His death, says the Times, arose from sheer over- During the march Sir George Brown rode out fatigue of body and mind, aggravating the con- from Varna, and overtook the baggage guard, sequences of injuries which themselves were not whom he "stirred up" very vigorously. of a mortal nature. "More pompous funeral baggage was, indeed, in a great deal of conrites have often been bestowed upon the successful soldier, but seldom has a fallen chief inter alia, Dr. Tice's cart. All the sick men been laid in the grave with more affecting were sent into Varna the day before, in ac solemnity than the gallant Butler. Slowly, and with reversed arms, the garrison of Silistria—the witnesses of his courage and ability—fol-On my way from Varna I met some araba carts lowed his bier, while every crumbled wall and battered battlement bore testimony to the desperation with which he had conducted the not arrived, when I saw the miserable occu defence. It must be remembered that this mere youth—for he was but 27 years of age—kept the vaunted legions of the Czar at bay for six entire weeks, and finally drove them back with heavy loss and great disgrace. It is said that Omer Pacha has been more affected by the death of Cartin Butler, then by any expectation. A journey of ten miles under such circumstances must add greatly to the chances against an invalid's recovery. In fact, the mere circumstance of being smothered up in death of Cartin Butler, then by any expectation. death of Captain Butler than by any event a rude springless cart, and trailed and joited which had occurred during the progress of the slowly along for five hours through clouds of campaign. He purposes to mark his sense of dust over an uneven road would be quite enough the public calamity and of his private grief by to make a healthy man sick. Where are the the erection of a monument, which may perpetuate the memory of the young hero to after ages. It is a comfort to reflect that in his last noments he received the affectionate attention of Lieutenant Nasmyth, his companion in dan-ger and in glory. This young man, however correspondent of this journal-has survived to reap the fruits of his success; but we cannot mix up congratulations to the living with our earnest and heartfelt sorrow for the dead.

From the Times Correspondent, London.

ENCAMPMENT AT DEVNO. The bulk of the British army has made a march in advance of its original position at Varna. On Friday morning the Light Division, lamed by a nail in shoeing—I had to remain on lamed by a nail in shoeing—I had to remain on the lamed by a nail in shoeing—I had to remain on lamed by a nail in shoeing—I had to remain on the lamed by a nail in shoei under Sir George Brown, left their quarters on the plateau near Aladyn, and marched to Devno, about eight and a-half or nine miles off, where they are now encamped; and on Saturday Highness the Duke of Cambridge, marched from their encampment outside Varna, and pitched their tents on the plateu of Aladyn, with their left fiank resting on the ground which had just been abandoned by the Rifle Brigade, and their right extending to the plains lately used by the Light Division as parading and drill ground. It is expected that Sir P. Eng. and drill ground. It is expected that Sir De Lacy Evans' division and Sir R. England's division will follow the route towards Aladyn in a few days. The detachments of light cavalry under Lord Cardigan are feeling their way towards the Dauube, at the angle of bits of accourtements, old shoes, and the bits of accourtements, old shoes, and the the Dobrudscha; and are understood to be near ctoeteras which a "moving off" always deposits Karasu, 60 or 70 miles in advance of the Light litters the ground, and bits of letters and news-Division at Devno. Several horses have been papers flutter about the bushes. By and by sent in lame here, and five troop horses were returned to the cavalry camp before the squadrons had marched thirty miles. The country is described as a scene of complete the tent pegs; snakes and living little lizards, of different shades of green, stray about among made it a desert, and Lord Cardigan is said to the mummified corpses of their tribe which mark the at times very hard set to find food for his the energetic, life-destroying habits of the demens. About half-a-mile in front of the Light Division are pitched the tents of the addlery and cavalry, two troops of the Royal Horse Artillery, one battery, and the ammunition brigade. The troops are commanded by Captains Levinge and Maude, the battery by Captain Angelia and Thomas, the ammunition brigade by Captain Anderson. The cavalry force consists of portions the site of the camp, pondering over claret of the 8th (Royal Irish) Hussars, of the 11th bottle capsules, picking up corks and bottles. (Prince Albert's) Hussars, of the 13th Light Dragoons, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and of of cooking utensils, but too layer too ignorance. the 5th Dragoon Guards.

rising grounds on which the Light Division is encamped on the other. A deep stream of water runs through the meadows close by, and turns the wheel of a Bulgarian mill, which has been kept busily at work grinding flour for some time past. The village of Devno is about a mile and a half distant. It is a collection of huts thrown on the plain at random, and puts one strongly in mind of the hamlets in Kerry or Connemara—the houses being built of mud or Connemara—the houses being built of mud or yet rudimentary. However, a pipe of tobacco thatch of straw or rushes. Many of the inhabitants remain in their houses, and the country people begin to bring in milk, eggs, and poultry Devno, and we found our old Turk a most enin limited quantities. The country around Devno is a kind of circular basin, of the diameter of two miles, or thereabouts, formed by a fired three balls one after the other out of my sweep of hills of moderate and irregular eleva-tion, and consists of a light sandy soil, with a all three imbedded in the wood of a tree some

past three o'clock, and the men were paraded and in readiness to march at half-past four "the doctor (hakim) of the district; but when o'clock. At five o'clock they commenced their march. The following is the order of march for the Light Division, but in this instance we had no light cavalry: First there is an advanced guard, consisting of a squadron of Hussars and two companies of the Rifle Brigade, cavalry or infantry leading, according to the nature of the latter of country; next comes the Horse Artillery; beaten him because he had no wine to give them thirdly comes the Rifle Brigade, under the and had smashed open his strong box and infantry of the line, right or left in front, as |8d. English. may be directed, and the surgeon's panniers in the rear of each battalion; fifthly, the reserve ammunition; sixthly, the pontoons; seventhly, the led horses of the Generals and Staff-officers; he could not make them understand. We were eighthly the baggage of the divisional staff-officers; der in which they respectively march; tenthly, the slaughtered animals: eleventhly, the rear guard of the Riflemen or Infantry. Their duty is to see that neither baggage nor stragglers are

their bayonets and marched on, either with tobacco and a few piastres. uncovered heads or with handkerchiefs over them. Every one—officers and men—complain of these. Even the white covers fail to make them more bearable, and the heavy bob of wood (pompon), covered with cotton plush, and its and proceeded to examine the ground to the weigh the shake down on the head of the wearer. division, and Captain Butler (brother of the The bob certainly adds to the height and gallant fellow the defender of Silistria, whose appearance of the men; but in war everything loss has touched every heart) made his appearshould be sacrificed to utility. A stout forage ance soon afterwards, and rode through the cap with the peak of the shako put on, and a deserted lines. The Duke of Cambridge, in roll of linnen put around it, turban fashion, advance of his Generals of Division, and attended would be far more suitable to this climate. by only one officer of his staff, followed, and at Notwithstanding the heat, few men fell out on once proceeded to explore the site of his camp. the march, but every regiment had some. His Royal Highness looked every inch a soldier, About nine o'clock the advance guard (two companies of Rifle Brigade) reached the camp-known to Londoners, not a little touched and ing ground, and the regiments of the division crept slowly up after them. They were an hour and a half covering and taking points ere down inspecting the place with all the provident they pitched their tents. The tents are drawn pin double rows to the number of 28 (56 rows of dust rose above the crests of the hills towards in all,) and in each row are eight tents for the Varna. Mr. Strickland, a long way in advance men and two for the officers. The commissariat officers, Mr. Darling, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Baynes, Mr. Clerk, and Mr. Barlee, with stores and carts, moved on from Aladyn at the same officers of his staff, Mr. Rolleston and Mr.

the lines, but were desired to move them by Sir George Brown, and Brigadier Buller has now placed his men on the top of the hill, at the back of the camp, with his staff; Major McKenzie, Maj. of Brigade to Brigadier Airey, and the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Rifle Brigade acting Aid-de-Camp in absence of Captain Nolan, who is purchasing horses in Asia, remain who is purchasing horses in Asia, remain with the state of the lines. Care the lines of th Brigadier Airey in front of the lines. Captain a brae side. I own I was rather disappointed at the wearied look of the men; they trode the ground heavily, nor did the white cap-cases Camp have moved down the slope. The marques of the brigade surgeons, Alexander and Tice, are close to the commissariat tents; and the marquee of Lord and Lady Erroll is situated that the marquee of Lord and Lady Erroll is situated to the commissariat tents. in the front of lines, to the extreme left. The ground; some lay down quite exhausted; others tents face towards Varna. Altogether the were carried in on baggage waggons. I heard, camp is prettily situated, and from the tents however, that the night before they left Varna one gets a fine view of the surrounding country, the men had indulged rather freely in wine and

A DESERTED CAMP.

Saturday was passed in quiet at Devno, but rders have been issued for an early parade this (Monday) morning, at half-past four-o'clock and as Sir George Brown has taken up his quarters under canvas close to the division, we may expect a brisk field day of it. On Sunday the men of the different regiments attended divine service. Both the Protestant (the Rev Mr. Egan) and the Roman Catholic (the Rev. Mr. Sheehan) chaplains are indefatigable in

the ground after the troops left last Friday. Nothing can exceed the desolate appearance of a deserted camping ground. In the place which once resounded with the hum of men, the neighing of horses, the trumpet call, the bugle and the drum, silence reigns, uninterrupted save by the cry of the vulture as he soars overhead search of carrion, or by the buz of innumera ble flies of every variety of shape and color camp fires and marked with arid circles where the tents once stood. A debris of old cooking of cooking utensils, but too lazy or too ignorant to collect the rarest and most valuable specimens Their camps are scattered over the neck of a valley formed by the range of hills between Aladyn and Devno on the one side, and by the chiffoniers of Paris.

CONVERSATION WITH A TURK. Monday morning, July 3rd .- As I sat at the door of my tent, a fine-looking old Turk, who stones, and covered with a rude black established a good understanding between us, shof straw or rushes. Many of the inhabia thirty-nive paces distant was in waste of brightly coloured weeds and scrub, asked what it cost, and was told it was worth acasia, and brushwood.

asked what it cost, and was told it was worth about 1,000 piastres. "That is a sum I do not On Friday morning tents were struck at half-make in two years," said he. o'clock. At five o'clock they commenced their they have enough to eat, the people are healthy command of Colonel Lawrence; fourthly, the robbed him of his wealth-40 piastres, or 6s. " Had my sons, who are fighting eighthly, the baggage of the divisional staff; glad to be able to inform him that several of ninthly, the baggage of the Brigades, in the or- these rascals had been severely flogged, and The morning sun was excessively hot, the roads were covered with fine dust and sand, which flew in clouds into the faces of the troops, and the abominable shako, which is at once hot and heavy, caused so much annoyance that many of the men carried them on the points of the troops, and the abominable shako, which is at once hot and heavy, caused so much annoyance that many of the men carried them on the points of the troops, and with a backsheesh of some the transport of the troops, and with a backsheesh of some the transport of the men carried them on the points of the troops, and with a backsheesh of some transport of the men carried them on the points of the troops, and the abominable shako, which is at once hot and heavy, caused so much annoyance that the troops, and the abominable shako, which is at once hot and heavy, caused so much annoyance that the troops, and the abominable shako, which is at once hot and heavy, caused so much annoyance that the troops, and the abominable shako, which is at once hot and heavy, caused so much annoyance that the troops, and the abominable shako, which is at once hot and heavy, caused so much annoyance that the troops, and the specific tr up and down around the camp to punish acts of

SOLDIERS AFTER MARCH. On Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, a long brass shank, serve as a kind of lever to right of it, as if to take up quarters for a fresh The commis- of his division, came up to see what provision right of the front of the camp. Brigadiers pades of the 42nd (under Captain Campbell, I he lines, but were desired to marched in the head of the camp. Blackwood, followed, and in about another hour

They were succeeded by the old Black Watch,

baggage horses and bullock carts, some women, for some time, and partock of some refresh-and "beaten" men and stragglers. The ment. Meantime the Dragoons and Artillery

were toiling back heavily laden with water carts, laden with bread and stores for Devno or returning empty, passed by literally in hundreds, amid thick columns of dust, and scorts of Turkish cavalry, so that the heat smother of the ride were oppressive to the last degree to man and horse; and the sand was so deep it was impossible to push on at any speed.

RECEPTION OF OMAR PASHA

We have just had a very exciting review. The men, who had had a four hours' drill between half past 4 and half past 8 o'clock this morning, had finished dinner, when news arrived that Omar Pasha was coming on his way from Silistria to Varna, and that he might to the Colonels to hold their regiments in readiness to turn out, and in about half an hour more he bugles sounded the assembly. The Turkish nfantry down on the plains below were observed to fall in, and drew up in a solid column in front of their tents. About 2 o'clock faint streak of dust arose over the white nes of the road winding far in the distance ver the hills which lie towards Shumla, and hrough the glass could be discerned two ravelling carriages, with a small escort of Devno. Arrived there, they halted, and the whole of the staff present with the division astened to pay their respects to Omar Pasha.
Brigadiers Airey, Buller, Brigade Majors
Mackenzie and Maxwell, Colonel Sullivan, aptain Macdonnell, Captain Pearson, ampbell, as well as Colonel Bentinck, Briga-General of the brigade of Guards, and aptain Byng, his aid-de-camp, who happened have ridden up from Aladyn. Omar Pasha counted his horse, and attended by Colonel Dieu, by an English officer attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and several f his suite and followers, rode up the hill towards the camp, in the front of which the whole division was drawn up in line in a very short space of time. The English staff rode after him, and at his side were the two Brigadiers. The coup d'ail was magnificent. The blue outlines of the distant hills, over which played the heavy shadows of rapidly gathering thunder clouds—the green sweep of the valley below dotted with tents, and marked here and there with dark black masses of Turkish nfantry-the arid banks of sand, and gray cliffs, displaying every variety of light and shadow—and then the crest of the hill, along which for a mile shone the bright bayonets of the British Infantry, topped by the canvas walls behind them—forming a spectacle worth coming far to see. Omar Pasha was dressed with neathers—a simplicity—no order glittered on his displayed and his close fitting blue frockwhich was well contrasted with his whiskers. In the rude and rather th, with compressed thick lips, was if physiognomy have truth, enormous The chin, full and skill and devotion of our countrymen. e same qualities. which also ! the general form of the head. Those remember the statute of Radetzky at Great Exhibition will understand what I mean. All the rougher features, the coarse nose, and the slight prominence of the cheekbones, are more than redeemed by the the quick, penetrating and expressive eye, full of quiet courage and genius, and by the calm, though rather stubborn brow, marked by lines of thought rising above the thick shaggy eyebrow. In person he appeared to be rather below than above the ordinary height; but his horse, a well trained gray, was not so tall as the English chargers beside him, and he may really be more than 5 feet 7 or 8. His figure is light, spare and active, and his seat on horseback, though too Turkish for our notions of equestrian propriety, was firm and easy. He wore white gloves and neat boots, and altogether would have passed muster very well in the ring at Hyde Park as a well appointed quiet gentleman. His staff was by no means so well turned out. but the few Hussars of the escort were stout, soldierlike looking fellows. One of them led a strong chestnut Arab, which was the Pasha's battle charger.

As he rode by, the troops presented arms, and when he had reached the end of the line they broke into column, advanced and permoved off after exercising for about three-quarters of an hour, the cavalry came up at full trot and at once rivetted the attention of the Pasha. There were one and a half squadron of the 17th Lancers, a troop of the 8th and a troop of the 11th Hussars. The Artillery horses and Dragoon horses were out at water. There were two or three magnificent charges, and the Pasha is said to have declared that such infantry and cavalry could dash over any troops in the world. As he retired from the field, the men, who had all been dismissed, thronged, in shirts and faheered him enthusiastically, to his great

About 6 o'clock, after reviewing the Turks in the plain, he drove on to Varna It is said the Pasha brings news that the Russians are retreating on Brailow, and that he has gone to consult M. St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan concerning an advance of which we have heard rumours the whole of this day.

a 40-mile ride through the rain, and rode over to see the Brigadier. He was much disappointed at not being in time to see Omar Pasha.

EXCITING REVIEW BY OMAR PASHA. In my last letter, which I sent from this on the 4th of July to Varna, I mentioned the arrival of Omar Pasha at our camp on that day, and the review of the light division and of the he was so busily engaged in transacting business and consulting with the French and English generals, that he did not pass by till last Thursartillery battery, had not been inspected by him on the 4th, orders were given that they camp, by 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Omar Pasha left Varna early, and on arriving at Ala-dyn he found the Duke of Cambridge's division son has in these words shown us what he journals. The Echo, however, still carryready to receive him. He expressed in the most

up as the Highlanders. They had all, however, marched the distance at the rate of three miles an hour, which is very good for such heavy men so heavily laden. Their tents were pitched the distance at the rate of three miles are diers Buller and Airey. Colonel Sullivan, and the officers of the divisional and brigade staffs, rode along the road towards Aladyn, and represent the distance at the rate of three miles are diers Buller and Airey. Colonel Sullivan, and the officers of the divisional and brigade staffs, rode along the road towards Aladyn, and represent the distance at the rate of three miles are diers. at half-past 11 o'clock, though the Guards got mained waiting for some time, and an escort of a little too far in advance. As one of the two troops of Turkish cavalry which had been incidents which may occur in a march, I may mention that when Mr. Rolleston came up to the commissariat with orders to get cattle of dust rose above the brushwood of the hill ready to be killed for the use of the men who were advancing, he could not find the contractor hand, but as the horseman followed by two or any of his men. Cattle were to be seen mounted officers drew near, the men recognized grazing peacefully on the other side of the stream, but even if the commissary officer could had ridden over to pay a visit to the light divihave got at them the herds would not have sicn. His Lordship looked somewhat tired understood him. The greater portion of the after his ride, and did not scorn the use of a division were fed, very likely, on salt meat in consequence.

I left about midday for Devno, and for more

I left about midday for Devno, and for more

I left about midday for Devno, and for more

I left about midday for Devno, and for more than a mile in front of the camp the woods were filled with soldiers looking for water, while down the line and inspected the dismounted ome of them were cooling their heated frames dragoons and artillery, he repaired with Sir n the stream between the lakes, and others George Brown to his quarters to partake of some refreshment. About two o'clock Omar anteens. The road to Devno is a sandy bullock Pasha's travelling carriages, escorted by Turk-very sorry to see Egerton Ryerson a clercanteens. The road to Devno is a sandy bullock track, winding over hills covered with shrubs at the side of the lake, but as one approaches Devno the country assumes a more barren aspect. Train after train of waggons, arabas rode up towards the review ground, and was received by Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, Brigadier General Scarlett, the Brigadier of the first day he visited us, except that he wore a star on his left breast, and he seemed vivacious and pleased as he entered into conversa tion with the English generals. After a time the dragoons went past in splendid order, and then the two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and the Battery came by at a trot, which was gradually quickened into a dashing gallop, so that the 61b and 91b guis, and carriages, and condition of church membership beyond tive and imposing. A charge in line, which be expected in an hour. Presently the Brigade Majors rode up from the Brigadiers, with orders past like a whirlwind, wreathed in clouds of past like a whirlwind, wreathed in clouds of communion and privileges. lust, particularly excited the Pasha's admiration, and he is reported to have said, "With one such regiment as that I would ride over and grind into the earth four Russian regiments at least." He was particularly struck by the stature of the men and the size and fine condition of the horses, both dragoon and artillery; but these things did not lead him away from examining into the more important question of church rules and pertinacious rejection of church rules may therefore. their efficiency, and he looked closely at accoutrements, weapons and carriages. At his request Sir George Brown called a dragoon and suspension of communion, and thus to made him take off his helmet. The Pacha examined it minutely, had the white cover taken off, and requested that the man should be asked whother it was comfortable or not. The soldier replied that it was, and it is to be hoped that the Turkish cavalry may get something better than the wretched fez to put on their heads now that the Pasha sees that brass and leather can be fa-hioned so as to protect the skull without nconvenience to the owner. The usual field day manœuvres were performed by the artillery. ney did just what they are wont to do when his Royal Highness Saxe-some-place-or-other visits Woolwich, moving like one man, wheeling as if men, horses and guns formed part of on machine, sweeping the plain with the force and almost the speed of steam engines, unlimbering at the same time it endeavours to keep up guns, taking them to pieces, putting them together, and vanishing in columns of dust. The of communion on members of the church; spection was over by half past 3 o'clock, to the great delight of the men; and Omar Pasha, who repeatedly expressed his gratification and delight at the spectacle, retired with the Generals to Sir George Brown's quarters, and in the course of the evening renewed his journey to Shumla. From what he has said to have let many cases of very doubtful benefit. lrop to those around him, there can be no doubt but that he will at once order an advance of the troops under his command across the Danube about Rustchuk, and that the army between Silistria and Shumla will be sent into the Principalities, if their movements depend on the will of the Turkish Generalissimo. He cannot understand the delay which has taken place in our movements, and, accustomed to the

> LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 9. Rev. W. L., Melbourne; Rev. H. P., Cornwall, rem.; J.S., Hornby; W.H.W., Dawn, rem.; J.D. C., Grafton, rem.; Rev. C L.I., Drummondville, add. sub. and rem.; T. D., Wellesley, add. sub. B. S., Darlington, rem.; Rev. R. H. B., St. Christopher's, West Indies; Rev. W. D., Kingston; Rev. H. H., Tyrconnel, rem.

"cowardice" to the French and English, though

they have seen Silistria at least saved by the

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Our valued correspondent E. J. S. will have perceived that his request was anticipated.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

DR. RYERSON AND THE WESLEYANS. Sometime since we announced that Dr. Ryerson, the Superintendent of Education, had renounced his connexion with the Weslevan Conference. From the prominent position in which he has kept him- several years in the township of Dunn, and was self for so many years past, this step has formed some simple field-day manœuvres, to naturally caused much speculation, both the great delight of the Pasha. As the men as to the actual nature or degree of his renunciation of connexion, and as to the motives which have led to it. Since taking that step Dr. R. has published a pamphlet on the subject, and we have coked to it for information upon both subjects; with regard to the first he says, addressing the President of the Con-

"I hereby resign into your hands my membership in the Conference, and my office as a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; herewith enclosing my parchments of ordination, thus taking my place among the Laity of the Church-retaining no longer any other right to the designation of reverend, than do those gentlemen to the designation of honorable, who Legislative Council."

Sir George Brown returned this evening from but) my ministerial office in the Wesleyan in order to secure a successful result, is

Thus it appears that Dr. R. has not and devoid of practical good sense.

conceives to be the nature of Wesleyan ing out the false notion that prayer without and of the cavalry and artillery camp, as well as that of some Turkish horse and of several battalions (three) of foot, not far from them. It does not confer on the battalions (three) of foot, not far from them. It does not confer on the battalions (three) of foot, not far from them. It does not confer on the battalions (three) of foot, not far from them. It does not confer on the ant paper altogether. We cannot find the in this neighborhood.—Ontario Reporter.

a reagram, always a clergyman, or religious columns. pleasure, merely by returning to the auparchments of ordination." We have thus the testimony of one of the most eminent men in the denomination that their ordination is, in our sense, no ordination at all; that it merely admits a person to an office, which he may lay aside whenever he

thinks proper. But let us come to Dr. R.'s motives for dissolving his connection with the Conference. Most persons indeed appear to think that he has some ulterior object which does not appear; that he wishes to enter Parliament or to become a clergyman of the Church of England, &c. For the last, although we should be glad to see any person renounce schism and unite himself with the Church; we should be gyman, because we fear his well known ambition and habits of intrigue will never desart him whilst he lives.

But leaving speculation, let us come to his avowed motive. He has broken with Division, &c. He was dressed simply, as on the Conference, because they have deliberately refused to relax a rule of their society, which requires that the preachers shall exclude from their communion every person who habitually neglects to attend the class-meetings.

tambrils, went hopping and bounding over the sward. The evolutions were simple but effectian faith and practice alone should be the tian faith and practice alone should be the test of worthiness for its (the Church's)

We are not going to discuss this position of Dr. R. further than to say that we question whether, as he understood it, it would not strike at the root of all church disci pline. Christian practice requires oberejection of church rules may therefore. we can easily conceive, justly lead to the permanent exclusion: but Dr. R. appears to think otherwise. The Wesleyan body, however, has got into a false position by setting up as a church, and, at the same time, adopting principles which strike at the root of all church authority. As long as it was a mere human society, it very properly said, "no one is recognised as a member of this society who does not obtain a quart rly ticket; and no one can have this ticket who does not meet in class." But from a society it has graduand thus undertakes to exclude from the visible Church of Christ for the mere omission of class-meeting-a professed many cases of very doubtful benefit.

This difficulty, we say, the Wesleyans have involved themselves in by departing from the intention of their founder, and arrogating to themselves the title of a church; and as all their members must feel that they have no real church authority, and even those who think they about Shumla do not hesitate to attribute himself what is authorised, we may be sure that many men will follow the example of Dr. R., and many men will go bevond it, and throw up their membership altogether. It is beginning to be felt that class-meeting has had its day-that it is unsuited to the present age-that if it is carried out efficiently by a detailed confession of sin, it leads to impertinent curiosity and censoriousness; and if that is avoided by making the confession in class more general, then the proposed benefits of the class-meetings are altogether lost,

and it becomes a mere lifeless form. There are other more instructive points in Dr. R.'s pamphlet, to which we purpose to recur at an early day.

The subject of the following obituary, which we find in the Colonist, was, we take it for granted, a relation of Dr. Jukes, of St. Catherine's. We are sorry to record the melancholy event.

"We regret to learn the death (by cholera) of the Rev. Mark Jukes. rector of the episcopal universally respected.'

THE ECHO.

Our contemporary charges us with bearing false witness,"—denies what he calls our "unworthy allegations" with respect to his lukewarmness on the reserve question, and charges us with " making capital by such unchristian misrepresentations." He also applies the quotation from the Latin grammar to our case-Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat." We cannot discover any argument. ative value in mere assertions of this kind. We have no wish to retaliate in a like manner, so shall merely say that having re-examined the articles to which we referred, our opinion of them remains unhave once been members of the Executive or changed. We again assert that his scheme of trusting solely to the efficacy of prayer, "I resign (not my connection with, without any corresponding vigorous action deficient in sound Christian philosophy only withdrawn from the conference, but we said in our former article, "We hold resigned and laid aside the office and char- as strongly as he does the absolute necesacter which he had assumed as a minister sity and efficacy of prayer, but at the same of Christ, and taken his place again as a time we believe the Almighty requires us layman; in token of which he says in to make use of all the legitimate means at cavalry, which took place in his presence. It another place, "I enclose you my parchments of ordination." But he has not with- ful issue to our petitions." That we have Varna on the following day (Wednesday), but drawn from the Wesleyan body, and still not misrepresented our contemporary is continues in connection with it. It is still further impressed upon us, from his curious enough, however, that he wishes apathy with respect to the able address day. As the heavy cavalry, under Brigadier to retain the same right to the title of on the reserves, issued a short time since General Scarlett, and the horse artillery and reverend which those have to the title of by the committee organised for their dehonorable, who have once been members fence. This committee comprised some should parade on the extensive plains near the of the Executive Council; that is, he de- of the first names in the diocese, and their sires to be by courtesy still called reverend, powerful appeal was copied into our

evening. In their train came several hundred ness the Duke to his tent, where he remained ordination of the church does; so that slightest allusion to it either in his secular VOLUNTARYISM IN THE FREE CHURCH

columns of the Guards crossed the hill at a higher point and appeared to be nearly as done were ordered to dismount and stand at the numbers of The Church not re- very frequently takes much trouble in imceived by the editor of The Echo, were pressing upon the Clergy of the Church of forwarded as published to Mr. McClear. England, the happy off et it would have

THE TRUE WITNESS.

We occasionally find able articles on the Every day's experience shows to us the Reserve Question in this organ of Roman- fallacy of these arguments; which, as we ism, which are well worthy of attention have always believed, are only invented amongst the body whose interests it advo- for transient political purposes. cates. Speaking of the present position the following illustration of the hollowness of the question the editor says:-

believe that, having so often, so publicly, and so denomination, published in the Gospel strongly declared the last Parliament incompe tent to legislate on the "Clergy Reserves" question, the Ministry will so stultify themelves-will dare so to proclaim themselves traitors, hypocrites, and recreants, as to bring the same question before an Assembly elected by the same pitiful constituencies. For such an audacity of villainy, for such a sublimity of impudence, we are not prepared to give them credit. Rather would we believe that sounder, honester, counsels, will prevail; and that the settlement of the "Clergy Reserves" question will be left to the general voice of the country at another general election to be held immeliately the new Franchise Act comes into operation. No, it is impossible that the men who have so solemnly proclaimed the incompetence of the last Parliament to decide finally upon the 'Clergy Reserves' question, because represent-ing the views of only a small fraction of the community, will presume now 'to turn their backs upon themselves,' in the language of Lord Castlereagh, and uphold the competency whom a horse is an absolute necessity of a Parliament, elected by the same limited constituencies. If they do, they richly deserve to live, or rather starve, upon wages absotutely be to be held up to the scorn and execution of lutely less than those received by many a given honest man." every honest man."

In allusion to the arguments so often used by secularizers, i.e. the endowed clergy the pittance of an errand boy.

being state stipendiaries, he says:-"Very different is it with the 'Clergy Reserves. In the first place, the recipients of these funds do not become the stipendiaries of the State, because it is not in the power of the State to give, or to withhold thereof at its for religious instruction in this Province, It is not from the Treasury that these recipients draw an annual stipend, but it is by the proceeds of their own property that they are supported. Thus they can receive State assistance in form, without sacrificing their independence. In the second place, an equitable distribution of the funds would not necessitate the imposition of any terms whatever apon the recipient. The State would not acquire, nor would it demand, any authority or control over the internal discipline of the bodies o whom its assistance would be accorded.

ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY.

The absurdity of placing ornamental details out of sight on a building is thus nappily shewn by Mr. Ruskin. There is St. Mary's...... strange example of the evil he condemns | Biddulph n our own cathedral church of St. James, where two of the most costly windows in the whole structure are placed where they can scarcely be admired without the aid of St. John's telescope.

"You perhaps fancied that architectural ceauty was a very costly thing. Far from it. It is architectural ugliness that is costly. In the modern system of architecture, decoration s immoderately expensive, because it is both wrongly placed and wrongly finished. I say first, wrongly placed. Modern architects decorate the tops of their buildings. Mediæval ones decorated the bottom. That makes all the difference between seeing the ornament and not seeing it. If you bought some pictures to decorate such a room as this, where would you put them? On a level with the eye, I suppose, delier? If you were determined to put them up there, round the cornice, it would be better for you not to buy them at all. You would you are continually made to pay for ornaments at the tops of your houses, which, for all the use they are of, might as well be in the moon. A temple of luxury has just been built in London, for the army and navy club. It cost £40,000, exclusive of purchase of ground. It has upon it an enormous quantity of sculpture, representing the gentlemen of the navy as little boys riding upon dolphins, and the gentlemen of the army—I couldn't see as what—nor can anybody; for all this sculpture is put at the top of the house, where the gutter should be, under the cornice. I know that this was a Greek way of doing things. I can't help it; that does not make it a wise one. Greeks might be willing to pay for what they could'nt see, but Scotchmen and Englishmen should'nt."

of the clergy, our contemporary of the Ha. milton Gazette says :-"The commission which Mr. Jarvis thus

liberally offers to forego in favor of Clergymen, is five per cent. We trust that many vestries will avail themselves of the privilege held forth as above. There can be no question that the efficiency of a pastor would be mightily increased if he Rev. St. George Caulfield....... ould be assured that after his decease his wife W. Gooderham, Esq..... and children would be comfortably provided for. With this assurance he would venture

more readily into localities tainted with plague

and pestilence, the sharpest temporal sting of

death being removed. Might not the example so worthily set by Mr. Jarvis be followed by other members of the mercantile and professional community. It would be no great tax, for instance, upon a wholesale grocer, if he supplied one or more clergymen with tea and sugar at reduced rates. In an extensive business the effects of such a concession would hardly be perceptible, whilst to the small annuitant, who had to calculate the expenditure of exercise the expensive transfer to the expensive transfer to the expensive transfer to the expensive transfer to the expensive transfer would be very great.

tial confusion in the publication of our paper last week, the following melancholy extract, which was in type, should have been inadvertently excluded. We beg to extract, which was in type, should have been inadvertently excluded. We beg to offer the expression of our sincere condoin so trying a manner so sad a bereavement:-

THE LATE POWDER EXPLOSION .- We deeply egret to state to-day that one of our most esteemed young men has been taken away from amongst us by the fatal explosion of powder mentioned in our last .- Notwithstanding every effort that experienced skill could bestow through Doctors B. W. Clark and Gunn, John Montgomery Pentland expired on Saturday morning last, about two o'clock, in his 16th year, from the effects of the injuries received on that fatal occasion. We can but unite our sympathies, in common with the whole community, with the Rev. Mr. Pentland and his bereaved family at so sudden and early a loss of one so full of promise as the young man consigned to the tomb on the 23rd inst.

Our contemporary of the Globe in com. upon their financial affairs, if they were thrown solely upon the voluntary principle. of the Globe's arguments in the report of "And yet we can hardly bring ourselves to the proceedings of the Synod of his own

> ters of that body: Toronto Presbytery, one—Markham, £80. Kingston Presbytery, one—Madoc, £75.

Hamilton Presbytery, three—Owen Sound, £70, Saltfleet, £84; Wellington Square, £96. London Presbytery, two—Williams, £89; Eg-

Tribune of this city. It appears that the

following statement contains the amounts

of the salaries received by thirteen minis-

Brockville Presbytery, three—Prescott, £90; South Gower, £80; Spencerville, £68. Montreal Presbytery, three—Lingwick, £85 St. Therese, £43; Osnabruck, £30.

Here we find that thirteen gentlemen supposed to be well read in theology and good classical scholars-bound if they value their influence to keep up external appearances of respectability-to each of common day labourer. In three or four instances actually not receiving more than

That men for the sake of political adalmost exceeds belief.

COLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE-HALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854. Previously announced 144 1 9 one collection amounting to £8 3 9 having been omitted by the printer, in last num

10 0

St. George's Church, St. Cathe-per Rev. A. F. Atkin-Lampman Christchurch, Emily ... 1 per Rev. R. Harding...-St. George's, Georgina Sutton Park's School-house Shepherd's School-house per Rev. W. Ritchie ... St. Thomas Westminster per Rev. St. George St. John's Ch. Mersea.. Township Raleigh Tilbury East ... Tilbury West Franktown, per Rev. R. Lewis. Trinity Ch. Moore 2 0 St. George's, Bellamy's Mills St. John's, Ennisville ... per Rev. J. A. Morris
St. George's, Kingston, per Rev.
Wm. David
Trinity Ch. per Churchwarden
Brock, per Rev. R. Garrett

Stratford, per Rev. E. Patterson. St. John's, Smith's Falls 17 Lumbar's Corners Ven. Archdeacon Bethune St. Paul's, Yorkville, per Churchwarden .. St. Luke's, Vienna 1 15 CLERICAL INSURANCE.

Alluding to the proposition of Mr. Jarvis with respect to the insurance of the lives

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Alluding the proposition of Mr. Jarvis of the lives o Trinity Ch. Streetsville Huron Church

per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge..... 126 collections, amounting to £201 12 10 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. 7

Colonial.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION.

the expenditure of every shilling, the benefit day a deputation from the colored people in ould be very great.

We are aware that the rule which we recomby the Hamilton arrived by the steamer, accompanied by the Hamilton band, and having been joined mend is already acted upon by several individuals, but we should like to see it more largely carried out. And as practice is better than precept, we fondly hope that the example set by Mr. Jarvis will stir many up to go and do likewise."

We are very sorry that during the partial confusion in the publication of our of their Union ecception. To one down to dinner, was served up under a large tent erected for the occasion. Upwards of 300 men, women and the younger members of the families sat down to dinner. Mr. Smallwood, the President of their Union ecception of their Union ecception. made a few remarks on the event which had again called them together. He stated that an lence with the parents who have suffered address to the Queen had been prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, which would, at his request, be read to them by Mr. G. D. Wells, one of themselves, although a little blacker—(great applause)—a gentleman who had always taken a deep interest in the celebration of their anniversary of freedom. But previous to reading that address, he wished the

audience to give three cheers for Mr. Wells. It will not be surprising that Mr. Wells is a greater personage than the Queen, but such is the fact; for three cheers having been given very heartily for Mr. Wells, three cheers were proposed for the Queen and heartily responded to. Mr. Wells then, after a few introductory remarks, read the following address to the Queen:-

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. May it please your Majesty, -We, the coloured mains were followed to their place of rest by one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in this neighborhood.—Ontario Reporter.

inhabitants of Canada, most respectfully, most gratefully, and most loyally approach your Gracious Majesty on this the anniversary of our