



GORE 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:—

Table with 4 columns: Description, Amount, and sub-amounts. Includes items like 'For general purposes, not including collections after Sermons', 'Special Contributions', and 'For church debt'.

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, McGillivray, and Blanchard. The Rev. A. Lampman has entered upon his labours in these townships, with every prospect of success.

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.

TALBOT DISTRICT.

Hitherto the Talbot District has consisted of but one Parish. A Travelling Missionary now regularly visits the Settlements in this District, and 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.

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 branch as in other districts, and so, having a common

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 aggregate 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.

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.

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.

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.

feel assured, that the deliberations the Conference and the animated meeting of the Church Union immediately after it, will exert a powerful influence over the public mind. Most thing is it to entertain the persuasion, which these proceedings force upon us with a cogency evidence not to be doubted or resisted, that the heart of our laity is sound, honest, and true.

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

The chief interest which pertains to our present meeting is derived from its connection with the third Jubilee of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

One hundred and fifty years have now elapsed since the Charter of this celebrated institution was signed, an event as to which we should not greatly err, were we to consider it inferior in sacred interest only to the history of the Bible,—the Reformation alone excepted. During this century and a half the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been prosecuting its noble, but arduous work; at all seasons, animating or disheartening; true to its weighty trust, devoted to its holy cause; at one time encouraged in its great designs by the government of the day, at another time, repelled in its anxious and unrelaxing efforts by the chilling indifference of government, striving, in vain, by earnest representation, to urge home to the hearts of those in power the spiritual destitution of the Colonies, or its numerous missionary enterprises in other quarters of the world.

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

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 Missionaries 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!

"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 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.

DIocese of QUEBEC.

ORDINATION.

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. The Lord Bishop preached the sermon from Isaiah vi. 8. after which the Candidates were presented by the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., Examining Chaplain.

The following gentlemen were ordained:— Deacon—Mr. Felix Boyle, Student of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, 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 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; Wm. Wickes, 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. W. H. Taylor were admitted to the order of Priests, and Mr. Henry Budd, a convert of Indian birth, to the order of Deacon. This most impressive rite took place in the presence of a congregation of 1,000 persons, of whom 300 partook of Holy Communion on the occasion.

THE BORNEO CHURCH MISSION.

[The following interesting account of the Borneo 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 thought at first we should be able to manage, will, I hope, be consecrated at Christmas. It is built of borean, or iron-wood; the style is early English, adapted to the 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 blue cross on a golden field, which is the Sarawak flag, and it pleases the natives much.

most of the Malay, for and such... We have the neighbours of the Rajah... We have the neighbours of the Rajah... We have the neighbours of the Rajah...

most of the prayers and read the second lesson in Malay, for the sake of our servants who attend service, and such Malays as may happen to be auditors. I am sure it would delight any Churchman's heart to hear the voices of our little ones so lately redeemed from Islamism and heathenism, joining audibly in the prayers, and making a loud treble to the Gregorian and other tones that we use for the psalms and responses. Indeed we have a very creditable choir; for my wife has managed to interest all our small congregation in it, and one night in the week they all come to practise for Sunday; they now sing in parts, and really take a pleasure in it.

We have had here for some time an interesting Dyak from a long way in the interior, he says a fortnight's journey from this. He left his tribe on account of a skin disease, "which," he says, "gave him no peace, and puts him to shame in his tribe, as the other men have all clean skins." He heard I could cure it, and came and asked me to do so; but the case is too inveterate, I fear, for Koosoo ever to be cured. He is an intelligent fellow, and gives a most enchanting description of his country, in which, he says, there are large lakes and fine mountains, and which abound with wild cattle, deer and other game in abundance. But his account of a race of Kayans, who border upon his tribe, is very remarkable, and forms the reason for mentioning him. These people are all cannibals.

We have now with us several influential chiefs from the neighbouring rivers, and among them the head men of the Cakarran Dyakes, who have come to ask the Rajah to take them under his care, and to send an European to govern them. Their principal, Orang Kaya, is an especially interesting old man; he has always been against piracy, and wished to put it down and now that his people have agreed to give it up, he is quite happy, and seems perfectly delighted to make our acquaintance, and constantly says how pleased he is to be friends with the Rajah, and to have one heart with the white people. He is a very prepossessing looking old man, with so mild an expression, and so gentle, loving a look, that one wonders how it could have been possible for him to take heads, which he has in his day, though now he discoun- tences the practice, as his conduct on a recent occasion plainly showed.

It would take little persuasion to gain Gassin over. He came to us the other morning as we were going to pray, and asked if he might come in and hear us pray; of course I consented, and prayed for him. "Well, I like your praying," I asked whether he would like to learn to pray as we do? "Oh, yes, if you will come to Sakarran, I will learn, and tell my people to learn." Would that I could go back with him now; but I am doubly and trebly tied to this place, by work which grows and requires my constant presence more and more, and yet nothing can be done effectually with these tribes until we can place mis- sionaries among them.

There is a great work to be carried out in these countries; but it can only be done by a body of men well prepared, and willing to devote themselves heart and soul to their Master's service; and when they are obtained, means must be taken to carry out the whole of the Church's system and discipline, which can alone preserve order and unity and singleness of purpose among the various labourers that may be employed in the mission. The first step taken should be to con- stitute a school for the children of the natives, to train up our present boys and other native youths for their future supply of missionaries and catechists; and if a hospital were attached, which, with the assistance of the government, could be done at trifling expense, would impart to them, which would be always found a practical knowledge of medicine and surgery could be imparted to them, which would be always found a most powerful auxiliary to all missionaries in these parts. I really think, if the immense opportunities this mission offers for carrying on the work of evan- gelisation so hopefully, without personal risk to those employed, and at such comparatively small expense, were known to our faithful brethren, both lay and clerical, at home, that neither men nor means would be wanting to us. We cannot be so far behind the Romanists in zeal and energy. If the Rajah would give them leave, they would swarm here to-morrow, and already in spite of us, they have sent over Chris- tian Chinese agents to work among our Chinese. They do not know them when I see them, but I know that they are here from the French captain of the trader who brought them over, and who is a Romanist and very intimate with the members of the Jesuit mission at Singapore; and I fear that to prevent them taking the work out of our hands, my unaided efforts will be of little avail.

To any of my brethren who may feel inclined to join this Mission I can say with truth that I do not know a more pleasant sphere of labour, the people are in- cious and very healthy for a tropical one. You may travel through the jungle in perfect security from danger to your animals; you may even sleep out in most places at night without dreading that mephitic exhalation which begets the deadly fevers of Africa and India. Even agues here are slight; and I have not seen a jungle fever among any of the Europeans that has not been brought on by culpable carelessness and long life exposure. A consumptive man might prob- ably live here, and undergo exertion and exposure even in those recommended to people with thoracic affections. Many a young fellow of a college, or in England, might here employ themselves usefully and actively, and at the same time be effecting their cure much more effectually than by going to Madeira or the South of Europe. I have had two cases under my own eye since I have been here; both would in all probability have died before this in England, where they were always silling and useless, and both are now exert themselves with pleasure.—I remain, sir, your faithful servant,

F. T. McDOUGALL.

P. S.—Our church has neither organ nor bells. Perhaps some of your readers could help us to obtain these desiderata.

June, has been issued. Surely the carpenters and labourers who stop their work for a short hour and a half in the day, or arrange their meal time accordingly, rather than present such occasion for remark among the foremen now resident amongst us, if for no higher and nobler reason. The Cathedral has now, without the slightest inconvenience arising, been opened daily to the public gratis, from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, since the 1st instant (with some disgraceful and so long complained of charge of entrance), and the number of persons who have visited the building has been from 25,000 to 30,000.

On Tuesday Lord Bishop of Exeter held his triennial visitation for the deanery of Kerrier, at Helston Church. After the prayers, the Bishop assisted by the Archdeacon, read the Communion Service, and after the sermon with clerical partook of the Holy Communion. The usual business was transacted at the Angel Inn, bef. Chancellor Martin.

CHURCH UNION.  
COUNTY OF LENNOX.  
Ashton Branch.

A meeting of the members of the United Churches of England and Ireland, was held on Friday, the 30th day of May, 51, in the church at the village of Ashton, on the Concession of Goulbourn, in connexion with the Rectory of Richmond, when the Rev. John Flood, Rector, being present, opened the meeting with prayer, and being then requested to take the chair *pro tem*, he explained at great length the object of the meeting, and after some further discussion, the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

**Resolved**—1. That in the present exigency of the Church, we hereby of the United Church of England and Ireland in its Village, do conceive it necessary to form ourselves into a Branch Union of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto.

**Resolved**—2. That following persons be the officers of the said Branch Union for the current year:—John Sumner, Esq., chairman; Thos. Garland, Esq., Deputy Chairman; Rev. John Flood, Chaplain; Mr. James Douglass, Secretary; Mr. N. Garland, Treasurer; Messrs. John Gore, John Roberts, Andrew Fleming, W. McFadden, and Richard Edwards, Managing Committee.

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

**Resolved**—1. That we fully concur in the rules of the Union, laid down for the observance of the Branch Unions, and also do agree to the declaration of mem- bers 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 of 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 reserves, to any other than religious purposes. The several Petitions to the Queen and the different Branches of the Legislature were then read and signed.

**Resolved**—4. That the petitions now read be adopted.

**Resolved**—5. That we shall henceforth use all legiti- mate 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 Roches- ter 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 pro- ceedings, and 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 oper- ators.—*Patriot*.

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

The rumours of the large forgeries of Mr. Stoddart, 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 propo- sition 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 Missis- sippi or the Missouri that is not navigable for steam- boats. There have been no lives lost.

The following paragraph respecting the Navy of the United States, well deserves a passing com- mentary:—"An official 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 peace establishment 227. Discharged 106. Last ap- pearance 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 depredations 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 trans- ferred to the *Pacific*.

A despatch from New Orleans, announces the arri- val of the *Alabama* from Chagres, with fourteen days later news from California.

From Washington we learn that a new postal ar- rangement 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 estab- lished with Canada.

A YANKEE SPECULATOR.—Jenny Lind was swin- dled 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 hand from previous concerts under Barnum's management.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR,—It may, not unreasonably, be pre- sumed, 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 oppor- tunity 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 Rev. the Secretary, that in acceding to his wishes, I should not interfere with my right to submit another resolu- tion. 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 unani- mity 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 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, and in the face of the solemn promises of the Bishop 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 his 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- lication.

The object is to draw public attention to the com- parative 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 con- nect 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- ture, 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 Quebec to Halifax.

The survey of Major Robinson between Quebec and the head of the Petitecodiac—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. This 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 Petitecodiac, the distance by Major Robinson's line is only about twenty-five miles shorter than by descend- ing 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 two routes.

New Brunswick, since the Portland Convention, will not support the "Eastern Shore" route 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 benefited 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, where- ever 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 con- tend with the "military considerations" of the Impe- rial Government. But it is probable that the same rule which was obtained with reference to the Beau- harnois 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 Fundy, 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 sum- mit 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 Green Island. For the supply of the interior and lumbering districts of New Brunswick it would have no competi- tion. The summit to be overcome between the 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 ship- ping port in less than five hundred miles, or double the 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 Petitecodiac, 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 Woodstock 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 agricultural capabilities, from the outlet of Lake Temiscouata to that city.

New Brunswick would probably have a longer tract 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 route.

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 Petit- codiac, is surveyed, and an organization effected.—The general features of the St. John's route, its exist- ing 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 inter- ests 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 undoubtedly hung around this vast prospect.

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 relatively, with respect to the proposed Halifax and Quebec Rail- way.

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 no 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 the valley of the Mississippi can be obtained for the Northern route.

I remain, very truly, yours,  
(Signed) THOS. C. KEEFER.  
Hon. W. H. Merritt, M.P.P.,  
Toronto.

Colonial.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Right Worshipful 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 far distant 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 most harmonious and satisfactory nature, and that a large amount of important business was got through.

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 Grand Master, as a mark of their esteem for his exertions in his position during his term of office.

We 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. Colclough, 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.

- 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 Earle, 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.

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 lately employed by Gagy, Hincks, and Price, in the 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, at this session."

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 carcass was affording a banquet to certain bears frequenting that neighbourhood, determined to have a scuffle 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 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 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 vegetation. 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 of 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 coming election.—Patriot.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held, on Saturday, at Rolph's Inn, on the body of Richard Rainsbury, 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 by a pistol shot, on the night of the 8th Nov. 1850.—Evidence 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 tons, was launched at New Glasgow, N.S., on the 31st ult. The local papers from which the Nova Scotian quotes, says that she is constructed principally of pitch-pine and oak, imported expressly from the Southern States, and is, perhaps, the largest vessel ever built in the province.

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 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.

Connected 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 the laudable purpose of augmenting the fund for

Colonial Bishopricks, and in part to the general objects and operations of the Society, nor are we alone in this work of love. The lot of this Jubilee rejoicing is heard in our neighbouring 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 Chh. There the claims of the Society are acknowledged in terms of becoming gratitude; special services have been appointed in commemoration of this its third Jubilee; and collections are being made in aid of Missionary objects, to which this Society may be said to have given the first impulse.

This general commemoration the third Jubilee of the Society presents a beautiful picture. Christian worshippers throughout the wide extent of the dominions of our beloved Queen, upon which the sun never sets, uniting their voices with those of fellow Christians, in that country contiguous to us, in gratitude to God for the spiritual benefits conferred upon the world at large, through the agency of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and testifying their thankfulness, by hearty free-will offerings for carrying out its holy and benevolent designs. This commemoration proves, too, that like the grain of mustard seed, the Anglican Church from small beginnings has grown into a great tree, which well nigh embraces the whole earth under its shadow. The mother Church of England and Ireland, and her pure ally in Scotland, with her eldest daughter in the United States, and her vastly extended and fast multiplying branches in the Colonies, attest the spread and influence, in a degree lost cheering and calling for the most fervent praise to Almighty God, of the language, ritual, and order of the Anglican communion; planted originally as we believe, by apostolic hands, and though for some ages under the dominancy of Romish error and superstition, working for centuries past in the truth and polity of the primitive Catholic church.

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 nursing 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.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

Table with columns for Day, Location, and Time. Includes entries for Gore District, St. John's, London Township, etc.

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

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

CLERGY RESERVES.

On Monday evening Mr. Price brought forward the following resolution in reference to the Clergy 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 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 accorded to, and that they would accordingly be prepared to recommend to the Imperial Parliament that an Act 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 a 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: Cornwall, 300; Augusta, 264; Grafton, 202; Drummondville, 140; Burrett's Rapids, 120; St. Catharines, 184; Smith's Falls, 114; Leeds, &c., 113; Georgina, 105; Norval, 114; Prescott, 114; Chingawacous, 168; Hawkesbury, 104; Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, 75; Whitby, 121; Nassagaweya, 112; Stamford, 21; Pinegrove, 68; Chippewa, 38; Thorold, 48; Adelaide, 81; Metcalf, 56; Emily and Ops, 75; Grimsby, 90; Dundas, 45; Amherstburg, 69; Penetanguishene, 24; Galt, 54; Westminister, 55; Seymour, 34; Dorchester, 65; Norwich and Dereham, 45; Anderton and Malden, 33; Beverley, 28."

Mr. Price spoke for upwards of an hour and a half, but substantially said very little. His address 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 heir.

Referring to the petitions which had been laid upon the table, he remarked that only "2,000 persons 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: "Why there are only about 740,000 persons altogether!" The Commissioner of Crown Lands, however, was not disconcerted in the slightest degree by this exposure of his statistics. He put a bold face upon the matter, and roundly asserted that "he included the rising generation because they were as much interested in the question before the House, as those who had attained their full growth!" 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 divination, 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 characters of a statute, when popular clamour, or ministerial caprice called for such a course of proceeding. Now, whatever be the extent of the learned Commissioner's prophetic endowments, his powers of memory must be very limited. Not many weeks have elapsed since he joined his official confederates in reprobating McKenzie's attempt to repeal the Act of the "Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company." On that occasion the member for the South Riding of York, held up both his hands in horror at the bare idea of destroying confidence in the legislation of the country. The Trust and Loan Act he admitted 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 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 number of the Edinburgh Witness—one of the recognised and leading organs of that denomination. This journal in reviewing a book by Mr. A. C. Dick, entitled "Church Polity," uses the following language:—"Dry-as-dust discussions on the voluntary principle are now behind the time. Sensible people are beginning to see that the voluntary principle—the enemy of all other principles—is but an UNPRINCIPLED impostor!" Mr. Price is doubtless a good logician, but it will give him some trouble, we should think to demonstrate that an unprincipled impostor in Scotland may, without change of character, be reckoned worthy of canonization in Canada!

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

tram of a dissenting meeting-house as on the electoral hustings or the floor of the Senate!

Messrs. Robison 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 *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. We fear that the memory of Mr. Baldwin is as little trustworthy 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 preventing it from taking effect, till after it had been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. The proposition however, was rejected by a majority of 52 to 5, and the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

In the Legislative Council the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere moved an address to His Excellency praying him to transmit to the Colonial Secretary the 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, which was carried by a large majority.

The Bill for the incorporation of Trinity College, was read a second time in the House of Assembly last night. This is a copy of the bill introduced into the House last Session, and was printed in the first number of this volume.

**DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.**

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

**TRINITY COLLEGE CHARTER.—THE CORRESPONDENCE.**

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

It appears from these documents, that on the 29th May the Bishop of Toronto addressed a letter to Earl Grey, enclosing "a memorandum of the scheme for the establishing, without assistance from the Colonial Government, a University in connection with our Church"—receiving what other denominations have long enjoyed, a charter of incorporation, providing for the government of the institution, and granting it the privilege of conferring degrees;" thus enabling the Church subject to withdraw from further discussion on the subject in Canada, and the University "to be entirely separated from political agitation of every religious and scientific instruction, though perhaps on a diminished scale, in security and peace."

The scheme for establishing the University was set forth in the memorandum referred to in that letter. Our readers are already familiar with it, whilst the letter of our Bishop requested only what was fair, reasonable, and just to the members of our Church in Canada. On the 29th of June, Lord Grey wrote in reply, "that her Majesty's Government are always disposed to regard favourably improving the means of education in the British Colonies, and more especially when those proposals do not involve the necessity of a grant of public money, and that he should therefore be ready to consider with the utmost attention the suggestions offered for the incorporation of a New University in Upper Canada, when favoured with a draft of the Charter which may be deemed adequate for the purpose, and that he should feel it his duty to communicate likewise with the Provincial Government on a matter of such importance, before committing her Majesty's Government to any settled course of action."

To this letter the Bishop replied by letter of 18th June, enclosing the draft of the proposed Charter, and expressing his hope "that on further reflection his Lordship would see cause to relinquish any such reference on the subject to Canada, which might impede or delay its issue, and for the following amongst other reasons: First—it is the avowed intention of the promoters of the statute

by which King's College has been superseded, and 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 or politics." In short, added the Bishop "all we 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 oppression, and what never could have taken place 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 exercised a wise discretion in not presenting your Petitions to the two Houses of Parliament; 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 University 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 naturally 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 the last interview with Sir Robert Peel, whose kind intentions were frustrated by his melancholy death, within a few days.

On the 26th July, Lord Grey addressed a letter to the Bishop in which he stated, that he had "carefully perused the draft Charter enclosed in 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 funds raised by themselves, and without assistance from the public, the advantage of a Royal Charter in the terms of the enclosed draft. I am not myself aware that any such circumstances exist, and I should greatly regret to find that there is any obstacle to the grant of the proposed charter, since it*

appears to me that it would only afford to the members 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; and 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 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

SIR,—We the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, members of the Church of England, 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 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.

I have the honour to be Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. T. DARTNELL, ESQ., JOHN W. HILL,  
Secretary of the Church Union, For self and Tribe.  
Toronto.

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 uniting in Branch Unions in the heart of the Bush, to resist the infidel invasion. For instance, a few years

ago, the whole population of Drummondville was but 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 Bid-dulph, 100; Milford, Marysburg, Hallowell and Athol, 164; Port Stanley, 63; Osnabruk, 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 sacred 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 be but one opinion. We had intended some observations, as to the impolicy of raising this debate, but space will not allow our doing so.

**TRINITY CHURCH—KING STREET EAST.**

We have been requested to intimate, that, in obedience to the Pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop, communicated by the Venerable Arch-deacons 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.

**NOTICE.**

Our Subscribers will please take notice that our terms are 10s. per annum, (to our City Subscribers 1s. 3d. extra for delivery) to be paid within one month of the commencement of the Volume. 15s. per annum if paid later. The above Terms will be strictly adhered to. Those in arrears for the closing Volume will find it to their advantage to remit £1 5s. for the two years.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."**

New York, June 23.  
The steamer *Arctic* arrived yesterday at 2 p. m. from Liverpool June 10th, with 100 passengers, and four days' later news.

The 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 Commons.

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, and the Kaffirs are evidently too strong for the forces Sir Harry Smith can bring against them.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**

TORONTO, June 25, 1851.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	0	3	3
Spring do.	3	0	3	3
Oats, per 34lbs	1	8	1	9
Barley, per 48lbs	2	6	3	0
Rye	2	8	3	3
Peas	2	6	3	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	3	21	9
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	0	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	18	6
Do. (in Bags)	17	0	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	16	4	0	0
Beef, per lb.	0	2	1/2	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	22	6	25	0
Bacon	37	6	40	0
Hams, per cwt.	37	6	45	0
Mutton per lb.	0	2	0	5
Lamb per quarter	1	10	3	1 1/2
Pork per lb.	0	3	0	3
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	24	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	6	0	7 1/2
Do. salt, do.	0	6	0	7
Lard, per lb.	0	6	0	6 1/2
Apples per barrel	10	0	12	6
Eggs per dozen	0	5	0	5 1/2
Potatoes, per bushel	1	8	2	6
Fowls	1	6	2	3
Cheese, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Straw per ton	30	0	40	0
Hay per ton	45	0	67	6
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	15	0
Coals per ton	32	6	35	0
Bread	0	4	0	5

## 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:—]  
—[Ed. Ch.]

ON THE TRUTHS CONTAINED IN POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS; 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 imagination. Not only the genuine ghost story, and the grotesque marvels of witchcraft, but the evolutions of the divining rod, and the horrors of vampyrism, are reproduced, not simply to be admired and shuddered at, but to be tested and believed. Nor are they so addeuced by an anonymous author, or one new to the fields of practical research, or unacquainted with the laws and facts and mutual connection of the natural sciences. The person who has ventured to invite public attention to the close inspection of these wonders is one who unites the advantages of a liberal education and a cultivated mind with a knowledge of the theory and practice of his profession. He has enjoyed an extensive practice, and has lectured as a surgeon in our hospitals, and as a professor in our medical colleges. Such a man deserves at least to be listened to with attention on such subjects.

Of the delicacy of these subjects he is indeed fully aware, and endeavours to mark his first introduction of them under the guise of raiery. He seems at first to be only bantering; it is difficult 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 we find that we are listening to the language of unhesitating conviction long before we have mounted, through a series of ascending steps, to the 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 window, 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 been reading five minutes before, and said, '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. To study his condition, the Archbishop betook himself several nights consecutively to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations:—

"The young man used to rise, take paper, and begin to write. Before writing music, he would take a stick and rule the lines with it. He wrote the notes, together with the words corresponding to them, with perfect correctness; or, when he had 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 sermon, he would read it aloud from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him he erased it, and wrote the amended passage correctly over the other. On one occasion he had substituted the word, 'adorable' for 'divine'; but he did not omit to alter the preceding 'ce' into 'cet,' by adding the letter 't' with exact precision to the word first written. To ascertain whether he used his eyes, the Archbishop interposed a sheet of pasteboard between the writing and his face. The somnambulist took not the least notice, but went on writing as before. The limitation of his perception to what he was thinking about was very curious. A bit of aniseed cake that he had sought for, he ate approvingly; but when, on another occasion, a piece of the same cake was put into his mouth, he spat it out without observation. The following instance of the dependence of his perceptions on his preconceived ideas is truly wonderful. It is to be observed that he always knew when his pen had ink in it. Likewise if they adroitly changed his papers when he was writing, he knew it, if the sheet substituted was of a different size from the former, and he appeared 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 his 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 *a priori* incredulity on almost any alleged 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 sempstress who had just before quitted the room. I had never seen the person before; nevertheless, the hearers were astonished, and laughed, and would not be persuaded but that I had a previous acquaintance with the former life of the person, inasmuch as what I had stated was perfectly true. I was not less as-

tonished to find that my dream-vision agreed with reality. 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 connexion with the belief in Mesmerism, Lavater's physiognomical system, and the like. One of my companions, whose national pride was touched by their raiery, 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 book; 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 forced 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 suppression is actually in Ireland." The *Times* of the 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 revelations as follows:—

"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 pretended 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 dioceses, 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 'illegal and void;' but in flat 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 godship 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. Nor 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 to brave the English Parliament, or to brave anybody; but, having marked out a course for himself, he resolves to walk steadily in it, neither delaying nor hastening his steps; ignoring the English Parliament as 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 for the spiritual well-being of those over whom 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 'under colour of authority from the see of Rome.'

**PAPAL LAY DECLARATION.**—A declaration has been 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 unfettered exercise of their religion; and particularly against the gross and manifest violation of their religious freedom now threatened, in direct contravention both of the spirit and letter of the Emancipation Act, and of subsequent statutes and in open defiance of Her Most Gracious Majesty's expressed resolution to maintain unimpairment 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 the 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 the faithful within such diocese; thereby authorizing 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 pastors, may be known and recognized. And we further declare that this right belongs to the Bishop of Rome in his spiritual and ecclesiastical character, as successor of the blessed Apostle St. Peter, and is in necessary connection 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 to the Bishops, the jurisdiction given, and the sees and titles granted to them, are purely spiritual and ecclesiastical and confer no temporal rank, precedence, or dignity whatever.

Further on:—  
"We deny that any general European law exists whereby (as it is pretended) the right of creating Bishops and Bishops is inherent in or dependent on the civil power. And we declare that the exercise of the spiritual authority of the Pope, belonging to him as the successor of St. Peter, can only be limited by his own free act or concession. We declare also, that in some countries the supreme Pontiff has, accordingly been pleased, by treaty, concordat, or stipulated terms, in return for recognition or privileges bestowed by the State upon the Church, to allow the State to participate in the appointment of Bishops, 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 false analogy between such cases and the present are in favour of legislative enactment against us are nothing but colourable pretences for persecution."

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

"We reject with the utmost scorn and indignation the imputation that we wish for any interference between our revered Prelates and ourselves, or require any protection for our rights and property against them and the powers conferred by the hierarchy. We 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 honour. And we make this statement for depriving any person who may again hazard these insinuations (whether he be a professed enemy of our religion, or a secret foe within our own body) of all credit and attention. Moreover, we protest most strongly against the glaring impropriety of founding measures against the Catholic 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 us to refute them if untrue."

In conclusion they say:—  
"Having regard as well to the proposed law as to the many monstrous and tyrannical schemes and measures which, during the recent agitation, have been proposed and suggested for our oppression—considering that small and vexatious interferences with freedom of conscience involve the whole principle of religious persecution, and may be used as precedents and excuses for the most intolerable tyranny; holding also that our religious freedom is the dearest and most valuable of our rights, as the one for whose sake we and our ancestors have borne and suffered most, so as not to shrink from the sacrifice of our civil and political privileges, our property, and our lives in its defence; remembering, moreover, that not only are we engaged with us in defending our common cause; we do solemnly declare that we are firmly determined for their sakes as well as for our own, to resist, by every legal and constitutional means within our power, every attempt to deprive either ourselves or them of the least portion of our religious liberty."

**THE EXHIBITION—TWENTY-THIRD DAY.**—Yesterday the aspect of affairs at the Exhibition was far different from what it had been the day before. Although there was no rush or excitement, still there was from the hour of opening a steady influx of visitors, until the general appearance of the building approached that which it presented last week. There was this difference, however, that the centre and transept were not so crowded, and the visitors were more distributed and dispersed throughout the entire edifice. This may be partly owing to the fact that the Executive Committee have caused the seats to be removed from the centre of the building, and to be placed more in outlying and comparatively unoccupied portions—so as at

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**THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.**

LEONARD 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 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 render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, 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 twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz.:-

- The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).
- The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).
- The North British Review, (Free-Church).
- The Westminster 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 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 been 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:**

	Per annum
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**CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.** Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million. One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

**SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.**

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

Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.	
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	25	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	35	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17	0 19 3	1 0 6	1 0 6	1 0 6	25	1 2 3	1 2 9	1 2 9	1 2 9	35	1 4 1	1 5 2	1 10 0	1 13 9
18	1 1 0	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 1 9	30	1 3 1	1 3 7	1 3 7	1 3 7	40	1 6 1	1 8 2	1 16 11	2 3 1

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

Age.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.		
	Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.		Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.		Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.		Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	45	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	60	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16	1 11 3	0 15 10	0 8 0	30	2 2 7	1 1 7	0 10 11	45	3 9 4	1 15 3	0 17 9	60	4 4 11	2 3 3	1 10 3
20	1 13 11	0 17 2	0 8 8	35	2 9 1	1 4 11	0 12 6	50	4 4 11	2 3 3	1 10 3	65	5 5 10	2 14 0	1 7 10
25	1 17 9	0 19 2	0 9 8	40	2 17 8	1 9 4	0 14 9	55	5 5 10	2 14 0	1 7 10				

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

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 were mostly of the class of those who paid to see the 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 everywhere eager, observant, and intelligent groups. The character of this multitude was exceedingly respectable; indeed, for the most part, it consisted of a far better class of persons than had been expected, and they appeared perfectly disposed to examine, appreciate, and enjoy. The usual places of peculiar resort were of course as usual; but there was a more even and equal degree of attention bestowed on the varied contents of the Exhibition.

**A ROYAL RECONCILIATION.**—The newspapers relate that the King of Prussia, after his reconciliation with the King of Hanover, in Mecklenburgh, entered the bed-room early, where the latter was still asleep, and put round his neck the gorgeous and costly chain of the order of the Black Eagle, which the aged monarch was of course, equally surprised and gratified to find on awaking. This chain has been newly invented by the King of Prussia himself, who has a great talent for ornamental design.

We find the following rather interesting paragraph in the Limerick Chronicle of the 17th ult.:-

**IMPORTANT TO THE WESLEYAN BODY.**—The disensions in the Wesleyan connexion are becoming increasingly serious. A great trust-deed case—"The Attorney-General v. Cozens, Hard, and others," has been argued in the Vice-Chancellor's Court for some weeks past, arising out of an organized attempt to alienate some of the chapels from the conference, and transfer them to the reforming party. A general protest to that effect, contained in a pamphlet issued last year has been practically carried out by the deputation in the Holt Circuit, Norfolk, by the sale and conveyance of one of the chapels. Judgment on the preliminary proceedings in this case was given on Wednesday by Vice-Chancellor Lord Cranworth. The motion was dismissed without costs. It is now for the plaintiffs to consider whether they will appeal. The question is of the utmost importance to the connexion, and effects-trust property in general. The defendants were themselves trustees and mortgagees of the chapels, but are now among the "expelled," of whom they certify that there are 31,680, besides 2,000 in Bristol.

**Advertisements.**

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KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,  
Has constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

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A neat and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.  
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

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

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

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

The uniform success which has attended the use of this 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 subside and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:-

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

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

Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847. Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

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

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

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir,—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL. At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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

