roguery committed by him on the strong box of his employer. I described the uninhabited room with its white walls, where to the right of the brown door, there had stood upon the table the small black money-chest, &c. A dead silence reigned in the company during this recital, interrupted only when I occasionally asked if I spoke the truth. The man, much struck, admitted the correctness of each circumstance, even, which I could not expect, of the last. Touched with his frankness, I reached my hand to him across the table, and closed my narrative. He asked my name which I gave him. We sat up late in the night conversing. He may be alive yet."

With these three cases our present limits oblige us to be content. They are very far from suggesting any fair idea of the whole contents of Dr. Mayo's hook; but they exhibit with some truth an important premiss in his argument. They are instances of Nature's freaks, and show that the most extraordinary faculties and the most abnormal conditions are matters of occasional but spontaneous and unforced occurrence. The tale of what Nature has done prepares us for the relation of what Art may. The facts of present observation are summoned to elucidate the recorded miracles of history. But we can only indicate the connexion. Those who wish to trace the process by which these similar facts are wrought into a basis for the belief of mesmerism, or a clue to track the obscure windings of heathen oracles, romantic ghost-stories fanatic visions, and Roman Catholic miracles, must be referred for further information to the book itself. They will find in it much amusement, and ample matter for reflection.

From our English Files.

PAPAL AGRESSION-THE NEW COLLEGES.

The Dublin Mail states that a Papal Bull "for their 26th May, also states that the decrees of the Synod of Thurles have been ratified by the Sovereign Pontiff, and that the doom of mixed education has been finally sealed. Glowing with the theme, the Tablet, the Papal organ in Ireland, proceeds to make further reve-

"This is bad enough but this not all. Not merely are the Thurles statutes confirmed, but new bulls are to be issued. The awful words of what, for the present is the last new penal bill, now lie before us, and they declare that 'the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the see of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, or dioceses, or deaneries, is illegal and void; and that 'the said brief, rescript, or letters-apostolic, and all and every, the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred, or pre-tended to be conferred thereby, are and shall be deemed unlawful and void.' But with this terrible language before him, the Pope resolves to pursue the even tenor of his way; to issue fresh bulls, briefs, or letters apostolic, without caring one farthing whether they are or are not deemed to be unlawful and void; to complete the attempt, already made with pretty good success, to establish sees, provinces, and diocesse, to fill up the outline already sketched; and without delay, to appoint to the sees newly created their first episcopal occupants. All this is understood to be lillegal and void; but in fat and contradice and contradice. illegal and void; but in fiat opposition and contradiction to the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled; and the authority of the same; and valuing the god-ship of Parliament no more than St. Peter valued the godship of the divine Nero, the Pope does this void

and illegal act, and is just about to give efficacy and lawfulness to a proceeding which at the very same instant Parliament pronounced to be otherwise, is this a mere coincident of dates. The Holy Father does it with a full knowledge of the vote of the House of Commons. He does not of course, take this step thank the Father House of Course, take this step to the House of the House of Course, take this step to the House of the House brave the English Parliament, or to brave anyhody; but, having marked out a course for himself, he resolves to walk steadily in it, neither delaying nor have tening his stense; ignoring the Parliament stense. tening his steps; ignoring the English Parliaments he before ignored the Anglican heresy; calmly deliberately, and soberly doing his own work at his own time, when it seems most fitting and convenient the spiritual well-being of these over whem he rules. time, when it seems most fitting and convented the spiritual well-being of those over whem he rules. In a word, Parliament will not be risen when we shall have most if not all, of the new English sees provided with bishops and ecclesiastics consecrated for that end with the colour of authority from the see of Rome.

**Popular I and Parliament will not be rules and provided with the provided has been to be rules and provided with the provided has been to be rules and provided ha

Popish LayDeclaration.—A declaration has been sued by "a learn gathelic issued by "a large proportion of the Roman Catholic laity of England," in the form of a protest "against any interference whatever with their right to the unfetteted exercise of their religions and exercise of their religion; and particularly against the gross and manifest violation of their religious freedom now threatened, in direct contravenion both of the spirit and letter of the Emancipation Act, and of subsequent statutes and in open defiance of Her Most Gracios Majesty's expressed resolution to maintain unimpaired

and letter of the Emancipation Act, and of successions statutes and in open defiance of Her Most Gracious Majesty's expressed resolution to maintain unimpaired the religious liberties of her subject." In the course of it they lay down the following propositions:

"We declare that, according to the principles and doctrines of our holy religion, the Bishop of Rome is the chief pastor and ruler of the Church, and is supreme earthly head thereof; and that an essential part of this supremacy consists in his right of conferring spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction on the Bishops of the Church, and of assigning to them portions of territory, called dioceses, as the limits within which such jurisdiction shall be exercised; and of appointing each Bishop to an episcopal chair or see within such diocese, as the seat of the spiritual and ecclesiastical government of the Church, or body of ecclesiastical government of the Church, or body of each Bishop to designate himself as (that which in face he is the Bishop of such see, and to assume and use he is) the Bishop of such see, and to assume and rank and each Bishop to designate himself as (that which in fact he is) the Bishop of such see, and to assume and use the title thereof, by which his place and rank and office in the Catholic Church, and among its further may be known and recognized. And we further may be known and recognized. And we further declare that this right belongs to the Bishop of Rome in his spiritual and ecclesiastical character, cessors of the blessed Apostle St. Peter, and is in now wise connected with or dependent upon his character as a temporal Prince; and we declare that, as the power thus exercised by the Holy Father is of a spiritual and ecclesiastical nature, so the power imparted titles Bishops, the jurisdiction given, and the sees and tiles granted to them, are purely spiritual and ecclesiastical and confer no temporal rank, precedency, or dignify whatever.

Further on:—
We deny that any general European law exists
whereby (as it is pretended) the right of creation
Bishoprics and Bishops is inherent in or dependent of the civil power. And we declare that the exercise the spiritual authority of the Pope, belonging to him the successor of St. Peter, can only be limited by own free act or concession. We declare also, that some countries the spiritual according the successor of St. Peter, can only be limit own free act or concession. We declare also, that is some countries the supreme Pontiff has, accordingly been pleased, by treaty, concordat, or stipulated term in return for recognition or privileges bestowed by the in return for recognition or privileges bestowed by the in the appointment of Bishaps, or the regulation and in the appointment of Bishaps, or the regulation and division of their dioceses (which acts, however, always emanated from himself); but we declare that, as no treaty, concordat, or stipulation has been entered into or exists between the Government of this country and the Holy Father, therefore the arguments founded on the Holy Father, therefore the arguments founded. the Holy Father, therefore the arguments founded of the false analogy between such cases and the present in favour of legislative enactment against us nothing but colourable present against.

nothing but colourable pretexts for persecution.

They deny there is anything in the recent act of the Pope which can justly be called an aggression, contravene the Queen's temporal jurisdiction, and repudiate the notion of the Roman Catholics themselves requiring protection from Papal domination:

"We reject with the uturest scorn and indignation that we wish for any interference the imputation that we wish for any interference between our revered Prelates and ourselves, or required any protection for our rights and property. We

any protection for our rights and property against them and the powers conferred by the hierarchy. In the many protection for our rights and property against them and the powers conferred by the hierarchy. In the regard every attempt made to present a penal law regard every attempt made to present a penal law against our Bishops as a measure passed for our benefit and at our request as an attack upon our homograph and at our request as an attack upon our honour-and at our request as an attack upon our honour-And we make this statement for depriving any person who may again hazard these insituations (whether he be a professed enemy of our religion, or a within our own body) of all eredit and attention. Moreover, we protest most strongly against the glaring, within our own body) of all credit and attention. Moreover, we protest most strongly against the garing impropriety of founding measures against the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, on secret or anonymous information, or on any statements, except such as shall be made openly and in a manner which will enable as to refute them if untrue."

to refute them if untrue."

In conclusion they say:—
"Having regard as well to the proposed law as tother than the proposed law as tother the proposed law as tother than the proposed law as many monstrous and tyrannical schemes and measures which, during the recent agitation, have been proposed and suggested for our opposed, and suggested for our opposed, and suggested for our opposed. and suggested for our oppression—considering that small and vexatious interferences with freedom of conscience involve the whole principle of and expersequire. conscience involve the whole principle of religions and expersecution, and may be used as precedents also cuses for the most intellected as precedents also cuses for the most intellected. cuses for the most intolerable tyranny; holding also that our religious freedom is the dearest and most value of our rights, as the one complete sake we not our appears. able of our rights, as the one for whose sake we our ancestors have borne and suffered most, so little shrink form. to shrink from the sacrifice of our civil and privileges on the sacrifice of our civil and privileges privileges, our property, and our lives in its deferemembering, moreover, engaged with us in defending our common cause; and do solemnly declare that we are firmly determined their sakes as well as for the sakes as well as the sakes as well as for the sakes as well as the sakes as well as the sakes as well as the sakes their sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitute of the sakes as well as for our own, the sakes as well as the sakes as well as for our own, the sakes as well as the sakes as well as the sakes as well as the sakes as the sa attempt to deprive either ourselves or them of the lens portion of our religious liberty."

The Examples

Portion of our religious liberty."

THE EXHIBITION — TWENTY-THIAD DAY.—Yeslef day the aspect of affairs at the Exhibition was far different from what it had been the day before. As flowed there was no rush or excitement, still there was not the hour of opening a steady influx of visitors, and the general appearance of the building approached the general appearance of the building approached that which it presented last week. There was that difference, however, that the centre and transpit bated not so crowded, and the visitors were more distributed and dispersed throughout the entire edifice. This may and dispersed throughout the entire edifice. The partly owing to the fact that the Executive Combine the control of the building, and to be placed more in our stating and comparatively unoccupied portions—50 as at ing and comparatively unoccupied portions—50 ing and comparatively unoccupied portions so as at

circulation of potent cause: were mostly of the potent cause: Exhibition, and time to lose in to do all the everywhere expectable; a far better drey appparetate, and resort were oon the varied A. Royal.
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Once to Prevent crowding, and to promote the free circulation of the multitude. But perhaps a more potent cause is to be found in the fact that the visitors Exhibition, and really meant to see it, and who had no to also in useless promenading, but worked hard Exhibition, and really meant to see it, and who had no time to lose in useless promenading, but worked hard to do all they could in a day. Hence, there were The character of this multitude was exceedingly a far better class of persons than had been expected, precially appeared perfectly disposed to examine, appreciate, and enjoy. The usual places of peculiar was a more even and equal degree of attention bestowed on the even and equal degree of attention bestowed was a more even and equal degree of attention bestowed on the varied contents of the Exhibition.

A Royal Reconciliation.—The newspapers re-A. ROYAL RECONCILIATION.—The newspapers retait the King of Prussia, after his reconciliation that the King of Prussia, after his reconciliation bed-room early, where the latter was still asleep, appur round his neck the gorgeous and costly chain early was of the Black Eagle, which the aged sarch was of course, equally surprised and gratified taled by awaking. This chain has been newly indeed to a waking of Prussia himself, who has a great we for ornamental design.

The dispersion of the 17th ult.:—

The dispersion of the Wesleyan Body.—The dispension of the Wesleyan Body.—The dispension of the Messaging.

RORTANT TO THE WESLEYAN BODY.—The disons in the Wesleyan connexion are becoming singly serious. A great trust-deed case—"The Progression of the Cozens, Hard, and others," has a gued in the Vice-Chancellor's Court for some as past, arising the Cozens of the Cozens an argueral v. Cozens, Hard, and others," has say such in the Vice-Chancellor's Court for some mast, arising out of an organized attempt to some of the chapels from the conference, and at to that effect, contained in a pamphlet issued at the tothe reforming party. A general year has been practically carried out by the dealer of one of the chapels. Judgment on the instance of the chapels. Judgment on the instance of the chapels. Judgment on the instance of the chapels of the consideration was dismissed without costs. It is now a plaintiffs to consider whether they will appeal to the consideration and effects-trust property in general. The chapels, but are now among the "expelled," of the typertific, the consideration and mortgagers on the yerrific, the consideration and mortgagers on the page of the yerrific and the page of the yerrific and the page of the yerrific the year. apels, but are now among the "expelled," of the certify that there are 31,680, besides 2,000

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, April 23rd, 1851.

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Thr ee D oo rs above gnes Street Toronto.

November 13th, 1850.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, comer of King and Church Streets.

7-tf

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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

Residence, Church Street. oronto, January 13th, 1837.

JOHN S. BLOGG, ROOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Mest door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory.)

RING STREET WEST, TORONTO, s Constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies repaired Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together stig. Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made fronto, August 24th, 1848.

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

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS

RING STREET, TORONTO.

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, all kinds made and repaired to order.

Toronto, Jewellery and Watches of Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

GOVERNESS.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Real 18 desirous of meeting with a State of S Address X. Y. at Queenston. Toronto, April 9, 1951.

W. TOWNSEND. PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respecttally LOSOR OF MUSIC, respectively that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning appairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. ember 8, 1850.

agriculture. The work is being published in Semi-monthly Num-

bers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twen-The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows,

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

L EONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street New York, continues to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical

Agriculture,"

By Henry Stephens, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of
the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by John
P. Norton, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific
Agriculture, in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large
coval octave volumes containing over 1.400 pages.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will reader it of incoloniable value to the student of

will render it of incalculable value to the student of

riz.:—
The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).
The North British Review, (Free-Church).
The Westminister Review, (Liberal), and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).
Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value and in that they stand confessedly far above all their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has teen issued by M. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews \$3.00 do. 5.00 do. 7.00 For any two For all four of the Reviews, 8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00 For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.). 5.00 (Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.)

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par. Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co. 97, Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street.

THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-11v



For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

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

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS.
of Lousianna, 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.

Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affiction.

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 symptons of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried fyour CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect,

B. 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, LOWEL, MASS. Sold by I.yman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hmilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas March 4th, 1851.

GEORGE ARMITAGE,

MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.

Toronto, March 27th, 1850

ORGAN FOR SALE.

Two Stop Organ, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete.

The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry an

Raphoe.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution,

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 th Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

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 Hou. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown.

CHAIRMAN-Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C.

Major J. Adair. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly Rev. W. Harness, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq.

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

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

Patrons:

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

Directors:

John Arnold, Esq.
J. Lukin Robinson, Esq.
J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C, The Hon. William Allan." The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D.

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 Brauch 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

ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide

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 Clercy 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

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. Britain or Ireland.

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

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London "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."

Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, concurred in the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim. e, conveying

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 Premium.		Sev	en y	78.		On	e ye	ear.	Ser	ven :	yrs.		On	e y	ear.	Sev	en y	yrs.		On	e y	ear.	Se	ven	grs.	
			ım.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Premium.		ım.	Annual Premium.		Age.	Premium.		Annual Premium.		Age.	Premium.		Annual Premium.						
16 20	£	s. 19	d. 3	£	s. 0	D. 6	25 30	£	s. 2	D. 3	£	s. 2 3	D. 9	35 40	£	s. 4	D 1	£	s. 5	D. 2	45 50	£	s. 10	D. 0	£ 1 2	s. 13	D. 9

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.

- A CANADA	-						
	30 35 40	£ s. D. 2 2 7 2 9 1 2 17 8	£ s. p. £ s. p. 1 1 7 0 10 11 1 4 11 0 12 6 1 9 4 0 14 9	45 50	3 9 4 4 1	£ s. D. 4 1 15 3 1 2 3 3 0 2 14 0	£ s. p. 0 17 9 1 1 10 1 7 3

MARRIED.

In St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. Elliot Grasett, Rector of Fort Erie, to Margaret Letitia Youil, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Anderson, late Rector of the

same Parish.

At 12, Warriston Crescent, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Roderick Macleod, of Snizort, Norman Bethune, Esq., M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Trinity College, Toronto, to Jane Anne, third daughter of Malcolm Nicolson, Esq., late of Grenville, Isle of Skye.

On the 5th inst., at Barrie, Vespra, by the Rev. S. Ardagh, Arthur Hogge, Esq., of Guelph, to Jane Ann Alves, daughter of Dr. H. Boys, of Barrie.

DIED.

At Grimsby, in the 91st year of his age, John Pettit, Esq., who died on the 9th inst. The deceased with his brother Andrew, were among the first settlers in the Province, and to their zealous and consistent attachment, the Church in Grimsby, is greatly indebted for its present favourable condition.

On the 5th inst., at St. Louis, (State of Missouri) of dyssentery, Mr. Charles Smyth, late of the city of Toronto, aged 28 years.

What the Canadians think of Wistar's Balsam. From the Montreal Transcript, July 22, 1848.

We think it but due to Dr. Wistar that we should add our testimony to numerous others as to the extraordinary merits of his medicine in certain cures, particularly where the patient has complainee of pain in the side, or in cases of an asthmatical

We are personally acquainted with many persons who have experienced immense relief from the use of this medicine, when labouring under the diseases above mentioned: and as in the changeable climate of Canada these diseases are more than usually common, any medicine calculated to counteract them must be of value.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicin unless the benefits conierred by them have come under our own ebservation; but in the present instance we can recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as a medicine worthy of the confidenence of the public in diseases of the Chest and side, and in many cases in this city severe coughs have yiolded to its influence.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.
For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street
Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by JERRY WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Lee Cross, Yorkshire, England, to sell and dispose of any of the lots of land hereunto annexed, recently in the hands of the late JAMES NICKALLS. Esq., is prepared to treat with parties desirous of purchasing any of them on fair and reasonable terms. Persons holding leases thereof, or of any houses or tenements, the property of the said JERRY WHITEHEAD, or otherwise indebted to him by bond, mortgage, notes, or book accounts, are hereby required to take notice hereof No. Lot. Con. Township. County. Acres.

10.			1. Township.	County.	Acres.
Part	16,	3	Kingston,	Frontenac	10
Lot	12,	4	Portland,	**	200
W. 1		4	Pittsburgh,	"	100
Part	20,	10	**		74
N. 1	12,	3	Loborough,		100
Lot	9,	12	Rawdon,	Hastings,	206
Lot	18,	7	Camden, E.,	Lennox and Addington,	200
44	16,	5	Kennebec.	Frontenac,	
**	2,	4	S. Crosby.	Leeds,	200
W.	10,	7	Lansdown,	44	200
Part	7.	9	Cartwright,	Durham,	200
Lot	5,	3	Darlington,	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	65
44	43,	1	Hungerford,	Hastings,	200
	-	1 60	Bay Side Marya		A CONTRACT
W. 1	42.	T	burgn,	Prince Edward,	150
E. 1	29.	10	Madoc.	"	123/12
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Lot	27,		0-1-1	" }	174
16	21,	3	Caledon,		200
- 11	19,	1	Markey	The state of the s	200
W. 1	9,	8	Mulmur,	East of Hurontario-street	200
Lot.	7,	4	AND REPORT OF THE PARTY.	THE RESERVE TO SHEET WHEN	100
E. 1	3,	3	Tosorontio,		200
	0,	0	Fredericksburg,		100
			THOMAS	S ASKEW, Agent & Atte	orman.
Kingst	on, C	ana	da West.		
-	STATE OF THE PARTY	1000	STATES AND A	48	-2in



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, have this day declared a Dividend on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, (Proprietary Branch) at the rate of Eight per cent per annum, for the half-year ending 30th instant, payable on or after the 8th of July next, at the Office of the Company in Toronto, as well as at the Office of the different Agents.

The Stock and Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st of July.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Provincial M. & G. Insurance Office,

Church Street, Toronto, June 19, 1851.

University of Toronto.

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

History and English Literature.

University of Toronto. June 17th, 1851.

1. History and English Literature.
2. Modern Languages.
3. Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural History.
5. Geology and Mineralogy.
6. Civil Engineering.
The incumbents of the first five Chairs will be required "to devote their whole time and attention to the interests of the Institution, and to lecture, teach, and examine their several Classes at such hours, and for such periods, as may be appointed by the constituted authorities of the University."

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

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

JOHN McCAUL

47-zin.

Toronto, April 3, 1851.

W

EDUCATION.

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

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

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

Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March.

22nd, October 6th.
Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from
Jane 16th to July 21st.
Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be
desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of
Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course.
For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full... £12 10 0
Do. with single room... 17 10 0

Rectory. Three Rivers, June 13, 1851. 47-12in.

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

Toronto, 14th May, 1851.



THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN HARRISON,

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

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

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

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

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

** This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York.

Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours.

Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, March, 10, 1851. }

38-tf.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and 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 Thuesday 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.

Few Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at 107, York Street, the fourth Also-Stabling for Three horses.

Toronto, June 1st, 1851.

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

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(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

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

Township of Innisfil-North half 13, in 10th concession

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts B and A,

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

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

November 19, 1850.

F. B. BEDDOME,

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

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READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Ien's Brown Holland Coats	Men's black cloth Vests	s.from	78 64	Men's Moleskin Tro	sers.fr	com	6s 3d	
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01 111 r ·	Do. Silk do	46 E	is Od	Do. Fancy			4s 0d	
	Do. Satin do	The Indiana of the Indiana	is Od	Do. Drab Moleskins			5s 0d	
Do. do Moleskin do. 6s 3d	Do. Tweed do	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	is Od		do "		5s 0d	
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Do. Alpaca do. 7s 6d	Do. Cassimere do	** 6			ALC: NO PERSON NAMED IN			4
Do. Russel Cord do. 10s od	Cloth Caps		DOCTOR STATE		do		1- 11	1
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riped do. 28 6d	Shirt Collars and Fronts			Under Shirts and Draw	ers.			1
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Toronto, April 9th, 1851.

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Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

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Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. September 24th, 1850.

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