

tances. Every man is influenced by what is nearest to him. The nearer the object the stronger the influence. Hence the engagement which is nearest to a man is that which must influence him most for good or evil. Now since his own calling and his own interest and his own selfishness are all united, and since they are part and parcel of himself, what more natural than to suppose that a man's mind should become petrified and secularized, unless the countervailing principle of indwelling grace completely throw off the worldly cares which are invariably begotten by proximity.

Once more, *Habit* has its influence too. You have heard of the retired merchant, who after a long commercial lifetime, in one of our old country cities, thought of spending his latter days in the quietness of a comfortable retirement, and accordingly found the means of his contemplated change in a splendid mansion and estate, on the suburbs of the city in which he had accumulated his princely fortune. He found however, on retirement a sad and woeful vacuum in his mind, and he paid an annual salary to his successor for the privilege of walking once a day, through the premises in which he had made his fortune. Insensibly does the habit of world-mindedness grow upon its deluded and enslaved victims. They become completely secularized before they know it, and not only so, but if a man has been in the constant habit of practising dishonesty on a very small scale, how easily does he learn to reconcile it to a petrified conscience, and deem the act morally right, because business habits have led him to regard it commercially right. Such is the effect of a commercial life, and a commercial residence, in begetting world-mindedness.

4. Another peculiarity of commercial and seaport towns, is, that the spirit of competition in business which necessarily exists among many of their most respectable firms, generally gives rise to jealousy, evil speaking and detraction; and not unfrequently begets dishonesty and manœuvring.

Competition in business is a most wholesome check upon a grasping and exorbitant monopoly, and we regard it on this account a wise arrangement in the Providence of God, because it secures the purchaser and consumer against an extravagant and unjust exorbitancy. But there is an evil, as well as a good in the principle of an over wrought competition. It either compels some men to speculate too largely, and by sacrificing property often not their own, to become bankrupt and cause others to suffer, or if it do not, it drives them into a host of contemptible subterfuges in order to get their merchandize off their hands, and to retain a custom and a credit, which will sustain them. If neither of the evils referred to, exist, there is yet another viz., the business jealousies, and evil surmising, and evil speaking, which frequently exist where competition is strong and business brisk. In such cases the influence of competition is most detrimental to the cause of religion, and its spirit becomes most demoralizing. The innocent and unsophisticated youth, who has been brought from some retired rural district, soon learns the art of deception, and discovers that his very living depends upon the aptness with which he can practice his art without suspicion or detection. It is thus that his finesse and his manœuvring often become a living lie, and he is driven against a reclaiming conscience to act in the midst of the bustle of competition, in such a way as to offend his own sense of honesty and justice. His employment has laid the necessity upon him, and he cannot resist it. On this account our respectable youth are more to be pitied than blamed. The evil is not in them, but in the system, and the consequences of the system become ruinous to them, just as the employment of steel-filing is known to shorten the days of those who are engaged in it, by impregnating the atmosphere with the floating metallic atoms, which, when inhaled for a few years, destroy by degrees the lungs. The employment which exposes our youth to an atmosphere tainted with moral impurity, cannot fail to ruin their morals, and to fill society with the seeds of a pestilence, which must ultimately sweep over our commercial communities, bearing on its wings, like the Angel of Death, the dreadful tidings that the same God, who rained fire and brimstone on Sodom and Gomorrah, has at last awoke to vengeance, and will not fail to execute His righteous judgments on those who have become similarly hardened in vice.

(To be continued.)

LATITUDINARIANISM.

From the *Register* an able ecclesiastical journal recently commenced in Philadelphia, we extract the following sound, and most judicious remarks. We commend them to the attention of our readers as containing matter worthy of digestion in times like these when our moral atmosphere is tainted

with the malaria of empirical liberalism, and principle is frequently sorely tempted to succumb to specious expediency.

"Extreme latitudinarianism is as hostile to the vigorous growth of the Church, as is the most fanciful or the most extravagant ritualism, and just as surely paves the way to Rome as the most ultra views of Church authority and priestly power. Can we suppose that there are no earnest minds who do revolt at the little importance which some seem to attach to the doctrine and discipline of Christ as held by our Church? Can we suppose that there are none who, when Church authority is talked about as if it was the most dreamy nonentity, do not instinctively turn to some form of authority which, at least in laying claim to be a reality, furnishes some hope that it may be of Heaven's own appointment? We speak advisedly in asking these questions. We have known doubt of our Church's rightful mission to have been the sad fruit of contemplating the spirit (alas! so often exhibited) of disloyalty to Church authority. Men will ask for authority in spiritual matters. The human mind requires it. If those who legitimately possess it count it of no moment—are willing to admit the same sort of authority to belong to bodies not possessing the Episcopal regimen as belongs to themselves—who can wonder that an unhesitating and vehement claim to exclusive authority in Christ's name, although unfounded in fact, should beguile the weak and wavering, and sometimes, too, the strong? The story of Puritan ascendancy in the days of Cromwell, teaches a lesson which may be profitably studied in the times we live in. That ascendancy was brought about by the foes in and of the Church's household—by the countenance which such men as Abbot and Leicester gave, and the concessions which they made, to the malcontents of their time—by the importation of Genevan principles, and by the turbulent spirit of insubordination to lawful authority. The continual carping at those features in the Church of England's doctrine and discipline which, notwithstanding their primitive and Catholic character, were the special objects of the enemies' attack, effected at length her overthrow for a time, and drove very many to seek refuge in obedience to Rome; while they who, under God, were the means of preserving the persecuted Church from utter destruction, clung with tenacity to the very principles which were most bitterly denounced and assaulted by the Puritans.

We may not, therefore, in looking at the present state of ecclesiastical affairs among us, justly disregard the tendency which an inadequate view, by some minds, of our privileges, and of our distinctive teachings, has to drive others to seek elsewhere than in our own Church that authority which rightfully belongs to the Body of Christ. Lost upon us will be the lessons of the past, if there is to be continued by writers among us, unsparing denunciation, as "Popish," of doctrines which do not, and which cannot, be made to square with Calvinistic theology—doctrines which are beyond question set forth in the Prayer Book. If we are successfully to maintain our church-like character as against the assertions of Rome, it must be by taking an uncompromising stand upon these doctrines. We ask then for the spirit of loyalty to the Church. We ask for a fair and full reception of the Church's teachings. We ask for an honest ministering of "the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same, according to the commandments of God." No spirit of timid time-serving, no weak concessions to popular prejudices, no hiding of our legitimate authority in spiritual things, can avail to build up in true strength the Church of the Living God."

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT KENNEDY.

By the intelligence from Rangoon we learn that Lieutenant C. D. W. Kennedy, of H. M. S. *Fox*, was killed in action with the enemy in the attack on a stronghold near Donabaw, on the 4th Feb. last. He was fourth son of the late Col. Kennedy, and brother of the gallant explorer who in 1849 was killed while engaged in the service of his country in Australia. Lieutenant Kennedy was born on the 4th February, 1821, and so had completed his 32nd year on the day he fell, and was brother to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy of this city. In Allen's *Indian Mail* we find the following extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated 13th February:—"A friend in the town writes us that Lieut. Kennedy, of the Royal Navy who was killed on the same day that Capt. Loch met with his death, was an officer of great merit, and well known in his profession as a gallant sailor. In the Navy of the Queen have reason to lament the loss of two gallant officers, they may be well proud of the manner these officers are spoken of by all men."

TORONTO CITY ELECTION.

The election of a member of Parliament for Toronto, took place on Monday and

Tuesday, and resulted as was generally anticipated, in the return of the Hon. Henry Sherwood by a large majority. We are happy to state that the proceedings from first to last, were conducted in an orderly manner, and a stranger would hardly have discovered that anything of an unusual nature was going on in the city.

At the close of the poll the votes recorded were as follows:—

ST. JOHN'S WARD.	
Gowan	118
Sherwood	78
ST. PATRICK'S WARD.	
Sherwood	91
Gowan	33
ST. ANDREW'S WARD.	
Sherwood	145
Gowan	77
ST. GEORGE'S WARD.	
Sherwood	72
Gowan	8
ST. JAMES'S WARD.	
Sherwood	178
Gowan	93
ST. DAVID'S WARD.	
Sherwood	151
Gowan	54
ST. LAWRENCE WARD.	
Sherwood	118
Gowan	40
Total—Sherwood 833; Gowan, 423.	
Majority for Sherwood, 410.	

THE ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

With his wonted punctuality Mr. Maclean has already favoured us with the May number of this excellent periodical. In all points of view, literary as well as artistic, it is at least equal to any of its predecessors. We recognize in a clever sketch, illustrative of the *Editor's Shanty*, the portraits of some of our leading medical practitioners.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

There is much truth, roughly told, in the following letter which appears in a recent number of the *John Bull*:

"Sir:—Many persons express wonder at what can be Lord John Russell's motive in always attacking the property of the Church; but to us, his Bedfordshire neighbors, the motive is palpable. It is nothing less than *gratitude*. The Duke of Bedford has an income of £180,000 a-year (one-half more than the income of the entire bench of Bishops), of which every farthing is plundered from the Church: would it not therefore be the grossest ingratitude in any member of his family, did he not avail himself of every opportunity to let other people have a taste of that pie of which he has himself received such a plentiful helping? I am sir, your obedient servant,

A VICAR WHOSE TITHES ARE GORGED BY THE RUSSELLS."

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

New York, April 26.
The *'Canada'* arrived out on the 10th inst.
The rebellion in China was still increasing causing a complete panic at Peking.
Dates from Constantinople to the 25th March have been received. Affairs between Russia and Turkey remain unsettled.
The French fleet was in Salamis Bay.
Advices from Turin to the 7th April state, that Marshal Radetski had refused the honors proffered him by the Emperor, and had preferred not to leave Italy. It is therefore thought the substitution of civil for military power in Italy would not now take place.
The correspondent of the London *Times* at Constantinople says, Russia is endeavouring to conclude a treaty with the Porte, by Emir, to that of Unkarkalaski, failing in which Constantinople would be taken by a *coup de main*.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, the Canada Clergy Reserve Bill was carried by a majority of 80 in favor of the Cabinet.
Hungary is to be divided into three districts with Deputy Governors, subject to the Governor-in-Chief in Pesth.

A trial trip of the new steamship, *'Duke of Wellington'*, of 130 guns, had taken place; her speed was about ten knots per hour.
Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday, that the Tuscan Government had apologized for the expulsion of Mr. Crawford from the Tuscan territory.

General MacRyans has been found guilty at Athens of conspiring against the King and Queen.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. P. Palerson of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the wife of Sergeant James Walker Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Barrie, by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector at Trinity Church, Mr. James Swan, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Cross, both of that place.

At the residence of the bride's father, Woodhouse, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. Evans, Walker Powell, Esq., of Port Dover, to Catharine Emma, youngest daughter of Major J. Culver.

At the parsonage Manvers, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. Logan, Mr. Henry Lundy, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas R. Adams, Esq., Kilmoganny, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at

7 p. m., John Burns Esq., Editor of the Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE beautiful situated and commodious premises, containing four Acres of LAND, known as "THE RECTORY", near the Village of Aldolphustown, on the bay of Quinte. (the private property of the late Rev. Jon DRACON,) comprising a Two-story Dwelling House 28x50 feet, containing eleven rooms and two cellars; a wood-house finished to connect with the Dwelling-house and containing several rooms; Coach-house, excellent Barns, Granary, Stables, Sheds, and every convenience for Farm Stock, a valuable Well close to the Kitchen; with Garden and Orchard, containing 65 fruit trees; the late Proprietor having spared no pains to make the residence convenient and comfortable.

The premises are well adapted for a gentleman's country residence; or, with some alteration, for a Young Ladies' Seminary, the situation being remarkably pleasant and healthy. A daily Stage passes the door in winter, and in summer Steamers to and from Kingston, touch every day at a short distance from the house.

The property will be positively sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the COURT HOUSE, at Adolphustown, near the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to either of the three Executors, the R. V. SALTERN GIVINS, Port Credit; to PETER V. DORLAND, Esq., Adolphustown, near the premises, or to the undersigned, at Kingston.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, April 4, 1853.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS.

To Rochester, New York and Boston

PRINCESS ROYAL.....Capt. KERR.

ADMIRAL.....Capt. McBRIDE.

WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting.

The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Colborne.

For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditious and pleasant route to New York and Boston.

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'clock.

Royal Mail Steam Packet office?
Toronto, April 23rd 1853. } 30



ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad Company.

TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, for the construction of a SECOND FREIGHT HOUSE. Plans and Specifications may be seen at this Office, on and after Tuesday, the 19th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the "Chief Engineer," and endorsed "Tenders for Freight House No. 2."

Toronto, April 18th, 1853.

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POSTPONEMENT.

The period of receiving TENDERS for the above, has been postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

Mrs. Crombie

Begs to inform her Patrons and Friends, and the Public generally, that, with a view to the extension of her School, she has removed to the large brick house on George Street, two doors North of the Upper Canada Bank, where she will be prepared to receive Young Ladies, either as Boarders or Day-scholars, on the 1st May next.

From Mrs. Crombie's long experience in Tuition, the success she has hitherto met with, and the kind encouragement of friends, she is led to entertain a confident hope that an increased attendance of Pupils will follow upon her removal to a more favourable position.

Terms moderate, and made known on application to Mrs. Crombie.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Gravett M.A., Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin M.A., Assistant Minister of St. James, Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Yorkville, and the Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville.

Toronto, April 20th 1853.

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A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who would appreciate the comfort of a quiet home, would find an agreeable Residence, within 20 minutes walk of the Post-office, in the family of the Advertiser, where there is no other company. References exchanged. Address Home, at the office of this paper.

Toronto, April 21st, 1853.

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