Vol. XVIII.]

Doetry.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid! Star of the East the horizon adorning, Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining, Low lies his bed with the beasts of the stall! Angels adore him in slumbers reclining, Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all!

Say, shall we yield him in costly devotion, Odours of Edom, and off'rings divine! Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine.

Vainly we offer each ample oblation; Vainly with gold would his favour secure, Richer by far is the heart's adoration, Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid! Star of the East, the horizon adorning, Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

BISHOP HEBER.

BELLS.

ART. II .- 1. The Bell: its Origin, History, and Uses. By the Rev. Alfred Gatty. London, 1848.

2. Paper on Bells, with Illustrations.

eternal King, may nee no doubt we would soon banish him out struck during a peal. In 1755 three ringof all England; for I think, if all the bells ers were killed in a belfry, together with in England should be rung together at a four children who were standing undercertain hour, there would be almost no neath. In 1768 a flash was fatal to two place but some bells might be heard there, men in a church-tower in Dauphiné, and and so the devil should have no abiding- wounded nine more. It is therefore eviplace in England." No disease of the dent that, if bells have any power whatever body is more hereditary and invetorate over storms, it is not sufficiently rapid or than these disorders of the mind. The marked to counterbalance the risk to the Bishop of Chalons christened a pea not ringers.

not impossibly endure while a tower, acasionally even to do battle for it with good bell, and a Roman Catholic priesthood can'r guardian angels-a scene, by the way. be found collected on the same spot. iven in apparently the oldest remains of In many places the practice was kept Etrurian, if not of Egyptian art. The tollup from mere habit when the superstition ig of the passing bell was retained at the had ceased, there having grown up in lieu eformation, and the people were inthereof a notion that the ringing of bells ructed that its use was to admonish the dispersed storms or retained them at a ring and excite them to pray for the distance by moving the air. An event ing. To discourage the fancy that dewhich occurred in 1718 convinced philo- ons could assault the liberated soul, or sophers that the means employed to drive tt the jingling of bells would deter them away the lightning was singularly effica. Im their purpose, only a single short peal

arose on the coasts. The bells were rung enquiry in different dioceses at various in twenty-four churches, every one of pods, inquisition is made both as to

which was struck, whereas all the towers kping up the practice of tolling the passwhich held their tongues were spared. inhell and the continuance of the former M. Arago has boldly questioned the con- surstitious ringing. The injunction began \* On some of the old bells the expression "I drive away too neglected towards the close of the \* On some of the old bells the expression "I drive away pestilence" occurs. In this case, perhaps, the influence was ascribed (by some at least) to natural and not to spiritual causes, for we read among the rules of Dr. Hering, against "pestilential contagion" in 1625,—"Let the bells in cities and towns be rung often, and the great ordnance discharged; thereby the air is purified."

clusiveness of the evidence. He remarks that storms sometimes travel in long and narrow zones, that the specified churches the injuries done to the ringers would make a deep impression, while the slight cracks the prelude or the conclusion to the tolling, the prelude or the conclusion to the tolling. and displaced bits of plaster in neighbouring edifices, which were equally scathed, would pass unobserved. The story indeed proves too much. If the lightning picked out the towers where the bells were rung usage which had prevailed for centuries were dearer to them than their own, and to have befallen the entire village of inherent charm, it is no wonder that bells must have destroyed half the churches and an aggravation of their misery to have their Raleigh, in Nottinghamshire; and it was should have exerted an influence on the ringers in the world. A single circumstance explains the tale. The storm happened on Good Friday, when not a bell is curred, and the people at once exclaimed times cause, the event it foretold. Nelson dition at Tunstall, in Norfolk, the churchpermitted to sound. Some accident octhat it was a judgment for infringing the precepts of the church: the rest was the exaggeration of ignorance and superstition, ever ready to make a marvel. In 1769 the tower of Passy was struck during the ringing of the protecting peal, and again much was said of the mischief of the system; but this example was in direct contradiction to the legend of Brittany, for two that the bell may be rung?"—caught her and the place where he disappeared is other neighbouring towers within the limits of the storm, in which the hells were set going, remained untouched. The general result was, that educated people denounced the plan, and Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and the lower orders persevered in patronising it. The secular authorities interposed in some parts of Europe to put it down. The King of By the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, in Re- Prussia directed an ordinance, prohibiting port of Bristol Architectural Society, Prussia directed an ordinance, prohibiting 1850. churches of his dominions, and the same Nothing is too low or ludicrous for rus- was done in the Palatinate and several tic taste, and the same sort of genius which | dioceses in France. The Prefect of Dor. loves to embellish the leads and benches dogne found it necessary in 1844 to repeat of the church with facsimiles of the soles the order; and, to prove that pretended of heavy shoes, bearing in the centre the science can be as blind to evidence as name and age of the wearer, with the date superstition itself, he assured the people of his carving, is equally visible in the in. that to ring the bells was "an infallible scriptions on bells and the epitaphs upon method of causing the lightning to strike." Whether these agitations of the air have It may be presumed that the earliest any effect upon tempests, is considered by use of bells in churches was to summon the M. Arago to be still undecided. It was congregation; but superstition soon en- till lately the usage in particular districts of listed them into her service. It then France to fire small cannon or mortars to became customary at their consecration to ward off such storms of hail and rain as pray that they might be endowed with would be destructive to the crops. The power to drive away devils, and dissipate method was thought to be efficacious by thunder-storms, hail, and tempest.\* In the those who tried it, and to indemnify them opinion of those who originated the prac- abundantly for the powder they expended. tice, the evil spirits were the cause of foul The few observations, however, of military weather, and, being terrified at the saintly men rather tend to the conclusion that the sound of the bells, they precipitately fled. roar of artillery is without influence upon "For this reason," to give the strange the weather, and, if cannon are ineffective, delusion in the words of the eminent ritu- it would go far to show that no result has alist Durandus, " the church, when a tem- been produced by the comparatively feeble pest is seen to arise, rings the bells, that though more continuous sound of bells. the fiends, hearing the trumpets of the On one point at least M. Arago is decided from raising the storm." When he wrote they increase the danger. In no single this in 1286, the belief had already existed instance is there any valid reason to sunfor centuries, and Magius centuries after- pose that ringing has brought down lightwards gravely discussed and resolved in ning upon buildings which would otherthe affirmative the questions whether it is wise have escaped. M. Arago points out the fiends that brew the tempests, and that the ringers, nevertheless, are in a whether church-bells will put to rout the perilous position. As the highest objects fiends. There are numerous allusions to are commonly struck, church-towers offer the practice in ancient manuscripts; and a prominent mark; the rope, moistened in parish accounts in the fifteenth century, by the humid atmosphere, is a powerful bread, cheese, and beer are charged for conductor, and the charge is lodged in the the refreshments of the ringers during man at the end of it. If no one is present, "thunderings." It was one of the "fool- and the rope is left hanging, as is usually eries" which Latimer exposed at the the case, at a certain distance from the Reformation in that happy style of argu- ground, it is possible for the lightning to ment which has never been surpassed for make the circuit of the loop at the extrem. its exact adaptation to the tastes and com- ity, and return by the way it came, withprehension of illiterate hearers. "Ye out leaving within the tower any trace of know," he said, "when there was a storm its visit. A German savant calculated in or fearful weather, then we rung the holy 1783 that in the space of thirty-three years bells: they were they that must make all 386 towers had been damaged and 121 things well; they must drive away the ringers killed. The same flash being condevil! But I tell you, if the holy lells stantly fatal to more than one of the comwould serve against the devil, or that he pany, the total of deaths is not the measure might be put away through their sound, of the number of churches which were

many years since, and in a sermon wich After the discovery had been made of he pronounced on the occasion enfoced the potency of bells in terrifying spirits, the "fooleries" which Latimer had lauged they were naturally employed in all the away. "The bells," said he, "placed matters in which fiends were reputed to like sentinels on the towers, watch oer interfere. It was the weapon with which us, and turn away from us the temptatias St. Anthony fought the legion of demons of the enemy of our salvation, as wellis who tormented him during his long erestorms and tempests. They speak ad mitical life, and in the figures which were pray for us in our troubles; they infon drawn of him during the middle ages he is Heaven of the necessity of earth.' If the represented as carrying a bell in his hand, be true, there is more virtue in the clay or suspended from his staff. The passing per of a bell than in the tongue of bell, which was formerly tolled for those prelate. So late as 1852, the Bishop o who were dying, or passing out of the Malta ordered all the church-bells to be world, as well as the peal which was rung rung for an hour to allay a gale. Under after their death, grew out of the belief that the auspices of a hierarchy so enlighteneddevils troubled the expiring patient, and the custom continues to flourish to this daylay in wait to affect the soul at the moment in many parts of the Continent, and maywhen it escaped from the body; yea, oc-

cious in drawing it down. A great storm sto be rung after death. In the articles

\* In the days of his namesake all the visitors to the

the steeple; So I took out my purse, as I hate to be shabby, And paid all the men when they came from the abbey?

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

bells rang on, not ringing for joy, but properly,

his own village bells. Referring to my journal,

I found that the day was Sunday, and, roughly allowing for the difference of longitude, I con-

experienced was anything other than an illu-

sion. It would have been sweeter to believe

"The death-bell thrice was heard to ring,

An aërial voice was heard to call,

Around the towers of Cumnor Hall."

'There, once, the steel-clad knight reclined,

His sable plumage tempest-toss'd; And as the death-bell smote the wind

From towers long fled by human kind,

may be heard from a distance of three

The pleasant story of the Bells of Bow

of London,"-

And thrice the raven flapp'd its win

lludes to the same superstition:

His brow the hero cross'd.'

cluded that at the moment of my hearing

death instead of before. The short peal and of their bells sending out their wonted her father confessor, told him of the misery have lasted so long. It must often have here the bells may be heard ringing on a your valet." been a bitter pang to relations to order the doom of those to be sounded whose lives ear to the ground. A like fate was said ear to the mature of the associations connected with them, as well as from their ears, as they sat by the dying bed, filled formerly the custom for the inhabitants on mind in every age and clime. with the sorrowful knell. It must fre. Christmas morning to go out to the valley "What music is there that compared may be, quently have dismayed the patients them- and listen to the mysterious chimes of their selves, and hastened, if it did not some- lost parish church. According to a trasaid of the dying christian, in his "Fasts wardens and parson disputed for the posaud Festivals" (1732), that, "should his session of some bells which had become senses hold out so long, he can hear even useless because the tower was burnt. his passing-bell without disturbance." Such | While the tower was in progress the arch. was the case with lady Catherine Grey, who fiend stepped in and carried off the bells. died in the Tower in 1567. The question The parson pursued him with hot haste of the Governor to one of the attendants and much Latin, but the evil one dived "Were it not best to send to the church into the earth with his ponderous burthen, ear, and she herself answered, "Good Sir marked by a boggy pool, popularly known Owen, let it be so." A Mrs. Margaret by the name of Hell-hole. Notwithstand-Duck, who departed this life in 1646, on ing the aversion of the powers of darkness that "Bells chime three times as long." finding her end draw near, summoned her to such sounds, even these bells are someity, and many felt more like the swearer and abroad. mentioned in the "Anatomy of Abuses," who, "hearing the bell toll for him, rushed whose voice has come "upon the wind," up in his bed very vehemently." Now can be more remarkable than the circumand then, in spite of the bell, the patient stance related by the ever agreeable author recovered, and of this old Fuller gives a of "Eöthen." He was travelling, seated versation, apologised for leaving him. "Mr. gradually fell asleep. Fuller," said he, "hear how the passingbell tolls for my dear friend Dr. Felton, bells—the innocent bells of Marlen, that never now a-dying; I must to my study, it being before sent forth their music beyond the Blaypreach the other's funeral sermon." But face into the light. Then, at least, I was well enough wakened; but still those old Marlen my dear friend Dr. Felton, now a-dying," ecovered, and lived ten years after he had

uneral sermon of Dr. Fenton!

"On a plat of rising ground, I hear the far-off curfew sound, Over some wide-watered shore, Swinging slow, with solemn roar."

we cling to a practice once established, gregation of the parish to morning prayer. I that though for centuries its only use has could not allow myself a hope that what I had that, though for centuries its only use has been to "toll the knell of parting day," it continues to be rung wherever there are that my kneeling mother, by some pious enfunds to pay the ringer, and few who have chantment, had asked and found this spell to been accustomed to its sound that would rouse me from my forgetfulness of God's holynot feel, if it was hushed, that a soothing day.' sentiment had been taken out of their lives. It was impossible in Mr. Kinglake's

The manifold other purposes to which case that the ringing in his ears could be ells are applied are too familiar for de- caused by actual bells; but at sea, where scription. They are the appointed voice there is a wide and unbroken expanse, of public rejoicing, and sound for every with nothing to check the sound until it is festive event. They ring in the new year, reflected to the ears of the crew from the the new sovereign, the new mayor, the sails, a peal, in a favorable state of atmosnew squire, and the new rector; for hope phere and wind, will sometimes be heard is stronger than memory, expectation than at an enormous distance. A ship's comgratitude, and the multitude feel that their pany could distinctly distinguish the bells ife is in the future and not in the past. of Rio Janeiro when they were 70 miles Often the peal breaks forth on unworthy, from the coast. and in the last generation was sometimes warning voice is said to be heard amid the and in the last generation was sometimes Brand had known it called into requisition storm: and on land it is no uncommon celebrate the winning of a "long main" notion that its prophetic tongue will someat cock-fighting. But the commonest ap- times announce to persons who are about lication of its merry music is to proclaim to die their impending doom. nat two lovers have just been made happy. Well is it," says Mr. Gatty, " when all

Merry as a marriage bell. Alas! we have known sequels to such a beginning with which the knell had been more in unison!" So thought one Thomas Nash,\* who in 1813 bequeathed fifty pounds a-year to the ringers of the Abbey. Church, Bath, " on condition of their ringing on the whole peal of bells, with clappers muffled, various solemn and doleful changes on the 14th of May in every year, the note of the Campanero, or Bell-bird of being the anniversary of my wedding-day; and also the anniversary of my decease, to ring a grand bob-major, and merry mirthful peals unmuffled, in joyful commemo- and this feathery spire the bird can fill

continues to go

ration of my happy release from domestic with air at pleasure. Every four or five yranny and wretchedness." Passing from the realities of tangible bells, we may advert for a moment to the miles, making a tolling noise like that of a stories which belong to the regions of illuon or romance. Uhland refers to one might have been founded on such sounds of these traditions in his poem of "The in such a wilderness! Lost Church," which Lord Lindsay, whose translation we quote, supposes to have been founded on ancient tradition of the tice by their cheering burthen-Sinaitic peninsula:

"Oft in the forest far one hears

A passing sound of distant bells;

Can tell us whence the music swells.

Nor legends old nor human wit

From the Lost Church 'tis thought that soft Faint ringing cometh on the wind: Once, many pilgrims trod the path, But no one now the way can find.

ins "New Bath Guide."

No city, dear mother, this city excels
In charming sweet sounds both of fiddles and bells.
I thought like a fool that they only would ring
For a wedding, a judge, or the birth of a king;
But I found 'twas for me that the good-natur'd people
Rung so hard that I thought they would pull down

told in many old books of a rich and well- is sure. - S. Agust. Lib. Confess. born dame who had fallen in love with her An evil man is clay to God, and wax valet, consulting a priest upon the expedi- to the devil. God may stamp him into

the old fashion, but it took place after the Similar legends of churches swallowed up, weeks afterwards she reappeared before that was once the peculiar signal to an. music on certain occasions from the depths of the match, and complained that the bells nounce that some mortal had put on im- of the earth, are attached to several locali- had misled her. "It is you," replied he, though it has no longer any meaning. It natural basin, where, according to the ingly, and this time they said, with is less surprising that the usage should supersittio loci, a church, the clergyman, vehement perspicuity, "Don't marry your have been given up than that it should and the congregation were engulfed, and valet, don't marry your valet, don't marry

With well-tuned bells' enchanting melody Breaking with their sweet sounds the willing

They in the listening ear the soul ensnare." These lines, which are inscribed in the elfry of St. Peter's church at Shaftesbury, first made Bowles in love with poetry. "The enchanting melody" had an Oroheus-like power over the rude pedantry of Dr. Parr. He once conceived the design of treating at large upon Campanology, and many and pressing were the calls upon the pockets of his friends for the peal at Hatton. On going to reside he made several changes, and he specifies as one of them Even the soul of the conqueror who had family to take leave of her, and then gave times permitted to favour their native place devastated Europe was stirred in its inorders herself for the bell to give out its with a ghostly peal. Many more such most depths by the simple sound. "When warning note. But these were the minor- traditions, slightly varied, exist both here we were at Malmaison," says Bourrienne of Napoleon, " how often has the booming None of these histories of phantom bells, of the village bell broken off the most interesting conversations! He stopped, lest the moving of our feet might cause the loss of a single beat of the tones which charmed him. The influence, indeed, was so powcurious instance. His father called upon on his camel, in the desert, and, having erful that his voice trembled with emotion Dr. Fenton, a divine, who, after some con- closed his eyes against the fierce glare, he while he said, That recals to me the first years I spent at Brienne." None have "After a while," he says, "I was gently more reason to be affected by the associations which bring back the days of comparative innocence and peace than the mutually agreed upon between us in our gon hills! I roused myself and drew aside the healths that the survivor of us should silk that covered my eyes, and plunged my bare labyrinths of a guilty ambition. But of all troubled spirits who are entangled in the the instances of the power of bells "to touch a sympathetic chord of the heart,' the most moving is the tradition told in recovered, and lived ten years after he had prosily, steadily, yet merrily ringing 'for the most moving is the tradition told in preached, in fulfilment of the compact, the church!' After a while the sound died away connection with the peal of Limerick Whatever was the origin of the curfew,
Whatever was the origin of the curfew,
which was rung at eight

slowly; it happened that neither I nor any of my party had a watch by which to measure the exact time of its lasting, but it seemed to me have been manufactured by an enthusiastic. or couvre-feu, which was rung at eight that about ten minutes had passed before the bells ceased. I attributed the effect to the bells ceased. I attributed the effect to the been manufactured by an enthusiastic put out their fires and go to bed, its object, great heat of the sun, the perfect dryness of the Italian, having afterwards acquired a comas far as it can be traced, was exclusively clear air through which I moved, and the deep stillness of all around us; it seemed to me that cliff, and for many years enjoyed the daily social or political, and not religious. The introduction of the practice into England and consequent susceptibility of the hearing is usually ascribed to William the Con- organs, had rendered them liable to tingle under political convulsion which ensued the queror, and the most plausible conjecture as to its purpose is, that it was to diminish the risk of extensive conflagrations at a period when houses were principally of the passing touch of some mere memory that must have swept across my brain in a moment of sleep. Since my return to England it has been told me that like sounds have been heard at sea; and that the sailor becamed under a long interval the course of his wanderbore him floated along the broad stream of the Shannon, he suddenly heard the bells peal forth from the cathedral tower. They strange peal, the church-going bells of Marlen | were the long-lost treasures of his memory. It is an instance of the tenacity with which must have been actually calling the prim conlections were in their sound. Crossing his arms on his breast he lay back in the boat. When the rowers looked round they saw

> his eyes had closed for ever on the world. The Ethiopians carry to this day porions of the Psalms and Prophets about with hem, which reminds one of the Eunuch in Acts viii.: 27, 39. God forbid that I should onsider traditions of equal authority with Holy Writ, further than as they confirm he truth contained in Holy Writ, and as giving a testimony to the real sense of a octrine contained in the inspired text. Bnt as Bishop Horsley well observes, "The aith of the first Christian once clearly ascertained must be allowed indeed to be anerring exposition of the written Word." And it is also to be observed that whilst we ought to be grateful to the Lord for the ocuments committed in writing to posterity by inspired Apostles, it cannot be denied that our Lord never commissioned the Apostles to write down the words but to teach them to observe all things. And the Apostles preached and established Churches before the Gospels were written Rogers, in his lines on an "Old Oak." down. But though the New Testameut was written down by inspired Apostles, provoked by local circumstances, no tradition can be of any value, or of any credit as soon as it would propound doctrines not confirmed by the written Word of God.

his face still turned to the cathedral, but

Sir William Jones proved the value of the tradition of the Hindoos in proving the Until its cause was discovered no sound general belief in the Incarnation of the could have seemed more supernatural than Divinity: and Archbishop McGhee pro-Demerara, which is of snowy whiteness, duced the traditions of the Greeks in support of the doctrine of the Atonement .and about the size of a jay. A tube, nearly Dr Wolff's Journal. three inches long, rises from its forehead,

From the Churchman minutes in the depths of the forest its call PIOUS PROVERBS AND REFLECTIONS. Collected for the Churchman by C. F. H.

Lust is an immoderate wantonness; of convent bell. What a tale of wonder the flesh, a sweet poison, a cruel pestilence; a pernicious poison, which weakeneth the body of man, and effeminateth the strength of an heroic mind .-- Hugo.

bringing back the poor runaway appren-O you that dote upon this world, for what victory do you fight? Your hopes can be "Turn again Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor crowned with no greater reward than the world can give; and what is the world but seems to belong to the fabulous part of our a brittle thing full of dangers, wherein we subject; but it has, perhaps, after all, a travel from lesser to greater perils? O substratum of truth, and indicates a dispo- let all her vain, light, momentary glory sition, of which there are other traces, to perish with herself, and let us be conversant interpret the language of the beliry by the with more eternal things. Alas! this wishes of the heart. There is an anecdote | world is miserable; life is short and death

to the devil. God may stamp film into ency of taking the dear man for her husband. The priest bid her listen to the bells and follow their direction. With unmistakeable distinctness they pealed forth in her ears, "Marry your valet, marry your valet, marry your valet, marry your valet." A few to the devil. God may stamp film into powder or temper him anew, but none of this means can melt him. Contrariwise, a good man is God's wax and Satan's clay; thanks be the all-mighty: Dear sir j Return to you hopen these fewlinds will find you and Mrs. in good halth as leves me and family thanks be the all-mighty: Dear sir j Return you mony thanks for the Rimembrence you cep [kept] of me By sending me the Book, you could Not send me a better Present, as my old one was worn out. j all-ways ceep [keep] you in Rimembrence and wish j could be Nerere To Presbyterian, could desire one of your stamp,

with their violence, than suffer myself to be powed into their obedience.—Bishop Hall.

midst of snares and temptations to error, and canst scarcely take one step of thyself

that is not a false step. Rarely promise: but, if lawful, constantly perform.—Penn.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

From the Church Journal.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

As lay-baptism has been the subject of freuent discussion lately, we give the following nost interesting letter from the Bishop of Newfoundland, which tells its own story too plainly to need comment. It comes nearer to the famous "Desert Island" in the Presbyterian controversy than any other case in modern history, except that of the Pitcairn Islanders:—

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 19, 1854. SIR,-If you should consider the accompanying letter of sufficient interest and importance o deserve a place in your valuable missionary ournal, I would be permitted to direct your attention and that of your readers to the two following points, on which I should be thankful mation and advice:

(1.) What inst.uctions and directions I ought to give to the worthy layman (for worthy I fully believe that he is) in reference to his affecting statement and declaration, that he is "obliged to go on the same as he has for more than forty years, although he knows it is not lawful for him to do it, to baptize children and marry

(2.) What instructions and directions I ought to give to any minister ("roving," or otherwise) whom I might send (if ever I should have that

feel on the subject) of the letter and its writer, render it (to myself at least) of peculiar, and I

night say painful, interest. in 1849, had never been visited by a clergyman.

Mr. John Paine, the patriarch at the settlement, was married by a clergyman of the Church of England in St. John's, nearly fifty years ago. He soon after went to reside on this (western) coast, near to the Bay of Islands, and has continued in this locality ever since; and during all those long years a sitter he are the settlement. and during all those long years neither he, nor with two clergymen and a student, on a Sunday a thousand families of Bohemians, the already attended a service at Mr. Paine's dwelling, but quickly and eagerly assembled themwhich they had heard regularly almost every

Sunday. Many children and young persons were presented for baptism or to be received into the church, as we might advise. All had been previously baptized and the parents married by the good patriarch. I shall never forget the effect of our singing on the children and young persons in the congregation. It almost seems as if they were literally about to enact what the oet so touchingly tells us of Jubal's brethren, when they

"Listening, stood around, And wondering on their faces fell," &c.

Nor was the effect of other and more important parts of the service less evident or less affecting n the older members of the settlement, and not the least in the patriarch himself. Many were the entreaties, with tears, that a clergyman might visit them at least occasionally, Sad and shameful it is to confess that, from that day to the present, that modest wish has never been gratified, and I see no prospect, I might almost say (humanly speaking), no possibility of grati-fying it. Their next petition was for books, of which we were able to furnish a tolerable supply, and our men, on going on shore at five o'clock on the following morning, found some of the party busily engaged in studying them. The Rev. Mr. Moreton, to whom the letter is

addressed, and who accompanied me in that voyage, was kind enough to procure and send a book which Mr. Paine particularly wished to possess—I think the "New Manual." Having heard that I was expected at Forteau on the Labrador in the summer of 1853, and concluding that Mr. Moreton, as before, would accompany me, Mr. Paine contrived to forward the letter

I fear I have already trespassed too long on your attention, but I cannot conclude without er, let me not recognize the charity that allows asking you and your readers one more question easier, I would hope, to answer than the other two, "Whom shall I send as 'roving minister' to these poor 'scattering' people?" I am, sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant, EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND.

P.S.-I have forwarded, with the original letter, a copy, as the writing and spelling are, as might be expected, after forty years' residence at the back of Newfoundland, strange and inconformable.

Rocky Harbour, June 13 1853. To the Reverent Mr. Moreton, Forto:

the world, I had rather be broken in pieces you as we heve Not seen any Minaster since we seen the Lord Beshop and you; and scarcly herd of one except you, we here Talk of you som Times, so jm Blige to go on the same as I Thy happiness is to be a creature, not a have for more than farty yers all-tho j Kno itis creator—a receiver and a dependant, not lawful for me to Doo it. To baptise chila ruler and an actor, for thou art in the dren and marey copies, if Not they must go ogether as the Beasts; so jf j Brake the Law it is not willingly. Sir, if you think me worthy your Notis you will plese sand me a fewlids [lines] to Let me Kno [know] that the people are tow scattering to have a sated [seated] j hope sir, you will excuse him that wish you halth and Remained your humble Sarvent,

JOHN PAINE -Col. Ch. Chron.

[As the Bishop of Newfoundland asks for pinions as to what would be best under the circumstances, we would respectfully suggest that his ordination of John Paine as a deacon, at least, would have been probably the best, as well as speediest, and as it appears, the only practicable course. John Paine's spelling is an objection, of course; but the bishops of the church are responsible not for giving their people the best ministers possible, but only the best that can be had. And it is evident that none better than John Paine, or even as good, had yet been found.—[Eds. Ch. Journal.

UNITED STATES.

Misscuri.-The following account of the reception of a learned and accomplished Romish priest into the communion of the Church at St. Louis, will be read with satisfaction by all Churchmen :- Church Journal.

Messrs. Editors :- We have had a very interesting service to-day, an account of which I know

will be welcome to you, and I trust many of the readers of your excellent paper.

The service of which I speak was held in St.

John's Church in this city. After Morning Prayer, which was read by the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, of Christ church, and Rev. Wm. C Brown, of St. George's, and after an impressive Sermon by the Bishop, the Rev. Francis J. Clerc, of St. John's, presented at the Chancel the Rev. Stephen Massock, formerly a Priest of the Roman privilege) to those "scattering" people, in respect of the parties so baptized or married.

Church, who, after answering to the several questions as propounded by the Bishop in the Lam disposed to think that answers to these Service for the Ordination of Priests, read his questions would be interesting and useful to unqualified Protest against the errors of that corrupt Branch of the Church, his solemn renunthers.

The circumstances (I was about to say ante-belief in the doctrines of the Protestant Episcoedents, but that word would not image half I pal Church, and his determination, by God's eel on the subject) of the letter and its writer, grace, to be a faithful servant at His altars. This Protest, which was short, was yet full and ight say painful, interest.

Rocky Harbor, at the mouth of Bonne Bay, uttered as it was with a modest and humble, yet is one of several small settlement on the west clear and decided tone, plainly evincing that it coast of Newfoundland, which, until my voyage of visitation and discovery in the Church Ship, in 1849, had never been visited by a clergyman.

The Rev. Stephen Massock is a Hungarian by his descendants, nor his neighbours, have seen birth and was for many years a Priest in his there a clergyman of our church, or, I believe, any minister of religion. That indefatigable pioneer of the church in this colony, Archdeacon Wix, once penetrated as far as the Bay of Islands, and furnished some very affecting accounts of the spiritual destitution and wretchedness of the inhabitants. He could not, however, proceed further along the shore or the command him, by the requisite testimonials wood. Milton has described it in a couplet sonorous and musical as the bell itself:

at sea; and that the salior pecanned under a
vertical sun in the midst of the wide ocean, has
listened with trembling wonder to the chime of
and beautiful evening, as the vessel which impressed with the difference of the condition southwest, by Providence, and here he has found and character of the inhabitants of this settle- a sphere of duty, which, to the united judgment ment, chiefly due, under God, to the prudence of the Clergy of the city, seems to promise, by and piety of one well disposed and religiously educated man. I arrived at Rocky Harbour, harvest. There are now residing here more than evening, in the Church Ship; and though nothing, I presume, could have been less expected by them, or further from their thoughts, than the visit of a clergyman, we found the families of the settlement resting from their labour, dressed in their best clothes, and in other respects, as far as we could judge, "remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy." They had capable of receiving. This school he will continue to carry on, and we hope he will very soon ing, but quickly and eagerly assembled them-selves together again on learning who we were statedly preach the Blessed Truths of our most and the object of our visit. They were quite Holy Faith. For the past few months he has prepared to join in the service of the church, been labouring in this field—going from house been labouring in this field-going from house to house, and sitting down by the fireside and reading the Word of God, and expounding to them its precious truths. Already a few of them have been found who have signed a Protest against the errors, and a renunciation of the Romish Church. Having received a medical education, he has been using his knowledge and skill in this particular to the benefit of the poor among his countrymen, and is thus winning upon

their regard and ensuring their confidence DENOMINATIONAL CONSISTENCY.

My dear Editor :- I wonder at your modesty in noticing, so slightly the vote of the Salem Baptised Association on the interchange of pulpits between clergymen of different denominaons. I endorse your approval of the "consistency" of the measure, with a handwriting as large as John Hancock's, in the Declaration of Independence. Every sect in the land ought to pass a similar resolution, and act upon it.

Boundary lines can never be too definitely drawn between religious denominations. It is the best way possible for them to live on the same soil in "the bond of peace." Jealousies, heartburnings, censures, would would thus soonest die away. Charity would thus have fair play in an open field. How carefully land-owners have their deeds written, that each man may know and keep on his own premises. One does not say to another, 'Your cattle may feed in my pasture, and mine may feed in yours." Politeness demands no such usage. On that subject the law is "Verily and amen." In eastern lands, of olden days, the sheep knew their own master's voice, and he led them into green pastures.

It is a pseudo-liberality that gives another's errors all the force of truth. If a believer in imto that place; where, however, Mr. Moreton was not, and had not been, on that occasion. believing; and let me not allow another to bewas not, and had not been, on that occasion.
The letter came into the hands of Mr. Gifford, the missionary of Belle Isle Straits, and was forwarded to, and, after long delays, reached title. If I believe in the immaculate conception forwarded to, and, after long delays, reached Mr. Moreton, in his mission at Greenspond, on the eastern coast of Newfoundland.

He leave that I I believe the latter. If I believe the latter is a divine adorableness of the Virgin, let me not allow another to regard it as of no consequence. If I believe in the divinity of a crucified Redeemanother to set that divinity aside.

Every sect among us has, or is supposed to have, certain distinctive principles, to which they have given their convictions. If worth being maintained, let them be maintained. If not worth so much, let them be abandoned. I know not how nearly the Universalists and Unitarians assimilate to each other, but their apparent similarity would authorize the belief that they might conscientiously cast in their lot together, and all have one purse. They both deny everlasting woe, and both deny an expiatory sacrifice, and a divine Redeemer, -both preach mainly on the availableness of good works; and if, in other re-To the Reverent Mr. Moreton, Forto:

DEAR SIR: this comes with my Best Respects o you hopen these fewlinds will find you and o you hopen these fewlinds will find you and civility of exchanging pulpits between themselves.

But it has always been with myself a secret

Am I bigoted in this matter? Not at all. I firmly believe it would be for the general good and happiness of every Christian community to let Baptist mean Baptist, Churchman mean Churchman, and Congregationalist mean Congregationalist. And each may wish the other all joy and peace in believing. We can love as brethren quite as well, love as neighbours quite as well, and when one sees another having tithe

would be that they might compromise on their principles of seeming liberality, for they would soon crumble away into an indifference but little better than spiritual death.—Christian Witness.

From the Correspondent of the Clerical Journal.

OXFORD, Nov. 3, 1854. Oxford has now begun to come under the operation of the University Bill, and she has, in will very much depend, consists of men of wis-dom and moderation—reformers, but not revolutionists. Every party is more or less represented: High Churchmen and Low Churchmen, Liberals and Obstructives, all are there; but, as a whole, the body is one in which Churchmen, who wish well for Oxford, may safely put confidence. Pusey, Hussey, Gainsford, Scott, Marriott, Mosley, are all names which deserve to be known among you. The Dissenters, and a few Latitudinarians, who call themselves Churchmen, are at work endeavouring to establish a Dissenters' Hall, with the avowed purpose of breaking down "Oxonianism"—a task which, it may be, they will find harder than they anticipate.

Mr. R. J. Wilberforce has brought out his book containing his reasons for recalling his subscriptions to the Royal Supremacy, and for

subscriptions to the Royal Supremacy, and for giving up his Archdeaconry and his living. It is by no means the book which we were led to expect from him. It turns out to be a treatise are the same assumptions, the same assertions, the same themes, oft refuted, oft denied, oft shown to rest not upon facts, but upon preconceived notions of what ought to be necessary, and the same ignoring of facts which are too stubborn to bend as the author willed. The Roman Church's centre of unity assumed to be the Pope, the ancient Primacy of the See of Rome exaggerated and confounded with the modern supremacy; the Church of England pronounced schismatical, because, in the 16th century, it adopted the king as its centre of unity in place of the Pope. Facts are facts in spite of theories, and it is only those who are ignorant of facts who subject of the Holy Eucharist. He stands upon cates dogmatic declarations about the manner of hands and wept bitterly. the ground of Hooker and Andrewes, and deprethe existance of the mystery, which the Church has not herself decided.

# Family Reading.

From the New York Churchman. THE WELCOME PRESENT. "Tarry thou the Lord's leisure."

more coal? It is bitterly cold to-night," said an old man, who rubbed his thin hands cold winter night. There is a cheerful feebly together as he spoke, and leaned for- fire crackling on the hearth; there are ward toward the decaying embers to catch many books, in sober-looking covers, arthe few rays of heat they could give.

His wife laid down the grey stocking two colored landscapes form pretty orna. which she was busily knitting, and looked ments on the walls.

coal for to-day; it's all gone, except a names, and all the rest of the page is handful that I must save for cooking our covered with figures. The children around

dinner to-morrow." sigh, "poverty is very hard to bear, wife; sit gazing intently on their elder compabe no end to it. Not long ago, I thought hands. She enforces silence for a moment, I should have strength to work for many and then, rapidly glaucing her eyes over years yet; and now I am a poor cripple, the figures, puts a mark to every name. with rheumatics in every limb, and not able to use my hands; and you must pinch "Now, listen to me," she said at length, and I will tell you each what you owe to thing but a load upon your hands. I some- hands straight at Christmas." times think, Mary, that the Lord has for-

put up with any trouble or any poverty, stopped with one of the youngest and but I cannot bear to hear you say that sweetest children of the party. wicked thing. God, in His mercy, forgive you! for you are sorely tried. We have repeated. trusted the Lord's word long, and He has been very gracious to us many a time. Do you remember that day you were so ill, how I had no fuel in the house at all, and how I feared you would die in the long and told me to go home quick with her, and she gave me the coal ticket, which has been such a comfort to us ever since.

never give up trusting in God." ever gave me," said the old man, rising for mamma with that. I have nothing to ever gave me," said the old man, rising with difficulty, and groping in the dark chimaey corner for his crutches. He went chimaey corner for his crutches are corner for his crutches. He went chimaey corner for his crutches are corner for his crutches. cheerfully to bed, though it was yet scarcely Christmas? seven o'clock; but he knew he should be

warmer there. Mary was left alone in the room below. better times.

man of property in Yorkshire. When he do so very much; but you must do what man of property in a contage to live in, married, he had a pretty cottage to live in, is right rather than what pleases you; it is and means suitable to his simple wants. always the safest and happiest way." After thirty years of service his master upon him; and at length we find him in know what the amount would be. fashionable watering-place.

and prepared her husband's supper; it was two and eleven-pence." water-gruel; but she thought, as she stirred The children clapped their hands for joy it, what a mercy it was she could manage that there was so much money over, and ent posture: and as the pale light from a broke up; and, after Miss Walters had or injuring this holy book? And if some of weekly. We can guarantee that the tinue sending their respective publications.

Mr. Editor, to take their pulpit, while you are conscientiously bound to deny each admission into your own. from his eyes. Those were tears of penitence and words of solemn prayer that

as well, and when one sees another having "the more excellent way," he may quietly change his position and say, "I will go with you, for I perceive that God is with you of a truth."

The worst I could wish our dissenting friends, "Teleworst I could wish our dissenting friends, "Teleworst I could wish our dissenting friends," together once more to church. "Tis many together once more to church."

to kneel there together again; but I fear you will not be able to go, Matthew, for you have no coat to wear, except that old gardening coat that's out at the elbows, accordance with it, elected her new Council.
The election has been very satisfactory: the majority of the Board, on whose judgment and discretion the future welfare of the University yesterday I saw in the shop round the corporation of men of wisand I cannot mend it, for it only tears ner a nice warm grey-coat to be sold for seven shillings and eleven-pence. Thinks I, how I wish I could get that for my good Liberals and Obstructives, all are there; but, as man; but where's the money to come from?

the evening service, while Mary knitted by

"Tarry thou the Lord's leisure," said on the supremacy of the Pope, and in no respect he, when he had finished reading—referrises above other books of the same kind. There ring to one of the Psalms; "that's a good word. Now, don't fret yourself because you cannot get that coat, Mary. If it is the Lord's will we should serve Him in His house, He will not let us want the means to go there; and if not, we will Communion is regarded as the Church, and the thank Him still, and praise Him as heartily by our own hearth on Christmas-day as in the church."

"Mary sat long that night in the cold room, knitting by the light of a thin candle. She could scarcely get on for weeping now and then, for it was a sore grief to her that her husband could not get to church, and will be misled by Mr Wilberforce. His brother, the Bishop of Oxford, has just delivered a Charge, in which he refers in words of wisdom to the anticipated dispute and decisions on the third decisions of the decisions o thought of that, she buried her face in her

The flickering sound of the expiring rush-light roused her, and in darkness she went to rest.

Hark! to that busy hum of voices! The ound comes from the circle of happy children formed round that large table on which the tall candles stand and send down rays that are reflected back from their bright eyes.

Let us enter that comfortable schoolroom and view the group nearer, and find "Mary, my dear, will you put on a bit out if we can what is the excitement which mantles their cheeks with such a glow this ranged neatly on the shelves, and one or

rowfully at the stooping figure by the At the top of the table a young lady is "Matthew," said she, "there's no more before her, on one side of which is a list of her are of various ages; there are some "Oh!" said the old man, with a weary whose long curls shade their necks, as they and it makes it harder to know there will nion, with their rosy faces resting on their

yourself to spare for me. Oh! it breaks our penny club; and I hope you are all my heart to see you wanting food and warm ready to pay, because you know I always clothing, and to know I can never be any- like to give the accounts into Miss Walter's

The young secretary took from each, as her turn came round, the two-pence or the "Matthew, what has come over you to make you talk so strangely? Oh! I can her subscription; but the ready payment

"Alice Erskine-four-pence," was again

Little Alice blushed, and hid her face that no one might see that there were tears in her eyes; but there was not a child in the school who could long be unhappy when Mildred Rivers was near. She had been cold night; and while I was thinking what unanimously chosen secretary of their I should do in my distress, good Miss Poor Club, and head of everything else Walters came in, and heard all my trouble, that was good among them, and her gentle tones soon reassured the timid child. "How is it, Alice, you cannot pay?

Have you spent all that half-crown your Now, don't be downhearted, Matthew, and mamma sent you only a fortnight ago?" "All but four-pence," said the child; "and I want so much to buy a pincushion

It was the only room she had, except a little for the sake of Christ, who denied Himself attic. It was meanly furnished, with a so very much for us; and, having once corner, and an ancient clock—a relic of that would be very like telling a falsehood. Matthew Gilbert had been, in his younger Now, you have not promised to give your days, employed as a gardener by a gentle-

"Yes, Mildred, I will keep my promise; died, the land passed into other hands, and here is the four-pence. I will buy some-Gilbert was obliged to seek work else-where. He found employment in the The defaulters had all paid their debts, West of England till his health began to and Mildred added up the whole; and the fail; then misfortunes seemed to thicken children waited in breathless anxiety to

the mean tenement we have described, "Thirteen shillings," said Mildred: "but which was situated in the back streets of a we must deduct from that ten shillings and a penny which we have spent in flannel and Mary placed the remaining fire together, calico for the poor-work, and there remains

to get anything so nice by saving in other said how pleased Miss Walters would be ways. As she entered the low-roofed attic when they gave her that, as well as the which formed their bed-room, she caught warm petticoats and tippets they had made silver?" Do you as truly believe as he did, for every day," which a kind friend, who The No. for Sept. 1854 completed the

away to the poor people of B-

The bundle of neatly-made garments was placed before her, and the children felt smile, that was answered from every eye.

Walters, thoughtfully and solemnly; and then she sat silently looking at the money, as it lay on the table. "Sit down, my dear children," she said at length; "I have something to say to you all. You remember poor Mary Gilbert, whose husband was so very ill last spring."

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed little Alice; "that missing—Jane Hyatt.
Music and Musical Establishment—R. G. Paige. nice tidy old woman, who knitted me the warm lamb's-wool stockings I am wearing

"The same, my dear. She has been in great distress lately, for she is very poor indeed. I went to see her yesterday, and found her without any fire, pinched with NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE said, 'tis not for myself that I am troubled; be held as follows, viz :-'tis for my husband. He has set his heart on going to church on Christmas-day, and Grafton, Wednesday, " he seems to think it's the last time he'll Colborne, ever have strength to go; and I am so distressed to think that he has no coat to go in. I have been knitting hard every day, and half of every night, to try to get enough money to buy him one I saw in a shop round the corner; and now I have used all my worsted, and I cannot afford to buy any more; so all my labor has been in vaio, and my dear old man must be disappointed after all.' I then inquired what the coat which she wished to buy would cost, and she told me seven shillings and eleven-pence. 'That's nearly eight shillings you see, ma'am,' she said; 'and after selling all the stockings I have knitted these three weeks, I have got only five shillings. I felt very sorry for her when I left, and I thought I would tell you of her trouble, and that, perhaps, we all together might help her. Judge, then, of my surprise when you gave into my hands to-night the very sum wanting to pay for the coat—two and eleven-pence! It is plainly the hand of Providence; and your gift, my dears, will bring joy and thankfulness into the hearts York Mills..... of those two humble people."

"Mildred," said Alice, as the former leant over her bed to kiss her before she slept, "how glad I am I kept my promise! If I had not paid my fourpence, I should have been like a thief who stole old Gilbert's coat."

Mildred was glad the lesson had been learnt so well. And Mary bought the coat; and, as she watched her husband put it on, she told him how it was she had been able to buy it, and that it was a gift direct from

"Aye, aye," said old Matthew, "did 1 'tarry the Lord's leisure.' " A. J. W.

"MOTHER I'VE GOT IT (Translated from the French.)

A little Sunday scholar, in a town in North America, was one day sent by his was about tearing a leaf out of a large old Bible which lay on the counter, and to wrap the soap in it. "What are you going to do?" said the little boy, with a look of astonishmeut and indignation; "do you know that that is a Bible?" " What of that," answered the shopwoman; "it will do very well to wrap up this bit of soap." " Indeed, to tear up a Bible for such a purpose."
"Why, child," said the woman contempt-

round to all their neighbors, and having | nalists.

night before the holidays, what the secre- earnestly to get one? and do you feel as gelical and consequently church spirit. tary of the Penny Club had for her to give happy when you have obtained it? Pleave If the members of your families read it to your conscience to answer these one each day, and make it the subject questions.

LIST OF LETTERS TO DECEMBER 27. volent industry. Then Mildred handed a small sealed packet, which Miss Walters took with some supprise and a grace and the knowledge of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. As a proof of your good feeling towards us, try to obtain took with some surprise and a gratified smile, that was answered from every eye, rem. vol. 18, for Mrs. T.; Rev. F. T., Charlessaid Mildred, "and we wish to ask you to be so kind as to dispose of it for us."

"Two and eleven-pence," said Miss Walters, thoughtfully and colored. ton, rem. vol. 18; Rt. Rev. Bishop De Lancey,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Musical Tuition—R. G. Page. Toronto Ladies' School—Mrs. Poetter Rowsell's Diary. Education-Mrs. Lett. Governess' Situation Wanted.

## The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854. CHURCH SOCIETY.

Rice Lake, Tuesday, January, ..... 2, 11 A.M. Port Hope, St. George's, " " ..... Cobourg Annual Meeting, Thursday,

Grafton, Dec. 11, 1854.

SOCIETY.

HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH APPOINTMENTS FOR PAROCHIAL MEETINGS. ..... Tues. Jan. 23, 2 P.M. treetsville ..... Brampton ..... Bolton's Mills..... .... Thurs. Mar. 1, 2 P.M. St. Alban's.....

Society's house on the 13th December. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH

not tell you not to fret because you could not get the coat?" 'Tis best always to house. There were present—The Rev. house. There were present—The Rev. lished by authority of the Harbour Com-D. E. Blake, Rural Dean (in the Chair); missioners. Three premiums of £100; the Rev. H. C. Cooper, Septimus Ramsey, £75 and £50, respectively, were offered William Belt, and J. G. D. M'Kenzie.

heavenly Father, we have been conducted which nature has formed against the influx ma'am," replied the child, "you ought not so far safely on our pilgrimage and spared of the waters of the lake into our bay at once more to see the close of another year. its eastern extremity, and in keeping open Before the issue of our next number, our and enlarging the western passage. uously, "I hought it on purpose to use as waste paper." "Bought the Bible on purments of the season with their friends and make such a use of it." "Well, if you like come visitor; and to all, including our "Wilberforce and the Royal Supremacy."

collected all they could give him, returned To our Readers,—You will, we trust, upon their own earnestness, shouted, with tears of joy, "that Bible's no paper in the colony can produce a be done-in spite of ten times the impedim Bible!" He would not have been half as generally taken from our own papers, of cal bugbears." happy had he found the richest treasure the movements at the seat of war, have been as full as you have met with in any Now, my dear little reader, if you possess similar paper. Ours is a church paper, the Upper Canada Journal of Medical, a Bible, I would ask you whether you prize but it is also a newspaper; for we know Surgical, and Physical Science to state

read prayers, she asked, as usual, on the you are not possessed of one, do you try as meditations will partake of the truly evanof prayer, we have no doubt but that they will prove the means of their growth in grace and the knowledge of their Lord your good feeling towards us, try to obtain a new subscriber for a paper which is not published or edited with a view to earthly remuneration, but for the truth's sake.

To our Correspondents and Contributors,-We at this season offer you our sincere thanks, and solicit a continuance of your favors. We acknowledge that we have been most generously dealt with. For various reasons, we have not published some communications; but in no one instance have we been remonstrated with. Though we do not hold ourselves respon sible for the opinions of our correspondents, yet we have not, nor ever will, publish letters preferring charges against individuals, unless the accuser's name be also given; and we also reserve to ourselves the right of judging whether it be expedient and for the good of "The Church" to insert any communication that may be sent. Adopting the plan pursued by some of our U S. contemporaries, we have, cold, and looking very pale and thin. I saw she was in trouble, and I asked her to tell me what it was. 'Oh, Ma'am,' she Branch of the Church Society are appointed to affixing the initials, real or assumed, of our correspondents, and we deem ourselves responsible for the views thus set forth. ..... 3, 11 A.M. We trust therefore that all who are able 4 P.M. will be found ready to aid us in our gratui-Seymour, Thursday, " ...... 4, 4 p.m. will be found ready to aid us in our gratui-Cavan, St. Paul's, Tuesday ......30, 3 p.m. tous labours. There is not a single mission Cavan, St. John's, Wednesday, .....31, 10 a.m. in the diocese, or rather we might say the Manvers, St. John's, "......81, 3 P.M. dioceses, where our paper is read, which Cartwright, Thursday, February. ... 1, 11 A.M. cannot contribute, now and again, some Darlington, " ...... 1, 7 P.M. cannot contribute, now and again, some larke, St. George's, Friday " ...... 2, 11 A.M. article which would interest our readers. 2, 7 P.M. It is not therefore fair that the whole burthen of sustaining the paper should be 1, 7 P.M. borne by one or two. To those then who By order of the Managing Committee. have not withheld their aid, we tender our T. Wilson, Secretary. thanks; and to all who would desire to see "The Church" prosper, we say, let your acts prove the sincerity of your pro-

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—We are informed that the clergyman usually officiating at St. Phillip's Church, Weston, a Wed. " 24, 11 A.M. small village about ten miles from Toronto, Thurs. "25, 11 A.M. following day, Christmas, the offertory 6 P.M. collection would be appropriated to the Friday 26, 11 A.M. Patriotic Fund in aid of the sufferers by 7 P.M. day, the preacher made a few appropriate cavil. Tues. Feb. 27, 5 p.m. remarks in allusion to the object to which the offerings were to be applied, and to 7 P.M. his great gratification, at the end of the Unionville, Markham. " " " 6 P.M.
St. Paul's, L'Amoureax... " 6, 11 A.M.
Christ Church, Scarboro', Tues. " 6, 11 A.M.
" " 7 P.M. gregation. The exact amount we have not yet learned, but we mention the cir. Arranged at a meeting held at the Church cumstance in the hope that other congregations may be incited to follow the example | self." of this comparatively poor one.

We have received the supplement to the Canadian Journal, published by Wednesday, 13th Dec.

Several of the Clergy connected with the Church Society's and the Church Society's containing reports on the improvements of the Church Society's containing reports on the improvements. for the three best reports on the means to After arranging the appointments for be adopted for the preservation and im-Parochial Meetings, which will be found provement of the harbour at Toronto. in their usual place this week, nothing The first premium was awarded to Henry more remained to be done than to intimate, Youle Hind, M.A., Professor of Chemistry as was deemed expedient, to the several in the University of Trinity College. The mother to the shop, to buy her a little soap. Parochial Committees, that in cases where second to Sanford Fleming, C.E., resident When the shopwoman had weighed it, she they might desire to retain for local pur- Engineer of the Northern Railroad. The poses the three-fourths, or any part of the third to Kivas Tully, C. E., Inspecting three-fourths of their funds, a requisition to Engineer of the Toronto Esplanade; and that effect, in writing, should be sent in to a supplementary premium of £75 was the Managing Committee of the District awarded to Hugh Richardson, Esq., Harbour Master. These scientific papers all prove that the safety of our harbour de-By the mercy and long suffering of our pends on the maintenance of the barrier

In our number of the 7th inst., we pose to make waste paper of it! Oh, that I neighbours. We hope that, by the major- published an able letter from our highly had got it, I would take good care not to ity, we are regarded as a friend and wel- esteemed correspondent A.T., the subject to pay what it cost me, you shall have it." exchanges from home or abroad, we sin- As usual he familiarly and clearly treated "Oh, thank you, thank you. I will run cerely tender our best wishes for their the question in a manner calculated to to mother, and ask her for money;" happiness, spiritual and temporal, through- dispel any doubts which might have been and, darling out of the shop, away he ran. out the coming year. May we all remem"Mother, mether," he called out, "do give ber that we have taken another step of our Church, and exposed the absurdity mc some money," "What for, dear?" "To towards eternity; and as we all hope to of the late Archdeacon's conduct in quitbuy a Bible. The lady in the shop wanted meet on the shores of the heavenly ting the Anglican Church where the to tear one up, and I told her, indeed she Canaan, as members of one family, let us Sovereign's authority is acknowledged to ought not to do it; so she said I might strive to cultivate here a spirit of love' be supreme in temporal matters, and joinbuy it of her. Do, dear mother, give me charity and forbearance. Our time is too ing a Church which acknowledges the some money, that I may save it from being short for us to spend it in fruitless bicker- supremacy of the Pope in all things whether torn up." "My dear child, I cannot pay ings and recriminations. The truth must spiritual or temporal. We now commend for it. I have no money." The little fellow burst. into tears, and returned to the If we feel bound to expose errors, we clipped from a late number of the English shop brokenhearted. "Mother's too poor; should not attribute motives to those who Churchman. So entirely do we agree she has got no money to give me; but I do commit them; for we are but fallible crea- with the writer that we are ready to en-

"No, my darling; and I will tell you weight in waste paper, you shall still have why. You agreed to give a halfpenny a week to the poor, because you were told it "Delighted with this thought, away he week to the poor, because you were told it "Delighted with this thought, away he week to the poor, because you were told it "Delighted with this thought, away he week to the poor, because you were told it "Delighted with this thought, away he week to the poor, because you were told it "Delighted with this thought, away he wasten of souls; and well would it be if the was right to deny yourself a little pleasure for the sake of Christ, who denied Himself papers she possessed; then he went lessly brought against us by certain jourand diligently perform those primary duties which, under God's Providence, depend mainly to the shop with the bundle of them under ever find "The Church" fearlessly con- devotion. It is not the Royal Supremacy which his arm. "Here I am, ma'am," said he, tending for the truth once delivered to the stops the evangelization of the masses of semi-bather is all the paper I can get." Well, saints; opposing the dogmas of Rome, saints; opposing the dogmas of Rome, the saints is a very plausible excuse to say that there is this or that "lion in stop a bit, my boy, and I'll weight for you."

The shopwoman put the Bible in one scale and the paper in the other. The boy interesting to the members of our Zion.

I a well, saints; opposing the dogmas of Rolle, saints around as. It is a voly plateable accuse to say that there is this or that "lion in the way" of our path; but "God is not mocked—whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap."

If a man waits till others have cleared and tilled in the way of our Zion. fixed his eyes intently on the scale, awaiting the result with breathless anxiety, when, to his inexpressible joy, the paper outweighed the Bible. "Its mine," he colony can produce a second that the ground, before he sows the seed, he will have to wait long enough for the harvest. Let him do his individual duty by his parishioners, and he will soon find that very much may be a weekly paper, we can assure you that mine!" He took it up, and all the way better selection of European and American which appear to stand in his path before he back to his cottage kept calling out, "I've got it, mother; I've got it; I've got the got it, mother; I've got the got it.

We are requested by the publisher of it as highly as this little boy did? Can you that there are many who cannot afford to that in consequence of the absence from sincerely say, "The law of Thy mouth is subscribe for two papers. On our fourth Canada of the editor, Dr. Stratford, the dearer to me than thousands of gold and page will be found "Texts and Thoughts publication is discontinued for the present. window, with his hands folded in a rever-

ERA AND THE DARK AGES.

tury made greater advances than they had that chief justices and secretaries of state done between the creation of man and should be supported by the free gifts of that epoch. The part, however, of the the rabble. mental in effecting this mighty progress is do, that this state of things, by its withnot that which explains the proper method drawing the ordained ministers of Christ of reasoning as to the phenomena of the from their proper functions, was in many Universe, Induction, but that which treats respects highly injurious to piety and virtue, of the various classes of Idola, those preju- still we must assert that its pernicious dices and hindrances which, more or less effects were more than counterbalanced by existing in the mind of every man, tend to its inducing, which nothing else could prevent him deducing from a multitude of men of the highest learning and talent to solated facts those general laws to which receive the tonsure. This is at once esthey are all to be referred. Induction was tablished by the inferiority in purity of What Bacon really did, then, was to impress upon those who were eager to lift causes now explained, the clergy being the veil of nature, and unfold her mysteries, more strictly confined to the duties of their that if they would successfull discharge this profession, were poorer. high office, they must be determined to "know nothing save truth," that, to use and he of Constantinople advance in the his own words, it is with the kingdom of path of error. Both have for centuries science as with that of heaven, "a man taught the invocation of saints, prayers for cannot enter therein unless he become as a little child." Strictly speaking, he cannot be said to have been the architect of the splendid edifice we now behold, but merely the person, who caused the rubbish to be removed which had previously prevented of barbarism, boast of such divines as the laying of a secure foundation.

Fortunate it was that among the various classes of Idola, Bacon had no occasion particularly to notice self interest, or not even he could have broken the spell which and fifteenth centuries, has yet to occur in for well nigh six thousand years had retarded the progress of man in his attempts to penetrate the secrets of the material court of the Comneni or Palæologi. Save world. This is at once proved by the in the East, those heresies were unknown present state of the only two branches of which, at an early period, had so corrupted numan knowledge, admitting of the appli- Christianity as to make Mohammedanism cation of Induction, in which errors arising appear the better faith, and thus for upfrom this source are greatly to be dreaded-Political Economy and Politics.

The first of these, indeed, would scarcely exist without commerce attaining a greater of the Apostles of our Lord. development than it had done at the time of the publication of the Novum Organon, but yet, although three or four generations

On the other hand, politics, or that science which, viewing men in their various mutual relations, determines how their common welfare may be best promoted, ought to be the simplest of all; for it requires, in order fully to obtain its object, but the general observance of the precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy-

The fall of Adam renders every hope of this chimerical. Still, were all those who can in any way exercise influence on the counsels of their country governed by true patriotism, little besides strong common sense and a moderate acquaintance with history would be required to guide them to the best measures.

Alas, we are all apt to turn to history, for that of God. not in order to learn those lessons which she alone is capable of teaching, but, if where the chief pursuit of all is gain, is possible, to draw thence examples in sup- such a notion injurious. The desire, in port of already formed opinions, and thus, regard to which Christ most emphatically while we connect events which had no warned his disciples that they could not more to do with each other than the build- serve two masters, was that of richesing of Tenterden Steeple had with the mammon. Above all others, this enfeebles increase of the Goodwin Sands, we often the imagination and deadens the affections, fail to perceive that the evils which at the chief inlets through which it is possione time flowed from a particular institu- ble to reach the conscience of the sinner. tion were but its accidental effects, and With men entirely engrossed by it, the that its real ones were even in the highest least tinge in a clergyman of the ignorance

his commandments, and ours, in which his profession. millions who are called by his name are To have any influence with such perby their wicked lives continually crucify- sons those in holy orders must be looked ng him afresh and putting him to open up o by them as their superiors, not only shame. Besides, during a tempest every on account of their talents and acquireone in a ship, as it were by instinct, takes ments, but also their practical common his proper post, and to the ablest steersman seise and good breeding. But these rethe helm is committed, which it would be quisites can with difficulty be found in any treason in him to the rest on board to one, who has not, in addition to a careful refuse; while in a calm many of the crew education at school and college, received saunter idly about the decks, and an inex- that, implied in being by birth a gentleman. perienced sailor is often entrusted with the | Most disastrons, therefore, to the best interudder. Under Trajan, Decius, or Diocle- rests of our kind will be the effect of the sian the very existence of our holy faith too recen enactments of our legislature if, by evidently depended, humanly speaking, on dimisshing the property of the church, the character of those who filled the sacred they should cause her ministers to be taken offices of the Church, to permit of the fronthose of lower rank in society or infeselection save of him who was first not riormental qualifications. only in holiness but in wisdom; nor did he Dubtless it will be said that these fears who was chosen dare to refuse the prof- are imaginary, for that discredit is only fered honor without being at once convicted | bright on the sacred office by those who either of a false humility or of a cowardly on entering it retain a single wish for dread of being the first victim of the per-secutor. But now it is not thought neces-hovever, one great test of the estimation sary that candidates for Orders should be inwhich any occupation is held is the rate possessed of extraordinary abilities, and oremuneration it can command. How, hence some men of talent see no call on ten, can that of an ambassador for Christ them to enter a profession for the duties of | thought highly of, when to it is grudged which those who are far their inferior are e tenth of what is cheerfully given to an looked on as perfectly competent.

t is common to refer only to one branch luringly to submit to the mortification of of the Christian family, the Latin or West- peling himself regarded as on a level with ern, and to forget the very existence of the mountebank? Take heed, too, lest, other, the Greek or Eastern.

Some Thoughts in reference to the therefore were often the just reward of PAYMENT OF THE CLERGY, OCCASIONED | their services, not indeed at the altar, but as BY THE STATE OF RELIGION DURING lawyers and statesmen. Hence many of THE FIRST THREE CENTURIES OF OUR the examples so often adduced from the dark ages in proof of the evils arising from Few are ignorant that, owing to the the priesthood being wealthy show, if publication of the Novum Organon of Ba- they show anything, not that bishops and con, the physical sciences have since the curates should be maintained only by the commencement of the seventeenth cen- voluntary contributions of their flocks, but

Admitting, however, as we are ready to by no means unknown to the ancients. morals and faith of the Christians of the With equal steps did the Bishop of Rome

> the dead, and transubstantiation. But while since the days of John Chrysostom not a single writer of any note, save Photius, has appeared among the Greeks, the Latins could, even in their lowest depths Eugene Bernard and Anselm. The revival of literature, which, owing to the efforts of churchmen, as Petrarch and Poggio, took place in the West in the fourteenth Athens and Alexandria. Never did chivalry exert its ennobling influence in the wards of a thousand years give the supremacy to the crescent in those regions, which were the chief scene of the labors

No ground, however, exists for thinking that the Greeks were inferior to the Latins in learning or pulpit oratory. No; the have now passed away since the days of superiority of the latter consisted in (owing Adam Smith, not even its first principles to their greater temporal possessions) their have been established beyond the reach of being more leavened with men of talent, sound judgment, and knowledge of the world.

Yes! if there is a lesson which history teaches, it is, that religion flourishes in a nation in proportion as it is willing-since immediate inspiration has ceased—to make the sacrifices necessary to induce its brightest intellects to devote themselves to the office of the sacred ministry. Nothing is more absurd than to imagine that all that is required in order successfully to discharge the duties of a steward of the mysteries of God is some share of eloquence, some tincture of Greek and Latin, and deep religious feeling. Men continually seek, for their own service, at the bar or in the senate, those who combine genius with wisdom; and yet they think any fluent, weak-minded sentimentalist good enough

Especially in such a country as this of the usages of society-of a Dominie Of these opposite tendencies in the Sampson-is nearly as great a bar to usefulhuman mind, striking instances are pre- ness as open immorality. They receive sented by those who adduce the purity of his reproofs and admonitions with indifferthe Church previous to Constantine, or its ence or contempt, as the vain babblings of corruption during the middle ages, to show a hermit. His warm and earnest adthe inadvisability of endowments for the dresses from the pulpit they deride as clergy. No parallel exists between the rhapsodies, while, from their tendency to times when no one would own himself to scepticism, they are quick in detecting his be the disciple of Jesus save he who kept deficiencies in the more solid learning of

pera singer? Is it right to expect any Again, in speaking of the middle ages an, conscious of superior powers, unmurwhile admitting that the laborer is worthy

The barbarous tribes who overthrew the f his hire, you are not acting as if you empire of the west had, befor they effected hought that hire persecution; for perseany permanent conquests, already been ution not less severe than imprisonment converted to the faith of the cross, and r death can be produced by the infliction nence were ever disposed to treat the f continual hardships. It is positive cruministers of our religion with respect. elty to deny a man those comforts and Carefully excluding from military employ uxuries to which he has been accustomed. ment the nations whom they had subdued even although they should be far from they were compelled on account of thei being necessaries. It is, therefore, only own inferiority in the arts of peace to fil ordinary justice that clergymen should refrom them all civil offices, even the highest ceive such salaries as will enable them to and for this they naturally turned first t command many of the ordinary enjoythat body which alone they esteemed, the ments of the class from which it is desiraclergy. From this arose the practice s ble that they should be taken.

universal in all the kingdoms of the Lat During the times of fiery trial for the

silver?" Do you as truly believe as he did, for every day," which a kind friend, who that it is the Word of God?" Would you by his writings has done much service to be world, previous to the Reformation, of a pointing ecclesiastics to the chief seats of the world, previous to the Reformation, of a pointing ecclesiastics to the chief seats of the world, previous to the Reformation, of a pointing ecclesiastics to the chief seats of the world, previous to the Reformation, of a pointing ecclesiastics to the chief seats of the world, previous to the Reformation, of a pointing ecclesiastics to the chief seats of the world, previous to the Reformation of the world of the w

by his previous habits unfitted to endure, is actuated not by true zeal, but by vain God's mercy this has been so, to Him from conceit of his own abilities; sooner or later he will openly express his discontent, and thus bring disgrace on the body to which he belongs, by giving a color to the cry that the members of it never think of anything but money. Most assuredly, then, endeavour to inspire you with love to God and the talents, attainments, and birth of the your fellow-men,—to so order my ministry that clergy ever will, and in fact ought to be, in proportion to the rate at which they are. paid. The ordinary arguments for the may be changed, and made holy. If the influnon-endowment of the clergy pre-suppose that, however niggardly and avaricious the that, however niggardly and avaricious the laity may be, not only those in holy orders, but all those in whom the least fitness for but all those in whom the least fitness for tional proof of your attachment to the pure and them is to be found, ought and ever will reformed branch of the church of Christ to be without a thought of self.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854. is made manifest—all will be well in the end, Previously announced..... £354 10 0 for if God is with us who can be against us

per Rev. A. Lampman
St. Phillip's, Weston, Additional, per Churchwarden, ..... St. John's Church, Elora,

per Rev. J. Smithurst, ..

136 collections, amounting to £364 13 6 T. S. KENNEDY,

# Carrespondence.

MEETING AT GANANOQUE. Minutes of a Meeting, held in the Village of Minutes of a Meeting, held in the Village of Gananoque, the 30th day of December, 1854, for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of a Church for the Members of the erection of a Church of England and Ireland in that erection of a Church for the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in that Village.

1st. Moved by J. L. McDonald, Esq., seconded 1st. Moved by J. L. McDonald, Esq., seconded 2st. Moved by J. McDonald, Esq., seconded 2st. Moved by McDonald, Esq., seconded 2st

by C. B. Chrysler, Esq., and

Resolved, That D. F. Jones, Esq., do take the
Chair.

Chair.

Chair.

Chair.

Chair.

Chrysler, Esq., and work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight; through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever.

2d. Moved by the Rev. J. Carrol, seconded by Christ Amen. J. L. McDonald, and Resolved, That Clarkson Jones Esq., do act as

Secretary.
3rd. Moved by Clarkson Jones, Esq., seconded by F. B. Baker, Esq., and

Resolved, That as there is great need of a place of Public Worship for the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland at Cananoqe, it is expedient that prompt measures be taken for the erection of a Church in the aforesaid Village during the ensuing year.
4th. Moved by C. B. Chrysler, seconded by

Wm. Nulty, and
Resolved, That a house dedicated to the Worship of God ought to be of a kind suited to so sacred a service; therefore, in the opinion of this meeting, the Church intended to be erected should be of Brick or Stone, and built in such a style of architecture as becomes an Ecclesiasti-

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolutions, two committees be elected, one consisting of seven members, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions for the duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions for the purpose already described in the foregoing resolutions. The other consisting of three members, purpose already described in the foregoing respurpose already descri

of the Moved by D. B. Johnson, seconded by supposed, Austria to declare war against Russia within one month, and England and France to Resolved, That the following Gentlemen be guarantee against invasion or insurrection.

appointed to act as a committee for soliciting Messrs. C. B. Chrysler, Clarkson Jones, Geo. Stunden, D. McCrom, William Nulty and the mover. Also, that D. F. Jones, L. B. Baker ed into this treaty unwillingly, but consented to

mover. Also, that D. F. Jones, L. B. Baker and J. L. McDonald, be appointed as a building 7th. Moved by C. J. L. McDonald, and

ommittee.

7th. Moved by C. B. Chrysler, seconded by
L. McDonald, and
Resolved, That the Rev. J. Carroll be apointed Treasurer.

Western powers.

Nesselrode has published a letter defining the four terms on which Russia will accept peace, namely: a joint protectorate of the five powers over the Christians in Turkey; a like protector-8th. Moved by J. L. McDonald, seconded by

Geo. Stunden, and Resolved, That D. F. Jones do leave the Chair, and C. B. Chrysler to take it.
9th. Moved by J. L. McDonald, seconded by

Rev. Mr. Carroll, and Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to D. F. Jones, Esq., for the efficient discharge of his duties as Chairman, and to the

Moved by George Stunden, seconded by John Wilson, and Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Kingston News, the Brockville Monitor, and The Church newspaper.

CLARKSON JONES, Secretary. Gananoque, Dec. 22nd, 1854.

To the Editor of The Church.

West Gwillimbury, Dec. 23, 1854. SIR,—The churchwardens and congregations of the several churches in this township belonging to the Church of England, recently presented to their minister, the Rev. A. Hill, B.A., a set of pulpit robes, as a mark of their respec and esteem, accompanied with an address, to which the rev. gentleman was pleased to renly; copies of which are subjoined. I respectfully request you will kindly cause them to be inserted in the columns of your highly useful

Believe, me, Sir, Your obedient servant, WM. ARMSON.

To the Rev. Arthur Hill, B.A. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the churchwardens, on behalf of ourselves and the several Austria and the Western Powers. The London congregations under your pastoral charge, aware of the very arduous task which devolves upon you in the discharge of your ministerial duties to those placed under your immediate care, embrace the present opportunity of presenting you with a set of silk robes, as a memorial of our esteem and appreciation of the very effi-cient manner in which, on all occasions, you perform those all-important duties. That you may, with the blessing of God, long be enabled to it, and Austria has now done so. The sense to administer to our spiritual wants, and that it of the treaty probably ismay be conducive in making both yourself and those ministered to, partakers of the everlasting kingdom of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus equivalent to a declaration of war against

Christ, is our fervent prayer.
WILLIAM ARMSON, CHARLES BRERETON, SAMUEL TROTT, JAMES BARRY,

JOSEPH FENNELL, GEORGE THORPE. West Gwillimbury, Dec. 15, 1854.

To Messrs. Wm. Armson, C. Brereton, S. Troth, J. Barry, J. Fennell, G. Thorpe. Messrs. Wm. Armson, C. Brereton, S. Troth,
J. Barry, J. Fennell, G. Thorpe.

My DEAR Brethren,—Were I to use the of Austria shall, under all circumstances, reordinary expressions adopted on occasions of main undiminished. this kind I fear they would hardly convey a correct idea of the manner in which I appreciate your kind expression of regard. I feel unworthy of so much consideration, and wholly unequal to the duty of returning such a reply to your address as would convey all I could wish to that on the 2nd December this treaty was say. You have in that address alluded in affectionate terms to the connection which has ex-

the church, the privations of which he is sted between us as pastor and people for a if Russia does not yield within three months its conditions will come into force; or, in other terms, that Austria will fight on the side of the

which we have the high privilege to belong. These are times in which every exhibition of

times a dark cloud may appear in the horizon, and cause the heart of unbelief to waver, still

we know that in human weakness God's strength

the earth, and many who now "shoot out the lip" would see and acknowledge her beauties. I believe it to be among your highest privileges

that in God's Providence you are amongst her members; and for myself, the highest honour on earth it is that I, unworthy as I am, have a

place amongst those who minister at her altars. I pray God may keep us all stedfast in our

faith, veering neither to the right hand or to

the left, holding fast the form of sound words delivered to us, relying on the Redeemer's merits, and earnestly seeking the sanctifying

influence of the Holy Spirit upon our hearts, without which all our privileges will be unim-

proved, our professions empty, and we our-

ARTHUR HILL.

selves dead before God.

The Parsonage, West Gwillimbury,

European Mews.

Arrival of the "America."

The steamship Atlantic arrived out on the 6th

The Sarah Sands sailed from Liverpool on the

There is no news of importance from the seat

Austria calls on the Germanic States to sup-

Russian treaties; the revision of the treaty of

the extent of 36,000 is to be submitted to Par-

liament. The Spanish Chambers have decided

to support the present dynasty. The ministry resigned upon some trifling financial defeat, but consented to resume office. The latest intelli-

gence, however, is to the effect that the crisis

continued, and Espartero had advised the Queen to send for Madoz and Oleaza to form a cabinet.

Arrival of the "Washington."

The steamship Washington arrived at Sandy ook at 12 o'clock last night, and reached her

The cargo of the Washington is valued at

We had but little news in our files additional

There seems to be a disposition to distrust

Austria, notwithstanding the completion of the

The Washington brings us further information

Times of the 6th gives the following despatch

Dec. 4, 1854.

The following will probably be found correct:

The convention concluded on Saturday was a triple alliance. The last article in the Anglo-

French treaty of alliance was, that the other

European Powers should be at liberty to accede

1. That Austria has engaged to consider every

2. That Austria will reinforce her army in

the Principalities, so that Omer Pasha may at

once begin operations, the Imperial troops re-

maining as a kind of reserve.

3. At the demand of the Western Powers,
Austria will place 15,000 or 25,000 men at

Varna, which, in case of need, can be sent to

After the triple alliance has been ratified,

Prussia will be invited to accede to it.

There is a secret article.

violation of the Turkish territory by Russia as

Vienna, Monday Evening,

New York, 24th of December, 1854.

Mr. Soule had arrived at Madrid.

The Danish Ministry had resigned.

ock about half-past 9 this morning.

to that already received via Halifax.

Treaty of Alliance.

from Vienna:

port her with federal troops, but Russian in-

5th inst., and the Washington left Southampton on the 6th,—latter has 100 passengers and a

Dec. 16, 1854.

cargo valued at £600,000.

Western powers.

2. A common protectorate of the Principalities to be exercised by the five Powers, on the terms of the treaties now existing between Russia and the Porte.

3. A revision of the treaty of 1841. 4. The free navigation of the Danube.
The telegraphic despatches received in Lonwar, were brief, and not strictly defined. range from the 15th to the 25th ult., from which bind the contracting parties to any particular this attachment comes with peculiar force, and when every thing tending to draw closer the bonds of christian love is to be hailed with joy vigorously continued, and the allied troops were in excellent spirits. The position of the allied armies have been very much strengthened, parin which they were about to take up arms. It and thankfulness. God's blessing has hitherto rested on our beloved church, and though at Let us never forget that the honour of our Zion is in our keeping, and that whilst we acknowledge the scriptural basis on which she rests, the surest way to promote her prosperity is for each one to live up to her rules, and make full proof of his faith by a godly life. If all thus acted, then indeed would her praise be in all

the 6th inst., as follows :the great gale in the Black Sea, have been received, and appear in the London journals. AlEurope have deliberately and freely entered ining the books, and every purse has got a botceived, and appear in the London journals. Although very severe, they are not so great as was anticipated. Fourteen ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol. Two ships of the line (French), and thirteen vessels of different classes, were driven on shore near Eupatoria. Some of those would be got off; others had been burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Europe have deliberately and freely entered into a reciprocial engagement to procure the restoration of peace, by reducing Russia to submit to the terms which they regard as essential to the safety and tranquillity of Europe, is of the utmost importance to our own particular interests, and to the general welfare.

Toronto, Dec. 26th, 1854.

The explanations which doubtless preceded the control of the contro

near Sebastopol. A vast quantity of winter clothing, provisions, and ammunition for the

of importance had occurred since the 17th. The

Your affectionate friend and minister, were surrounded and protected by an enormous itime ascendancy of Russia in those waters; and were surrounded and protected by an enormous circumvallation, consisting of curtains, with advanced bastions, and immense earthworks in advanced bastions, and immense earthworks in the common rights secured by the Porte to all its Christian subjects. On these subjects to their triple lines. The French had repelled several sorties, and there were constant affairs between the pickets. Fresh reinforcements were arriving daily. The men were busy hutting them-

of-battle ships put to sea, for the purpose of meeting with the squadron at Helsingfors. They had scarcely got fairly out of the harbour ere a heavy gale came on. The flag-ship lost her rudder, and three of the ships in company got on shore. Steamers towed them off and conducted them back again to port.

conducted them back again to port.

The Phare de la Manche mentions the departure from Cherbourg of the Trident ship-of-the-line which has been converted into a transport for the conveyance of stores to the Black Sea.
The entire French Baltic squadron, which was to winter at Cherbourg, is to proceed to Toulon, with the experting of the Austria intends at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appeal to the Emperor of President Austria intends at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appeal to the Emperor of President Austria intends at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appeal to the Emperor of President Austria intends at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appeal to the Emperor of President Austria intends at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appears of the Emperor of President Austria intends at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appears of the Emperor of President Austria intends at this president Austria intends at the Au to winter at Cherbourg, is to proceed to Toulon, with the exception of the Austerlitz, which refor the last time a chance of peace on the terms luences are at work in opposition to this.

Commercial letters assert that Austria enter-

The London Gazette contains an order in council prohibiting the exportation of lead, nitrate of soda, blue lias, Portland cement, or any article commonly used in the manufacture of Dunkirk.

The details of the loss of the Allies during the great gale in the Black Sea proves to be not uite so severe as at first reported. Thirteen ate over the Principalities, subject to existing ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol; two ships of the line 1841, to which Russia will assent, if the Sultan French, and thirteen vessels of different classes will, and the free navigation of the Danube.

Prussia and all the Germanic States were hastily putting all their armies on a war footing.

It is said that Omar Pacha is to embark for were driven ashore near Eupatoria. Some of these could be got off; others had been burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the

The Cossacks fired upon the crews while Admiral Hamelin of the French squadron in the Black Sea had returned to France.

The remainder of French troops in France had been ordered to the Crimea. A proposition, for the augmentation of the British Army to attempting to escape. One Russian frigate sank near Sebastopol.

A vast quantity of clothing, ammunition and

The loss of life on the part of the crews of he transports was frightful. Admiral Dundas's three years' term of service

as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean and Black Seas will terminate in the course of next month, when, we believe, it is probable that the admiral will return to England.

Advices from Odessa of the 15th state that the rains had rendered travelling in the south of Russia so difficult, that the couriers who not long since performed the journey from Sebastopol to Moscow in five days, now consume eight or nine on the road. It is thought that St. Petersburgh will cease for a time to be the source of the earliest news from the Crimea. It is stated on respectable authority that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is to command the French army of the Danube.

The London Advertiser of the 1st inst. says:

We speak advisedly when we say that there an influential party among the Liberals in the House of Commons, and a very large party out of doors, who are resolved to do every thing in their power not only to get the present Premier set aside, but to have Lord Palmerston apointed in his place, im rediately after the acc., &c., &c., &c., &c. oubt that the feeling throughout the country | GREETING: in favor of a Palmerstonian Cabinet, because it is everywhere believed that the great Home Secretary is the man who, of all others, would carry on the war with Russia with the greatest vigor, and bring Austria most promptly and

anceremoniously to book.

The rumors afloat with reference to the goternment being in treaty for the steamship City n Wednesday, 29th instant.

Foreign Affairs. The fuller details by the overland mail from telegraph. From Canton the news is unfavorable to the insurgents. Our dates from Shanghae are to the 2nd ultimo. In political local affairs there is nothing new. We gather from the Pekin Gazette of the 28th of August that the Imperial cause was a superscript of the the continue in the execution of their several and respective Offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom it may concern do take notice thereof and gazette. the Imperial cause was progressing favorably.

They furnish accounts of various successes, and a great victory over the various successes, and a great victory over the various favorable. a great victory over the rebel fleet by the Lieut. Governor of Hoonam. His Excellency Sir Jno. Bowring, and his Excellency Mons. Bourbillon The Moniteur of Paris officially announces arrived on the 25th of October, in Her Majesty's steamer Rattler, and his Excellency the Hon. R. McLane on the 28th, in the United States By Command,

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY WITH THE WESTERN POWERS. [From the London Times, Dec. 9.]

Western Powers. From an experience of the general faithlessness of Austria, there was a disposition in England and France to distrust terlitz has witnessed the conclusion of a treaty By a curious and probably an involuntary co the prospect of any substantial advantage from at Vienna, between France and Austria, against the power of Russia, and the 2nd of December The Berlin correspondent of the London has another claim to be ranked among the for Times telegraphs as follows:

The Russian answer to the Prussian note expresses the willingness of the Emperor to treat this treaty, it is an event of incalculable im-1. A common guarantee by the five Powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, without distinction as to confession. selves to learn the definite conclusion of an engagement which identifies our policy, and unites our military efforts to those of the most powerful military empires in the world. The provisions of the conventiou concluded between England and France, at the commencement of the present lon, relative fo the operations in the Crimea, value of that instrument was not so much to we gather that, at the latest date the siege was course of action, as publicly to record and attest armes have been very much strengther. The formal ticularly towards the right flank. Au contrairie was also provided that the treaty should remain to Prince Menschikoff, states that up to the 24th, there was "nothing new." The bombardment continued but feebly. The Russians bardment continued but feebly. The Russians to provide the treaty should remain that is never changed. As your income is to your debts be expenditures, so will the amount of your debts be ance are, in fact, to be regarded as public ance are, in fact, to be regarded as public to your cash upon hand, and your consequent ability to meet them. If you allow your vanity to meet them. If you allow your vanity and the provided that the treaty should remain the provided that the provided th open for the acceptance of also other European power. Treaties of offensive and defensive albardment continued but feebly. The Russians appear to have made several sorties upon the French, but with very little success, having been on each occasion repulsed. Flags of truce had need hot and your cash upon hand, and your cash upon hand, and your consequent ability to meet them. If you allow your vanity of each occasion repulsed. Flags of truce had a common object, but they are not to be something else to take you out of it; either a rich relation or a sheriff's writ. Your furniture of source property of something else to take you out of it; either a rich relation or a sheriff's writ. Your furniture of source power. passed between the Generals, and it has been agreed to exchange Lord Dunkellin, by desire of the Emperor, for a Russian captain. Reinforcements were daily arriving in the Crimea.

Our correspondent at Southampton writes on Austria and the Western Powers can either compact between Austria and the Western P he 6th inst., as follows:—

The details of the losses of the allies during he great gale in the Black Sea, have been repel france and England to make peace; but the fact that three of the great powers of horse; but remember there is a time for balanc-

The explanations which doubtless preceded The Cossacks fired upon the crews whilst attempting to escape. One Russian frigate sunk near Sebastonol. A vast consulting to the conclusion of such an arrangement must have been of a nature to remove all doubt and obscurity as to the real interest of the real troops, was lost on these transports. The loss of life was frightful on the part of the crews of these vessels.

The Moniteur publishes a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert, dated Nov. 22. Nothing of importance had converted to take the place of positive engagements. Whatever may be the ultimate condition of the peace which a successful mate condition of the peace which a successful material mate which a successful war may enable the allied Powers to impose on Russia, it will not be dis of importance had occurred since the 17th. The batteries of the allies had not discontinued their fire. During an encounter of English riflemen with a body of Russians, the latter were defeated. The reported battle on the 13th turns out to be a mere sortie of the Russians, who were driven back with a loss of 300 killed, the French losing 40 men. Prince Menschikoff states that on the 24th the fire of the allies had become very feeble. But a despatch from Constantinople states that the bombardment had been renewed. The allies were surrounded and protected by an expected by a full extent there can be no difference of opinion between the allied powers, and the conclusion of this treaty proves that they are agreed, not only on whatare called the "four points, but on In an attack on Eupatoria, the Russians were driven back with considerable loss.

A telegraphic despatch from Sebastopol, dated 25th, states that the Russians having made a sortie, were repulsed by the British, who seized and kept possession of a battery of nine guns.

After the departure of the English Baltic fleet from Nargen several of the Russian line-of-battle ships put to sea, for the purpose of

tion of administration which must arise in the Principalities in their present unsettled condition should be brought under the knowledge of the of a full and unconditional acceptance of all that is required of him; but we are persuaded that neither England nor France will be any party to the repetition of an offer previously rejected and which can only be accepted for purposes of of marine cement, to any place in Europe north delay or deceit. Be this as it may, the period of these dilatory expedients is almost exhausted, even in the eyes of the German courts, and the treaty which Austria has just concluded with the belligerent powers would be no more than a dead letter, if it did not provide that, on the From the celebrated establishments of Collard expiration of some brief term of delay, she is & Collard, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York prepared to join her arms to theirs, and to give full effect to the offensive as well as defensive Boston, and from other good makers. conditions of the alliance.—We have it stated in our correspondence, that this term is not more remote than the 1st of January next, and that the measures taken by the court of Vienna, on the opening of the new year, will at least remove all uncertainty as to the sense it attaches to these engagements. If these are the leading conditions of the treaty of the 2nd of December FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS -and we trust that no treaty would have been signed by the British government which did not include these essential points—that document makes a most important epoch in these transactions, for it justifies a confident expectation that, unless peace be secured before the termination of the present year, upon the full terms required by the Western Powers, without reservation or abatement, the war will be carried on with a vast increase of military power, to which the resources of the Russian empire will be in vain

# Miscellaneous.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Chiefin and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova | 966, Post-office, Toronto," post-paid. Chief in and over the Fronness of Canada, Nova
Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of
Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1854.

Papers copying the above will confer a grea
kindness on an anxious family.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS Her Majesty by Her Letters Patent under Her Seal of the United Kingm of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminister, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER, in the Eighteenth year of Her Reign, has been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint Me to be Governor General of Brit-ish North America, and Captain General and Governor is Chife in ernment being in treaty for an adaptoint Me to be Governor General and Spoint Me to be Governor General and Spoint Me to be Governor General and Sharponit Me to be Governor General and Spoint Me to be Governor General and Governor Gen and in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and The vote in the Spanish Cortes in favor of the Vice Admiral of the same, with all and every the present dynasty was 206 to 21.

Advices from Constantinople of the 22nd November announces the following ministerial changes in Turkey:—Reschid Pasha is made Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha is made Minister of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, with all and every the powers and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, and which belonged to the said Office; I have therefore, with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the said Appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and China, add nothing to the accounts received by Canada, do continue in the execution of their GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at

CEMBER, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the Eighteenth year of Her Majesty's

EDMUND HEAD. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Secretary.

RECIPROCITY.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury department at Washington, admitting importations from Nova Scotia into the United States on the same terms as from Canada and New Brunswick.

(GENERAL REGULATIONS, No. 40.) To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs. Treasury Department, Dec. 1, 1854

The Department having received satisfactory information that the Lieuteant Governor of Nova Scotia, in the event of that Province being included in the provisions of General Regulations, No 36, issued on the 10th ultimo, will, by proclamation, instruct the Custom-house officers of said Province to apply similar provisions on the entry at the ports of Nova Scotia of the products of the United States specified in the Reciprocity Treaty, you are hereby instructed to apply said general regulations to importations into the United States from Nova Scotia of the articles enumerated in said treaty, if the products be either of that province, Canada, or New Bruns-

> JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

A RULE WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION.—There are exceptions to every rule but the rule of three; that is never changed. As your income is to your

	TORONTO MARKETS.						
	Toronto, Dec	2. 2	6th	, 18	354.		
٦		S.				D.	
8	Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	40		a	4	3	
9	Farmers' per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6	
•	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	7	4	a	7	7	ä
	Oatmeal, per barrel,	36	4	a	37	6	
ŧ	Oatmeal, per barrel	6		a	7	0	
3	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	4		a	4	10	
2	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	2	6	a	-	8	
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs, new	3	9.	a		6	
9	Peas, per bushel,	3	1	a	-	0	
	Potatoes, per bushel,					9	
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a			
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	33		a	35		
1	Hay, per ton,	80	0	a	140		
П	Straw, per ton,	40	0	a	50	0	
	Butter-Tub, per lb	0	10	a	0	11	
	Fresh, per lb,	1	3	a	1	3	
1	Beef, per 100 lbs,	21	3	a	25	0	
	Deel, per 100 los,	22		a	27	6	
,	Pork, per 100lbs,	1		a	1	3	
L	Eggs per dozen	27	6	a			
9	Fire wood per cord,	21	0		30	313	

#### New Advertisements.

MRS. LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will re-open on Wednesday the 8th of January. Toronto, December 26th, 1854.

LADY who has recently arrived from Eng-A land, is desirous of meeting with an engage-ment as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a Gentleman's Family. She instructs in Music, French and in all the branches of a thorough English

Address C. E. H., Box 60, Post Office. Toronto, Dec. 27th.

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 Pianoforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

R. G. PAIGE,

Late SMALL & PAIGE, King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C.W. Has constantly on hand and for sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize:

-Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd AGENT FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

Welodeons, &c. Likewise a very choice selection of the best

Church Music,

consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser-vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and others. The latest music from England, Paris,

Germany, and the United States. Toronto, December 27, 1854. MISSING.

A YOUNG Person of the name of JANE HYATT has been missing for several weeks. She was last seen at the Northern Rail-By His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head,
Baronet, Governor General and Governor in
America, and Captain General and Governor in

Office Performation of importance to her may be obtained by addressing a letter to "B. C., box

# The United Empire Minstrel.

SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-A STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connectee with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s.

Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer. King Street.

Toronto, July 3, 1854.

A CARD.

#### Mr. Henry J. Haycraft, (FROM LONDON,)

Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett, Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and Member of the Conservatorium in Leipsic. PROFESSOR OF HARMONY,

PIANO FORTE, & SINGING, BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive

Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy of Music, London Address, Russell's Hotel, Toronto. Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1854,

Toronto, December 12, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

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

1st English Teacher,

2nd " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic . . . . Mr. Griffith. Prawing Mr. Bull.
Nusic Mr. G. F. Hayter.
Singing Mr. Humphreys.
The studies include a thorough English educa-

tion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral. TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Education.....£18 per annum.
Finishing Pupils ..... 5 " additional.
Boarding and Washing 35 " (No extras.)

Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nor trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, h efforts may be appreciated and meet with suc-

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for eachers in other departments of her School, who

The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

Calisthenics..... MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Front street Toronto, 20th December, 1854

#### NOW READY. ROWSELL'S DIARY AND LAW & COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER

For 1855.

THIS work is printed on fine Letter Paper, and contains a large blank space for Memranda for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each division. There is a full and complete CALEN-DAR prefixed, marking all days that are of interest, such as the commencement and ending lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public of the Law Terms, Quarter Sessions, University
Terms, &c., &c. It likewise contains accurate
lists of the Royal Family, Imperial Ministry,
Canadian Ministry, Public Departments and their
Officers, Law Courts with the names of the
Judges and Officers of the Courts, a full statement of the Postal arrangements and rates of

HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisher, King Street East, Toronto. \_ 21-tf Toronto, Dec. 20th, 1854.

DANCING.

MRS. POETTER has succeeded in engaging the services of a celebrated French Dancing Master, Mr. NOVERBE, for her Establishment, who will arrive from England the first lishment, who will arrive from England the first week in January. He has requested her to inform the different Schools and Dakis in the immertal Toward Towa inform the different Schools and Public in general that he will be happy to give Instruction at their Establishments and Public in the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812. at their Establishments, and attend private families at their own residences. He will also

have a public class. The Noverre family has been long celebrated in the Dancing profession, one of them having been Court Dancing Master in the time of George the Third, and Sir George Noverre was con-sidered the first ballet master in the world. Toronto, December 20, 1854.

EDUCATION.

MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1. St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

# DIARIES FOR 1855.

A GOOD supply of Pocket and Office Diaries for 1855, of various sizes and bindings. Also, The Physician's Visiting List, Diary and Book of Engagements for 25 and 50 patients. For sale by

H. ROWSELL.

4-3m



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Millinery and Dry Goods ! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW,

No. 60, King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally to his New Stock of Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed Onsisting in part of riality Dankers, Frinted Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and Shirting (bleached and unbleached), Red Ticks, Table Oil Cloths, Brown and Bed Ticks, Table On Cloths, Brown and Bleached Linens, Dressed and undressed Hol-lands, Striped Shirtings, Fancy Shirtings, Prints and Ginghams, Devries and Denhams, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, Cloths, Linen Sairts, Clery Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Huckaback and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff,

state and White Jeans; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids,

Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawls, Woollen Scarfs, and Shawls,

ibbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Polkas; a splendid variety. Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Hoods, Gaiters and Ladies Scarfs, French Merino.

The Dividends are payable either at the office Together with a general assortment of family

Millinery Department:

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

### £10,000.

THE Subscriber having been employed to print an Authentic Report of the case of THE CITY OF TORONTO AGAINST J. G. BOWES, in respect of the Negociation of £50,000 of the City Debentures, with a view to the argument of the Appeal at the approaching sittings of the Court of Error and Appeal, has, at the same time, worked off 100 extra Copies, which will be for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber at the low price of 2s. 6d. each. H. ROWSELL. 6th December 1854.

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1 1st of DECEMBER, 1854. F. WM. BARRON, M.A.,

Principal U. C. College. Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854. The city papers will, each, please give six 18-6 in

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto-THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own

MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

mmediate superintendence.

if required). The Finishing Class is under Mrs. Poetrers' charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge 

> The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO:

her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen after the Christmas vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

REV. DR. LETT.

REV. Prof. Parry.

RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WM. STANTON, Esq. DR. Hodder.

Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton WALTER DICKSON, Esq.—Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq., —St. Catherines. . H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded eekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 21st July, 1854. A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or

# Elliott's Point,

establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity.

ment of the Postal arrrangements and rates of known to many residents in the immediate postage between Canada and all parts of the vicinity; and some of the medical officers of world, with other useful information.

Price 7s. 6d., strongly half-bound.

If t can be forwarded by Mail to any part of Canada, at the cost of 7d. postage. respectable individuals who have tested its effi-

> A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is t devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1837.

nmediate operations, a house adapted to the bject in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises,

an also be leased on favourable terms. The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine vishes realized. No epidemic nor maiignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on the Lake pass within a few yards of the house. For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, POST PAID. The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and

Cnurch, to copy till further orders.

Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

Farms for Sale in Canada West. A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) containing a great variety, may be procured

by applying-postage free-to J. K. BUCHANAN, Level Agent, Brantford

# AN APPEAL.

THE Widow of the late George Keys, Esq., is reluctantly compelled to appeal to those pupils and friends, and the public generally, for pupils and friends, and the public generally, for pecuniary aid and sympathy, being in extreme ill health, and almost blind—caused by disease in the eyes, which incapacitates her from the means of support—added to the infirmity of a dejointed arm. Her late husband, Mr. G. Keys, and from the control of the died at Quebec; and, from the nature of his death, the insurance he had effected of £2,000, in the "Eagle Office," London, became lost to her. She respectfully and earnestly solicits the bounty of the Canadian Merchants to spare what they can, and the blessing of the Widow will be theirs. To those kindly disposed to assist her, Mr. Henry Rowsell, of Toronto, Canada West, has kindly consented to receive, and remit to her in London, his family having known her for many years. December 6th, 1854. 19-2 in

# CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

A non-resident student of Trinity College wishes to receive a pupil daily for instruction in the elements of a Classical Education, &c. TERMS MODERATE. Reference kindly permitted to

REV. T. S. KENNEDY, Church Society's Office, King St. Dec. 11th, 1854.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James'

Cathedral For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD.

Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854. PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum,

The Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various Br order of the Board of Directors,

E. G. O'BRIEN,

Secretary 21-tf.

CHRISTMAS DAY. Mamma, why do we all rejoice Because this is Christmas Day? And yet I see you all prepare To go to God's house and pray.

My child, on this day our Saviour left The heaven of love and peace, To live upon earth, among sinful men, That our sins and our sorrows might cease.

The Apostle bids us rejoice in the Lord; And our blessed Lord did say, Your father Abraham rejoiced in me, And was glad when he saw my day.

And yet, my child, we have need to pray That our sins may be forgiven, Or we never may hope, at last to rejoice With our Father that is in Heaven.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY

JANUARY 1 .- THE CIRCUMCISION OF CHRIST.

1. I will establish my covenant betwixt me and thee, and thy seed after thee, . . . . and my covenant shall be in your flesh. Gen. xvii.

restoration of mankind by grace through earthly impurities. faith fitly begins the New Year. God be 2. His name was called JESUS, which was so Lord, I renew my covenant with thee. I in the womb.-Luke ii. 21. dedicate my heart and life anew to thee. JESUS, "God will save." God the ning faith may deepen in my heart.

the blessing was continued to the seed of every stain of sin! Abraham as a body; the one as descended from Jacob, the other as united in Christ. In both there was a spiritual blessing-I will be their God: in both the sign of the covenant was in the flesh; in the begin the great work of bringing in the earthly seed, circumcision; in the spirit- nations of the earth into the kingdom of ual, baptism. O Lord, be thou my God, his Son, by bringing wise men from the for I have received the sign of thy cove- east to worship him. In a remote country nantl Guide, protect, govern me, and a star appeared, and to that star a few bring me to the heavenly Canaan!

JANUARY 2. had yet being uncircumcised. Rom. iv. 11.

obedience, it pleased God to accept the the fragments, that nothing be lost! obedience of faith—the homage of a heart him after its power. Of his goodness he |- Isaiah lx. 10. marked his approbation of this righteousing faith!

father Abraham. Rom. iv. 12.

Faith is of many degrees, from that of Rahab the harlot to that of the Son of God. In those who received circumcision it might be shown imperfectly by their con. tinuing to impress the sign of circumcision on their children; or it might cause those who possessed it to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. But, whether greater or smaller, the Lord, according to his gracious promise, is the God of those who walk in the faith of Abraham. May He be to me the God of Abraham. If I wander from Him may He reclaim me by chastisement; and as I draw near to Him may He sanctify me more and more.

JANUARY 3. 1. And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called Jesus. Luke ii. 21.

The promises were to Abraham and to his seed; that is (as St. Paul saith) Christ; and in him to all who should be united to him. In Him they were to centre, that He might be the new Head of God's people; and, that He might receive them, He was to receive the sign of circumcision in his flesh. In receiving that sign, he also which showed what blessing He was to convey to those who should be united to Him. Glory to God that He hath given those promises to one who did not him. those promises to one who did not himself need them, and who received them only to impart them to us; to one who was not only of our nature, but the repre-

was not only of our nature, but the representative of our whole nature.

2. Putting off the body of the sins of the flesh, by the circumcision of Christ. Col. ii. 11.

Circumcision was the removing of a portion of the flesh, and it showed the necessity of removing that stain of sin which came down from Adam by the flesh from father to son, together with all its consequences. That sign Jesus needed not in himself, for He did not inherit this stain; but He received it for us, that in Him and by His circumcision all who should be united to Him might put off the body of the sins of the flesh; so that sin might no more have any claim upon us, either of dominion or of punishment. The good Lord make this circumcision of my Redeemer effectual to me; and that I may be saved at the last day from the punishment of sin, may I, through a living faith, be saved in this life from its dominion.

JANUARY 4.

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The Life of Martin Lut

JANUARY 4.

1. In whom ye also are circumcised with the circumcision made without hands. Col. ii. 11. Ye, i.e. those who have been admitted by baptism into the new covenant; "buried with him in baptism," Col. ii. 12. Such

are circumcised with the circumcision

made without hands. The imputation of

the guilt of sin is removed from them. The gift is imparted by which the dominion of sin may likewise be removed. The righteousness of their faith, whenever and in whatever degree it is shown, is sealed by the hand of God. Glory to God for his inestimable gifts! May that circumcision be completed in us by His sanctifying

Spirit! 2. Circumcise therefore the foreskin of your hearts. Deut. x. 16.

This work is so the work of the Holy, Ghosi that it must likewise be our own work. We must be workers together with God; we must set ourselves against the selfwill, the obstinacy, the worldliness, the selfindulgence of our own hearts-against every thing opposed to the will of God. Leave thou me not, O Lord, until I entirely work with thee! And whatever measures, whether of restraint, or of lovingkindness and longsuffering, may serve to that end, do thou of thy mercy employ

JANUARY 5. 1. Circumcision is that of the heart, in the

spirit and not in the letter. Rom. ii. 29. None of the ordinances of God are complete in the letter, because they are not This was the beginning of the covenant inetnded to affect chiefly the bodies of of grace-of that covenant of God in men, but their souls. Circumcision there-Christ, whereby he has graciously prom- fore had one certain spiritual effect, that it ised to accept those who have a living took the man under the care of God, for faith in Him. It was first given to Abra- the cutting off disobedience and unholiness. ham, and in and by him to Jesus. The If I am made partaker of the promises sign of it was circumcision; and Jesus made to Abraham, it is through my bapreceived that sign in his flesh that he tism, which unites me to Christ's circummight receive the promises of the cove- cision. Let me take care that my circumnant, and impart them to all who should cision is that of the heart, so that my spirit, be united to him. This beginning of the soul and body may be daily freed from

praised for my share in this covenant! named of the angel, because he was conceived

Grant that in the year which is now begin- Father will save by sending his Son. God the Son in Jesus will save by his death, 2. For an everlasting covenant; to be a God by his life, by his word, by his sacraments, unto thee and to thy seed after thee. Gen. by his Holy Spirit. Nor was this name given by man, but by the angel, the mes-The covenant with Abraham was two- senger of God. That God will save in fold, one shadowing out the other. The and by Jesus, is therefore guaranteed by one to the seed of Abraham according to God. And because it is so, he is able to the flesh, the other to the spiritual seed; save to the uttermost all that come unto the one in reference to this world, the other God by him. Lord Jesus, save me to the in reference to the world to come. In both uttermost, not from guilt alone but from

JANUARY 6 .- THE EPIPHANY. 1. We have seen his star in the east, and are

come to worship him.-Matt. iii. 2. Thus did God in his appointed time believing minds were turned, who had learned by tradition of the Star and Sceptre 1. He received the sign of circumcision, a foretold by Balaam. How valuable every seal of the righteousness of the faith which he portion of God's word! How know we which portion shall produce the greatest When man became incapable of sinless effects? Lord, give me grace to gather up

2. The sons of strangers shall build up thy relying upon God and desirous of pleasing walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee.

This has ever been the history of ness in Abraham by setting on him the Christ's kingdom, that men have been led sign of circumcision as the seal of this to bring of their offerings for its support, righteousness, as the pledge that it was in and render an outward worship before they eye a real righteousness. The righ- have themselves been united to it. Nor teousness was equally real before the seal does the Lord reject this homage. And was affixed to it; but the seal was valua- so let us not reject this appointed way of ble because it stamped it with God's un- building up the church of Christ, by rejecterring judgment that it was real and ing the gifts or labours of those who are accepted. God grant me never to be still strangers. It may be they are to be without this righteousness of a true and liv- drawn into it by aiding it first from without. And let me take care that, whilst I 2. The father of circumcision to those who will build it up, I be not a stranger even within it.

# Advertisements.

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I remain, dear Sir, yours truly.

(Signed) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852.

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To Propessor Holloway.—Sir.—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and rostored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, (Signed)

ELIZABETH YEATES.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker. Chemists, ec. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.—Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street in this town, has been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result—in fact, she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing: her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Beserve Holloway for whilesting hy Mr. R.

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(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

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M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev.
J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St.
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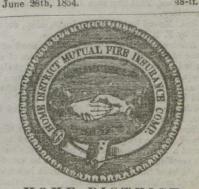
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