

whom they create a free circulation of money, thereby furnishing them with the means of dissipation and vice. There are two checks to indulgence:—the one is internal, the other external. The first is the omnipotent check of religious principle,—the all subduing and all controlling power of divine grace. It is in fact the living power of the quickening spirit of God. Now, whenever this mighty and majestic spirit operates effectually, sin cannot reign,—its language is "how can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?" Gen. 39, 9. This spirit enabled Enoch to walk with God, in spite of all the iniquity of the age in which he lived, and of the men among whom his lot was cast. This spirit enabled Lot to make his house a sanctuary in the very heart of Sodom. This spirit enabled Paul to make the prison dungeon the temple for the living God, consecrated and hallowed by the praises and prayers which were chaunted within it at the hour of midnight, and it matters not where the bosom is, in which, the living and life-giving spirit of Jehovah breathes, that bosom is proof against the hidden wiles or the open assaults of sin. But the operations of divine grace are confined to the few, and it matters not whether we find them in Sodom, or Egypt, or in the court or cabinet of Herod, or in Cæsar's household,—the influence of surrounding sin merely chases them into a closer walk, and a closer communion with God. Their religious principle is heavenly and divine, and it is omnipotent as the God who bestowed it.

But the second check to vice is External, and it embraces a great variety of elements, of which human Law is one, public opinion, another, the fear of detection and exposure, another, and in general the dread of consequences, which embodies all the others. But where the means of indulgence are not accessible, there is generally pauperism and wretchedness and disease, while in a young country, and in a young community, where labour sells at a premium, money becomes cheap and in a free circulation. Now where there are large masses of uneducated and immoral persons congregated, there is always a vast amount of vice, because, these classes are not in general inclined to seek after intellectual pleasures. Their enjoyments are of a grosser nature, their pursuits are more of the animal, than of the rational kind. Being supplied with their weekly earnings on stated days, they are too apt to live for the moment, and to regard the forbidden and degraded pleasures of life, as the *ne plus ultra* of human existence. When assembled masses of men and women, uneducated, and uncontrolled by the first check, and unrestrained by the second, when such congregate in our large towns, and find the avenues to every species of low indulgence wide open, it is perfectly manifest that among all such, crime must increase in a most alarmingly rapid ratio. In such cases it is as impossible for the influence of the sabbath school to check much less to prevent, the increase of juvenile crime, as it is for the influence of the pulpit to control and reclaim the abandoned adult. And it is somewhat strange that the highest talent, the greatest piety, the most ardent zeal, and the most faithful and energetic labour are employed in ecclesiastical apparatus in such communities, yet in defiance of them all, crime seems to be on the increase.

3. The third peculiarity of commercial towns, which we purpose to notice, is, that their spirit and tendency is to beget and foster, worldliness. Constituted as we are, it is impossible for us to be engrossed from day to day, and from week to week with business cares, and yet to remain entirely free from the sensible and growing influence of worldliness. The man whose hands are full of merchandise, whose stores are crowded with goods whose ingenuity is on the rack inventing plans and devices for making sales and making payments, cannot chase the world from his thoughts. If it be a fact then that we are all more or less influenced by our employments, we do hold it to be impossible for such a man after spending some fifty or sixty years of his lifetime in mercantile employments, unless he is a thoroughly holy man, to be free from the fatal influences, which, in our Lord's parable of the sower, are represented as the "thorns" that spring up and choke the word. Not only so but it seems to us that even the man of God may become insensibly inspired with the love of the world, and while growing in grace, still his growth, just like that of a tender plant surrounded with weeds, is so slow, and its stem so tiny, that it seems almost choked and destroyed.

Now in such cases we believe, that while the work of Divine Grace in the Christian is not destroyed, yet it is so desperately and sadly marred and resisted, that the Christian does not enjoy many of the comforts of religion in consequence. Let us only calculate the natural products of mercantile employment. A merchant is engaged six-sevenths of the week in the active and

manual department of his business, and in an ordinary way, one third of each day, in the same department. This lasts for the greater part of a commercial lifetime. Is it possible, that the hands, the eyes, the ears, the mind of any rational creature, could be all enlisted, all engrossed during such a length of time, with the increasing jingle of money, counting of currency, recording of commercial transactions, corresponding with foreign establishments, battling with insurance offices, laying schemes to defeat the machinations of roguery and injustice, while in all this untiring whirlpool of commercial employments, the high principles of religion, the all-commanding power of moral and spiritual right are never for a moment called into requisition, without spiritual palsy taking place. We hold it to be utterly impossible for any man, however refined his piety, however exalted his religious principles, however devoted his soul may be to God and to religion, we hold it impossible for any man to be so constantly engrossed, and so frequently compelled to encounter the very worst forms of depravity, without being less or more contaminated.

Here let it be distinctly understood that we are preferring no charge against any specific class, but are simply calculating the influence which a constant and lengthened employment must necessarily exercise upon the mind, nor do we pretend to say that the industrious husbandman, or the rural huxtor, or the parish pedagogue, is exempt from the cares of the world. We do not maintain that worldliness is confined to our counters, or bound with a golden chain to the merchants' desk. The very spirit which we have been describing, though it exists in all its refinement and perfection in our large commercial cities, may be found in its ungainly and more disgusting form in the grasping penury, or in the overreaching and cringing spirit of the countryman or villager. Where, however, the sphere of operation is wider, and consequently the temptations to cherish such dispositions strong, it is only reasonable to suppose that the evils to which they give rise, must exist on a larger scale, and hence there must be a much greater amount of worldliness in a commercial than in any other city. We admit that there may be vices equally bad, even more debasing in the aristocratic city to which the princely merchant has retired to spend on luxuries the fortune he has accumulated, or to which the ennobled proprietor may have repaired in order that he may screen his debaucheries from the condemning gaze of his vassals and his underlings, but the crime of worldliness, is more a characteristic vice of commercial and seaport towns than any other.

#### POPISH GRATITUDE.

We extract the following suggestive paragraph from one of our latest English exchanges.

"Mr. Charles Bianconi, who is at present at Rome, writes to the *Telegraph*, saying that he has found the heart of Mr. O'Connell in the same condition in which it was deposited by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Miley, the confessor of the great agitator. Nothing has been done with respect to the erection of a monument in Rome to this relic of the deceased, and accordingly Mr. Bianconi, the "alien," declares that if none others will take upon themselves to accomplish something worthy of the man, he will, at his own expense, raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of Mr. O'Connell in Rome."

During his lifetime the arch-agitator of Ireland was declared by Papal authority, to be the most illustrious of Lay-Romanists. The grave has received him, and in the "eternal city" no hand can be found to raise a stone to his memory! What a homily upon the gratitude which is awarded to the demagogue when he has "ceased from troubling!"

#### A REBUKE FROM PRUSSIA.

The Government of Great Britain, in the Jew measure, is seeking to denude the empire of its Christian character. We find in Prussia the very reverse of this most creditable and dismal picture. In the Berlin Chambers a clause has been introduced in a new code of communal law, which renders the confession of the Christian faith an indispensable qualification for admission to communal dignities.

God declares that He will honour the people who honour Him. Is it unreasonable to anticipate, that if England shall renounce her fealty to the King of kings, and as a nation ignore His supremacy, the glory which hitherto has been her lot, may be transferred to a people willing to comply with the terms of Jehovah?

#### BISHOP WILSON'S "SACRA PRIVATA."

A most interesting edition of this precious sacred classic, has just been issued by the house of J. H. Parker of Oxford.

It appears that the original manuscript of the *Sacra Privata* had been deposited in the library of Zion College by the son of the excellent author. There it lay concealed in a box till it was recently discovered accidentally by a parish priest of London, who bestowed some pains in collating it with the printed copies. From his investigations it appears that the original editor of the book had taken the most unwarrantable liberties with the work. Whole pages were marked out, many of which are of an autobiographical complexion, and consequently of deep and peculiar interest.

All these omissions have been restored in the edition to which we refer, and thus it comes forth with much of the freshness of a new work. It purports to be an exact copy of the author's manuscript, and the high character of Parker's house, is a sufficient pledge that the statement is true.

#### YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

We beg leave to call special attention to the advertisement, headed as above, which appears in another column. Most unhesitatingly can we recommend Mrs. Crombie as an efficient instructress of the young, and we trust that she will meet with that success which her merits entitle her to.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The *Arabia* arrived this morning. The *Arabia* was off Sandy Hook last night at one o'clock, the quickest run of the season.

The steamer *Glasgow* arrived out on the 8th. The *Hermann* at Southampton at the 8th.

The *Arabia* spoke the *Canada* on the 9th going in. She brought 110 passengers and 14,000 dollars in specie.

Queen Victoria has another son. Mother and son both well.

The Austrian embassy, at Constantinople, has presented another complaint to the Divan, touching the mal-treatment of the Dalmatian Christians.

Servia is in an unquiet state.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Eng., has submitted a plan to the House of Commons for the reduction of the national debt, by the commutation of the Stock of the South Sea Company.

The issue of Exchequer bonds, and the voluntary commutation of the 3 per cent stocks representing a capital of 500 millions of pounds. The plan was well received by the House.

FRANCE.—The discussion on the Budget was closed in the Legislature on the 6th, and the Commissioners chosen. Figures not made public.

An association of the leading manufacturers had been formed to oppose an alteration of the tariff.

A private letter from Shanghai says the Chinese rebellion was becoming a more formidable affair. The rebels were reported to be but sixty miles from Nankin, and the leader has sent to the authorities, announcing his intention to advance upon it, and demanding its capitulation.

The demand has been refused, and the inhabitants were fortifying the city. The number of the rebel force are variously stated at from thirty to one hundred thousand men. Nearly all the trade west and south of Nankin and Fusan had been interrupted in consequence. Business at Shanghai had been at a standstill. The steamer *Europa* sailed this afternoon with 181 passengers. Among them Mr. Thackeray.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:—R. R., St. Catharines, (omitted by mistake); G. D. R., L'Orignal, for J. C., and J. M.; A. P., New York; T. B., Wolfe Island, for W. R. A., and J. E.

#### MARRIED.

At St. George's Church Etobicoke on the 13th Inst. by the Rev. R. Mitchell assisted by the Rev. S. Givins, J. W. Gamble Whitney Esq. of Toronto, to Elizabeth third Daughter of T. Fisher Esq. of Millwood Etobicoke.

#### DIED.

On the 27th March at the residence of G. L. Maddison Esq. Scarborough, Col. Hill of Rosebank, Newmarket, aged 57 years.

On the 15th instant, Christina Georgina, widow of the late Professor Sullivan, and daughter of the late Lt. Col. McGregor, C. B., of the 59th Regt., in her 37th year.

#### New Advertisements.



#### 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.

61-3in

#### 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. Grasett 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.

33-1f

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who would appreciate the comfort of a quiet home, would find an agreeable abode in the family of the Advertiser, where there is no other Company. References exchanged. Address Howe, at the office of this paper.

Toronto, April 21st, 1853.

38-1f

#### TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

##### THE STEAMER



#### CITY OF HAMILTON,

(CAPT. JOHN GORDON.)

WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock.

Fares, Cabin—2s. 6d.—meals extra. Deck 7d. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, April 19, 1853. } 38-1f

#### NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, City Hall, Toronto, until WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, for the Scraping, Channelling and keeping in Repair the several Macadamized Roads within the City and Liberties until the 1st of January, 1854.

CHARLES E. ROMAIN,

Chairman.

Toronto, April 18th, 1853.

61-3in

#### BOOKS.

PRACTICAL RELIGION EXEMPLIFIED, 3s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS, a tale for the Church's Children, 1s. 8d.

DAILY STEPS TOWARDS HEAVEN, or Practical Thoughts on The Gospel History, 3s. 11d.

MANUAL FOR SPONSORS, by A. D. Traver, 10d.

NORTON HARDGRAVE, by the author of Charlie Burton, 1s. 10d.

HOLIDAY WEEK, do. 1s. 10d.

THE PRIZE, or the Preciousness of a Meek and Quiet Spirit, 7d.

THE BAPTIZED CHILD, an Address to Children, by the Rev. H. W. Lee, 6d.

A LETTER TO A MAN BEWILDERED AMONG MANY COUNSELLORS, by the Rev. H. C. Lay, 7d.

THE SACRAMENT, Responsibility of, 7d.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,

King Street.

#### WANTED.

A LADY of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education; and Music required. Address M. B. box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected. Toronto, Feb. 18, 1853. 2-in.

#### BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Temperance Hall, OAKVILLE, the 15th and 16th of June, for the purpose of raising a fund to assist in the erection of a Parsonage-House.

The following are a few of the ladies who have kindly consented to take part in the above undertaking, to whom all intended contributions should be sent, before or about the first week in June.

Mrs. Jarvis.

Mrs. Col. Bigger,

Mrs. Pettit,

Mrs. Wm. Thompson,

Mrs. Geo. Grantham,

Mrs. Geo. Chisholm,

Mrs. Wm. Langtry,

The BAZAAR will close on the evening of the 16th, with a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at which several accomplished performers, both professional and amateur, are expected to present.