TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 1, 1855.

Portry.

FAITH.

Faith, like a simple, unsuspecting child. Serenely resting on its mother's arm, Reposing every care upon her God, Sleeps on his bosom, and expects no harm.

Receives with joy the promises he makes, Nor questions of his purpose or his power, She does not doubting ask, "Can this be so !" The Lord has said it, and there needs no more.

However, deep the mysterious word, However dark, she disbelieves it not; While Reason would examine, Faith obeys, And "It is written" answers every doubt.

In vain with rude and overwhelming force, Conscience reneats her tale of misery: And powers infernal, wakeful to destroy, Urge the worn spirit to despair and die.

As evening's pale and solitary star. But brightens while the darkness gathers round; So Faith, unmoved amidst surrounding storms, Is fairest seen in darkness most profound. CAROLINE FRY.

From the Church Review.

American Erclesiastical Vistory.

MARYLAND TOLERATION. OR SKETCHES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF MARY-LAND, TO THE YEAR 1650. EV. STBAN ALLEN, PRESSTIRR OF THE P. R. CHURCH BALTIMORE CO.

1637. White and those associated with him, had seized on the greater part of the estate unless what is stated above of last year of Mr. James, and detained it from him. belongs to this-which is doubtless the Claiborne." He therefore asked to be fact. For we learn from Mr. Campbell, discharged, which was granted it so, also, on the Roman Catholic Missions, that n in another record, December 30th, 1637. fourth priest arrived this year, known as the cattle of Gertrude James were seized Thomas Copley, Esq. He says, that " in by a writ from St Mary's. This, it is apthe oldest book in the land office,: I find prehended, is proof, that the Roman Cathothe following entry: "Thomas Copley, lie government of St. Mary's, did possess Esq., demandeth four thousand acres of itself of the goods and estate of at least one land, due by conditions of plantation, for Kont Islander, and that one, the Protestant transporting into this province himself, and clergyman of the island, or rather his twenty able men at his own charge, to widow! plant and inhabit in the year 1637.' It is no objection to his identity with the missionary of the same name, that the record calls him 'Esq.,' for it would not have been safe, at that period, to have openly recognized a Romish priest by the title of Rev.; and in the state records, we find a when one seventh of their colony were prodent caution in this respect to any apparent disregard of the penal laws, then Romish priests, and Jesuits in particular.

A proof that Mr. Copley was a Jesuit priest, and engaged in missionary duty in Maryland is found in an original letter," in which "he is called Father Copley." Touching this same individual, ve find in Kilty's Landholder's Assistant, this extract from the same records: " Came into this province the Sili of August, 1637, Mr. Thomas Copley and Mr. John Knowles, who transported R H., L. G., W. K., &c. -and p. 86-to the number of nineteen. Just before this, is the following entry: Entered by Mr. Copley-brought into is province, in the year 1633, O.S., Mr. Andrew White, Mr. John Altham, &c. Thomas H., &c., &c , to the number of thirty." He seems thus far to have been the agent in procuring the first colonists that came over in 1634, as well as those of the present year, and also in securing their lands as promised to emigrants. And thus the priests secured their portions of lands, not less than did the other settlers; lands which, it is understood, went to the Roman Catholic Church itself by the very voivs of this priestly order. This Thomas Copley, Esq., does not appear to have been known however to the Protestants, in his

real character of a Jesuit Father.

From the entries made in the land records, we are shewn that there were many colonists who came over this year.

In the spring or fall of this year, it anpears that Captain Claiborne repaired to England. Previously to this, there is no proof that he was there, after he come into the colony. And either by himself or political debates, of committees and parliahis agents, such representations had been made to the king, as called forth from him the following order to Lord Baltimore:

"Whereas formerly, by our royal letters to the governor and council of Virginia, and to others, our officers and subjects in those of famine is upon us, and multitudes are parts, we signified our pleasure that William Claiborne, David Morehead and other planters, in the island near Virginia, which they have nominated Keny Island, should in no sort be interrupted in their trade or plantation by you, or any on your right, but rather be encouraged to proceed cheerfully in so good a work, we do now understand, that though your agents had notice of our said pleasure, signified by our letters, homage, while princes and peasants, with yet contrary thereto, they have slain three of our subjects there, and by force, pos- inge, fear his judgments, and tremble at his sessed themselves by right of that islands, and carried away both the persons and plantations the examination of the truth of the smoke and stir of this busy age, and to these complaints, and require them to proceed therein according to justice, so now, by these particular letters to yourself, we Providence, and all the marvellous works of strictly require and command you, to per- our God, in those days of old. Let us form what our general letter did enjoin, single out a few only from this blessed comand that the above named planters and pany, and consider the messages they have their agents may enjoy, in the meantime. left us, and the nature of that song of praise their possessions and be safe in their which they now offer before the throne. persons and goods there, without disturother documents.

" Lord Baltimore on receiving the order, with an attention which," says Chalmers. "he deemed due to the command of his prince, though founded on misinformation, said he would wait on the king and give him perfect satisfaction!" What satisfaction he gave him is not known-but such was the king's order to him. He was required and commanded, that the Protestants of Kent Island enjoy their possessions, and be safe in their persons and goods, without any further disturbance.

What information was given by Captain

Claiborne, as alleged by Lord Baltimore, we

are not informed. But that he had indeed

possessed himself of the goods and estates

of some of the Kent Islanders, the Virginia and English records furnish full proof. The Rev Rehard James, as before stated, was a resident clergyman on Kent Island, for some years up to the present. This gentleman, it appears, had previously been librarian to Sir Robert Cotton, the famous antiquarian; and when Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, obtained as a Protestant his charter of Avalon, in the Island of Newfoundland, and took his Protestant colony thither, he was the minister there. We next find him as above stated. the minister of Kent Island. In this year, he seems to have accompanied Captain Claiborne to England, and to have died at Sir Robert Cotton's in 1638.† On Captain Claiborne's return to Virginia, he administered on the Rev. Mr. James' estate, and August 1st, 1649, is found this record: -" Captain Claiborne, administrator of Richard James, minister, brought into court at James' city, his inventory and account. This year, we have nothing from Father He alleged, that the governor of Maryland

> And now, how went on matters at Kent Island, subsequently to the disaster on the Pokomoke bay, in the spring of 1635? Did the Protestants there, at once submit to Lord Baltimore's government upon the defeat and capture of their men and boats, killed and taken? Very far otherwise. The remainder of the year 1635 passes last day, when we find, that the Isle of Kent had been only in some measure reduced to the obedience of Lord Baltimore. and George Evelyn, a Roman Catholic, the owner of the barony of Evlinton, St. Mary's, was appointed commander of the island, and John Langford, another Roman Cathohe, high sheriff | then, or soon after. Thus, though deprived now of the superint endence of their proprietary, and so long before of one-seventh of their most valiant men, yet, now, at the end of near three years, they were only in some measure reduced to Lord Baltimore's government.

(To be Continued.) • 2 Borman, 72. + Wood's Atheniensis, &c. † Streeter, from Virginia and English records and depositions. § 2 Borman, 44. † 2 Borman, 57.

" THE GOODLY FELLOWSHIP OF THE PROPHETS PRAISE THEE!"

Every sentence, in these devout songs of the church, is a rich mine of holy thought, and open to the new worshipper a delightful and glorious field of heavenly meditation. But amidst the worldliness of these days, it, needs no small effort of faith to perceive their full beauty, or to enter in and take posses ion of their hidden treasures. How should those who were yesterday in the alchouse or the treatre, the ball-room or the race-course, and to day in the house of God, be able to join heartily in such words as these i "The goodly fellowship of the prophets!"-Their very names are forgotten, and how then can we unite in their songs of praise? In this age of steam engines and railroads, of newspapers and ments, who ever thinks of those venerable servants of God, or dreams that their messages, ages since, apply still more to ourselves and our own nation in the present day? And yet, now that the sore judgment perishing of hunger, almost at our doors, there is a remedy far more safe and sure than all the plans of mere worldly policy can supply. It is that every worshipper, in our ten thousand churches, should understand and believe these few words with his heart, while he utters them with his lins. It is that Lord God of the holy prophets, should be once more honored with national contrite and humble hearts, believe threaten-

Who are they that compose this "godly estates of said planters. Now, out of our fellowship," and what messages do they royal care to prevent such disorders, as we bring from heaven for the christians of these have referred to our commissioners of days? It is refreshing to leave behind us mount upwards towards the times of Paradise, that we may dwell on the wonders of

The first is a holy and venerable name, bance or further trouble by you, or any of Exoch, the seventh from Adam, one of yours, till that cause be decided. And that pair of worthies, singled out from all herein we expect your ready conformity mankind, that he should not see death, but that we may have no cause of any further be translated at once into God's presence. mistake." Dated July 14th, 1638, in the In a world where all was sin and darkness, copy, but should be 1637, as is proved by amidst its frightful violence and ungodly revelling, he "walked with God," in holy and blessed communion, three hundred

sinners have spoken against him."

Next, in this holy fellowship is NOAH, iew. Amidst the triumph of ungodliness: and the mockery of the profane, moved pared the ark for the saving of his house, and the memory of that awful time of judggoodly fellow-hip, that when famine is sent upon the land for its grievous trespass, should deliver only his own soul by his righteousness? Have we not read the promise, that "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem?" rainbow in the sky, every season of the ans, the sons of Japheth, to worship in the us of this great and holy patriarch. It may Lamb for ever." help us to learn the width and fulness of that song, which he utters ever before the throne of God, to celebrate the terror of churches of annuland stand to take par promises, and His perpetual and everlasting goodly fellowship, and learned to take par dominion over all the sons of men.

Next, in this goodly company, let our houghts rest for a moment on Moses, the man of G id, the lawgiver of the chosen people. Have christians now, nothing to o with his song of praise? Yes, surely, for in the last days, the ransome I servants of Christ, at the fall of Babylon, shall stand on the glassy sea, having the harps of God: him who fashioned it long ago. And they sing the song of Moses the saying, Great and marvellous are thy works, thou only art holy: for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest."

What, then, is the song of Moses, that servant of God, and his own peculiar tribute of praise among this goodly company! He was rescued in his infancy rom the malice of Phiraoh; and he cele brates the power and providence of God, who watches over every sleeping infant, and ordains praise out of the mouth of babes and sucklings. He was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and still esteemed the reproach of Christ greater riches than all the treasures of their wealth and science: and now, in his song of praise, he proclaims that all the discoveries of modern science are dust in the balance, compared with the cross of Christ, and the excellency of the knowledge of our incarnate Saviour. He forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the king, and now he proclaims, with perpetual anthems, the surpassing majesty of Him who is invisible, the Lord of lords, and King of kings. He kapt the passover, and the sprinkling of blood, that the destroyer might not touch the dwellings of Israel: and now he proclaims the glory of "the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world," and the virtue of that blood of sprinkling, which alone can speak pardon and salvation to the immortal souls of men. He parted the waters of the Red Sea, by his rod, stretched out over it: and he now celebrates the power of that Divine word, which can make a pathway for God's and can bring them safely to their inheritance in heaven. He appeared in glory on the holy mount, and spake with our Lord of his decease that He would accomplish at Jerusalem: and now his song mingles ever with those acclamations of joy in heaven: "Worthy is the Lamb that was And still other notes are mingled reality. sing." shalt tread upon their high places. There undone! is none like unto God of Jeshurun, who My children I present to your notice four

His excellency upon the sky." But time would fail to speak of all this Rghteousness, faith, love, peace.

years, and he was not found, for God trans- "goodly fellowship" -- of SAMUEL watching | 1st "Flee youthful lusts" and "follow lated him. He is thus a prophecy of those in the temple, and receiving the visions of rightrousness. who, in the last times, shall be changed the Most High; of DAVID, the sweet. My children wait not till righteousness without death, in a moment, in the twink- Psalmist of Israel, whose songs have been follow you. Defer not till that day, terriing of an eve, and be caught up to meet the life and joy of the whole church, in her ble and inevitable, when divine justice will their Land in the air, and be with him for solemn worship, age after age; of ELDAH, soize you, arrest your course, force you to ever. And what message has he left for fed by ravens at the brook Cherith, or con- yield to its command and east you into that the worldlings and scorners of this age! Ironting the whole nation of idolaters when place where there is weeping and gnashing It is one of severe and selema grandeur, the fire of God fell and consumed the ofteeth. Follow righteousness now, before " Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thou- sacrifice, or parting the river Jordon with justice overtakes you. Seek the righteous. sand of his saints, to execute judgment his mantle, and carried up by a whirlwind ness which comes by faith. Christ is that upon all, and to convince all that are un- into heaven; of Elistia, surrounded by righteousness. If you clothe yourself with godly among them of their ungodly deeds hosts of sugels, when the whole mountain the righteousness of Carist you shall be which they have ungodly committed, and was filled with chariots and horses of tre covered with anarmour (Ephes, 6th) which of all their hard speeches which ungodly round about him; of Isasat, who saw the shall render you invulnerable. In the day Yes, visions of Jehovah, sitting on His throne, of the judgments of God when the destroy-Lord, though scotlers may now say in their and the seraph touched his hps with a coal nearts, "All things continue as from the from the altar; of Jeremian, in the low all those who have worked in iniquity, eginning," and infidels may deride the and may dungeon, receiving a message of should this terrible sword attempt to strike mention of thy judgments,—"the goodly great and mighty mercies, such as man you it will break asunder in his hands befollowship of the prophets praise thee!" cannot know, and time cannot change, cause it will be arrested in its descent by By the lips of Enoch, the earliest of their from the God of Israel; of EZEKIEL, gazing the argour of the rightcoursess of Christ. number, they proclaim thy coming in glory, on the lightning form of the cherubim; or by long forbearance to sinners, thy pro- DANIEL, sheltered in the den of lions, or with the hosts of heaven, Him who is seatecting care over thy people, and the sure speechless and astonished before the bright ed on a white horse, on whose head are translation of all thy true followers to ever- presence of the Son of God. There is here a boundless field for our thoughts, while we the Word of God, (Rev. xix). You shall strive feebly in these latter days, to catch journey with him, and in his company shall he preacher of righteousness to the old the sweet accents of that song, which rises world, and founder and patriarch of the continually from all these prophets of God, My children, become by this righteousness before the throne of the Almighty.

"The goodly fellowship of the prophets with the fear of God's judgments, he pre- praise thee!" They tell us without ceasing of the wonderful works of God in the days of y which he condemned the world, and old; of strange judgments and surprising became an heir of righteousness. His song mercies, of promises long delayed, but of praise once arose to God, above the surely fulfilled; of deliverances in trouble, dashing of the fierce waves, which had and unhoped-for victories of the people of buried a whole world of ungodly rebels, God, and the rich blessings still in store for our fallen world. But, above all, they ment and mercy mingles for ever with his speak of the sufferings of Christ, and the praises in the courts of heaven. And has glory that is to follow. They tell us of the he no message for us in these days? Have vinegar, the wormwood, and the gall, the we not heard, from another prophet in this parted raiment, the pierced side, and the buter mockery; but they also proclaim the glory of that day, when the Lord will build though Noah himself were amongst us, he up Zion and appear in his glory, and all learthly hearts shall tremble and h astonished, when he shall arise in his Majesty to shake terribly the earth. "The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." Have we never heard the answer given to Each saint in the goodly fellowship delights his sacrifice, "that seed-time and harvest, to render homage to the Son of God, and summer and winter, shall not fail?" Every their praise, however various may be its accents, however multiplied its sources, all year, nay, every meeting of Gentile Christi- centres in that sweet author, " Blessing. and honour, and glory, and power, he unto sanctuary of the God of Israel, may remind Him that sitteth on the throne, and to the

O, that in this hour, when God's july. ments are visibly upon us, the myriad in their high songs of praise! O, that like them, we could rise above second causes, in our times of distress, to trust simply in the living God; and instead of busying ourselves only about the duch and the wall, the outward stays and supports of our national prosperity, we would "look unto the Maker thereof, and have respect unto joining as a nation, with our whole heart, And they sing the song of the Lamb, in their noble song, the round correspond to the song of the Lamb, holy prophets would send down the blessing holy prophets would send down the blessing Lord God Almighty! Who shall not fear largely upon us. Our misery would soon thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for be forgotton, as waters that pass away. elves under God's hand, what is it but a nockery to make mention before him, of those prophets, whose example we slight, and whose warnings and promises are equally dispised? May all the sons of our church rise to a higher and nobler elevation of faith, so that these words of our solemn worship may never prove a witness against them in the great day! May every nessage of this goodly company, from the voice of Enoch to the latest sound on the harp of prophecy, sink deep into our hearts, until at length, after all our feeble and nolluted worship on earth, the Day Star shall arise in our souls in His beauty, and we shall be called to sit down with Abraham and all the prophets, in the kingdom of our

> AN ADDRESS TO THE YOUNG, By H. Merle D'Aubigné, D.D.

My children, "Flee youthful lust" and follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace, with them that call on the Lord out of

pure heart." 2nd Timothy ii. v. 22. A friend who knows you not, but who loves you, addresses you from a far couniry. He writes from the foot of the Alps, in sight of the eternal glaciers of Mont Blanc, and on the borders of that crystal lake whence the Rhone pours its waters towards France. The words which he addresses to you are those: God grant that your youth may be consecrated to Him who saves his people, that in the strength people through all the waterfloods of time, of your days you may receive the unclion and renewing of the Holy Spirit!

There is a path you should avoid, there is a path in which you should walk. Live. walk, strive, study, prevail; but do so following a rew direction with an entire change of life. There are in the world semblances of freedom, happiness and truth.

in this Divine song, that tell of the long | Perhaps my children you reek pleasure blindness of Israel, and of mercy overflow- expecting to find it in the company of ing to the Gentiles, and of the faithful worldlings. Perhaps you reek riches, empromise made to the fathers, to be fulfilled, barking in the ships of England, to search at last to their repenting children; till at for them in the ends of the earth. Perhaps length his words of joy shall be heard you seek fame, in taking up the profession among the hallelujahs of the church on the of a soldier and gathering laurels in battle farl of Bahylon, saying as of old, " Happy on the banks of the mighty rivers of the art thon, O Israel, ye people saved by the East. Perhaps you pursue power, speak-Lord, who is the shield of thy help and the ing in the popular assemblies, or in the word of thy excellency! thine enemies senate of your nation. If these be the obshall be found liars unto thee, and thou jects which engross your attention you are

rideth upon the heaven in thy help, and in treasures of another character which I invite you to seek after. They are called,

ing angel shall gather togather and punish And you all unburt and glorious shall follow many crowns, and whose name is called you enter into the everlasting habitations. sons of God; let fall the lending strings of infancy, east away fear, and may you receive the spirit of adoption. In the undst of the human institutions which surround you, contemplate the beauty of the divine law. Know that God. He who made the beavens and the earth, and who gave his son calls you, worms of earth, to know Him to contemplate Him. Become each of you an imitator of God, let your will be ost in the will of God, and become one with it, to make the will of God our own: this is freedom, this is glory! Clothed with the righteousness of Christ, allow nothing to bring you into condemnation. If sin, if any unrighteousness overtake you, overwhelm you, hurry you towards evil mmediately collect your energies, recollect that you belong to God, humbly confess your fault, separate yourself by this conession from your sin, obtain thus a fresh evidence that God pardons and accepts ou, and by an increased measure of His Spirit, bring forth more abundantly the mits of conversation and good living.

(To be continued.)

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. four sermons, presented on the tour sundays preending Advent before the University of Cambridge, on "The Work of Christ in the World." bridge, on "The Work of Christ in the World." These sermons are especially valuable, as this Prelate gives in them a full and clear exposition of the view be takes from an extensive and particular observation of the present actual condition of things in the Church of England. The testimony of few men living can bear with it greater weight. Well qualified in all respects is be to be a witness in such a case. He left England thirteen years ago, just at the beginning England thirteen years ago, just at the beginning of those agitations which have shaken the Church, Since then he has been far away from an atmosphere of controversy, broathing the pure, bra-cing air of his great missionary field, wherein he has toiled with faithful and successful labor, while others have disputed and talked. He comes back, with an eye clear from the dust of strife, and a mind un look upon the mother of his devoted love. Jen-lous of her honor, devoted to her interest, true to her faith, we may be sure such a son would look with a keen and cornest gaze. If is no partyman, but a real Catholic Churchman, verging towards no extreme, but walking in the old paths, where is the good way. Well and truly does the English Churchman describe him, and it is upon such pictures we delight to look. "When we speak of him as a Moderator, let it not be supposed for a moment that we mean to class im among those 'safe,' 'moderate' men who would sacrifice principle, and even exertion, for the sake of peace and quietness, and to preserve cortain traditionary and barren theories. He is at once, moderate and energetic, independent and considerate of others; and while he reverenially appreciates the defails of a solemn Ritual. he can also appreciate the simple carnestness o the Christian to whom such details are unhappily a stumbling-block. By the side of narrowed, inconsiderate, and impatient partisans on either hand, he appears as a giant, whether we regard him as a man or as an Ecclesiastic After seeing and hearing him at the Altar or in the Pulpit, what pitiful pigmies do our effeni-nate Romanizers and our pertinacious Puritana appear! He is a man and a Christian, and he relies upon manly and Christian qualities to inluence his fellow-men and fellow-Christians. He plays no tricks at the altar nor in the pulpit. Erect and tall to beaven he stands, a' man,' not an Ecclesiastical automaton. He reads, prays, and preaches, as a man, without any Puritan or Romanizing artificialities and conventionalities. He refuses to be either less or more than a man and a Christian-an Englishman and an English Churchman." The testimony of such a man is worthy of our lighest confidence, and the comforting witness

of one like him is of more weight than the harsh voice of a bost of croakers. He thus gives bis views of the actual condition of things, accounting at the same time for the measure of evil which has mingled with the good:—

"But when I come here to offer up my thanksgiving for this double blessing of pure evangeli-cal religion, and of apostolic order, which has been felt by us in the most distant parts of the world. I am aware that many here are thinking more of the errors and excesses into which some zealous partizans of either cause have run, than r'ain to receive power, and riches, and semblances of freedom, happiness and truth. Five all these appearances, and seek the blessings conferred upon the Church at large by the movements themselves. With such questing." And still other notes are mingled reality. have seen men, reputed to belong to various sections of the Church, come out among us with the same pastoral love of souls, and the same lively care for the conversion of the heathen, and, without inquiry into their shades of opinion, we believed their doctrine to be of God, bec use they seemed to do the will of flim that sent them.

"I cannot pretend to speak with the same confidence of the state of feeling here at home, but in the course of a long journey in almos every part of England I seem to have observed, in the great majority of the Clergy, a desire to give up all controversial bitterness, and to devote themselves with exmestness to the great work which lies before them.

"It has pleased God to awaken a zeal among

us, which our elder brethran in the ministry speak of with astonishment, when they compare t with the indifference of former times. A great and visible change has taken place in the thirteen years since I left England. It is now a

very rare thing to see a careless Clergyman, a neglected parish, or a descenated church. The multiplication of schools may well be made the subject of special thanksgiving to Almighty God.

The teaching of our public schools and universely and the subject of special thanksgiving to almighty God. impulse of the spirit of the times, has put forth signs of life, while many were predicting its ex-

"The natural result of this awakened seal has been to extend the limits of inquiry, and to give a new value, never recognized before, to more subtle points of dectrine and more minute rules of practice. By the law of spiritual forces, the pressure of one point is communicated through every narrow orifice, and to the most remote channels. Each man, in his own line of research, feels the force of the whole moving power, and thinks that Christianity itself and the very exist-once of the Church depend upon the one little point which he has elaborated for himself. We are apt to forget that in the other chambers of ourselves, all actuated by the same spiritual life, all pressed by the same conscientious obligation, all working to the same end, but not in the same exact line, or by the same process: we forget, in short, that simple rule of St. Paul-"there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit: and there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord. And there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God who worketh all

in all."—I Cor. xii. 4-6,

"It is easy to see how Christian real thus tends to religious strife, by the error of confounding the blessing of the Spirit of find with the private and special mode in which that blessing may have been obtained. One who has felt his sou raised up to heaven by the harmony of Catheraised up to neaven by the mermany of Carne-dral worship, goes forth and denounces the ser-vices of the Parish Church as sold and defective; another, whom God has enabled to pray with the pirit in the simple words of the Liturge, conomns the Cathedral Service as formal and osentatious. Each man, in that state in which he has experienced the power of the Spirit of God believes his own rule of worship to be not only the best, but the only safe way of life; and the next step to feeling it useful to himself, is to attempt to enforce it upon others. And thus there is nothing so minute which does not beome a new occasion of strife. Music, vostments, rubrics, services, architecture, even gestures of the body and tones of the voice, become elements of discord to read the peace of the Church."

There is much, undoubtedly, in these comforting and instructive words which we may apply to ourselves. And even if we fail to see the pplicability of the truths here presented, the

ing comfort. If any man will do the will of God he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God.' When other tribunals fail, the best interpreter of Christian dustring is Christian work: the inward working of faith combined with the outward working of charity. For faith, untompered by charity, may sour too high: as if the coul, wrapped in the contemplation of its own lie homeliest duties or our daily life, to the care of our children, to instruction of the young, to ministering to the sick, to conforting the widow, to visiting the prisoner, to redaining the drank-ard, to the binding up of wounds, and the wash-ing of feet: and in the region of practical duty we find our test of necessary doctrine. Whatever is really necessary to reform the sinner, to comfort the sorrowful, and to guide the dying on their way to heaven: that, and that only, is the loctrine which God ealls upon every man to

" May (lod than give us grace to abjure all The scope of that work, reaching even to the ends of the world, it is my purpose, if God will, hereafter to sketch out; but let it suffice for today to recognize the duty of taking care that all our works he done with charity, to the edifying he Church to which God has granted the out-ouring of His Spirit. Better than all tribunals of heresy or boards of doctrine will be the interest of an all-absorbing work; the expansiveness of a fervent charity; the single eye to the one great duty of life; the great cause for which d gave His Son, and for which the Son of God

Seattonn.upow.Avox.-The new church of STRATTORD-UPON-AVON.—The new church of St. James the Great, Stratford-upon-Avon, was consecrated on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., by the Lord Bishop of Wercester. The sum of £90 was collected after the services, in addition to upwards of £20 forwarded by absentees. The church is fitted up with open seats, and will accommodate 420 salults, and 100 children. The whole of the building is, for the present at east, to be free and unappropriated, it baving seen determined on to have a weekly offertory, by which the necessary expenses of Divine Vorable are to be met.

NEWCASTLE.-After restoration from the ffects of the explosion, All Saints' Church, Newcastle, was ge-opened on Sunday se'nnight, the Sermon on the occasion being preached by the Rov. Dr. Gilly, Canon of Durham.

OAKENGATES .- On Thursday last the new thursh at Oakengates, in the parish of Wombridge, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, who also preached on the occasion. Accommodation is afforded for more than 600

CLERICAL EDUCATION .- The last number of the Christian Remembrancer contains an article on Clerical Education, to which we would invite the attention of our readers. It is written by some zealous advocate of the Theological Colleges which have been instituted in some of our Dioceses, and which it has been proposed to found in one or two others. Without pladging ourselves to the views of the writer, we think that he has drawn attention to the defects of the present University course of theology in a way which deserves the consideration of the Academic authorities. He complains of the want of personal intercourse between the Professor and the members of his class; of the want of unity in the Professors' series of lec-tures; of the difficulty of guiding and watch-ing over the students' private reading; of the ing over the students private transpossibility of giving, either at Oxford or Cambridge, any initiation into the practical duties of the Parish Priest. He speaks also of the difficulty of adapting lectures in Divinity to the large classes of students of such various calibre as the University will congregate together, and alludes, though not as strongly as he might do, to the increased knowledge of the world which a new home and new associates is a Cathedral city would give to him who is in ransit from the Senate-bouse to the Curacy. In conclusion, he urges on the Universities the desirableness of attempting to take part in the work now performing at King's College, and St. Bees; of laying hold of a class of candidates for Holy Orders, on whom the associations of with much animation and delight's But this Oxford and Cambridge would produce a most was his last attendance on the public services

It has been a matter of surprise to many that, sities has risen to a far more religious character. a rule, the young man leaves school for College Even our Cathedral system, the last to feel the at eighteen or mineteen, and takes his degree when he is verging on twenty-two or twenty-three. Some graduates are ordained within three months of this period; by far the greater part within twelve months. Of these a few stay up for a term or two at the Universities, attending the Professorial lectures; a few more are sent to elergymen in the country, and from them receive assistance in their reading, and insight into the work of their future calling; but by far the greater part are content with "gotting up" just enough Pearson and Burnet and Butler as will enable them to pass the Bishop's examination, and so enter on their ministry, ignorant of its duties, ignorant of its relations, with vague notions as to the object of their calling, and ready to fall into the hands outso of that in the other chambers of outso of the first clergyman of activity and piety with lives, all actuated by the same spiritual life, esseed by the same conscientious obligation, rking to the same process: we forget, or by the same process: we forget, that a simular sula of St. Paul—withers pertinacity because they do not spring from roason and reflection. In this respect we trust that much benefit may arise from these Theological Colleges; and if the officers in charge of them will only aim at producing active and realous ministers of the Church (not of any

No. 31

Eriscopacy and Republicanism.—The Lonon Clerical Journal thinks that the movements and literature of the American Church are well worthy of attentive study by English Churchmen, especially as the way in which Republican institutions can be made to harmonise with what appears to some the Monarchical principle

party in it). we need not say they shall have our hearty good wishes.

of Prolacy. It says:—
"Englishmen use the expression Church "Englishmen use the expression 'Church and King,' as though the things they signify were incapable of separation, and a King must exist with a Church; and so deeply is this thought ingrafted in our associations, that we feel a curious interest in tracing the working of a contrary mode of reasoning, by which Episcopacy and a Republic can cohere and work together. In the Church Review and Releasestical Register. tical Register, published at New Haven, Con-nectiont, a miscellary we have often had occasion to praise, this new combination of ideas is exhibited fully; for, while the writers are devoted, and in many respects high Church-men, they are staunch republicans not made inplicatinity of the truths here presented, the following extract comes home to us, and we trust there are few among us—Goll grant that there may be none!—who could not from the heart say Amen to the concluding prayer of this urus Apostic:—

"The words of the text teach us a never-failing confort—" If any man will do the will of God he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of the the trust of the text teach us a never-failing confort—" If any man will do the will of God he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of the text teach us a never-failing confort—" If any man will do the will of God doubtle from this fact is, that Rpiscopacy can adapt itself to any form of political government; and the state of things in America completely refutes the often-repeated sophism of Inderefutes the often-repeated sophism of Inde-pendency, that lifehops, and what are called free and popular institutions, are incompatible."

Oxronn.-Joseph Phillimore, Req., Regius Professor of Livil Law in the discharge of Shiplane, on the auth until in the discharge of his duty as Regius Professor, his speeches on presenting Warren Hastings, after the peace presenting the Allied Sovereigns, and at the Duke of Wellington's installation on presenting the distinguished men who attended that Illustrious personage, will give his name historic interest.

No further proceedings have taken place in the case of Mr. Westerton against Mr. Liddell, in the Consistory Court, in regard to St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, of which we gave the substance in our l'ostscript last week. We apprehend, and we hope, that the law-will not party distinctions and all religious strife, and resting upon the broad basis of our own Articles and Liturgy in their plain and natural sense, to unite cordinity. Clergy and Linty slike, in the great work which do has given us to do—a work too vast and too important to allow a single company to be less in unprofitable discussion. alma-dishes on the altar-all these things give as much offence to High Churchmen as any as much offence to right Churchman as any thing which Mr. Westerton seeks to remove can give to Low Churchmen A side-board, or bracket.—Mr. Westerton calls it a "toresience-table"—is a necessary piece of furniture, and far more legal than the practice of placing the elements on the alter before Morning Prayer. A little of the control little moderation and common sense on both sides would keep these matters out of the Law Course, if not out of newspapers. 10 101 1910

. SCOTLAND.

DEATH OF BISHOP LOW .- The Scottish Church has lost one of its most realous and imports members. The Right Rev. David Low, D.D., LL.D., formerly Bishop of the United Dioceses of Ross, Moray, and Argyle, died at the Priory, Pittenweem, on Friday evening. January 26, 1865, at the advanced age of eighty-six, and in the sixty-eighth year of his ministry, having been born at Brechin, in Nevember, 1768, and crdshed Deacon in December, 1787.

The late Bishop had been more or jess prominently concerned in all the important transactions which have so materially changed, the position of the Scottish Episcopal Church, during the last sixty-five years. Even, in the preliminary arrangements for procuring the members. The Right Rev. David Low, D.D.

during the last aixty-five years. Even in the preliminary arrangements for procuring the klepsal of the Penal Laws, in 1792, he had a part as a delegate, by proxy, to the Committee appointed by the Church to promote that object. Subsequently, he was actively engaged in measures for securing the Regium Donum for the poor Clergy of the Church, and in the movement which resulted in the important, though atill unsatisfactory Act of 1840. In the elevation of Dr. Luscombe to the Episoopate slao. tion of Dr. Luscombe to the Episcopate slac. Bishop Low took an active part, anticipating probably from that step more, beneficial results than actually ensued. But the principal act of Lis life, perhaps, was the separation of Argyle and the Isles from the other portion of his united charge, and their erection into a distinct Diocese, to effect which Bishop Low nobly, devoted no less a sum than £8,000 towards the endowment of the See.

With respect to his own ministrations, the

deceased Prelate was ordained to the charge of a congregation in Perth, from which he was re-moved, in 1789 or 1790, to Pittsnwsen, where moved, in 1759 or 1750, to Pattenwsen, where he has continued to reside ever since, esteamed and beloved by his numerous attached friends, and respected by all,—even those who were least favorable to his ecclesiastical opinions. In 1819 he was elected Bishop of Ross and Morsy, and continued actively engaged in the duties of his sacred office till 1851, when increasing infirmities rendered it desirable for him to resign the somewhat operans responsi-bility attached to a distant and scattered Epis-

copal charge.

The last few years of his life have been spe accordingly, in quiet retirement taking part occasionally in the sacred services of the consisting in the sacred services of the chipel of which he had so long been chief paster; and, till recently, enjoying the social intercourse afforded him by a choice and beloved circle of his more intimate driends. So recently as Christmas-day (1854), he assisted in the celebration of the Holy Communion, of the Church. In the following week he be-

· L. I., fel. 25. † 2 Borman, 585.

eame evidently indusposed; and from that period gradually sank, suffering comparatively little pain, but growing weaker and weaker, till, after only six days' confinement to his bed, he literally "fell asleep," on Friday evening, the 26th of January. Some years before his thecease, Bishop Low had been engaged in selecting from the correspondence of his numerous friends in Bogland, Scotland, and America. letters and documents as he thought might be interesting, as connected with the history of the Church; and many of them, as reminiscences of such men as Bishops Gleig. We understand that it is intended to make use that the names of any clergyman or others who may be desirous of securing a copy of the forthcoming Memoir, will be received and attended to by the Rev. W. Blatch, Elie, Fife shire, as only a limited impression will be taken. - Buglish Churchman.

COLONIAL

MING'S COLLEGE, WINDSON, NOVA SCOTIA. This institution was founded sixty-five years ago, and originated with four clergymen the city of New York, of whom the Rev. Dr. Inglis, first Bishop of Nova Scotia, was one The local legislature granted a sum of moncy to purchase a site for the College, and gave £400 sterling per annum towards defraying its expenses. The Home government also granted aid towards the erection of the building, and £1,000 per annum for its support, and that of the academy at Windsor. The imperial endowments were however subsequently withdrawn and an effort was made to withdraw that granted by the local legislature. In consequence of some objections to the college to provide against such a contingency it is now designed to raise by subscriptions a permanent fund of £10,000, with which to endow the college. Contributions of \$2100 entitle the denor and his heirs to a free acholarship in popetuity. A gentleman in Nova Scotia has offered to give £1,000 towards the fund provided the other £9,000 be collected by a certain day .- Condensed from Hazard's Gazette

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

In 1832, there were in Neva Scotia proper 420 schools, containing 11,771 scholars. In 1851, there were 915 schools, with 20,564 scholars, being in the proportion of one pupil to every 81 of the population, a proportion usually regarded as denoting an adequate supply of the means of elementary instruction. This is so far preached in the evening, satisfactory. Still more so is the passage of the January 28th, 4th Sunday after Epiphany, in Act for the Establishment of a Normal School. -if it be well supplied with the apparatus of nd and useful learning and science, -if it be generously sustained, -and if it be managed with judgment and energy, it will prove a blessing of no common magnitude and worth. I cannot but hope that the enlightened zeal which prompted the measure will continue to be encouraged by a patriotic legislature, and that the intellectual growth of the people will not be checked by mean and sordid calculations; for it is written by the pen of inspiration that " happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding, for the merchandise f is better than the morelandise of silver and the gain thereof than fue gold." further charre, that the common schools of this ident taking depends on the quantum and moral, of the teachers. The incompetency of a large number of the teachers. petency of a large number of the persons now holding that office is justly complained of by the auperintendents. If, therefore, in the institute of the control of the cont about to be established, a judicious system of instruction be adopted, suited to the state and wants of the people of this province, -if care b taken that the tenchers are thoroughly instructed and trained, and their capabilities practically tested, by drilling them in tuition from the alphabet form to the highest class,—and if uniformity of method (including text books) he prescribed, we may anticlast builders. rescribed, we may anticipate brilliant results a the course of the next few years. And here I may be allowed to remark, that the recent efforts made by various religious bodies for the endowment of their educational institutions are among the most noticeable signs of the times in Nova Scotia. It cannot be said that we are not the sum of thirty thousand pounds has been subscribed in this small province, within the last three years, for the purpose above mentioned.— From a lecture on "The progress and prospects of Nova Scotia," by the Rev. Dr. Cramp, Halfax, Oct. 28rd, 1854.

PRESENTATION TO THE REVD. R. A. CARDEN. On Monday last the members of the Leyal Orange Association of the District of Quebec, presented the Royal, R. A. Carden with a purse containing Forty Sorrrivas, in approving bis valuable services as Chaplain of the Lodges in this city, and the faithful discharged of his duties as a minister of the Gospel. The following are the letter accompanying the

gift, and the reverend gentleman's reply :-Loyal Orange Association, Quebec, 12th February, 1865.

REVEREND SIR & BROTHER :--- We, the Orangemen of the District of Quebec, We, the Orangemen of the District of Quebec, conscious that your separation from a congregation to whom you were endeared as a diffigunt pastor, and faithful and able expounder of the dectrines of Divine truth, although it has not severed the bond uniting you and your many hearers, may yet have tended to diminish your

pecuniary resources, beg respectfully to present for your acceptance this purse of money as an exemplification of our gratitude for your service as the Chaplain of our Order in this city, and slight token of our admiration of your seal in the testant cause, and your many Christian vir-

We rejoice to know that while some of us, in commen with all who had the advantage of your ministry at St. Matthew's Chapel, cannot but regret your removal therefrom, you have, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Sewell, found a brother in Christ ready to receive you as "enneceredited Ambassador, rightly dividing the word of life and giving to each a portion in due season ;" and we take this occasion of expressing our thank-fulness to that Reverend gentleman for affording

fainess to that hevered gentieman for anoromy to you your present sphere of ministration. Impressed with the knowledge of your liberal-ity to the poor, and fearing you might be restric-ted in your "work of faith, and labour of love." we have made this slight offering; and that the Lord Josus, the great head of that church which, only, we recognise, may crown your labors with his blessing, is the sincere prayer of Yours affectionately in the Brotherhood,

THE DISTRICT MASTER.
On behalf of the Loyal Orange Association
of the District of Quebec.
To the Reverend R. A. CARDER.

REPLY.

Quebec, Feb. 12, 1855.

My dear Friends and Brothers, — Upon an occasion like the present, it is of course expected that some reply should be made by me, and I treat was will not a manufactured.

your esteem, I thank God for it; but I must be bishop Mellvaine and others, but refused, appearaited to say, that I fear you over-estimate though one of them, a brave and generous my services amongst you, and forget that I only captain, had purchased, with his own funds, the cadesvored to perform that which it was my life-beat he used.—Bunner of the Cross.

came evidently indisposed; and from that bounden duty to do. Conscious, deeply conscious, of many imperfections and failings, and feeling that I owe everything and every talent to that God who has so mercifully watched over and protected me both in prosperity and adversity, if my labors amongst you, or my inter-course with you, in 'Open Lodge' have been blessed to your temporal or spiritual welfare, I would only say, 'Not unto me, O Lord, but unto Thy name be the glory.'

Receive, my dear brothren, my sincere thanks for this very handsome and munificent gift, and believe me when I say, that it is not its peouup a prior autobiographical sketch of the more prominent incidents in his protracted career, all which he committed to the care of his assistant in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not because the declare, that it is at the time especially of much apply in the Cure of Distance are not because the care of his assistant in the Cure of Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance and Distance are not provided in the Cure of Distance and Distance and Distance are not provided in the Distance and Distance and Distance are not provided in the Distance and Distance and Distance are not provided in the Distance and Distance and Distance are not provided in the Distance and Dist service to me; but, at the same time, were its value much less than it really is, I should rejoice that a Memoir night be prepared from these to receive it, or any other taken of repared, from materials, if any were to be published of him.

are my sincere friends. of these documents as the Bishop desired; and we are requested to state that any letters of importance which may happen to be in the add a few words of exhortation and affectionate hands of any of his correspondents, would be advice. We live in remarkable and persons received with thanks, for consideration; and times, and cannot be ignorant of the fact that vigilance, unity, faithfulness, and perseverance c especially demanded of us at this season. As Orangemen we have our enemies, and are to often looked coldly upon by those who ought to be our warmest friends. Let us remember our cause is the cause of Truth-our sole object is the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth, the spread of pure evangelical religion, and the preservation of that Church from superstition, heresy, and persecution. We meet to gether not to seek the burt of any one, not to injure or slander our neighbor, but to implore the blessing of the God of Heaven upon His Church and our order, and to become better acquainted with those truths in defence of which

our forefathers bled and died. It is true we are a secret society, but ou secrets are only for our own preservation, and will be readily revealed to those who, being found worthy, consent to take upon themselves the obligations of the order, which are not secre-but public.-Engaged then in so good a work and having taken upon ourselves such solemn obligations to serve God and defend his truth, oh let us seek ourselves to be washed in the fountain of redeeming love. Let us not rest satiafied till our bearts are changed and influenced by Has Spirit, and then, joined together as one family, "Union, Love and Troth," will be our motto, and we may justly expect tiod's

Praying that God may bless you all, and the

I remain, my dear Brethren, Your sincere friend and brother, RICHARD A. CARDEN

UNITED STATES

Indiana.-January 27th, the bishop visited the parish of St. Paul's Church, La Porte, and

and confirmed fee persons.

January 30th, in the afternoon, preached at South Bend, a missionary station, and in the evening visited the parish of St Paul's Church,

the same parish, preached morning and evening,

Wishnwaka, and proached.

Junuary 31st, met the clergy of Northern Indiana, in soul annual convocation, in St. Paul's Church, Wishawaka. The derangment of travelling, in consequence of the deep full of move prevented the attendance of some of the clergy. There were present, the Rev. Messes, Bingh well. The convocation was opened with divine service, conducted by the Rev. Mesars. Safford and Hudson. The litary was read by the bishop The opening sermon, by appointment of the histop, was preached by the Rev. Watter E. Kranklin Rector of St. Paul's Church, La convocation met for business, relative chiefly to alsslonary work, and assembled again in th ovening for divino service, which was conducted by the Rev. Messes. Bingham and Stowell, and seemon preached by the Rev. A. J. M. Hudson,

seemon proactice of the received and Crawfordsville.

February 1st.—The convocation met in the morning for service, which was conducted by the Rev. Mossry, Franklin and Sorenson, and sermon proached by the Rev. Henry C. Stowell the missionary at Linn. In the after noon the business of the convocation was com pleted, and St. John's Church, Bristol, appointe as the place for the next semi-annual meeting; the day to be determined by the bishop. In the creating, divine service was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Hudson and Bingham, and Hev. Messes. Reason and ranguam, and a ser-mon preached by the Rev. Heary Safford, Rector of Trinity Church, Michigan City; after which the bishop addressed the elergy, and closed with appropriate prayers and the benediction. Fabruary 2d, Festival and Parification, read

prayers and preached at Eikhart, a miss onary February 3d, visited the parish of St. John's

February 4th, Septuagesions Sunday,; ros hed

and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in the morning; examined the children in the Catechism after divine service, and preached again in the evening, in 2t. John's

Mississippi,-The Rev. Joshua Sweet, from the diocess of Wisconsin, is now the Ractor of St. Andrew's College, Jackson; and the Rev. James W. Rogers is at the head of St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs. The Rev. C. H. Disbrow. than, trong springs. The Rev. C. H. Enstrow, late of the diocese of Maryland, has taken charge of St. John's Church, Aberdeen. The Rev. J. Avery Shepherd has resigned the Rectorship of St. John's, Lake Washington, and removed to the disease of Chilesian. the diocese of California.

The Church Herald states that the College of

St. Andrew has recently been recognized by the appointment of an entirely new and able faculty and adds-

"Of the new rector and professor, we do no besitate to speak in terms of high commendation. and to ask for the college, under their care, the support and patronage of all who have sons to educate. We know of no institution in the south, where a more thorough Christian s lucition can be obtained than at this college. We repeat that we confidently bespeak for it the ail of all who desire to see southern institutions of learn ng prosper, and who, while they wish to have heir children well educated, desire also to have t done at home."

Omo .- An exciting seens occurred on the

Ohio river, near Cinematti, on the 2d. inst. A stoamboat with two hundred passengers on board, principally citizens of Louisville and Cincinnati, among whom was bishop Mellvaine, was caught in a floating mass of ice, and despite all exertions, lodged on the Falls. The heat grounded broadside in the current, with the ice breaking over her guards, and piling up in frightful masses to the terror and consternation of all on board, who were crowded together on deck. The best was fully half a mile from the shore, which was lined with spectators, all auxious to render assistance. but none knowing how it could be given. As the vast masses of ice came thundering on, roaring and crashing against the sides of the ressel, and every moment threatening destruction, the passengers, of whom a large number were ladies and children, gave loud vent to their nlarm; which was increased when they had gathered to-gether in the cabin, and the bishop proposed, that prayer to God for the preservation of their: lives should be offered up. Recarding this as another indication of extreme peril, the proposition was at first only answered by shricks and that some reply should be made by me, and I trust you will not regard my answer to your letter as more empty expressions, but as the words of one who is deeply sensible of your generosity.

I am very glad you have alluded to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Sewell towards me, and I can assure you I feel with you that he has not only acted the nart of a brother minister. but

CONVENTA AND NUNBERIES .- The Marsaguer

notice of a summar bili was given, which it is not while doubtless be passed. The Niles Republican the necessary arrangements. 84 Y 6---

And why should they not be? In this country there should be no secret dangeous, no praces where the authorities of a State or nation are not allowed to visit. No dark secretive dens. beyond the reach of law. No, never. Let every place subject to the inspection of the nutborities Let under-ground rooms be inspected, among one sect as well as among others.

Michigan also, like Pennsylvania and New York, is turning its attention to the face her in which Church property is being held and con-trailed by Romsh reclesiastics in this country. A bill is about to be introduced to check the evil on which the Detroit Dady Advertour temarks From the difficulties which have arried in some } parts of the country on this subject, it is evidant that such a law is demanded for the future wei-

DEATH OF BISHOP WILLIAM CAPARS. .

fare of society.

From the Charleston Standard of January 31. We are pained to announce to day the death of Bishop William Capers. This and event occurred at his residence, near the village of Auderson, on Monday morning, and was announced to us by a special telegraphic despatch on year terday afternoon. The announcement, we are sure, will occasion a feeling of sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends, and throughout that entire church of which he was a member and distinguished ornament. His death was not will be received as payment. He was in Charleston but about a expected. week ago in his usual health, and her indistresition was not known to his triends or family in this city.

There are few men of our day who have brought life inspired a greater feeling of interest, or who has attracted a greater share of public attention, than this distinguished arater and divine. For forty five years he has been a minister of the church. For the greater portion of this time he was a most conspicuous member of that ministry. For near ten years he has ever-cised the functions of one of its bishops; and in every department of his life and religious service, he has been singularly successful in acquiring private friendship, the regard of the public, of May next. and in extending to most profitable curls the

precepts of his religious teaching.

Bishop Capers was a native of St. Thomas' Parish in this state, where his father, Mr. Willirm Capers, had long resided, but from which he afterward removed to Black river, in Georgetown district. From this place he was went to the South Carolina College, of which he was one among the earliest students. He was ordained to the ministry of the South Carolina Conference in 1809, being then about 21 years old, and was that stationed at Waterey, Catawla district. He was ordained Doncon in 1811, no Edder in 1813. He was first stationed in Charleston in 1811, where he soon attracted attention, which was increased and extended through the subsequent period of his long life. He was a member of the General Conference of the city of New York in 1811, when the opposing continents of the different sections of that church rendered a division necessary, and bore an important part in that proceeding. At the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in 1815, he and the Rev. Robert Paine were elected hishops, and he continued, as we have said, in the exercise of the important functions of that office to the

hour of his doath. He was the next eldest of six or seven brothers, In his own family he bus also largely contributed to the ministry of that church, of which one son and three of his sons in law are now members He was twice married, and has left a large fa-

Of the qualities and powers of Bishop Capers as a pulpit orator, it were searcely necessary to There are few persons of the present day in this state who have not heard him, and christe, concise, touching, and enchanting old quence which few men of his age possess. His perception was intense, and his expression, alrays graphic and often powerful, was conveyed n tones of a silvery sweetness which gave them;

a resistless charm.

In his official character he passessed all the lovely.

Rev. Dr. from, receior of the Camero, and the Rev. Meyer Lowin. An address preparatory to Confirmation was delivered by the Key. Mr. Lewin, after which the Bishop addressed the congregation on the same subject. On Sunday morning, the morning service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lewin. The Bishop preached a most appropriate and effective sermon, and confirmed eight necessary sermon of the most and confirmed eight persons, seven of whom were pupils of the Academy. Holy Communion was admin-stered by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rich. Rev. Mr. Lewin assisted in Post Com-munion. munion. In the afternoon, evening prayers were said by the Rev. Ethan Allen and Rev Mr. Lewin, Rev. Mr. Allen proached. At night, prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Allen and Lewin, and the Rev. Mr. Present preached.

At each service, the Church was filled, and on funday morning, it was crowded with attentive and devout congregations. A decided impression was made upon the people in attendance, which it is hoped will result in good to the neighbour-hood. The Church of St Michael, which is conneeted with the Hannal More Aradony, is the result of an effort of the insichatigable Principal of the institution, Mrs. A. C. Loyn, For several The effort was crowned with success, in the building of one of the most chaste and beautiful churches in the Diocese. It rests like a little gem upon the lawn fronting the road to Reisterstown, and within a mile of the village.

fover. A silver medal of honour, first class, has also been awarded to Captain Raw, of the passage to France.

ness of the Rev. Mr. Sewell towards me, and I can assure you I feel with you that he has not conly acted the part of a brother minister, but has preved my sincere friend in the hour of my persons; who, at the imminent risk of their lives, adversity.

If the above the Rev. Mr. Sewell towards me, and I cap assure you I feel with you that he has not has preved as most solemn some.

At this juncture, several life-boats were proposed to have been planted in the year of the who were favorable to the existing state of things. These men were themselves their ministers.

If the above the Rev. Mr. Sewell towards me, and I cap assure you I feel who were favorable to the existing state of things. These men were themselves their ministers.

The circumstances which tended to neutralize the direct influence of this reformance movement will be adverted to farmatory movement will be adverted to Cypress of Somma, in Lombardy. It is sur- I am III, naturally placed in their sees men part of the Lairy, led on by some of the posed to have been planted in the year of the who were recording to the existing state most world e-minded and least complete. twas a tree in the time of Junius Casar, o.c.

42. It was 123 feet high, and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground.

Napoleon, when laying down the plan for his correlations which were calculated to give them influence over the infection closed on the plan for his correlations which were calculated to give them influence over the infection closed on the plan for his correlations which were calculated to give them influence over the infection closed on the plan for his correlations. great road over the Simplon, diverged from a tior elegy, many—perhaps the majority—straight line to avoid injuring this tree.

The Vicercy of Egypt is making preparations i powers which they exercised, into smuch setts House of Representatives has instructed for the passage through Egypt of the 10th its committees on the Judiciary to consider the disears, who are expected at A existing true. expedience of reporting a bill omeking contents and numerics, and Roman Catholic whole as open and free to prior visitation and inspection as Protestant metitations.

Bombay, on their way to the Crimes. His intruders into sees, which, as long as the Bombay, on their way to the Crimes. His numerics, and Roman Ro In the Michigan Legislature, on the 18th ult., men. Two officers beinging to the regiment

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Governess Situation Wanted.

The second secon LETTERS RECEIVED TO FEB. 25.

C. D. G., Hamilton: J. C. A., Pre-fericton B. rem. for vols 17 and 18; Rev. J. II. Miramichi, N.B., rem for A. W. for vols. 17 and , Fitzroy Harber, rem to Jan. 15, 1-56; Rev . S., Buffalo, rem to January, 1856; Rev. J. G. G., Hamilton, add subs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication from the Grand River, signed "A Layman," We must, however, decline inserting it, as the subject is scarcely one that comes within the scope of our

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers who have not yet paid their subcription to the current Volume of "The Church are respectfully reminded that more than the firs are months have expired, and that, in accordance with the pull shed TERMS, the price would now member be 15. Until the 15th March however, 12: Sol.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1835.

NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform hi rethren the Clergy of the Home and Sincoe Districts that he intends to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations during the month

The managing committee of the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society are reminded that the around meeting of that branch will be held in the hall of the Mechanies' Institute, Hamilton, on Thursday, 8th March, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. The commattee will meet on the same day in the Sanday School room of Christ Church, at 12 o'clock. J. GAMBLE GLOBES, Secretary.

HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PAROCHIAL MEETINGS.

Unionville, Markham ... Prot. March 2, 2 P.M St. Paul's, L'Amourenx... " " 6 r.3 Christ Church, Scarboro', Tues. " 6, 7 r.3 Whitby Thurs. ... 8, Oshawa Arranged at a meeting held at the Church

Society's house on the 15th December. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

For the Church. ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS

WESLEYANISM.

In tracing the consequences resulting from the full development of the principles of puritanism, as they were manifested in the Great Rebelion, we are immediately struck with that "oscillatory" character who have not felt the sussive influence of a which has been already referred to as marking the religious movements of the popular mind.

The direction, however, of those oscillations which followed that great convulsion, was evidently threefold. Many rebounded towards Rome, more towards by the Church, those irregularities-into promptions and energy necessary to the per open infidelity, while the great mass of which, however, they were almost forced by the nation swing from the galvanae and by the damning up of the legitimate chantenth, that it was particularly venerable and convulsive carnestness and the overstrained pretensions to sanctity of the one MARYLAND .- (Correspondence of the Ban- period to the deadly indifference and open Menylaxo. — (Correspondence of the Barston in Calamy of the period that succeeded, the Discose held Confirmation in St. Michael's, We hear much of the flood of inquity may sound in the present day, few charges the Church erected on the grounds of the which overwhelmed the country subsethe Church erected on the grounds of the Harnah Mare Icationy. A number of the clergy were present on the occasion. The visit of the Bishop and clergy was of a most interesting Bishop and clergy was of a most interesting greate the general corruption of morals of this quent to the Restoration of the Church and their followers than that of being was held. Evening prayers were offered by the which prevailed. That the guilt of this Rev. Dr. Rich, Rector of the Church, and the state of things rested to a very great extent from whence (in 1741) all papiets had Anglo-French Alliance—Ballads of the upon those principles of puntanism that had so long been popular, can hardly be denied by any one who observes how invariably the human mind, when over- charge,"-(Life of Wesley.) The viostrained in one direction, ultimately springs back to the opposite extreme,

Struck with horror at what they ignorantly supposed to be the legalimate fruits of the Reformation, one class of minds rushed back for retoge from puritan excesses to popish superstition.

Disgusted with the hypocrisy that had so frequently cloaked the blackest crimes with the loudest professions of spirituality, another large class were led to deny the reality and fouth of Revelation, and hence it came to pass that during that unhappy period there prevailed a degree of inti-delity which had been until then unknown.

Warded with the analysis disputes the promitted to take and easer him. Warded with the analysis and water him and Walsal with the analysis disputes the course of the cours Wearied with the endiess disputes upon were permitted to take and carry him illustration of the operations of Jesustism praiseworthy in your missionary. However, I in its natural and legislomate form." For can truly say that my motive in the work was the subject of religion, which had pre- about for several hours, with a full intent in its natural and legitimate form." For of the institution, Mrs. A.C. toya. For several years she laboured alone in procuring subscriptions for the purpose. During the last before the valled in those high and palmy days of the to murder him; but his work was not yet erection of the Church, she was assisted by the unlimited exercise of private judgment, finished, or he had now been with the vailed in those high and palmy days of the to murder hine; but his work was not yet sale by Maclear & Co. the bulk of the people telt it a relief to souls under the altar." (Journal). had once excited them to fury. Thus did formers, for such, whatever we may think

posed to have been planted in the year of the who were favorable to the existing state most wor'd y-minded and least worthy of St. George's, Georgian... 0 6 4

of whom questioned their right to the

Bishops and the Lower clergy, producing contentions and begennigs between them. the inevitable consequence of which was to cripple still more sadiy the Caurch's power to perform her work. To those who are in any degree conversant with the lives of the Bishops previous to the Revolution, and who mark the wonderful extent of their power over both clergy and faity arising from constant intercourse. Hamilton. and the weight of personal character-: le; Rev. S. J., Capa Cave, ad I. sub.; Rev. J. A. will appear evalent that the same circumstances, necessarily binding the Bishops to the court and alternating them from the people, has tended to produce that wide Cohong, on Wednesday, the 25th March, and most injurious gap, between them and at 7 P.M. their clergy which has since existed, and has made the Episcopate so often " stink ! in the nostrils of the people." All these influences, whether arising from the reactionary influences of punitanism, or from those political events which were the means of bringing the Church into that state of bordage from which she is now truggling to get free, tended to deepen more and more the awful state of spiritual apathy which marked the religious condition of the eighteenth century.

as they were included to recast them as

To describe that condition would occupy too much time and space, and is the less necessary, inasmuch as the spiritual darkness of those unhappy days is very gene rally acknowledged.

The University of Oxford, together with its sister institution, have ever been, from the days of Wichfle to the present hour. the fountain-heads of every reformatory movement in the E glish Church. Accordingly we find that amidst the spiritual ignorance and indifference of the last century, a little knot of earnest-hearted elergymen arose at Oxford, consisting of the two Wesleys, Whitfield and their associates. These men were best not only upon securing their own salvation. but were led eventually to make a brave, and in some o-easure successful effort, to arouse the church and nation from the lead'y slumber into which they had fallen.

They declared many of those doctrines, which, though prominently set forth in the Laurgy, were almost universally forgotten or denied in the pulpit—and by the holiiess of their lives, and by their selfdenying efforts for the good of others, they proved the powerful influence which those loctrines excited upon their hearts.

It is impossible, as consistent Church men, to deny that these zealous men fell ado those errors to which the very cara estness of those who are religious R dorms ers renders them hable; but, however deplorable the consequences have been of breaking away from the marry of the Church, which is the divnety constituted guardian of the Tru't, and torning a sect which has a ready commenced that down-ward course which as the inevitable and body, yet we must freely admit that the guilt of those errors does by no mean rest exclusively with them.

For how were the efforts and teachings of these clergymen, who beyond all ques tion were the reformers of their day how were they received generally by the church and nation! The answer, alas! is too easily given. They were everywhere frowned upon, succeed at, denounced and persecuted, and when the greatness of the movement which they originated led them into irregular ways, discountenanced nels-were made the means of discrediting their teachings,

were more frequently brought against them "papists," So generally was this the ase that upon one occasion we are told been commanded by proclamation to depart, a week longer than be intended, that he might not seem to plead guilty to the . - Poland : ber History and Prospectslence with which they were treated by the populace would be scarcely credible. were it not that in our own days we remember the ricts at St. Sidwell's, Eyeter, and the threatened destruction of St. Barnabas, Ponlico, by an infunated mob. Mr. Charles Wesley, who had been himself in imminent danger from the people, thus notices a meeting with his brother at Nothingham after he had undergone a acters and events have their originals, and similar assault. "My brother came," says nolling has less written in the spirit of the spi

cast the subject from their minds, and Here then we find that these men met came at last to treat with indifference what with the universal fare of religious rethe irreverence of purnanism, by the in- of some of their teach egs and practices, evuable law of reaction, produce super- they unquestionably were. Then easo The Emperor of the French has granted a stition—its hypocrisy led to imbelief, its affords the most convincing proof of the old medal to Dr. T. Williamson, chief physical exertement ended in aparity, and super-truth of those principles which were The Emperor of the French has granted a gold medal to Dr. T. Williamson, chief physician at the hospital of the port of Norfolk (United States), and a gold medal of honeur, first class, to Dr. James Harrison, physician of frest class, to Dr. James Harrison, physician of first class, to Dr. James Harrison, physician of frest class, to Dr. James Harrison, physician of first class, to Dr. James Harrison, physician of frest class clas French steamer La Chimere, who were taken the Church was called upon to contend, a most erroneous and defective faith Such was the state of things with which first place, it is plan that in this day o that hospital when labouring under yellow at a time when she was as little capable brought forth in the mass of the proof doing so as can be well supposed, ple a most error cons and defect to pro-English ship Britannia, for saving the crew of. That capability, however, was sell further face. Yet so possile and this delicate the French sloop Ulysse, which had foundered crippled by the Revolution of 1688. By near Orforiness, after a collision with another cause the non-juring Bishops were unable vered its imperfection and birdly declared ressel, and procuring them provisions and a course the non-juring pisacops were unade versus and procuring them provisions and a to offer their allegiance to one whom they the truth, it is in the second place equally passage to France.

The provisions and a course the non-juring pisacops were unade versus as in the second place equally per Rev. G. A. Buil ... per regarded as having no legitimate right to evident that this proceeding excited the Perhaps the oldest tree on record is the the Crown, they were deprived, and Wil- most violent and butter opposition on the St. John's, Van Meek Hill 0 11 6

is they were included to regard them as special and nation on St. Matth as Thy.

per Rev. J. Wilson ...

per Rev. J. Wilson ...

per Rev. J. Wilson ...

0 8 2 on, M. A., of Tranty College, was ordained Christ Church, Huntley, 0 11 10 Dearton. Having had no official cotice sent to us. Oakville

we were not aware that the B shop of the Palerme D cose held a special ordination on St. St. Paul's, Norval....... Paul's Day, when the following gentlemen St. George's, Georgetown were ordained Descens: Thomas Savain-ston Campbell, breused to the township of Walpole; John Langurey, B.A., breused of Ref. Temperatures 1 of Walpole; John Languey, B. A., licensed pr. Rv. f. Tremayne, Jr. to mission of Collingwood; Frederic The- wilmot, per Churchwarden odor L brecht Heise, Dr. Pa., housed to St. John's, Prescott 4 minister to the German congregation at St. James's, Maitland ... 0 18 4

CRURCH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the London Parechial Branch of the Church Society was held at St. Paul's school-house on Friday evening, the 16th instant; the Rev. C. C. Christ Church, Huntingford, addi-Brough in the chair. The following resolations were adopted by the meeting :-Moved by the Hon. G. J. Goodhue, and sec- Christ Church, Scarboro' 2 5 0

Report just read be received.

Moved by L. Lawrason, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Dillon-Resolved, that this meeting desires to express its thanks to Almighty God for the measure of success which has attended the labors of the parent Society

during the past year.
It was then moved by Anthony Lefroy, Esq. seconded by the Rev James Machridge, anresolved-That it is our duty, as Christians and Churchmen, to promote the interests of the Church Society in this our favored city and locality; and that this duty is the more incuminsmuch as the Church must, for the time to come, mainly depend upon the christian !

liberality of her members.

Moved by F. Taibot, Esq., seconded by the Rev. E. Patterson, and resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby offered, to the gentlemen who have aided in obtaining contributions during the past year, and other wise furthered the interests of the Church Society

in this city.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Blackman, of Port Stanley, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Holland, of Dunwich, and a solved -That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and committee for their valuable the officers and committee for their valuable services during the past year, and that they are resign this prosperous mission on the 1st of October.

We cannot. Rev. sir. repine at the inscruta-

We are glad to see that collections have been taken up in most of the churches in the diocese for the Patriotic Fund. Col. Tulloch acknowledges in the Colonist having received £4 10s., collected at St. Paul's Courch, Whithy. £3 5s. was collected at Osnabruck by the Rev. Mr. Ker; £27 15s. in St. John's Church, Prescott; £1 es. 6d. in St. Jannes's Church, Mait-Tulloch acknowledges in the Colonist L! 6s. 6d. m St. James's Church, Maitland, per the Rev. R. Bakey. These sums have been forwarded to Col. Tuiloch.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

This concert, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Patriotic Fund, took place on Tuesday night at St. Lawrence Hall, which was crowded by persons waxious to profit by the rich musical treat performance realized. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, and presented a very elegant appearance; some transparencies in the gallery contained the names of the places at which recent events have given so painful a notoriety—Alma— Balaclava-Inkermann. We have not yet heard how much was realized, but from the crowded state of the room we think it must have been something handsome.

Reviews, Books and Publications.

Abbott Unmasted. By W. T. HALEY. -This work, which came out in separate articles in the Anglo-American Magazine, and was written to expose the attempted fallacies of Abbott's Lafe of Napoleon Bonaparte, is now published by Maclear & Co. in a cheap form, and will well repay John Williamson. the perusal.

The Westminster Review for Lanuary; a re-publication of the London, Edinburgh, Westminster, &c., Quarterly Reviews, on People - Prussia and her Policy - The Priozenrauh: a Glimpse of Saxon History
—Poland: ber History and Prospects—
Cambridge University Reform—Austria in

Cambridge University Reform—Austria in Cambridge University Reform-Austria in the Principalities-Contemporary Litera-

ture. Stanhope Burleigh. A Novel. By ELLEN DHU .- We can scarcely convey a ELLEN DRU.—We can scarcely convey a better idea of the character of this work ance and the repeated greetings and happy than by giving the anthoress's own words from the character of the welcomes which I have on all occasions received from the character of the welcomes which I have on all occasions received from the preface — Although this volume appears in the form of a romance, it is not a creation of imagination. The characteristic process of the standing my infirmities and inabilities for the

PROCESS OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SCHITT OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CONTROLOUS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPPLE, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE Diocese, Towards the augustration of the

Christ Ch., Huntingford, £2 3 7 Lot 28, 12th Con , East Zorra 0 8 11 per Rev. F. D. Fanquier _____

Januar, 1855.

St. James's, Ingersoll, per Rev. J. 2 4 11 Marsh Caledonia 1 2 Caraga York 0 12 6
per Rev. B. C. Hid 5
Peter's Barrin 0 16 6 St. Panl's, Glaufor! 0 9 8 Park's Schoolhouse 0 4 2
Shepperi's Schoolhouse 0 5 0
Fer Eer, W. Ritchie...
Aspholei 0 5 1 Otogabee Pummer 0 5 4 per Rev. J. Hilton 0 10 0 From a member

The Lord Bishop of Toronto hall a St. George's, Grafton ... 4 0 ordination on St. Matth as Day, Trimty Caurch Colbarne 2 10 0 6 10 0 per Rev. J. Godfrey ... per Rev. R. Snanklin, Christ Church, Scarboro' 1 3 7 Systembara 0 14 6 Port Credit...... 0 18 9 per Rev. S. Givens ... 4 13 8 Rice Lake, per Rev. T. W. Beck ... 0 13 5 78 collections, amounting to ... £120 18 11

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

tional, per Rev. F. Fauquier £0 10 0 St. James's, Ingersoil, per Rev. J. 2 5 0 Moved by the Hon. G. J. Goodhue, and sec-onded by the Rev. Francis Evans—That the St. Paul's, on St. Jude's, on per Rev. W. Belt 488 £7 3 3 PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Camden East, Parochial Branch, £1 15 0 Treasurer ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rev. Paul Shirley, xiv. year £1 Rev. Robert Blakey Rev. W. Clarke
C. J. Campbell, Esq.

Correspondence.

Rev. St. Geo. Caulfield

Rev. J. Wilson....

Leeds, September 27, 1854. REV. AND DEAU SIR,—It is with feelings of leep regret that we the undersigned have learned that your declining health and domestic afflictions has rendered it imperative on you to

ble ways of Divine Providence-" Clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his seat." Yet we cannot permit the happy relation that has subsisted between you and us for the last your unostentations but godly counsels, and your kindness to us as well as to our children, will never be forgotten.

When you first came amongst us we were as sheep without a shepherd; you found the whole country without either a church or congrega-tion, and no one seemed to care for our souls. But you, Rev. Sir. began your work in the spirit of the Gospel, through good report and spirit of the Cospel, inrough good report and evil report, through heat and cold, through wet and dry, and through all the conceivable dangers of the forest at midnight, you toiled gather the lost sheep into the fold." Your sermons embrace two prominent topics—Christ Jesus is all and in all, and the Church as God's chosen instrument to make known the richness and fulness of his grace to all nations. We are sensible, dear sir, that your enemies within and without have made you the target at which the tongue of scurrility might fire its environ and poisoned darts; but all these puerile attempts

have only increased your congregation, and endeared you to our hearts. Please accept this small purse, and ever believe us faithfully and truly yours.

EDWARD GREEN.
JOSEPH SINGLETON.
WILLIAM COCKERALL.
JOHN JACOBS. ADAM GILLESPIE. WILLIAM MORRIS. JOHN SINGLETON. ANDREW DILLOS. WILLIAM COLEMAN. Wardens and Vestries of St. John's Church,

SAMUEL GREEN. | JONATHAN JOHNSON. WILLIAM MOULTON HENRY JOHNSON. JAMES C. GREEN. RICHARD JOHNSTON JOHN WEBSTER. SAMUEL JOHNSTON. Joun KENDRICK. WILLIAM GREEN. Wardens and Vestries of Trinity Church.

Lansdown. To Rev. N. Watkins, Travelling Missionary.

REPLY. Longleate Farm, Waterloo,

Lansdown. GENTLEMEN, -With emotions of gratitude and pleasure I have the honour to acknowledge your kind and courteous address (with the

purse). can truly say that my motive in the work was you, not yours. My oath of office to the Bishop and my accountability to the Judge of all have combled me to endure hardships, and I trust to leave memorials among you which time will not efface. I shall never forget your kindness, nor cease to pray that you may stand fast in the Lord, holding forth in your lives the lamp of truth (Christ and the Church), that I may rejoice in the day of judgment that I have not GENERAL Perroses Fend of the Chunch run in vain nor laboured in vain. With sincere Society, appointed to be taken up in affection for you and your families, Believe me, dear brethren,

Faithfully yours, &c., &c., NATHANIEL WATEINS.

Colonial.

Quebec, Feb. 23. The House of Assembly met at 3 o'clock, and the members elected during the recess were presented to the House. Sir A. McNab addressed the House on the subject of the Ministerial changes. A writ was ordered to be issued for the county of Chicoutimi.

Mr. Limieux said that information would shortly be laid before the House, on Mr. Patrick's motion, for the seat of government being

The official Gazette contains a proclamation from the Governor General, offering a reward of £25 for the arrest of Cary, Wheaton, Smith, of 225 for the arrest of Cary, wheaton, Ginth, Thompson, Rolph, and Watson, or for any of them; and £12 10s, for the arrest of Buckner or Moore—being the eight prisoners who re-cently escaped from the Hamilton jail. Thompson has been already arrested by Mr. Mc Gillivray, the postmaster on the Northern

24-12m

Railroad cars, and he therefore is entitled to about to be visited with a heavy impost, which receive a reward of £25 for the act.

mously voted the sum of 25000 currency to the Patriotic Fund.

The Corporation of Montreal have appointed a deputation to invite the Governor General to visit the Industrial Exhibition in that city. term of the Cook County Circuit Court, before Judge Morris, of the murder of his wife, was found dead in his cell about 9 o'clock vesterday

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. QUEBEC, Feb. 10, 1855. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appoint-Peter Fergusson, Esq., of Nottawasaga, to be

morning, having hung himself during the night.

a surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.

John Munroe Merriman. Esq., of Cramahe, to be a collector in Her Majesty's Customs. John Clark Davis, Gentleman, of Willoughby, to be a landing waiter and searcher in Her

Majesty's Customs. Adam Ferrie, Jr. Esq., of the city of Hamilton, barrister at law, to be a notary public for Upper Canada.

From the British Colonist.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION We give below a list of the articles selected at the recent Exhibition, for transmission to Paris. Many other articles have been pur-chased or or ered, which are not included in this list; and the Central Committee will, in all probability, purchase additional specimens to a considerable extent. The list is meagre enough. but it is probable that a much greater number of specimens will be forwarded from Montreal. where more time has been allowed for preparation, and much larger sums of money

The Hudson's Bay Company have undertaken to furnish an assortment of Furs; and speci-mens from the Geological Survey will also be forwarded; so that on the whole, probably, there will be enough of Canadian productions to fill creditably the space assigned to us.

LIST OF ARTICLES ACCEPTED. Iron Plough-J. Bingham, Oxford. Wood Plough-M. Switzer, Palermo. Collection of Whips-J. Threlkeld, Toronto. Centre Table-Mr. Bevis, Hamilton Model of Steamboat-Captain Hudson, To

Model of Schooner-Captain Hudson, Toronto. Collection of Axe-Handles, &c. — Thomas Moore, Mimico. Pair of Boots-Merrifield & Shanahan, To-

Calf Walking Boots-Merrifield & Shanahan,

One dozen Glaves—Ebenezer Society. One dozen Women's Gloves-Ebenezer Sc

Specimen of Slating-W. W. Fox. Toronto. Hunting Saddle-W. & R. Edwards, Toronto. Collection of Biscuits-J. Nasmith, Toronto Model of Perry's Fire Engine-W. C. Mor-

rison, Toronto.
Gold Watch-P. T. Ware & Co., Hamilton. Feather Tippet.—T. Wheeler, Toronto. Railway Lamp.—Piper, Brothers & Co., To

Portable Water Closet-Cumming & Wells, Marble Slab with Silver Cup and Tap-Cum-

ming & Wells. Toronto.

Post-Hole Boring Machine—Helm & Wade. Port Hope.
Surveyor's Level-Hearn & Potter, Toronto Collection of Biscuits-Mr. Lawson, Toronto. Brick Machine-Mr. Parsons, Toronto.

Collection of Spades and Shovels-Mr. Jones Gananoque.
Collection of Cordage, Halters, Twine, &c.-A. & D. McGregor, Toronto.

Case of Pharmaceutical Preparations—Pro-

fessor Croft, Toronto.

Case of Glue-Mr. Carr, Toronto. Specimens of Curled Hair Rope-Mr. Carr,

Collection of Seeds—James Fleming, Toronto. Barley-James Fleming, Toronto. Field Pease-James Fleming, Toronto. Timothy Seed-James Fleming, Toronto. Marrowfat Peas-James Fleming, Toronto. Tobacco-D. Walker, Yorkville. Barrol of Flour-S. Platt, Blenheim. Canada Coffee-W. March, Toronto. Spring Wheat—Alexander Shaw, Toronto.

Chicory-Alexander Shaw, Toronto. Wheat, growth 1853, Canada Company's
Do. do. 1854, prize samples.
Oats—R. L. Denison, Toronto.

Chicory - G. & L. Pears, Yorkville.
Peas-R. Wade, Jr., Cobourg.
Club Spring Wheat-R. Wade, Jr., Cobourg. Imperial Peas-R. Wade, Jr., Cobourg. Stilton Cheese-R. Wade, Jr., Cobourg. Marrowint Peas-R. Wade, Jr., Cobourg Timothy Seed-R. Wade, Jr., Cobourg. Seven varieties of Dried Fruit-R. Wade, Jr.

Cobourg.
Barrel of Flour-Mr. Lawson, Toronto. Case of Tools—H. H. Date, Galt. Model of Brock's Monument. Fancy Chair—Miss Widder, Toronto. Flax Seed-J. Simpson, Niagara. Hops-William Jarvis, Toronto. Views of Toronto and Hamilton-M. White-

Four Drawings of Public Buildings-Mr. Thomas, Toronto. Three Drawings of Public Buildings-Kivas

Canadian Sketches-Wm. Armstrong, C. E. oronto. Ice-Boating—Wm. Armstrong, C. E., Toronto. Collection of Canadian Birds—D. Kennedy.

Tully, Toronto.

Case of Canadian Birds-J. Booth, Ningara

Case of Foxes, &c.—J. Posth, Ningara Falls Knight Templar's Ring-Thomas Wheeler, Collection of Daguerreotypes-E. J. Palmer

Four Oil Paintings-Paul Kane, Toronto.

Specimens of Graining and Marbling-John Murphy, Toronto. Several specimens of Cloth, Grain, and other articles are not yet decided upon.

We regret to state that on Monday morning about half-past one o'clock the Congregationa Church, (Mr. Roaf's) on the Corner of Adelaide and Bay-streets, was discovered to be on fire. and in a short time was entirely destroyed. Several dwelling houses near the church were also consumed. We have not yet learned how the fire originated. We understand that the church was insured, but not for more than half from which we make the following extracts, its value.

Miscellancous.

few of the inhabitants will beable to afford. The The New Brunswick Legislature has unani- Treasury at St. Petersburgh has, in consequence of increased expenses, called upon the Polish Treasury for an increase to its present contribu-tion of 9.000,000 of silver roubles. It is expected that to meet this demand the land-tax will be increased to six times the present amount, payable in twenty-for instalments. Local authori-Geo. W. Green, convicted at the December ties affirm that the proprietors will not be able to meet these demands; even in twice as many instalments, and therefore great exertions will be made to induce the Polish Government to find

some other source of income.

The Montreal papers speak in glowing terms of the success of Mr. Andres' attempt to manufacture paper from the little plant called Life Everlasting. They say the paper so manufactured can be used for all purposes for which rag aper is used now, and further, that when Mr Andres has his machinery in perfect order, be will be able to produce better paper than is at present produced from any other material.

GREAT BATTLES .- October the 25th, the day on which the engagement at Balaklava took place, is St. Crispin's day. It is also the anniersary of the memorable battle of Agincourt. between the Freuch and English, the latter un der Henry V. At this battle ten thousand French were knied, and fourteen thousand made prisoners. Among the slain were the Constable of France, three dukes, an archbishop, a marshal, thirteen earls, pinety-two barons, and fifteen hundred knights; and two dukes of blood royal, seven thousand barons, knights, and gentlemen were made prisoners, with private men more numerous than the English army. The loss of the English was about 2,200, including the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, and other persons of

The 5th of November, on which the battle of Inkermann was fought, was also signalized in 1757 by the battle of Rosbach, between the Austrians and French, and the Prussians under Frederick the Great, when the former were defeated. The battle of Jemappes, in which the Austrians were defeated by the French, took place November the 5th, 1792.

THE EXPECTED GREAT COMET.-The emineut astronomer, Mr. Babinet, member of the Academy of Sciences, gives some very interesting details relative to the return of that great comet whose periodical course is computed by the most celebrated observer at three hundred years. Our cyclical records show that it was observed in the years 104, 392, 682, 975-again in 1264, and the next time in 1556-always described as shining with the most extraordinary brilliancy. Most of the European astronomers had agreed in announcing the return of this comet in 1818; but it has hitherto failed to appear. In fact it is not so easy or simple a matter to compute those vast cyclical periods as some superficial persons-who do not look beyond the day of the year in which they live-may imagine. We are however, assured by Mr. Babinet, that, up to this moment, this beautiful star "is living on its brilliant reputation;" so that Sir John Herschel himself was wrong when he despaired of its reappearance, and put crape on his telescope! We are now informed that a celebrated and accurate computor .- M. Bomme, of Widdleburgh -with a patience and devotedness truly German has gone over all previous calculations, and made a new estimate of the separate and combined acyears; and he has discovered that it is not lost to us, but only retarded in its motion. The result of this severe labour gives the arrival of this rare and renown visitor in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years, more or less; so that, between 1855 and 1860, those who are then living may hope to see the great luminary which, in 1556, caused Charles V. to abdicate.—Advo-

RUSSIAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS .- A lively writer from Paris draws a parallel between the oldiers of different nations now fighting in the

The valor displayed by the Russians in the night attacks on the Allies has never been surassed by the soldiers of any nation or people batever. The Russian soldier lacks strategy and quickness of movement, but he possesses ourage almost without a parallel, a remarkable trength of body, and great resistance of the exmusted effects of wounds. It has been a comion remark from the day of Napoleon to the resent moment, that the Russian soldiers are he most difficult soldiers in the world to put hora te combat which are to be met in Europe .- Marshal Nay said: "It will not do to shoot a Russian oldier: he must be pushed over." Remarkable instances of this power of resistance to the loss of blood, and to the first impressions of a wound, have been exhibited since the commencement of

subjected, not only as a sole ier luit as a neagant Next he says of the Frenchmen: While calling is no part of a soldier's life in the Russian camp, in the French camp it is quite the contrary. A Frenchman must have his break-fast before he fights, and he will cook and eat it n the midst of bursting bombs rather than misit; for between the fear of losing his breakfast and losing his life, there is about an even bal-7,000 Englishmen were compelled to stand the shock of 45,000 Russians for three hours before the French started to the aid of their suffering They fought beautifully, as they always do, when they did arrive, but in the meantime there had been a fearful slaughter of Englishmen, which otherwise might have been saved.

nevertheless true. A late number of the Edinburgh Review fornishes the following startling statements respecting the issue of immoral and irreligious publications in England. It appears that in

Showing in the aggregate upwards of 30 uillious of printed matter, all of the most pernicious description and calculated to unsettle the religious principles and corrupt the morals of youth at the very outset of life! If legislation is impotent to check effectually such a crying al evil, what a powerful appeal is made to the feelings of a Christian public to contend for and promote by all lawful means any measure tending to afford youth instruction and training in a sound scriptural education, which is the

From the Daily Colonist. LETTER FROM A PRIVATE OF THE 20TH TO HIS

We have been shown a letter from a private of the 20th regiment to his relatives in this city.

Camp before Schattopol, 14th Dec., 1855. After acknowledging receipt of letters from his brother and sister, he says: "We have been here now about three months. An account in full detail of what we have done would fill a THE TURKS AT BALL AVA.—The Times full detail of what we have done would fill a write:—"There is a rumour that Omnr Pasha remonstrated strongly with Lord Ragian against the use of the lash by our authorities ou the Turkish troops for disobedience. &., in the town of Balaklava, and that his Excellency obtained from Lord Ragian a promise that in future the form Lord Ragian a promise that in future the of which I shall be delighted to avail myself, encourages me still more, so that I live in hopes punishment would not be resorted to. The encourages me still more, so that I live in hopes Turks who worked on the roads have refused to of seeing you again, but how soon the Lord only receive any payment, though it was first understood that they were to get four pence each day we must be resigned to His will—Amen." After for their labour. The colonels of regiments have giving some account of the landing, march, &c., refused to let their men take the money. They had continues: "We have had several skirmishes aid, 'We have come to fight with you on equal terms—we do not come here as a subsidised army and one very severe engagement, called the of labourers. However, their stomachs are eu. Battle of Inkermann Hill, in which our regiment tirely subsidised by us, for our commissariat figured very conspicuously. Colonel Horn is a feed them. I regret to say that on some occa-sions poor Bono Johnny is not well treated by know, from what we all thought he would turn sions poor Bono Johnny is not well treated by anow, from what we all thought he would turn our men, and that even some officers disgrace out, as he used to be rather frightened at themselves by striking the miserable sickly creatures in the street. A strict order has now been issued that no Turkish soldier shall be struck or no regular discipline. Twas among the bushes, insulted on any pretext, and the offenders will and the Colonel led the regiment on right bravely, be flogged if they are detected."

and had his Lorse shot from under him and his In consequence of pressing want of funds by foot bruised. Being advised to leave the field, the Emperor of Russia it is stated that Poland is 'he said he wouldn't as long as a 20th man was

there to fight. So he laid behind a bush, urging personal consultation with the Emperor Napo-leon, in reference to the military dispositions of them, you wouldn't have thought they required

here, but I gladly return you an answer. I am; we believe, accepted the office of Secretary of sitting in the tent, with the paper on a knapsack. State for War. The post of Secretary of War. and writing by the light of our ismp, which is will be abolished, and in its stead will be created made of pork fat, in a little tin, and a proce of rag for a wick.

There has been no for the department, which will be filled by Mr. shaving since we landed on the Crimes. You Lavard. perhaps, hardly know me now. My beard and whiskers have grown long, and add will, we think, succeed Sir N. G. Ward as Lord to that a small light brown moustache. The High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

23rd regiment's camp is not far from ours. Drum-Majer Burton died a few days ago of cholera. Pat Clerel was wounded at Alma; he has now joined again. Joe Wells was killed. Robert Smith has left, and gone sick to Balakinva. We have had about a month very bad wet weaher, over our boots in thick mud; but now we have excellent weather. And we have had a

Poor fellow! ere another month was over, we fancy he was much shorter. Accompanying the of its prolongation. letter are rough pen and ink sketches of French and Turkish soldiers, eleverly done. "The Turks," he says, "are the most miserable-looking soldiers I ever saw. The French, on the

on our brave fellows, although if you had soch

much urging. Our regiment lost a good many.

It is not very convenient to write

Another letter from a soldier in the same regiment, dated at Scutari, on the 4th of the same month, addressed to his wife in this city,

is before us. The writer says :-"When I wrote to you on the 20th ult., I informed you of a slight wound in the calf of my leg. It is getting quite well. When I received the shot it was partly spent, or otherwise it would have taken my leg off as it was a six pound cannon shot; but thank God it is no worse. My dear wife, I told you in my last that we left our knapsacks on board of the steamer, so therefore we had not a bit of paper to write on, and none to be got for love or money. That was the cause of my long silence. When I got your letter, I never got anything that gave me o much consolation. Kenting brought it to me when I was abed and asleep. I was up immediately and off to Dempsey's room to peruse it. I was so anxious to hear of your arrival at home I was very glad to learn you had performed your ourney in safety. Thank God for his kindness My love, we have every reason to be thankful for the kindly blessings which are bestowed on each of us. I beg of you my dear wife, not to be fretting for me. Live in hope and put your trust in God, that in the course of time we may be together to spend the remainder of our lives in happiness and comfor have every reason to be thankful that I am in the land of the living and so many of my com rades dying around me. I can assure you that the battle field is a dreadful sight. Sergeant Ralph has had his leg amputated, and Sorgeant Matthewson is out of his mind. If he does not have his leg taken off he will lose his life. A draft of 50 men, with a sorgeant, have been sen from here to the Crimen to join the regiment The Russian ranks have been pretty well thinned since we linded in the Crimea. I s estimated that their loss has been five Genera officers, two Admirals, and somewhere between 50 and 60,000 men, besides what have perished in the town. Descriers from their army state that up to the first of November there were 6,000 killed and double that number wounded. * * I forgot to tell you of our treatmen here; it is excellent. I am on full diet, and on pint of porter a day; and we are not charged for t any more than if we were in camp-that is the wounded men. Those sick in hospital with

other sickness are charged nine pence a day. Alas! that these losses should have proved a mer nothing in proportion to flussian resources, when con pared with the daily destruction in the British army.

LOSSES OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES. A letter from Warsaw, dated the 23rd o

unuary, in the Cologne Gazcele, says :-"The official returns of the losses of the Russian army in the year 1854, are considerable enough to make Russian statesmen think seriupon them. Under the denominat Active army,' comes only the corps of the infantry of the line of the great army of opera-tions under Field Marshal Paskiewitch, therefore not the separate divisions in Finland, Siberia, the Caucasus, the Inner Wache (Wautrenuaja Strasen), nor the troops in garrison the Guards, the Grenadier Corps, the cavalry reserve, and the Dragoons, nor the military ons and the army of Cossacks, or the frontier line of the so-called cordon-system.

"The total number of losses is given at 111,132 men; of these (up to the last report of December 17, old style, before the departure of sing: 16,156 dead from various diseases. The number of sick in the field ambulances actually number of sick in the field amounted actuary exceeds two-thirds of the above figure. The immense levies are thus sufficiently explained: the decree for the re-admittance of the retired soldiers who had served their time was scarcely sufficient to fill up in part the cadres of the reserve and depots. We stated above that in this return of losses those of the separate corp in the Caucasus were not included; it, however comprises the losses sustained by Luders division, which was landed on the east coast of Asia Minor. The losses of the irregular troops and Cossack armies are not included, as such returns are sent always by the military author rities to the Grand Hetman of all the Cossackthe Grand Duke heir apparent Cesarewit-ch The garrison of Bomarsund, and the losses sus-

European News.

prised in the above returns."

FURTHER NEWS BY THE "BALTIC." New York, February 22nd, 1855. From The Colonist.

The snow bad much weakened some of the orks before Sebastopol, but they were being repaired. In the trenches, the 3rd division of the Prench

had taken the place of the English, and were continuing the works. Further British reinforcements, accompanies

by three general officers, had arrived at Constantinople, and were to proceed immediately to the Crimea. The French minister of war has received

despatch from General Canrobert, dated 28th ult., which states that the troops had supported their recent trials with admirable firmness, and the extreme severity of the weather has not shaken their confidence in the least.

There is reason to hope that the intensity of the winter has already disappeared in the Crimes. The works before the place were resumed with

fresh activity.

General Ulrich and the Voltiguers of the Imperial Guard have arrived.
It is stated in a despatch from Warsaw, that
Generals Plantine and Labentzon are ordered to advance with their corps to the Austrian frontier

this course has been adopted in consequence of

the concentration of the Austrian military forces

We learn from the Principalities that the Russian expeditionary corps in the Doorudscha, wishing to force the passage of the river, have been beaten with heavy loss, after a combut of some hours, by the rear guard of Yaza Pacha. and that it has already crossed the Danube at Tuitscha; and Ismael Pacha arrived at Ibraili on the 31st ult. and immediately issued a proclamation announcing that a great contest would speedily take place on the Lower Danube.

at Constantinople to make arrangements for the transport of the Sardinian army to the seat of intended to propose. war.
The Russians in their sorties from Sebastopol,

Balaklara

It is believed this Cabinet will receive very

contrary, are very smart and well-looking, and against the Government. Lord Cardigan apon very friendly terms with us." desperate cavalry charge at Baiaklava.

The following list gives the new admini					
as remodelled by Lord Palmerston, at ful	l length:				
THE CARINET.					
First Lord of the Pressury Lord Palmerston.					
Chancellor of the Exchanger Blight Hou, W. K. (Lord President of the Council Farl Granville.	Had-tone.				
Lord Prive Sal Pake of travie.	v Herbert				
Secretaries Foreign Earl of Carendon of State. Colonies Sir though Grey.	4.				
First bord of the Admiraity James Grahat	m.				
President of Board of Control Sir Charles Work Chief Cammissioner Works, &c. Sir Wil iam Mole	I,				
Postmaster General Rt. Hon. Viscouri Without office Marquis of Lausd	t Canming.				
NOT OF THE CAMINET.					
President of Board of Frade Hight Hon. K Ca					
Lord Steward Farl Spencer Farl Marshal Dake of Norfolk					
A set all state alone					

....Sir John Romi Iv.Sir A. K. J. Chekburn, Q. C.Sir R. Bothell, Q.C.Right Hou, G. P. Villlers. IRELAND.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, dated Kariesch, Jan. 23, states that a blockade had beer notified by the commanders of the French flee at Olessa, Caffa, Kertch, Anapa, and Soujuk Kale. The fortifications of all these places were being strengthened. The Russians in Sebastopol were throwing up an embankment to connect the detached bastion with the other works. For the previous two days a brisk fire had been kep up from the tower called Malakoff on the English butteries. On the 22d the Russians made a ortic, and were repulsed, after a very brisk fire had been kept up for two days a minet the Eng lish batteries. General Nich had arrived a Constantinople.

Correspondence to the 19th states that the Emu had arrived with troops, and the Austral a with the narvies on the 18th. Lord Ruglan had minutely inspected the hospitals and stores at Balkhava. The huts had not been got to the front. The number of men reported fit for duty was 11.000.

on New Year's Day by the sick suitors in The rapin Hospital to the English ladies who minister grateful and heartfelt thanks to Miss received from you. You come daily to our bed-sides, through wet and cold-you know how, or you have come to do this across the atoria sen, suffering from sen sickness and many hard ships, while you might have been living com-fortably at home. Can we consider this and be silent? Be pleased, then kind ladies, to accept our gratitude and our thanks; it is all we burgh), 29,201 were put down as killed; 55,201 can offer. We thank God, who has put it into wounded: 6,400 deserters, imprisoned, or mis dying. In the name of the wounded and sick, WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

From the Globa.

opol for Sebastopol. The Russians were ex-Another despatch says :- We have news from

greatly to please the English, who had been a long time deprived of that recreation.—He adds, that the plan of the Generals evidently tends to invest Sebastopol, with a view of fully isolating

The Times' Paris correspondent writes, that preparations on a very extensive scale are going on in every department of the military service here. It is stated that they have reference to not less than three army corps, one of which is intended for the Bultic; the other, if necessary for the Rhine, and the third for Austria. Polytechnic school will furnish a sufficient body of well educated officers for the artillery and engineers. The spring is the period when these corps will commence their movement.

proposed the sale not only of the property of the clergy, but also of the rate commonalties. The Communes are against appropriating the Three per cents., which cannot be alienated. AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Thurwley evening, Feb. 8 .- In consequence of instructions received last night, Count Esterhazy returned to his post at Berlin this morning. Rittervon Toggenburg, who has the Venetian province, is called to the Presidency of the Department of Commerce and Public Works.

The Moniteur announces that the German Diet, on the 8th inst, resolved that the principal con-tingents be put upon a war footing to be ready on a fortnight's notice.

HOLLAND. It is stated in a letter from the Hague, of the 2nd that the Dutch Government intends to prepeedily take place on the Lower Danube.

The Piedmontere General Riverel had arrived which certain members of the opposition had

Copenhages, Feb. 7 .- To-lay the Volkething make use of the lasso to capture prisoners.

The British had commenced the railroad at re ling of a bill for altering the Constitutional

The Constitutional has an article on the extreme difficulty of bringing the troops of any nation into a state of complete efficiency. The writer, in the course of his remarks, draws the following parallel between the character of the English army in the Crimea and the French

eue:--

armies. In the former are to be observed the reign of formality, and the strict observance of rank and social position. After the hour of bat-tle there are no longer any relations between the officers and privates. Whilst the French offioccupy themselves with the means of supplying their wants, the English officers remain inactive if not indifferent : this is the affair of the Covernment. On the other haad, they have the highest possible sense of honor and of their duty. and will perform the most heroic actions. The English soldiers are somewhat of the same stamp as their officers; they fight admirably, but keep had watch, and are not very good for work. They require to have paid hands for this latter purpose. It is an army splendid in battle, but t is not made for undergoing sufferings. The organization is bad, because it is incomplete, and because proper administrative services do not exist. It is shown that the French army, on the esperate cavalry charge at Baisklara.

Some of the London papers express fears of suffering, and consequently war also, provided suffering, and consequently war also, provided cers, and in twelve months officient officers

appears to be a principal object of the attention

personally."

the General-in-Chief, who watches over it

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New Advertisements.

SUPERIOR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A N ENGLISH LADY is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governose. She imparts all that relates to the higher ranches of English, French (acquired in Paris). Music, and Drawing. Italian if required.

Address (post-pold) B.B., care of Mr. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. 31-tf

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG BADIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto. TISS McCARTNEY begs to announce that M her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will referemble, after the Christmas vacation, on the 8th of January, 1855.

arrangements. Singing Mune (Mr. Humphrike, Мг. Аминови. Master, Mr. O'BRIEN.

the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Day Pupils, 6 0 0
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WALTER DICKSON, Esq. - Ningara J. RANNEY, Esq., -St. Catherines. H. J. Mittlebbagen, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded

Toronto, 21st February, 1855. BRUCE'S

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

AS now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers, 100,000 lb Roman Type, of new cut,

50,000 " Pancy Type. 10,000 " Scripts of various styles,

of the new composition of metal peculiar to this Poundry, and which is certainly superior to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequaled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or

Presses, Wood Type, and all other Printing Materials, except Paper and Cards (which have no fixed quality or price), furnished at manufacturers' prices. The latest Specimen-book of the Foundry is

freely given to all printing offices on the receipt of fifty cent- to prepay the postage. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the lat of July, 1865, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills

New York, Feb. 12, 1855.

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from England, wishes a Situation as GOVER-NESS, to instruct Children under 12 years o sge. Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable situation in town or country. R. P., box 69, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1866.

EDUCATION.

R. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will nstruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at

17 Nov. 22ad, 1854. A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James Cathedral.

io. I. St. George's Square.

For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD. Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal. and a Lady Resident, with the following Assistants:

1st English Teacher, 2nd " " 3rd " " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Griffith. Prawing Mr. Bull. singing Mr. Humphreys.

The studies include a thorough English educa on, with French, Italian and Ge Singing (for Finishing Populs) and Deawing. The religious instruction is under the kind operintendence of the Clergymen of St. James' lathedial.

TERMS (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) additional Boarding and Washing 35

(No extras.) Mrs. Poet'er has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Mis-RISDIEY) has arrived from London. She is righly qualified, having taught in some of the isst schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poeter hopes that, sparing neither expense nortrouble to establish a thoroughly good hool on the English system of educati florts may be appreciated and meet with suc-

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christmas. The FINISHING CLASS is under MRS. PORT rkn's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts fron it authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa on in foreign languages.

Mas. l'oktren fecle grateful to the parent ofher pupils for their kind expressions of satistaction at the progress of their children, and bego assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insuce their improvement. The School will redpen after the Christ use vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

Persons wishing for further information are equested to apply (if by letter post-puid) to

MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 20th December, 1854 PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

TOROXTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the Paid up Stoc of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st lint., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum, avable on and after the 10th of January next Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various

ageneica Br order of the Board of Directors. E. G. O'BRIEN.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854. 自由自 THE TORONTO HOUSE

J.CHARLESWORTH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Millinery and Dry Goods I AT THE TORGNTO HOUSE,

V.CTORIA BOW. No. 60, King St. Enst, Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Customers found the Public generally

to his New Stock of Milliaery, Suple and Fancy Dry Goods, Missifinery, Simple and Famey Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Flunnel Blankets, Printed Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpases, Sheeting and Sh'rting (bleached and unbleached). Bed Ticks, Table Oil Clothe, Brown and Bleached Linens, Dressed and undressed Hollands, Striped Bhletings, Pancy Shirtings, Prints and Ginghams, Davries and Benhams, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Buckshock and Drapet, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Dreb, Buff, Stale and White Jeans; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Cashinerer, Cobourge, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Cashinerer, Cobourge, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawle, Woollen Scarfs, and Shawle, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Polkas; a splendid variety.

Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Hoods, Guiters and Ladies Scarfs, French Merino. Together with a general assortment of family

Millinery Departments Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress, Cloaks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-

qui-ite. Toronto, Oct . 25th, 1851. 20tf. MUSICAL TUITION.

MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St: James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Planeforte and Organ Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE

Turonto, Dec. 26, 1854.

FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD COMMENCE with NORTH BRITISH for November 1854, and the other Reviews and BLACKWOOD for January 1856. Terms of Subscription,—Any one Raview or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and files weed \$10. Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. HENRY ROWSELL, Agent.

WILLIAM HAY, A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1882.)

OWEN & WOOD. FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. GEORGE STREET, TORORTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1855.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Canl, L.L.D.. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edward Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of

Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

MRS. LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will re-open on Wednesday the 8th of January.

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK.

Victoria Regia;

THE GREAT WATER LILY OF AMERICA; With a brief account of its discovery and introductions into Cultivation

Plato on a sheet 30 by 24 inches. The letter press description, printed on new Great Primer Type, 16 pages of the same size, giving the listory of the Plant, and its mode of Cultiva-

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION

no Similar is care was are or a proper age of confirmed.

No. Similar home of refreshing for Confirmation, containing forms of self exhimation and sevention, with directions for their use; by the Yen.
William H. Hall International Confirmation on Con-

MISCELLANEOUS. A large supply of Tracts always on band, including the ublications of the Society for Promoting Christian (nowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society.

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

For Young Ladies. MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a few more pupile, baving been able to

who spent twelve months in a mercantile house in London, desires employment in a Merchant's or Lawyer's Office. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to Mr. H. Rowents, King Street, Toronto

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Taifourd, author of 1 lon

The Recreations of Christopher North

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The Plignin's Progress; with a Life of Bunner by Souther.

yan by Souther

Toust on the Horse

True Remody for the Wrongs of Women. By
Catherine E. Secher

New Citet's Assistant and Book of Frentical

arter of the root ; 2 th mer

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE. A MONTHLY publication of 24 peges, with A lilustrations, each No. in a near printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York.

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The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and

short, on account of the bad weather.'

rate and Sournal.

Crimes, and first says of the Russians:

the campaign in the Crimea, and it is no doubt due to the rude life to which the Russian soldier ince. Ou the morning of the battle of Inkermann

This is one of the facts which do not appear in print, for the good of the alliance, but it is

1851 their number was as follows:—
12,000,000. corrupting tendency, 17,000,000.

only true safeguard against error and corruption.

PRIENDS IN MONTREAL.

The Austrian General Cremerilli has had a COMPARISON OF THE ENGLISH AND PRENCH ARMY.

Austria and France.
The London Globe says, Lord Palmerston has,

the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir J. Young.

strong support in Parliament. It is thought that Lord Panmure will make a very efficient war minister with Palmerston at his back. Mr. Giadstone had prepared the financial arrangements for the present year, which is perhaps, financially, the most important year; so that whatever may be the duration of the confirst-rate supply of rations, till lately we ran test, we must now cease to treat it as the tem-

| porary accident of a particular twelve mouths. and must be prepared to face the probability At a banquet given at the Mansion-house, London, the Earl of Cardigan and S.r Charles Napier had both delivered speeches relative to the war, in which the latter spoke severely

the stability of the new government.

lard Chamberlain Marquis of B watalbane.
Master of the Horse. Duke of Wellington,
teneral Cimmuniting in Clot f, Viscount Hardinge.
Master of the Vitat Strate W. Herschel, Bart
Vaster of the Relis Strate Strate No. 1884.

Lord Lieutenaut Earl St. Germains,
Lord High Chancellor Right Hon M. Brady.
Vaster of the Rolls Right Hon T. B. Smoth
Attorney General Right Hon A. Browster,
Solicitor-demoral William Keegh, Exq.
The Chancellorship of Duchy of Lancaster remains account THE CRINEA

. THE THANKS OF THE WOUNDED. The following grateful address was presented ed to their wants :-"Thorapia Haspital, Jan. 1, 1855. 'I was sick and ye visited me.' We. the wounded and sick in this hospital, beg on this, the first day of a new year, to offer our Miss ____, and other kind and benevolent-hearted ladies for all the attendance we have

LATEST FROM THE EAST. Intelligence from Odessa, of the 30th ult. confirms the tidings of the illness of the Grand Duke Michael. He is at Cherson; where the Governor General has gone to visit him. The Grand Duke Nicholas had left Simpher-

Sebastopol of the 80th. The cold was less severe. and it was thought that the general attack of the place would not be delayed. No new event of importance hall taken place.

A letter from the Crimea dated the 25th ult., and published in a French newspaper, says, that on the 21st the weather was so mild that the band of the Chasseurs d'Afrique played several French airs, which the writer says, so-med

the garrison. PRANCE.

BPAIN. On the 3rd instant, the Spanish Cortes voted the first basis of the constitution,-the national Sovereighty.
Maduro, Wednesday, Feb. 7.—In the sitting of the Cortes, this day, the minister of Finance

DESMARK.

"The first thing which would strike a spectator arriving at Sebastopol is the great contrast which exists between the English and French

there he constant emotions to keep alive such excitable imaginations. A kind of familiarity exists in the relations of the officers with the men, and on the part of the superior officers a kind sympathy which supports and encourages There is a sort of union in all the degrees of rank in the French army. But what appears most striking in that army is that ready aptitude of the French officers which is so remarkable. Many of them, it is said, are deficient in education, but the presence of mind natural in the nation replaces it, by transforming itself on the spot into a practical instinct which renders them skilful in drawing the greatest possible advantages from the most different elements. It is owing to this that so many men are found who, after two months' service; make good sub-offiis remarked that the natural vanity of the French serves them in this respect. A wish to attract attention is the occasion of acts of valor and lokes, which cause laughter and support the Each man wishes to outdo his comrades. There is the same rivalry in cooking their food as in firing their musket, or in giving proof of intelligence. The administrative organization. be understood, works regularly, and it

▲	_	_	-	_	
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property and the second second

Isaac knew that those were inestimable blessings to be handed down to and through his seed, and he desired to convey the blessing of the covenant to his eldest son, Esau. Nor is he to be blamed for this; for, although the Lord had declared that the nation which was to descend from Esau should serve that which was to descend from Jacob, he had not as yet shown that the blessing of the covenant was not to be given to Esau. Let parents desire chiefly for their children the blessing of God, and of his covenant in Christ; let that be their special desire for those who have been "the beginning of their strength."

2. I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing. Gen. xxvii. 12.

Rebeccah desired the blessing for her Jounger son, and, no doubt, thought that God had marked him for it at his birth : but she sinned to obtain it, and taught Jacob to sin: well might be expect a curse. And his words were prophetic to himself. He was compelled to quit his father's house and live with kinsmen, who treated him as a stranger; and he never saw his mother again. He had to humble himself to Esou on his return. He had indeed numerous children, but they brought him trouble till his old age. He had numerous possessions, but no pleasure in them. He himself declared that his days had been few and evil. Let me beware how I do evil that good may come.

MARCH 5.

1. Cursed be every one that curseth thee, and blessed be he that blesseth thee. Gen. xxvii. 29. Thus Isaac unconsciously conveyed to

Jacob the blessing he intended for Esau; thus he caused the blessing of the covenant to pass to the line of Jacob; thus he minde granting it to be the reward of a higher dethe seed of Jacob the elect people of God. And the Lord confirmed the word that he inspired. The curse was upon those who afflicted Israel, even when God commissioned them to chastiso them for their sing; and the blessing was with those who aided them. And so will it be with his people still. God be praised that he has made me one of them. Let me so walk that I may never deserve to be cut off from my fellowship with them.

2. Tarry with him a few days, until thy bro thor's anger turn away. Gen. xxvil. 44. Rebekah reaped the immediate fruit o

her deceit and treachery. She had to part with her favorite Jacob, and she never saw him egain. She had no perception of her crumbs, but with the meat and drink of the great sin against God, and thought only of most precious body and blood of Thy dea the offence given to her elder son. This Son. I humbly thank Thee, O Lord, for she hoped would soon turn away; but the nill the meals Thou hast given me from fruits of her sin visited her for the rest of her life. How carefully ought we to keep ourselves within the bounds of truth ! How ought we to dread tempting another to evil And if we have sinned, and God has visited us, let us perfect our repentance betimes, lest our sun, like Rebekah's, should vail, even in one who is a stranger to the go down in darkness.

MARCH 6. 1. Dinah, the daughter of Jacob, went out to

see the daughters of the land. Gen. xxxiv. 1. This was one of Jacob's great troubles. she was not content to be thus solitary, but perseveres in prayer even when discoumust seek for company amongst the heathen women who surrounded them. The result was that she herself became corrupted. She lost the maidenly modesty which every spirit of evil. became one of God's people, and wrought folly in Israel. Let me be cautious with whom I associate. Who can touch pitch and not be defiled? Let parents be cautions with whom they permit their children the ports of the Sandwich Islands, and that to keep company, lest evil communications the captain gave a dinner to the royal family corrupt good manners.

2. He took her stay with her and defiled her

How truly, yet how purely, does the kinds. After the company were scated aword of God speak of the sins of unclean- round it, and the covers were removed, and ness! Many are too delicate to speak of every thing apparently ready for operations them who are not too pure to commit them. to commence, the islanders seemed to be Many are too delicate to warn their chil- in no haste to begin, but looked as though dren against them, and then are surprised something more was expected. The that they are betrayed into them. Many captain thought that the trouble was with are too delicate to speak of them in fitting the food, and that it was not what they liked terms of reprobation, forgetful that it is by or that it had been prepared in a man our so speaking that others are to be warn- ner to which they were not accustomed ed against them. Let me always so think and accordingly commenced apologizing and sneck of these sins that the soul's blood for the fact. of none may lie upon my conscience; yea, He had however, a pious waiter, who that I myself may be guarded from them.

MARCH 7. 1. Should he deal with our sister as with a harlot! Gen. xxxiv. \$1.

The indignation of these brethren was righteous. Their estimate of the offence committed in regard to their sister was just. It behooves all to estimate such sins at their sooner was this done, than Queen Pomara, just value. But it is not only the greatest offence that is to be guarded against; there the manner in which they attacked the proare many acts of lightness and immodesty. in look, word, attire, carriage, before the great sins come. Let me guard myself, and all I love, from the first steps in transgression.

2. This is the will of God, and your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication.

1 These iv. 8.

None must regard themselves as exempt from the grossest sins; none must think it and never invoke the benisons of Heaven beneath them to guard themselves against upon their food? Nay, will not these them. When man thinks of sanctification, he presently looks to attain the highest purity; but if he does not amend his course, he will never obtain it. God, whose foolishness exceeds the wisdom of men, begins with warning us against the greater sins, and regards our abstaining from them as a step in sanctification. Let me be wise, and humbly guard myself from every form

MARCH 8.

1. That every one of you should know how to possess his vessel in sanctification and honour.

These, iv. 4.

The body is the vessel of the soul; and if the soil is to be kept pure, the vessel it goes on in its warfare, and increases its which contains it must be sancufied from conquests until crowned with glory. all uncleanness, or K will spread its pollution to the soul. The Creator hath hon- three guides-truth, charity, wisdom. oured the body, by uniting it with a soul Truth, to go before him; charity and wisdestined to eternal glory, and by uniting dom, on either hand. If any of the three our bodies to the body of His dear Son; be absent, he walks amiss. I have seen and it is fitting that we should honor them some do hurt by following a truth uncharilikewise. May I have grace to honor that tably; and others, while they would salve which God has honored! May I continu- up an error with love, have failed in their ally employ it in hely duties, that it may wisdom, and offended against justice. A help to sanctify the soul which it contains! charitable untruth, and an uncharitable

2. He therefore that despiseth, despiseth not man but God, who hath also given unto us lits Holy Spirit. 1 These, iv. 8.

God hath called us unto holiness; for he hath called us in His Son, who is holy; He hath called us to the hope of heaven, which is holy; he hath given us His Spirit, which is holy, to dwell not only in our souls, but in our bodies; and he expects us, therefore, to keep the dwelling fit for the heavenly inhabitant. It is not his ministers who have done all this for us, but Himself. Lord, give me grace not to think lightly of Thy gifts in me. O help me so to keep my body that I may make my caling sure! Grant me to be led by Thy Spint into all the holiness which Thou hast called me.

MARCH 9.

1. Have mercy on me, O Lord, Thou son of David. Matt. av. 22.

This was the prayer of the Cansanitish woman, and it is the prayer of every Christian who sees and values his calling, and yet knows himself and how far he falls short of it. He needs mercy for his past offences; he needs it still more to enable him to glorify God in his body and spiritto sanctify him wholly, so that he may daily torn away from sin and advance in the divine life.

Mercy, good Lord, mercy I ask; This is the total sum ; For mercy, Lord, is all my suit; O let thy mercy come.

2. But he answered her not a word. Matt.

This he did to try her: not that he was unwilling to grant her petition, but to prove her patience and perseverance, and increase her faith. And so when he answers us not, either the thing we ask is not litting for us, and he puts us back that we may have the real wants of our soul; or the thing we ask is good, but he desires the gree of taith and patience. O gracious Father, I glorify thee, both when Thou dost grant my petitions and when Thou delayest : and strengthen my faith and patience in what way Thou seest best.

MARCH 10. 1. Truth, Lord; yet the dogs est of the crum! which fall from their masters' table. Matt. av

Truth, Lord, I am as vile as a dog; yea viler; for he fulfils the whole law of his creation, and rises some steps towards the higher nature of man; but I have descend ed towards the lower nature of the brute. Yet Thou despisest not us dogs, but feedes them even from Thy holy table, not with Thy table; still more for that spiritua feast, that meat indeed and drink indeed.

2. 0 woman, great is thy faith: be it unt thee even as thou wilt. Matt. xv. 28. See the power of faith with our gracios Lord! See how humble patience can pre covenant of promise; how much more i the children of the covenant, to whom he

has made exceeding great and precious promises! The Lord has made it a law to himself to reward this trusting spirit which hopes everything from him, which uncation of my body and soul, that I may keep myself pure, and be delivered from

stood behind his chair, and who was quick

to discover where the obstacle was; and

who, whispering to the captain, said,"These

persons are waiting for a blessing to be

asked."" Ask it then," said the captain

The waiter did so-reverently and grate-

fully imploring the Divine benediction. No

her family and the chiefs, soon showed by

visions, that it was not because the dinner

did not suit them, or that they had no ap-

petites, that they had previously refrained

from eating, but because no one had "said

The Sandwich Islanders have been

heathens, some call them heathens now

but are there so much so as those in the

Christian land, who have no family altars,

islanders rise up to the condemnation o

many-may be, even of some of our read

ers-in the day of judgment, because o

their neglect of duty ! It is to be feared

Prayer appeases God, but a tear compele

him; that moves him but this constrains

Present fear begetteth eternal security

fear God, which is above all, and no nece

to fear man at all .- St. August. exix.

Saving faith is conquering faith; it con

quers self, sin, Satan, the world, and death;

A Christian in all his ways must have

they will .- The Calendar.

him .- St. Hieron, in Esaiam.

grace.

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truth, and an unwise managing of truth or

love, are all to be carefully avoided of him

that would go with a right foot in the narrow

dress the husk of that shell; but the husk

Advice, like snow, the softer it falls

Way .- Bishop Hall.

often tells what the kernel is.

it sinks into the mind .- Coleridge.

the docrine of the Real Presence :-

That I believe, and take it."

them .- Rec. W. Howells.

He took the bread and brake it;

And what that Word did make it

"Christ was the Wonn Who spake it,

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