

### "her foundations are upon the holp hills."

### "Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for nour souls."

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# Portry.

Church in these United States.

GOD UNCHANGEABLE. Not seldom, clad in radiant vest, Deceitfully goes forth the morn;

Not seldom evening, in the west Sinks smilingly forsworn.

The smoothest seas will sometimes prove, To the confiding bark, untrue; And if she trusts the stars above. They can be treacherous too.

The umbrageous tree, in pomp outspread, Full oft, when storms the welkin rend, Draws lightning down upon the head It promised to defend.

But Thou art true, Incarnate Lord! Who did'st vouchsafe for man to die; Thy smile is sure, Thy plighted word No change can falsify.

I bent before Thy gracious throne, And ask'd for peace with suppliant knee; And peace was given-nor peace alone, But faith, and hope, and ecstacy. WORDSWORTH.

A Defence of the Constitution of the Diocese of Vermont, in reply to the strictures of the Episcopal Recorder, by JOHN HOPKINS, D. D., L L. D., Bishop of Vermont.

### THE EPISCOPAL VETO.

GENTLEMEN:-The last number of your paper, under the date of January, aims a But I must take the liberty of saving that vigorous blow at the Diocese of Vermont, on the subject of what the writer calls "The Episcopal Veto," which calls on her least entitled to the merit of perfect origin-Bishop for some notice. And as it appears that the late editor, in the same. paper, has announced the termination of

his duties, and the publication hereinafter its three co-ordinate elements than ours. There is no more veto power in the Bishop is to be under your immediate direction, I must rely on your justice to insert, in than in the clergy and the laity, and hence itself into the simple principle of Church from the same quarter, to which I have Unity. We are one body in Christ, and made no reply, as I have always thought it best through my whole ministerial life to therefore, when we act, we must act to. take no notice of personal censure. Nor gether. Suppose it otherwise-as, I am sorry to

should I deviate from my general rule on this occasion, if the question were not say, it might be according to the Constitution makes the Bishop the judge likely to assume an important aspect in tion of the older Dioceses-that the clergy in all ecclesiastical trials. But who else the anticipated synodal organization of the and the lairy could enact a canon against thas the right? Does not the Apostle ex. English Colonial Churches.

was my hand which prayment

the godly judgment of the Bishop from every clergyman at the time of his ordina. tion. And hence, by reason of the high importance which is justly attached to the ceses, and so they still remain in their first posed to attach far more confidence to it accuser has ventured upon the grave re-Episcopal element, we have our distinctive title from it as the Protestant EPISCOPAL curred to them that on such a plan they the family, grown to mature age, may he has taken very little pains to understand. When the Diocese of Vermont, therefore, assembles in Convention, the Bishop presides, not as chairman, nor as moderator, but as the chief and indispensable head of the assembly. by virtue of his Apostolic function. Along with him are the clergy and the laity, elected by the several parishes. All the proper constituents of the Church are present, under Christ, the Supreme Bishop of souls. And when they proceed to act they must act in unity, because the Bishop, the clergy and the laity, are all distinct and important parts of the same body, and therefore must concur, or nothing can be done. But the Bishop has no more power over the

clergy than they have over him. And the lairy have the very same power against Bishop and clergy together. By what logic, then, can my worthy friend, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, prove his assertion that guided by the true light of Scripture and of God? such a constitution makes the Bishop "absolute?" For if the fact that the Bishop's the wisdom of our General Convention? assailant makes a great mistake by sup- mean to make the slightest objection to concurrence is necessary makes him absolute, it is evident that the clergy and the laity must each be equally absolute for the very same reason. So that here we should have three absolute powers in the same government! My respect for Dr. Hawks

will not permit me to call this nonsense. no one ever laid down such a theory of absolutism before; and therefore he is at teach us better.

The truth, however, is, that no Diocesan Constitution can be more just and equal to functions as any other. We are censured, next, because our

the consent of the Bishop, I ask any man pressly put this office on Timothy and of common sense whether this could pro- Titus? Was it not exercised by every I am aware, indeed, that your corres-pondent directs his attack against the Dio-pondent directs his attack against the Dio-where is the Episcopal character of the five centuries? Do not the ecclesiastical

I grant, indeed, that this important hence, it must be supposed, that the great into a mere machine. Let me consider amendment of our General Convention majority of the members of Convention them with fairness and with candor, alhas not been followed by the older Dio- desire to know his opinion, and are dis- though I cannot help thinking that our unfortunate shape, as if it never had oc- than to that of any other. The sons of sponsiblity of publicly censuring what he were depriving their Bishop of his proper wiser, and more learned, and more elo. With respect to the first charge-the place, and making the Episcopate look as quent than the father; but yet, when the want of attractive interest in our Convenmuch as possible like Presbyterianism. family meet togehter to confer on those tions-the only proper way to test it But what authority have they for this? Is matters which most nearly concern them would have been to compare the lists of there anything like it in the Epistles of St. all, his judgment and his counsel ought to the clergy and the laity who attend them Paul to Timothy and Titus? Or in the be freely declared, and to have their pro- with similar lists in other dioceses. If istory of the primitive Church? Or in per influence. The lawyer and the jury your correspondent had done this, he the system of any Episcopal Church since in court may include many who are su-the beginning? If those Dioceses were perior to the judge in personal and intelinfluenced at first by the strong pressure of lectual endowment; yet when a serious a more regular, faithful, and steady attenpeculiar difficulties to adopt a new inven- question of fact or law is to be determined, dance, or a more cordial reception and tion in the face of Scripture, precedent, his opinion is listened to with respect and entertainment of the delegates, than in. and history, it may be a very good reason deference for his office' sake. And the ours. If he means, however, that our why we should excuse, but it is certainly Bishop, in his Convention, bears to the Conventions are not attractive to the pubno reason why we should imitate them. clergy the double relation. ecclesiastically, lic, that is undoubtedly true. But it is not No new Diocese can have any apology of father and judge. Why should he not true in Vermont only, since the same fact for following their error in total contempt speak, who has been selected for the very might be alleged of every other diocese, of all that is really authoritative in the purpose of being a guide, a teacher and a with the single exception of Virginia. government of the Church. Is the Dio- governor in the Church of his Diocese? And there, he must be perfectly conscious

cese of Vermont, then to be branded as an Why must the custom of a wordly town that it is not so much the proper business innovator, because she has faithfully re- meeting ride over the simple and sound of the Convention which attracts the crowd solved to reject innovation, and to be principles which should regulate the House as the excitement of a great religious festival, kept up throughout the week with a antiquity, according to the example set by In connection with this, our erudite zealous effort of preparation. I do not

Nay, assuredly, though a score of greater posing, that when our clergy and laity vote this peculiarity in the custom of our divines than my friend Dr. Hawks should in a way that does not please the Bishop, Southern friends. On the contrary, I Diocesan Constitutions. It is not from "depriving them of their constitutional render their annual assembly so interestthese that any man can learn the complete right to legislate." But such a course ing. But we of the North are accustomed would indeed be an absurdity. The fact, to distinguish a little more exactly between imself, when he describes the office of a however, is, that the working of our sys- the Convention, which meets to transact Bishop in the primitive Church, might tem is quite otherwise. If the proposition the business of the Church, and the Conunder debate be so obnoxious to the vocation of the Clergy and the Laity,

The third topic of your rebuke takes us Bishop's judgment that he cannot accede who come together to a special feast of to task, because we call our Standing to it, he says so, and there is no vote taken preaching in connection with the pro-Committee " a Council of Advice." But at all. The ground we stand on is, that verbial warmth of Virginian feeling and why? They are so beyond controversy. we cannot act, unless we act together. It hospitality. True it is that the appointment of such is very true that in such a case the Con- There are two theories of what the

committees was also a novelty. But the vention does not legislate. But what is Annual Convention of a Diocese should system is recognized and established by the Convention? The clergy and the laity be. That which your correspondent, your next, the present communication. We have been honored by several as aults weto power at all. The whole resolves well. It has no injurious effect on the laity with their Bishop? Nay, verily; but the clergy and the laity with their Bishop. well. It has no injurious effect on the the clergy and the faity with their Bishop. casion of display, intended for the public rights of Bishop, clergy or laity; and, And therefore, as the Bishop is a distinct ear and eye. That which we prefer agrees therefore, our Diocese adopts it to the full constitutional element of the body, just as better with the idea of a private family extent, and pays as much regard to its the clergy and the laity are, it results, of meeting, assembled once a year to confer, necessity, that the Convention, being the quietly and confidentially, about our own Church assembled in its integrity, cannot progress and condition, without any interperform any act of a legislative character ruption from strangers, or any solicitude unless these three elements concur in the about the comments of a gazing crowd.

Hence it is that our canon declares our But when our eloquent accuser calls Annual Convention to be "not public." this "depriving the clergy and the laity of Hence, also, is derived the natural consetheir constitutional right to be slate," he quence that it affords no field for any man only shows the natural results of the who might be tempted to come only to am bound in candor to say, that if the Diocese of Vermont has been misled in this matter. I am the responsible party. It was my hand which the responsible party. It intrusted. The alterations proposed dur-ing a long and thorough discussion with that committee were few, and did not touch the point in question. The report was unanimously adopted, and as unani-mously passed by the Convention. After a satisfactory experience of fifteen year, there is an obvious class under our own system, the revision of the of the system, as when there is no Bishop. are no rights except those which flow kindness, to learn the doings of the past question the authority of our Bishop to head, I should say to them, very kindly, meeting is another. Of course, likewise, They have just as much right, on strict but very plainly, that it is high time they we have religious services to which the Fhey have just as much right, on strict rinciples, to delegate the power of ordin-church before they undertake to meddle is preached the evening before. A Con-But our learned censor asserts that this akes the Bishops "absolute." How so, her l gislation. marks the bishops " absolute." How so, I pray you? Is the julge in our secular Our persevering and ingenious censor Convocation of the Clergy, which holds pray you? Is the juige in our securar ourts absolute? Or has he any power o acquit or condemn until the grand jury ave found the bill of indictment, and the ave found the bill of indictment, and the etit jury have given in their verdict? such is precisely the power of the Bishop the fashion of a surplice." I am really of its own members only. And I doubt the Diocese of Vermont. The Standing of the Standing sorry to see a man of acknowledged telents of the Diocese of Vermont. The Standing and acquirements so far above the average an important advantage over the ordinary certain number of presbyters, in the descend to such cavilling as this. For as system, notwithstanding the morbid appease of a clergyman, selected by the acase of a clergyman, selected by the ac-used, and of laymen in the case of the have shown that he is as dependent on the characteristic of our age and country. used, and of laymen in the case of the nave shown that he is as dependent on the characteristic of our age and country. ity, then act as a jury on the facts, and clergy and the laity as they are on him, The sum of the matter, therefore, amounts the Bishop presides as judge, to secure the and therefore he can make no change to this: Our Conventions are as attractive and under the base of the trial according to law without their full consent and approbation. as any others, on the true grounds of duty and principle. All attractiveness beyond rould not think himself more safe under shown that it cannot be exercised until this we leave to the admirers of the other the eyes of the highest officer of the church, the is bound by the most sacred obliga-The imputation of servility in the clergy tons to administer justice impartially, men has decided upon a verdict, which is and laity of our Diocese comes next to be in precise an logy with the administration and laty of our Discess comes next to be considered, and here I can only compasossibly feel in the hands of his brethren one? And how can our Bishops ever of secular justice. And as regards the Bishop's executive power, our rhetorical considered, and here I can only compas-sionate the ignorance of your correspond-ont on the one hand and his budge expected to make themselves familiar friend must have thrown in the phrase ad the other. I refrain from those expresith those legal principles which they are captandum, or possibly to frighten his sions of strong rebuke which such boldness th those legal principles which they are contained, or plantom. For it is evident signs of strong reduce which such boldness deserves. For it is a very serious charge l called to administer when one of them-lves is pat upon trial, if they be excluded to common sense that the Church, being to make, on no better evidence than his om the judicial branch of their ordinary a spiritual kingdom, has no executive own idle conjecture. And you must all w postolic functions, on the strange pretext power at all under the present dispensa-me to say, gentlemen, that it is a very sepostolic functions, on the strange pretext power at at another fore the sentence of her offi-at no Bishop can act as a judge in his tion; and therefore the sentence of her offi-rious charge for you to publish and scatter onsible and absolute dictator? Our ingenious castigator finds fault, in e next place with the serve of the wind, in a structure of the server Our ingenious castigator finds fault, in the next place, with the canon of Vermont, hich declares that "the Bishop is expect-it to express his opinion on every sub-ct" with entire freedom. But truly, to express his opinion on every sub-ct" with entire freedom. But truly, is seems to be a very ungracious kind of jection. For every member of the Con-cantion has the same liberty of speech, id why should the Bishop be silent, if it is in his power to shed the light of his is no instrument of coercion connected with his office, and the application of such a phrase to him looks very like a pure ab-surdity. erty, in its widest extent, is more univer-

the lairy as they are upon him. Is this corder. Perhaps we may be mistaken in servility? I have shown that our system presuming to doubt that the largest cities is the true exponent of the unity of the must needs possess the wisest men. But body of Christ, in which there can be no I beg leave to assure you, that we shall authoritative action unless the whole of its require a much better display of authority constituent elements concur together. Is and argument than we have yet seen to that servility? If your correspondent's convince us of our error.

idea of Christian liberty be such that he supposes it impossible to enjoy it under a just and Apostolic theory of the Episcopate, I can only lament his ignorance of all in his Convention. He takes no part, true Church principles. And I would ad- direct or indirect, in the election of church vise him, in all kindness and subriety, be- officers. He has no control of any funds, fore he again assumes the office of censor missionary or otherwise, to distribute among over the clergy of Vermont, to study our his supposed or real favorites. Nor is he standard writers on Ecclesiastical polity- under the slighest temptation to employ Hooker, Potter, and the rest-whom it is any management whatever, either to severy evident that he has either never read | cure a Conventional triumph, or avoid a Conventional defeat. And why? Be-And now I turn to the last charge, of cause THE CONSTITUTION OF THE DIO. converting "a distinguished layman into CESE fixes his just rights on their true an automaton" by the magic of our Con- basis, and he can afford to be perfectly im-

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ventional system. It is the first time that partial. I have heard this anecdote. The accuser I do not say that any other Bishop takes is anonymous, and the witness is anony- a different course; but I do say that the mous. But yet I think it very possible defective and inconsistent position which that the story is true, because it would be the Constitutions of the older Dioceses quite unreasonable to doubt that "distin- assign to them, has a natural tendency to guished laymen" may talk a little nonsense make them managers. And I say further, now and then, so long as there are distin- that the church papers on both sides (with guished clergymen to set them the exam a few honorable exceptions) have been ple. It must be perfectly obvious, how- very improperly and unhappily in the ever, that if the speech thus reported meant habit of imputing to many of those Bishops unite in chanting the praise of your older he exercises the power of veto, thereby rejoice with them that they are able to anything at all, it could only mean that the a large amount of management, and of gentleman found himself disappointed of exciting, on this very ground, no small his desire to display his oratory, or " make measure of odium against them. If those sensation," for which I have already accusations were true, which I trust they stated that our Vermont Convention is by are not, the blame should be cast, not so no means a favorable field. Certain it is, much on the bishops themselves as on an ndeed, that every member of that body erroneous and unjust Conventional system, has an equal liberty of thought and speech, which deprives them of their official rights, ubject only to the usual rules of order. and thus tempts them to secure, by man-Certain also it is, that in its proper place agement, what ought to be conceded to none can honor eloquence more than we them by law. The inevitable consequence But in the Convention of our Diocese is, in but too many instances, that instead he forensic orator soon feels himself re- of being regarded with the same confidence luced to the general level, because there and affection by all belonging to their Diois no public auditory, and no theatre of dis- cese, they are regarded as being, in symlay, and we are accustomed to listen, not pathy and conduct, the Bishops of a party. fights of rhetoric, but to plain, straight-But what possible advantage to truth orward sense, directed by piety, and govrned by kindness. I have lived long, and like this? How much more useful and and piety can be gained by a state of things have had as much to do as most men in happy would be the relation of Bishops to Conventional proceedings ; and truth com- their Dioceses if their true place were uniels me to siy that I have never known a versally declared and understood! For in Convention of the Church to be int resting no other way can the essential principles on account of its oratorical debates, unless of our Church unity be realized effectually. when there was a sharp contention of op- In no other way can the clergy and laity, osing parties, often dangerous, always joined heart and hand in one body with no tile to religious influence in the commu- their ecclesiastical head, under Christ, go nity, and not seldom discreditable to the product and the seldom discreditable to the seldom d peace and unity were better. I am far of opposition-what can be more injurious from wishing any man to be an autom iton. to the progress of the Gospel! What

under our own system, the revision of the of exceptions, as when there is no Bishop, whole was proposed by myself in A. D. or when he is himself the subject of Con-1851, in ord r that a new edition might be ventional action. Both of these arise out published for the use of the Diocese. And of the necessity of the case, and may not the committee appointed to act with the be extended beyond that necessity. And Bishop concurred in his opinion that there for both, our Constitution has made ample was to be no change of principles. The provision, by requiring the Bishop's con-Report was adopted, and after the consti- sent to acts of legislation only. tutional interval of a year, the same sys. Let me now proceed to the other points

tem was ratified again by the Convention of my learned friends objurgation, as quoted with the same perfect unanimity. by your correspondent, and endorsed on This proves conclusively that the former several occasions by the Episcopal Reattacks of the Episcopal Recorder, and my corder. Our constitution is treated as "an

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eloquent brother, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, innovation," because we presume to differ upon the inordinate power of the Bishop, from the older Dioceses, who had seen fit had not produced the slightest effect upon to ignore the Episcopal element in its prothe judgment of the Diocese. And, as- per legislative function, by reducing the suredly, I have no reason to fear that your Bishop in Convention to the place of a late assault will be more likely to "disturb mere moderator, or rather chairman, our peace." With respect to ourselves, allowing him to vote with the rest of the therefore, I may truly say that your argu- clergy, but giving him no higher authority ment, in the words of the poet, is imbelle over the ultimate decision than that of the telum, sine ictu. But a fair understanding youngest deacon on the floor. of the subject is due to truth, and may be Here, however, our censor must have forgotten that the system thus adopted was

In the first place, then, I shall show itself an innovation upon all true Church of use to others. that the phrase, "Episcopal Veto," is government, which never saw the light grossly improper, and gives a false view of until the year 1788, being not quite fifty the whole question. Every man of com- years older than our constitution. It is mon sense and information must know well known that our first Bishops had to that the veto (according to the very mean. encounter the peculiar difficulties of our ing of the word) signifies the power by own infant Church, just after the war of which some functionary, as a King, or a Independence, at a time when the very President, or the M yor of a city, forbids name of Bishop was an object of general an act previously adopted by a Parliament, apprehension and hatred from one end of or a Congress, or Corporation of Aldermen. the country to the other, through the The King does not sit with either house of popular prejudice, which associated it with Parliament, nor the President with either lordly assumption, and aristocratic rank, house of Congress, nor the Mayor with the and monarchical principles. This was the City Corporation. And the action of the cause why Episcopicy was put down so Parliament, or the Congress, or the Cor. low at the beginning of our American poration, must be perfect and complete organization, that it has ever since been in itself, before the King, or the President, compelled to struggle for its proper claims or the Mayor, can be asked for his con- in the face of a very inconsistent and sent, or can announce his formal disap- thoughtless opposition. This was the probation. Such is, properly, the veto cause why the Constitution of the General power.

Convention, in A. D. 17-9, only gave the Now the system of our Convention has Bishops a seat and a vote along with the no affinity with this, but rests on the divine other clergy. This was the cause why law of Church Unity. According to our nine years elapsed before that constitution established theory, the Church, in her true could be so amended as to allow the organization, consists of the Bishop, the Bishops to exercise the co-ordinate powers clergy, and the laity, of whom the Bishop, of a distinct House in our great ecclesiecclesiastically, is, under Christ, the chief. astical legislature. It would amuse one, True, he is one of the cleray, just as the if such reasoning could yield amusement, Governor of a S ate or the President is one to see the Diocesan Constitution of Verof the public functionaries. But he is as mont rebuked as an innovation, when the disinct from the clergy, in his proper General Convention had thus set the wise office, as the Governor or the President example of changing its first Presbyterian is distinct from the other agents in our plan in favor of the only true Episcopal pditical system. Hence the Church de- system. For it is evident that if a single pands on the Bishop for the Apostolic Bishop in his own Diocese has no rights in man of oraliadon, description and govern. registation beyond the dasing of his vote is intermediation of the primitive Church. The clergy Here we have three substantial allega- Church, to which all Episcopalians pro-S Paul's Epistles to Timothy, the first good ground for making the Bishops a sepa-and the laity of the Diocese select their tions: 1st, the want of attractiveness; fess to render their allegiance. Is our Bsh p of Ephesus, and Titus, the first rate co-ordinate body in the Convention of B shop, in the belief, at least, that he is 2ndly, the production of servility in the faithfuln as to these wo thy to be branded By por Epiestes, and Fraze co-ordinate body in the Convention of a servicity in the latit in store as it ought to be done, with the bis notions are endorsed by the editors when it is done as it ought to be done, with the bis notions are endorsed by the editors when it is done as it ought to be done, with the bis notions are endorsed by the editors when it is done as it ought to be done, with the bis notions are endorsed by the editors when it is done as it ought to be done, with the bis notions are endorsed by the editors when it is done as it ought to be done, with the bis notions are endorsed by the editors when it is done as it ought to be done, with the bis notions are endorsed by the editors the bis notions are endorsed by the editors the spirit of Christian tenderness. Strength-

proof that the original power was in the

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owledge and experience on the question? surdity. owiedge and experience on the question. I believe that I have now disposed of sally under-tood, or more manual y defen-

ould not have been passed if the prepos- the catalogue of my good brother, the Rev. ded. And as to the Churchmen of Verrous custom established in the older Dr. Hawks, and therefore I shall next ad- mont, I might challenge your cor espondent oceses had not reduced the Bishop to vert to a statement of your anonymous to name a Diocese where the Bishop, the to position of a mere chairman at a pub correspondent which demands some at- clergy, and the laity live tog ther on a to meeting, whose duty it is to enforce the r ves of order, and appoint committees, and r ves of order, and appoint committees, and a nounce the votes, and leave all the t inking and speaking to others. No Christian man, however, can seriously invagine that such a system was the true e ponent of the Episcopal office in the interest in them, b cause he could not features of our Dioc san Constitution are contemplation of the Apostle or the prac- consent to be made an automaton." lerived from Scripture and the primitive

but yet, for myself, if I must make a choice more sure to obstruct the march of truth ! run the risk of being an incendiary. You will remember, gentlemen, I trust, tion.

or has quite forgotten.

that I am not a volunteer on this occasion. I have been so long accustomed to bear the assaults of the press with quiet good humor, that this kind of patience with me has become a habit rather than a virtue, and I should not have given myself the my diocese if the welfare of the church, beyond the limits of Vermont, had not impelled me. I grant, indee I, that my official sphere is small. I admit that we are not a numerous or a wealthy people, and ecclesiastical firmament. But I do not growth of Episcopacy.

increased in twenty-one years from eleven under an anonymous signature, to the to twenty-five, without a doilar of mission- world, and making them the pretext of ary aid beyond our own borders. Our party opposition. The spirit of the Gospel church edifices have grown from six een is LOVE. And love produces love; confito twenty-eight, besides two rebuilt, one dence produces confidence; frankness much enlarged, and many others improved produces fr nkness ; all by the same strong and adorned, with no debts of any serious impulse of generous sympathy. And the consequence. While our parsonages, working of the contrary elements is just as from none, have reached the number of sure. Distrust produces distrust ; suspiseven, with several more in a train towards cion produces suspicion; enmity produces onsummation.

when I entered upon my office, in A. D should gain the victory over these tempta-132. hore the proportion of one to every tions, and that it is their bounden duty to 25,000 of the population in the State of overcome evil with good. Bu sad experi-Vermont, now bear the proportion of one ence proves how easy it is to cover the to every 12,000. This is a larger propor. feelings of the nat ral heart with the contion than that of your own Pennsylvania, venient robe of theological fi enty, and Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina. then to indulge them with bitter intolerance and other older dioceses; and it is consid- FOR THE SAKE OF GOD erably beyond the general average through- Were it possible, therefore, for my feeb'e

out the Union. Under that system, the diocese, which Charch, I would say to them, "My Rev-

With this experience of the results, you in opposition to your own; that it is his will not, I trust, he greatly surprised that earnest desire and prayer to see you all we are somewhat reluctant to go to school, prosper in your labors, and that his highest or to take our knowledge of the true Con-stitution, principles, and history of the faternal unity and concord. Advise and Church from my learned and eloquent counsel him if you have occasion, and friend, the Rov." Dr. Hawks, even though doubt not that he will receive it kindly,

between them, I would infinitely rather be Nav, what so likely to force the Bishops an automaton in the Chu ch of God than into the ranks of partisans, however strongly they might deprecate such a posi-

I am far from claiming, for myself or my brethren, any immunity from justice. where there is a real and substantial ground of complaint. If Bishops prove to be unsound in the faith, or unsound in the morals of religion, let them be presented. trouble of repelling this last attack upon tried, and condemned, with a severity proportioned to the importance of their office. But let this be done with the grave caution which belongs to Christian discipline, or due inquiry, and credible evidence. And meanwhile, I pray you to remember that that we have neither large salaries nor we are men, of like sympathies and feellarge churches to attract the stars of the ings with our brethren. Remember that the clergy may do at least as much to inadmit that our system involves any princi- fluence the character of a bishop, as he admit that our system for fair investigation ple which shrinks from fair investigation Nor have we any reason to refuse to judge that it is their place and privilege to be it " by its fruits," although it must be ac-knowledged that there is no diocese in our land which presents a harder soil for the with the affection and faithfulness of a younger brother, when they think him in Under that system, our clergy have error, instead of publishing his mistakes,

enmity. The ministers of Christ know Under that system, our ministers, who, full well, indeed, that His effectual grace

voice to reach the clergy of the whole

was at first nearly divided between High orend brethern, you have the course of and Low Church differences, with a large your Bishops, t) a very large extent, in imount of irregularity, and a plentiful sup-your own care and keeping. If you would have a taithful, affection te, and impartial which alterwards passed through a period Overseer in the Lord, select him, in the f partial trouble from Tractarianism, has first place, with a view to these qualities, been marked, for many years, by uniform propriety and order, freed from all dissen in the result. And when he is consecrated tion, and taught to appreciate the advan- to his arduous office. give him, in all tages of brotherly concord and peace. respects, as the Diocese of Vermont has There is not at this moment a single root done, his just rights in the Apostolic Conf bitterness or strife from one end of it to stitution of the Church, and treat him with the other. The lines of party-spirit are generous confidence and love. Believe all merged in the UNITY OF THE CHURCH. that he cannot possibly have any interest 58

Consult him as your best friend. Set your faces against all doctrines and practices which the Church has not sanctioned lest which the Church has not sanctioned, lest we observe, highly eulogises a gentleman who you should trouble the peace and harmony "sat loose to every denominational community" spirit, nor to party movements. And you may rely on it, as the general rule, that your Bishop will respond with joy to your efforts; that in proportion as you desire to do nothing without his approbation, it will be his wigh to do nothing without a spirit with the character and office of a champion of orthodoxy and a public prosecutor. of Zion. Give no encouragement to party be his wish to do nothing without yours, prosecutor. be his wish to do nothing without yours, and that you will realize in feeling and in fact the true design of that beautiful system, which is too often held, in our degenerate day, as an impracticable theory. Then may your diocese hope for its full reward, is the absence of dissension, in the enlargemay your diocese hope for its full reward, in the absence of dissension, in the enlarge-

ment of Christian love, and in the increassee the fraternal spirit of the ministry shed a wholesome and kindly influence upon the people. And you will know, by a be the first to descend into the trenches. He blessed experience, 'how good and pleas-sant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." "

I may not close, however, although I an sensible of the inordinate length of my communication, without a due acknow. ledgment of your late editor's intended compliment. After assailing, with zeal the proceedings against Archdeacon Denison and inconvity the constitutional system of We cannot do that. The Archbishop is within and ingenuity, the constitutional system of We cannot do that. my diocese, he is pleased to say, that in violating the letter of the law, though we think that he is my hands it "may not not be very dan-gerous." But this is a species of lauda-tion which I must entirely disclaim. If, instead of insinuating so kindly that I had to Archdeacon Demson (who does not appear to capacity and wisdom enough to make a lish church,) or to the church's doctrine. vicious system tolerable, he had said that I am far inferior to many of my brethren pressed what every body, not blinded by partiin the Episcopate, he would have come nearer to the truth, and it would be neither my inclination nor my duty to contradict him. As it is, I am too well aware of my manifold deficiencies-too painfully conscious of how little I have done for the good of the Church-too deeply convinced that I have been an "unprofitable servant," to take any share of the praise which is due to God for His blessing on the plan which His own Word has dictated.

It is THE SYSTEM, therefore, and nothing but the system which claims commendation. I maintain that it is superior to any other Diocese in its principles, because it is more Scriptural, more primitive, more consistent with the whole design of the Episcopate, and more in accordance with two great rules of the Apostle-1st, That " we all speak the same thing, and that there may be no divisions among us, but that we be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment ;" and 2nd, That the Bishop " do nothing by partiality." It is no invention or discovery of mine. It is no novelty that should disturb any man's peace, but it is simply the old, original plan of the first inspired master builders, which no one, without the same authority of inspiration, has a right to alter. In offering it to the clergy and laity of Vermont, I deserve no credit beyond that of honestly acting on my own conviction of the truth. Far higher is the was always that of requiring local effort, saywhich they have gone forward, und stem peaceful and harmonious almini, and they disapproved of any bar of the charge of they disapproved of any peaceful and harmonious almini, and they disapproved of any bar of the charge of credit due to this diocese for their ready peaceful and harmonious administration, to the present day. In conclusion, I have only to add that I raise no question as to the sincerity and good intentions of our accusers. I have shown how greatly they have erred in their views of fact as well as in their no. tions of theory. I have taken the liberty of an old man, now drawing near to the great final account, to utter plain and honest words against party strife, and in support of UNITY. But God forbid that I should doubt the purity of motive, or deprecate the piety and zeal of any of my brethren, merely because they are led away by the popular current of this disorganizing age. Still, if it were the last sentence I should be allowed to record, I would affectionately warn them to beware of party spirit, to flee from dissension, to cherish UNITY-unity in doctrine, unity in worship, unity in goverament, unity in discipline, unity in heart. unity in action. The Lord, in His mercy, has given them a goodly heritage. Let i numerous body.' not be marred by family discord. The harmony of the Church is her most powerful instrument of influence upon a world that lieth in wickedness. For Christ himself hath said : "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." And the apostle has left to us the fearful admonition, on which the sad divisions of Christendoni present such a mournful commentary : " If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another." God grant us wisdom and grace to lay up His lesson in our souls, and practise it in our

en his hands by your faithful support. who yet can't send a son to college until a Hall The habit of "sitting -the late Mr. Jay. loose" to one's creed, and despising its "eccle-

The maturing of Sir Culling Eardley's plan is taken." That is to say, these people are pre-pared to endanger (as they believe) the souls of ing favor of God and man. Then you will their own sons in the attempt to break down finite religious creed-and substitute its oppo site, "Evangelicity." Sir Culling himself ing of the English nonconformist body. objects

enterprises have no charms, and such nothing desirable, in the eyes of sober and religious men.

A correspondent calls upon us to try and stop all that we can do is done when we have exzanship, must feel. If the Primate cl to persevere, the proceedings must take their rse.-London Guardian.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

SIR,-I infer from the tenor of your remarks on the Society for the Propagation of the Gos-pel, that you will be glad to receive competent timony to the sound principles and practical sefulness of that much-calumniated S Society. Such testimony is well given by the Bishop of New Zealand in his speech at a recent diocesan

meeting at Wells : "As far as his own experience had gone (his "As far as his own experience and gone (ms Lordship observed.) extending over the diocesses of Sydney, Newcastle, and New Zealand, in all of which he had some considerable acquaintance with the state and progress of the church, he could say that, if it had not been for the Socie-ty for the Propagation of the Gospel, he had no reason to believe that the Church of England would have maintained our colonists within its would have maintained our colonists within its pale. Either they would have gone to other religious denominations, or they would have kept aloof from all. It was the Society which had stood in the gap; and it was known that the Society was recognized by our great body of colonists in the United States as the parent and the increasing parent of the increasing Church of America. He would say the same with re-gard to New Zealand. The Society had placed n his hands the sum of £1,200 annually, with the single restriction of giving £300 yearly to the college, telling him to go into the country with the remainder, and do what he could wi it to stimulate the settlers, and that had enabled them to secure a resident minister in every one of the six settlements into which New Zealand is divided, and in many of the smaller hamlets either they must withdraw altogether, or give their contributions to the man they first consented to accept. It had been found, both in New Zealand and Newcastle, that a very smal sum, used in that way, had enabled them t provide in a considerable degree for the spiritual wants of the British settlers. The Bishop of Newcastle knew, and he also knew, that throughout that country there was the deepest feelin, of hatred possible for the native population Those men among whom ministers of religio had been established would have otherwise become the scourgers and exterminators of their 'ellow-creatures; it was from that state of things that the Society rescued the settlers. As fo the young people who had gone from this coun try, any parent might be grieved indeed if his child had not gone out to a part of the country where the Society had placed a minister. \* \* He would say one word more about the Society. because at several meetings remarks had been made on the subject. He could bear his own attestation to the fact, that the Society acts in no degree on any party principle whatever; that it was what it professed to be-a Church of England Society; that the Bishops of the Church could go to that Society and outvote the Managing Committee, being actually a more

beams forever from His face, is unprovided for, and undisposed of! Whoever will may educate a child. And a control is thus asserted over human thoughts, human desire, and human will, since education comprehends them all as the inherent right of any who assert it, which is not claimed over sheep and oxen, or even in the vineyard or the corn field. Man shows his deed of gift from God to yoke the patient ox, or shear the harmless sheep. He takes no ear from off the standing corn, no round and burst. from off the standing corn, no round and burst-ing berry from the full and purple cluster, but of day to eyes that close their lids. And worse as God's gift to him for meat. While the mere will to attempt it, is claimed as his ample and

The da

physical creation. It "groaneth and travaileth in pain until now." And, when God's purposes are served with it, its "end is, to be burned." But, for the human soul, the Son of God can burned in the second and their intellectual facul-ties, and their social nature, just as a monkey or a parrot might be trained; and all that God cares most for, and all that is immortal in its burne is provided to provide the long agitated question of the Clearer Researce is protocold to provide the long agitated question of the Clearer Researce is protocold to provide the long agitated question of the Clearer Researce is protocold to provide the long agitated question of the Clearer Researce is protocold to provide the long agitated question of the Clearer Researce is protocold to protocold to provide the long agitated question of the Clearer Researce is protocold to provide the long agitated question of the Clearer Researce is protocold to prot derwent us death. And now there hes upon it as the mark of that new ownership, which its redemption consummated, the signet of the Cross; by which God seals it as His own, and consecrates it to His service. He never has let through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of ware effort the rudiner to the tradition of th consecrates it to His service. He never has let go His hold upon the heart; nor, for a moment, intermitted His prerogative, to mould and train it at His will. Through faithful Abraham He set His mark, in blood, on all the children of the race, and, when the elder covenant was merged in that of which it was the shadow cast before. He for the the set of the the shadow cast before. He for the set of the the shadow cast before. He for the the set of the the shadow cast before. He for the set of the the set of the set of the the set of the the set of the the shadow cast before. He for the set of the set of the set of the the s cease to flow, traced on the brow of His redeemed ones the sign of their salvation, and marked them as the Lord's. And now observe the per-fect parallelism. Of Abraham, in whom the sacrament of circumcision was instituted, God declared, "I know him, that he will command his children and Lis household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do jus-tice and judgment." To the twelve, through tice and judgment." To the twelve, through whom the sacrament of baptism was ordained

for all the nations, the commission was also given to "teach" them "all things." And when St. Paul to the Ephesians, enumerates the gifts of the ascension, the list which opens with "Apostles" ends with "teachers;" "and He ve some" to be "Apostles, and some" to be Prophets, and some" to be "Evangelists, and there can be any teaching which does not influence the spirit? And if, since the creator must include the less, the spiritual teacher is not the true agent in the education of the man? Again, know the apt and ready answer: the things which the Apostles were to teach, were those which Jesus had commanded them. Again I ask, is man not a unit? Again I ask, if they who are entrusted with the greatest, are not held for all the rest? Where is the skill, or where he power, that shall resolve the unit man, as edants teach, and as empirics try to practice into the physical, the intellectual, and the spiritual? Does he come so into the world? an he be born in three instalments? Can he Cross can surely realize its purposes. the in three? Can he stand up before the Judge in three? So, neither can he live in three. And, therefore, never can be trained in three. It is the heart that is the man. And, everyhow, the heart is one. It comes as one into the world. It is regenerate as one in holy baptism. It

stands as one, at that eventful point where good and evil part, to lead toward heaven or hell. As one, it makes its choice between the two. As one, it yields itself to the corruption of the one, it yields itself to the contribution of the Devil, or the renewal of the Holy Ghost, the Sanctifier. As one, it is to stand before the awful throne. As one, it is to go exceeding on for ever, in an immortality of happiness or misery. And, therefore, Education is but one. And,

The Church.

will to attempt it, is claimed as his ample and useril has so won with human hearts, as to di-sufficient charter for the training of a child; a soul, on which the blood of Jesus has been shed; a germ of immortality; a candidate for price was paid to ransom from its curse, the physical creation. It "groaneth and travaileth men are educated, and their intellectual facul-

III. And this, because the motive to educate a human soul is, that it may be fit for God. Education is a Divine thing: not only as it is from God, and must be through God; but as it should be for God. The motives which are used to further education, among men, are many and various. For personal illustration, for pleasure of it, to appear well in society, for the gratification of friends, to serve the country. All in their way good, to their extent. But all some" to be "Pastors and Teachers." I know far short of the whole truth, This is the true the apt and ready answer: these were spiritual teachers. But, I ask, if man is not a unit? If as may be, that which at the Fall was lost — Little as he may think it, man is a trustee to his Maker of the image which He made him in. Restored by the redemption of the Cross to the capacity of its renewal, and furnished through its purchase with the means, he lies under the most solemn obligation to improve the one so as to ensure the other. All other motives are but to ensure the other. partial, temporary, ineffectual. This only rises to the height of the "great argument" of hu-man obligation. And, as water never rises higher than its source, and only the mountain springs can reach the upper stories in a house; so this alone can animate and promote this en-terprise, by which the gracious purpose of the

"Mere human energy shall faint, And youthful vigor cease; But those who wait upon the Lord, In strength, shall still increase.

"They, with unwearied step shall tread The path of life divine; With growing ardor, onward move, With growing brightness shine, "On eagles' wings they mount, they soar,

On wings of taith and love; Till, past the sphere of earth and sin, They rise to heaven above."

the of you. See to it, that it be not disappointed. You step upon the stage of out-door life at an therefore, to the agents, whom the Saviour destherefore, to the agents, when the child s. God in ments are in ogress everywhere. The end no ments are in progress everywhere. The end no ments are in progress everywhere. The end no truly set before you, day by day, through all your academic life. You are now to turn the precepts of your Alma Mater into practice, and to realize her lofty aims, in your high course of duty and of honor. Remember life is short. Remember being is eternal.

beams forever from His face, is unprovided for, His holy church, His holy Spirit, are all enlisted rule in all our colonial dioceses. We

quite a relief to us when we find any artile, in journals which are the organs of other denominations, which treat the question on grounds such as we are able to shed; a germ of immortality; a candidate for heaven!
One glance will show that this cannot be right.
God does not care for moral creatures least.
When the dire ruin of the Fall occurred, no When the dire ruin of the scarse the order of the day. And the physical powers of the scarse for the scarse the scarse the scarse the order of the day. And the physical powers of the scarse for the scarse the scars commend ; it is with much pleasure there-

But, for the human soul, the Son of God came cares most for, and all that is function in its that any solution of the long agitated question down from heaven. He took its place, and un essence, left to run its own wild way, and do its of the Clergy Reserves is preferable to a prodown from neaven. The took its place, and the own wild will. Against all this, we set our- longed agitation; we admit that a solution, and

in that of which it was the shadow cast before, and baptism took the place of circumcision, His cross, who shed *H* is blood, that man's might disparagement of social cultivation. But for that which God designed should comprehend them all, and give them value, beauty, glory, power, and immortality, the nurture and the culture of the heart ; that so the child of God, to keep the Rouges and Clear Grits out ; others redeemed, regenerated, and renewed in Jesus Christ, may be "complete in Him." will vote for it to secure the co-operation of Upper Canadian members on the Seignorial uestion; whilst the Rouges themselves will

heartily support it, as the first of a series measures destined to extinguish the too exorbitant pretensions of the *pretrisse*, and to prepare the way for other great and radical social change

Of the Upper Canada members, a majority will certainly vote for it. A few indeed of the old Conservative party may oppose it, but their numbers are but small, and their influence still less. Their leading men are willing to throw the Reserves overboard, and the Protestant Conservatives have therefore no right to expect that their Catholic friends and auxiliaries in the Lower Province shall sacrifice themselves in the defence of a cause, which the principals have already abandoned as hopeless. The general feeling is, that it would be useless to prolong the contest. Such being the case, it seems that the oppo-

nents of secularization have nothing left but to submit with the best grace they can assume to their inevitable fate. It can hardly be expected of them that they should do more, or that they should join in the joyful acclamations with which the approaching downfall of all ecclesias-tical endowments will be hailed by the demo-cratic and infidel party. We need therefore say but little of Mr.

M'Donald's Bill now before the country. It embodies all the most objectionable features of Mr. Hincks' Bill, and differs from the latter chiefly in this-that it explicitly asserts-what the other only implied-that State endowments of the Church are evil, and that the secular power should not lend its assistance to the support of religion. "Whereas," recites the bill under consideration, "it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State." There can now be no mistake about the principle upon which the secularization of

"It is desirable to remove all semblance o connection betwixt Church and State !" desirable to ignore God in the management of our secular concerns, and to proclaim the principle of political atheism. This is the plain ocen muroaucea wathour group reasing, when the

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. We are glad to see that active legal in-

quisition has been made into the particulars of this sad disaster. Decided steps will be taken, we trust, towards preventing for the future that criminal mismanagement or neglect which has entailed so fearful a sacrifice of human life, on this

now too notorious line of railway. The following is from the Daily Colonist of Previously announced.

carelessness of D. W. Twitchett, the conductor, and J. Kettlewell, the engineer, on the gravel train 'St. Lawrence,' both of whom are presumed 'to be guilty of manslaughter by their conduct, which was in opposition to their written instructions. After the presentment, the Judge issued his warrant for the arrest of the parties named, one of whom, Kettlewell, had been arrested and is now in jail, having been refused liberation on bail. The jury also recommended that no gravel train be allowed to use the track at night.
The water and the state of the terms and the terms of the terms and terms and the terms and ter the Great Western Railway to the culpable carelessness of D. W. Twitchett, the conductor, S. W. Leeming ......

"The western papers are loudly calling out for a reform in the management of the Great Western Railway, as nothing else can lead to a change for the better."

# A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

A very affecting criminal case came up for judgment at the late assizes in this city, which we desire to notice in a special manner, as a solemn warning to the young. It was the case of a lad named John Breslau, about fifteen years old, we believe, found guilty of being an accomplice in an assault upon Henry F. Smith, a coloured man, with intent to kill. The unhappy

boy does not appear to have participated in the act with any serious thought as to the heinousness of the great crime with which he was connecting himself; but seems to have been drawn into the murderous assault impulsively by the elder ruffians, in whose company it was his misfortune to be at the time. These latter, having unfortunately been admitted to bail escape, leaving the miserable boy whom they had led into sin to meet the sentence

The Judge addressing the prisoner, said : The sentence of the court, if pronounced against you, would be that of death. I have no alternative you. (The young prisoner was very much affected, and cried excessively.) Your poor mother and sister came to me last evening. I told them I had no alternative. (Here the -it does not rest with me. I regret exceed-Judge could not refrain from tears, and the vince or their capacity to explain. Let any man take his seat for a few hours in the gallery court and the audience were deeply moved.) You got yourself into bad company. This is the consequence of keeping bad company. What surprises me very much is, that in a serious charge like this the principal should have been admitted to bail while this court was sitting. The principal one concerned in this charge a certain extent, are implicated and made an-swerable by the law. For what he did, you are the only one brought to answer. When you connect yourself with those who are desperadoes and bad characters, all have to partake of the same guilt, in the ave of the law. It does not same guilt, in the eye of the law. It does not rest with me. I am extremely sorry for your subject,-for the expression of generous feelcase, and I represented to your aged mother ing,-for anything to convince the reason, or in the har

1855. It is sufficient to say that it maintains, under the new management, its established reputation.

1854

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.

.127 16 10 Tuesday: "The Grand Jury for the County of Kent, after hearing the Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay's Per Rev. S. R. Tooke..... 1 10 1 1 17 9 9 2 15 0 10 17 9

Per Rev. C. L. Ingles. ... -4 19 10

43 Collections, amounting to ..... ...166 5 8 DONATIONS. Anonymous, for Widows and Ophans'

Fund, per Rev. John Butler..... 1 5 0

Colonial.

From the Daily Colonist. THE CLERGY RESERVES DEBATE.

The following, from a correspondent of the Quebec Observer, is so much to the purpose, that we cannot do better than lay it before our readers. We have done all in our power to open the eyes of French Roman Catholics to the suicidal policy they seem to have adopted, but so far in vair

On Tuesday night last, the bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves was read a second time, and to the unspeakable delight of the Upper Canada members; there is now a fair chance that the money destined by the British Parliament, for maintaining religious ordinances, be devoted to the higher purpose of making during the sitting of the court, made their escape, leaving the miserable boy whom subject. It would be preposterous to call it a they had led into sin to meet the sentence of the law. The scene in court is thus described in a report which we take from from the *Globe*:

A more melancholy exhibition of imbecility than was displayed on all sides of the House that night it was never our fortune to witness. With the exception of a few plain words from Mr. Robinson, no one even touched on the real points of the House of Assembly and he will speedily learn how much Mr. Murney condemns Mr. Smith, and how much Mr. Smith despises Mr. against the honorable member for Rentrew. He will get in abundance the expression of personal conceived or well sustained argument on any inly in the hand of the B-

life and conversation ! Your faithful friend and servant in the Gospel,

JOHN H. HOPKINS. Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont. Burlington, Vt., Jan. 12, 1854.

# bor Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### ENGLAND.

B (199) THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. It is extremely natural that the Evangelical Alliance—a miscellaneous assemblage of Dis-senters and persons who recognise no essential glory and its crown. That such they may apdifference between Churchmanship and Dissent -should exult over the Oxford University Act -should exult over the Oxtord University of last session. And the resolution, adopted by acclammation, to assist in founding a Hall in acclammation, to assist in founding a ducation ducation wery lossely; if at all. They take for granted very lossely; if at all. may be imparted free from ecclesiastical peculiarities," comes very appropriately from a body whose deliberations are alternately conducted by Sir C. Eardley and Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, while Baptists, Independents, and clergymen of "made the beast of the earth, after his kind, the English church successively "preside over the religious exercises." But why the establishment of such a place should be a great boon not man, though made in His own image, after to beneficed clergymen, who may be supposed to have reconciled their minds to the "ecc astical peculiarities" of their own church, it is not quite so easy to understand. The Rev. W. Brock, however, is so delighted with it that he cattle, and over all the earth, and over every almost promises to abandon, in consideration of it, a determination he had formed never to send Nay, the mere lordship of Creation did not give it, a determination he had formed never to send another son to an English university. Now, we do not wish to say anything worse of Mr. Brock (of whom we know nothing beyond what has appeared in our columns) than that he seems to be the king of busybodies. But here is a person in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to out the busybodies in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to out the busybodies. But here is a person in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to out the busybodies. But here is a person who lectures bishops, admonishes archbishops, and constitutes himself public accuser of every body who thinks differently from himself, and photographed "in the spiritual light" which

It is to be hoped that this statement, in addition to that recently made by the Archbishop of Dublin, will show how groundless are the accusations against this excellent Missionary PRESBYTER.

### UNITED STATES.

BISHOP DOANE'S FIFTH BACCALAUREATE AL DRESS AT BURLINGTON COLLEGE, ON COM-MENCEMENT DAY, SEPT. 29, 1854.

Education is a Divine Thing. It is the rescue and restoration of an immortal, fallen nature It contemplates its redemption, first; then its renewal in the divine image; then its re-union with God. Its stand-point is the Cross. Th channel of its influence is the Church. Its agent is the Holy Spirit. Education is, thus, a divine thing. It is from God. It is through God. It is for God.

The authority to educate a human soul must come from God. The means to educate a human soul must

ome through God. The motive to educate a human soul is, that

it may be fitted for God. The establishment and application of these three propositions will occupy our present thoughts. On them as on an arch of living thoughts rock, this College has been founded. In them, alone, do we desire that it should stand. Through them it is, that we have hope, that prove themselves, we ask the charity of your pravers.

and human will, which, in no other realm of the creation, is assumed. For, mark the careful wisdom of the great Creator, when he had His likeness, to assert the sovereignity for which lesi- he was created; but granted it in terms express Now, we inherent rights to use even the vegetable king-

thority to educate a human soul can only come from Him who made it, first, and then redeemed it. And see how nature countersigns, in this, the law of grace. Who moulds the pliant muscles of that new-born babe? Who shapes his stammering accents into words? Who frames his words, unconscious yet of meaning, into prayers? She, to whom God conveyed the authority, together with the name of mother. And when the father curbs the wayward child; and chastens him, in love; and makes him kiss the rod, that smites him for his good, it is God, in him, that does it. And there is no power inherent in one human being to control another :

to deny him the indulgence of a natural desire to compel him to exertion which he does not choose to make; to punish him for that which he has not done which he should, or done which he should not. The only master of a moral creature is his Maker. And parents, teachers, governors, spiritual pastors, are usurpers, one and all, and tyrants, but as God deputes to them His power, and as the most complete control that can be claimed or exercised in moral creatures is that which is to make them what they are

not, and choose not to be,-which is the work of education, --- and which, that it may win and wield its will, takes it at disadvantage, in his helplessness, and never lets its hold go till its. life goes,—the claim to educate could never be

allowed, but in the basest taeachery to our immortal moral nature, who has not received authority from God. I can but throw this thought before you, to be thought out by you. But it is elementary, essential truth. And the claim to educate a child which stands on any lower ground, is the claim of the Czar to con-

sign an exile to Siberia, or of the Inquisition to mprison Galileo. Power may enforce submission, but it cannot win consent. And in ten thousand thousand voices, nature's instinctive, universal protest still will rise up to Heaven, "E pur si move,"—and after all, it moves! 11. And, now, the means to educate a human soul must come through God. Education is a Divine thing, not only as it is from God, but as it must be through God. I do not mean by this the simple truth, that even to count is proof of a divine creator. I speak of education in its true and noble sense; as the development-lit-

erally, the *bringing out*—of an immortal, god-like nature. In this sense it must comprehend the whole, not limit itself to any part or parts. appose the germ that nestles in an acorn to be developed only in the bark or in the leaves of the primeval oak! It would be more than most men mean by education, or most children get by it; to write their names; to keep accounts; to reckon interest; to make a bow; to sing a

the lascivious polka. These are not even the bark or leaves of education. Then, how much less the tree, its roots, its boughs, its sheltering shadow, its sky-piercing aspirations. Propor tion to its end, perfection in its kind, are the great principles of excellence in every thing. In man then most of all. Only, in him, has God proposed to re-produce himself. And, when the aim was marred, through the malice of the devil, then to restore was harder than to make. In every work, the means are measured by the end. To pile the Andes; to make a line of sand the limit of the sea; to poise the solar system in mid-space, to "guide Arcturus, with his suns," are trophies of Omnipotence. takes no less-it would take more if there were measures in Almightiness—to lift the grovelling sense from earth to heaven; to win the reckless and rebellious will to rule itself; and from the ruins of the Fall to bring again the order, the

### LETTERS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 8.

J. L. Ancaster, rem. ; G. S. McL., Brockville, rem. for Rev. E. D.; H. S., Montreat, rem. Rev. J. C. Leeds, Megantic, rem., vol. 18, (the paper is mailed regularly every week,irregularity shall be enquired into at the Post Office); Rev. A. E., Onandaga, rem.; W. H., Farmersville, rem. to Feb. 1, 1855; B. T. Newboro', rem., vol. 18; Rev. T. H. M. B., Kingston, rem., (thanks for the other amount) Rev. W. T. Rawdon, N. S., rem. to July 31, 1855; Mrs, M. K. S., Shoreham, Vermont, rem., vol 18; P. P., Quebec, rem., (two papers sent.)

# The Church.

# TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854.

In our last week's issue we gave an account of the proceedings of the late Synod. Our readers will have seen that the Church has now taken its proper position, and not only asserted its right to publishing its constitution, together with canons for its guidance and government. considering that the majority of those who the State be burdened with the salaries of chap composed it had little or no experience in the conduct of deliberative assemblies, we have every reason to congratulate the dio- rich enough to buy their own ministers, and cese on the temper which prevailed who expressly declare that there should be no throughout the whole of the proceedings, connection, or semblance of connection, be The only two clauses which it was antici- tween Church and State-why should such a pated would draw out any party feelings were those which related to the power of State, and its solemn assemblies, be inaugurated the Bishop to veto any measure passed by with prayer, if it be desirable to abolish all a majority of the other two estates. On the first of these questions being intro. the first of these questions being introwith Sabbath Observance Bills, and other reli-duced, the laudable desire to preserve harmony was most apparent, both among must be susceptible of universal application; song, which has no sense, in words, which are not understood; to whirl the wanton waltz, or know, entertained but very imperfect no-lains, and all State enactments enforcing reli know, entertained but very imperfect no- lains, and all State enactments enforcing rel tions as to what power ought to appertain be not susceptible of universal application, i ready to accede to him only the functions a lie, and as such is to be repudiated, as of the Bishop's giving his ideas upon the question, of all cant.

rains of the Fail to oring again the order, the beauty, the harmony, the purity, the loveliness, the perfectness of the original creation. "And God saw everything that He had made, and be-hold it was very good." To say that this is the hold it was very good." To say that this is the educate a human soul must come through God. to acknowledge the privileges of the first

And he has beautifully provided them. If we of the three estates, as the Bishop has We are requested to state that a meetmay say it, He has laid Himself out, on that shown himself ready to concede those of ing of Convocation will be held, for the may day and brought all agencies to bear, divine and human, on the training of the soul, which Jesus suffered to redeem. Hisholy word,

some ulterior designs, but for the successful prosecution of which it is first necessary to get the Catholics of Lower Canada to solemnly recognise the principle that "it is desirable to re-move all semblance of connection between Church and State." It is a principle suscepti ble of a very extended application, as Catholics will yet learn to their cost.

Of course it will not stop with the "Clergy Reserves." If indeed "it be desirable" that the very semblance even of connection between Church and State should be removed—and as the aid which the civil tribunals lend to the Catholic Church in Lower Canada for the payment of tithes, to the parochial Clergy, is cer-tainly rather more than the "semblance of such a "connection"-it does not require a prophet's gift to foresee the mode in which the princip that French Canadian Catholics are now called upon to affirm, may, and most assuredly will be applied to Lower Canada. Ecclesiastica Corporations exist, in their corporate capacity only in virtue of an act of the State; but if it he desirable that the very semblance of conne tion between Church and State should be abol ished, the State should at once repeal those acts, and allow those bodies to die a natural Now a corporation can have no heirs; death. and dying intestate and without natural heirs it is easy to foretell what will become of its property. Assuredly the principle embodied in Mr. M'Donald's Bill is destined to have a very extended application.

And were it consistently carried out-which it will not be, unless Canada be destined to relapse into the condition of a heathen countrymanage its own affairs, but actually as- what, we should like to know, would become of sumed it by making a declaration, and state-paid chaplains to our jails and penitentiaries? If it be indeed desirable that the "semblance" even of connection between Church and State should be abolished, why, in the name of The Synod was in session four days; and, all that is ridiculous and inconsistent, should lains for the houses of legislature? Why should such a monstrous piece of humbug as state-paid clergymen for wealthy members of parliamen to the office of a Bishop; some were cannoe be true; and if it is not true, it must be of a chairman of a meeting ; yet, upon the | devil-the father of lies and the especial patron

and his readiness to concur in the motion proposed by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquière, in the thirds of the two entances. viz., that if two-thirds of the two estates ance to, all State recognition of the Christian should desire it, the measure might be in- religion-which is embodied in the Churchtroduced again at the next session, the are essentially evil, and that it is desirable to whole meeting at once expressed its satisfaction, and the canon was carried both the canon was carried nem. con. We publish in our first page, Brown at their head; but this is a doctrine the pamphlet circulated amongst the mem- which no conscientious Catholic can assert, Iebers of the Synod containing the de- pudiated, as it always has been, by the teaching fence of Bishop Hopkins on the right of not desirable," says the Catholic Church. "It is not desirable," says the Catholic, "that all con-

with you, rests entirely ecutive Government. It does not rest with the ecutive Government. It does not rest with the court. We cannot alter it. The only power Mr. Foley, to do him justice, did the work has that can alter it is the Executive Government. To that Government you must apply. There-

fore, we abstain from passing sentence, and simply on the present occasion record judgment of death. The prisoner cried bitterly as he left the dock.

make no doubt, receive a favorable res- 1y." ponse. The young criminal, apparently, vote of that night, is another question. Those feels deeply his guilty and perilous posi- of them who either secretly or avowedly desire tion; and for one of his years the being placed in such a position, is in itself a severe punishment. We trust that if his life, as we hope, be spared, this bitter ex- course, any were moved or tranquilized, by the perience of the fruits of sin will, under assurance of either Conservatives or Reformers, god, permanently reclaim him from evil companions and evil ways. To every such afflicting case of youthful iniquity we would earnestly direct the attention of those who would exclude the Bible from our schools, tation from rabid voluntaries, and Orange and would exclude the Bible from our schools, and deem it the perfection of education to form the young into clever men of the world, indifferent as to whether they be or

CHURCH NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL.

a blessed immortality.

very reduced price. Mr. Ballantyne, unundertaken.

We have received, through Mr. Rowsell, a copy of that useful work which is well known by many of our Parochial, and has, we know, been often given away to them as a prize to Sunday School Scholars :- "Help in the Reading of the Bible," by the late B.E. Nicholls, M.A. of Queen's undoubtedly experience. College, Cambridge, &c. &c.; reprinted by the New York Protestant E. Sunday

Library Union and Church Book Society, 681 Broadway, New York, from the edition of the (London) Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

We have also received a very nicely shake does it receive that a half a dozen evils got up copy of the Horæ Sacræ, bound in and difficulties do not make their appearance. We have also received a very nicely pliable leather covers, therefore well adapted for the pocket. Its contents will practically elucidate the title page, Horæ Sac æ, rassments to most of the Upper Canada section Prayers and Meditations for Private Use. From the writings of the Divine of the Church of England, with an introduction Church of England, with an introduction by the Rev. J. Chandler, M. A.; revised for the New York General Protestant Epis copal S. S. Union and Church Book Society, 681 Broadway, and to be had at H.

Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto. We have to acknowledge, with thanks,

sonal and party recriminations, that is what night most effectively. These remarks, we are bound to say, do chief-

ly apply to the Upper Canada members. There is less of what is vulgarly selfish and offensive about the French members. There is more gentlemanliness,-from their stand point, abso-The appeal for mercy to the Executive lutely more enlarged and statesmanlike appre-The appeal for mercy to the Executive which, we understand, is to be made im-mediately by the boy's friends, will, we How far they acted well or wisely in their be not servants of God, and candidates for dowments, hate theirs with special and peculiar hatred as supporting a system of spiritual tyranny and superstition, why we can only say that they furnish a most amiable and delectable specimen of simplicity. The war will now be We are gratified to learn that a Normal at their gates, and many who have been but and Model School have been opened in an end, will against them be eager and effective cold defenders in the conflict that is coming to London, (C. W.,) under the supervision of combatants. They should know, and be aware, the Rev. M. M. Dillon, with the sanction of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto. that the prospect alone of such a war and its inevitable result reconciles many a zealous pro-The preparations are complete for the re-One slight skirmish on the details was rather ception of young persons of either sex to amusing. It seems, at least so says Mr. Attorbe trained as School teachers, without any charge except for such books as they may require; and these will be furnished at a require; and these will be furnished at a opinion that it would be better that the clergy der whose superintendence the whole will be carried on, is eminently qualified for the task, which out of pure love he has consent to such an arrangement, Mr. Brown was astonished at the very idea. Does, then, Mr. Brown think that the clergy will trust him -aye, or for that matter, his associates on either side of the speaker's chair, one dollar's value-if they can help it? Mr. Brown should and might know better-and we can only say, that if they did-after knowing the tone and temper of last night's debate in the House, they would well deserve to meet the fate they would

Quebec correspondence of the Daily Colonist.

## QUEBEC, 1st. Nov., 1854.

The discussions upon, and the amendments to, the Clergy Reserves Bill. The Bishop's Address to the Synod, §rc. The Clergy Reserves Bill is likely to prove a Pandora's Box to the Ministry yet. Scarcely a

Yesterday, it was discussed from the opening of the House till 12 o'clock at night, and bardly a move was made that was not beset with embar-Scotland; and secondly, that the Roman Jatho-lics and Wesleyan Methodists, were, also quasi incumbents, being contemplated in the last Imperial Act as persons claiming on the round of disseminating Christian knowledge. And

# -1854

arose. Now this, in practice, may really amount coat and vest, and seizing an axe, he began the to very little. For, in the first place, the life interest of the present incumbents of the never did a man work with a better will. Others, Churches of England and Scotland cannot amount to less than six hundred and fifty thousand pounds: and this, if commutation is really of the wounded nerved their arms, and disrecontemplated, must be kept on hand to effect garding fatigue and their own bruises, they it; or if commutation be unaccomplishable, it must be kept on hand, or a very large portion of it, for many years, and the whole of it for a complete the state of AUSTRALIA.

considerable time, as a necessary security to, as well as a fund for, the annual payment of the nals from Melbourne to the date of the 22nd of incumbents. So that, if the incumbents com- July. mute, more, I believe, than the entire sum ac-cumulated—estimated at between £400,000 and 550 000 will have to be need to them ; and £500,000-will have to be paid to them; and The import trade was the only interest which

ato pay them their periodical incumbencies. Ministerial Bill, that the incumbents should be paid out of the consolidated revenue, and that the whole reserve funds on hand, and to arise from property to be sold, should pass into that revenue. But Mr. McDonald, the Attorney the Antorney and the breeding of the smaller kinds General, argued from the Imperial statutes— and I believe he was right—that Parliament goldfields, and fabulous prices are given for and I believe he was right—that Farmanent here had not the power to transfer the security the incumbents now have upon the reserve pro-perty to the province. That is to say, if the province should recklessly engage in public works, or otherwise injure or destroy its credit, the immediate works and the province of the security works of the province of the security security. the incumbents would have but poor security for their pay; and with a view to avoiding such regularly-built houses are rapidly supers contingency, the Imperial act does not author- the former encampments; townships are being

this morning; and is exciting deep interest here: quite as much as his letter to Mr. Morin.

with the reformers in the ministry, have entire-ly overruled the conservative section of the the effect of this decrease had not been much felt. alition, and the sacrifice which Sir Allan Mac

Nab has made is full and complete. It is true, that the Globe and others contend, that the effect of the 3d clause of the bill as it stands, will be to vest in the Churches of England and Scotland large funds, which will ren-der them, as the *Examiner* has it, "state paid churches of the worst possible description cause not responsible to the state;" and and Mr. Langton has an amendment yet to be disposed of, which is intended effectually to prevent the fulfilment of that prediction, by reducing the churches to the character of mere trustees for the existing incumbents. If the *Globe's* idea be correct, we are quite unaware of the fact; and

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we know that the clause is not looked upon in

distributed among the municipalities, and should notice-Thomas F. Meagher. No sooner was he clear of the wreck than throwing aside his

if they do not, it will have to be kept on hand to pay them their periodical incumbencies. Mr. Brown proposed, in amendment to the Ministerial Bill, that the incumbents should be Bendigo, M'Ivor, and the Goulburn diggings, contingency, the Imperial act does not author-ize any interference with the securities they now possess. In other words, whatever is done with the reserves, their lien upon them—unless they themselves give it up—cannot be disturbed by the Canadian Parliament. Thus it will be seen, that whilst the incumbents exist a large find out by the districts. Gold-digging, it ap-the torse is become a more settled upruit and is seen, that whilst the incumbents exist a large fund must be kept up for their satisfaction; and if they commute, a larger sum than is now paid will have to be paid to them. And this of course only extends to the Churches of England and Scotland. As for the Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics—who were put in the same boat together by the Attor-ney General West, for, I should fancy, some comical purpose or other—they neither deserve, nor should receive one shilling of this money; for, perhaps, the basest feature connected with the whole spoliation would be, the giving to them what they have not the manihess to de-fend, but have the meanness to filch. fend, but have the meanness to filch. In the first six months of 1853, 937,878 ounces were received, and 929,367 shipped. There are pass as it is, the executive government reserving the power to commute with the incumbents of over a tract of country covering no less than the Churches of England and Scotland. As to five degrees of longitude. The yield of the new the commutation being affected before the bill passes, that, I think, will be out of the ques-escort which arrived at Melbourne on the 15th The Bishop's address to the Synod came down The Bishop's address to the Synod came down The Bishop's address to the Synod came there:

previously, and as there was but little trade going on in the interior, owing to the great diffi-

European Mews.

# Arrival of the Arabia.

Menschikoff has been partially reinforced. Reports have been again created simultane-ously in Vienna, Paris, and London, of the fall of Sebastopol. Large stock operations it is said have been made on the faith of the statement, were slow to believe. Govern

# The Church.

MARSEILLES, October 20th, -The Pharomond+ has arrived here with General Thomas on board, nvalescent. She brings advices from Constantinople of the 10th and Balaklava the 8th October. The siege works were covered with entrench-ments against attacks from without. Prince Menschikoff had not made any offensive move-ment. The siege materiel amounted to 400 guns. The firing was shortly to commence. It was thought that a breach would be made in 46 hours. Balaklava was perfectly fortified. - The Porte

sends 10,000 men, half of whom embarked on the 9th. Four thousand five hundred French have left the Piræus for the Crimea on board the equadron of Barbier de Tinan. SORTIE OF THE GARRISON OF SEBASTOPOL. - the Moniteur of Friday morning confirms the intelli-gence of a sortie attempted by the garrison of

Sebastopol against the siege works. The enemy was vigorously repulsed. This news is authen-ticated by the Charge d' Affaires of France at Welch were foremost. Their loss has been onstantinople.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN THE CRIMEA. The northern forts of Sebastopol, and not Bak-shiserai, now form the base of the Russian oper-

ODESSA, Oct. 8 .- Prince Gortchakoff is here. The news from the Crimea is unfavourable for the Russians. Prince Menschikoff, who could not maintain his position at Bakshiserai. has sent his army to Sebastopol, and gone to Pere-

Prince Menschikoff says there had been no at-tack up to the 18th. The position of the allies was unaltered. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and "P.S. Harry Torrens and Bulwer burie

Michael have joined the Southern army. ersburg of the 14th contains a telegraph despatch from Vienna of the 4th instant, stating, that the commissioners of the Western Powers and of Austria and Turkey had met at Constantinople to arrange the question of the protectorate on the basis of the proposal made by the Austrian Cabinet

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE TO ENGLAND. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chromicle thus writes :---I understand, from what appears excellent authority, that the talked of visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to England will take place in the THE RESERVES BILL. Up to the present time, the whole of the amendments to the Clergy Reserves Bil, inclu-ding the conservative propositions of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, as well as the ultra-voluntary attempts of Mr. Brown and others, have failed to make any impression upon the ministerial position. So far as we are able to judge, Mr. Morin and the French-Canadian party, acting with the set of the set o month of November, but I have not heard that will do much to cement the alliance which has already been so cordially entered into between

the people of both countries.

ORDERS TO THE ARMY BEFORE COMMENCING SIEGE OPERATIONS.—"The trenches will be open this evening against Sebastopol; a working party, consisting of —, furnished by the —, will be marched to the engineers' deptat — p. m., where they will receive tools and directions

MESSRS. COLLINS & WILSON LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA. BEG respectfully to announce to the LADIES The daily papers have devoted much space during the last week to letters from officer of Toronto and neighbourhood that their October. privates engaged in the battle of Alma. Their antrench-ontents would fill a volume. The following Prince letter to the friends of a young officer, (Lieut. MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be opened for the season on Radeliffe, of the Priory, Hitchin, Herts), who was killed, is very affectingly written :

" Field of Battle, on the River Alma,

Sept. 21, 1854. "My dear Delme, I shall wring your heart, indeed, and poor Mrs. Radeliffe's, by the sad intelligence I have, alas! to communicate. Your poor dear boy fell yesterday at the head of the company which he commanded (No. 1), while gallantly leading them to the attack of a Russian entrenched battery, heavily armed and most strongly occupied. Never was a more noble

frightful. Chester, Wynn, Evans, Conolly, my poor sister's boy, Harry Anstruther, Butler, Radoliffe, Young, were all killed dead at the VIENNA, Oct. 18 .- Up to the 10th nothing of same moment, and within a space of 106 square nportance had occurred in the Crimea. Accord-g to the Soldaten Freund, Prince Menschikoff Campbell, Sayer, Bathurst, Stopton, wounded left 20,000 men in Sebastopol, and entrusted the only six officers remain untouched, and nearly command of the army there to General Chomutoff. 200 men are hors de combat. The exploit was He less on the 1st for Perekop, where three in- noble indeed; but what a sacrifice ? The posifantry divisions, three cavalry divisions, and eight tion of the Russians on this river was most for-

equal to any thing that it has ever done. The French behaved admirably. I am heart sick at the loss of so many dear and valued friends, and at the thought of my poor sister's anguish. God alone can comfort us in these overwhelming calamities, and to His almighty will let us humbly bow. Your dear boy died instantly, without will be the the the the second distance of without pain, and lies buried in a deep grave sent his army to Sebastopol, and gone to Pere-kop. ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—A despatch from ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—A despatch from May He comfort and support you both is the

"P.S.-Harry Torrens and Bulwer buried

THE PROTECTORATE.—The Journal de St. Pet-He lay on his back, and his body had been untouched and respected. God bless and save him. His face was calm, with almost a smile on it. "A. W. T.

The following extract from an officer of the 95th, one of the eight survivors of that regi-ment, describes a hair-breadth escape : It is proposed

Sept. 27. Drawing and . "Through the goodness of God, 1 have es- if required).

aped from the dreadful slaughter inflicted on Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including he regiment in the battle yesterday-not even the various branches in English and French, with a scratch, and yet I was in the hottest part of Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needlethe combat. I really imagined at one time, when the men were knocked over on my right and on my left as fast as I recount it, that I had a charmed life; and when you consider that eighteen officers out of twenty-six who came into the field were killed and wounded, you will see the French Exhibition, which will then be open, but see Paris in all its glory, with the im-lous; but through God's mercy I am enabled to recount to you the events of the awful day as they occurred, and I cannot be too grateful to Him who was able, and who brought me through its dangers, for His gracious protection of me.

"I must cease here to describe the general movements, and confine myself to what took place immediately in front of my regiment. I assure you, my dear father, that while in this The Presse says that the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, Arif Effendi, has Offi-cially communicated to the Austrian cabinet, that Omar Pacha will begin offensive operations against Bessarabia shortly, and will arrive at the shot, 9, 12, and 24-pounders, bounding The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced October 3th. Omar Pasha had gone to the Crimea to a Coun-cil of war. His forces are expected to go to the Crimea. ORDERS TO THE ARMY BEFORE COMMENCING and about a few feet horizontally from the

MARRIED.

DIED.

TORONTO MARKETS.

New Advertisements.

FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

The next quarter will begin on the 1st of

Further particulars may be obtained by letter

HENRY BOVELL HOPE,

Insurance Agent,

Front Street.

Countryman newspaper.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND:

There are at present two vacancies.

November 1, 1854.

Tuesday next, the 31st instant. Messrs. C. & W. take this opportunity of infi-mating that they have now entered fully into the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, and have secured the services of Miss Oakden,

who has had many years' experience with one of the first COURT DRESSMAKERS at the West end of London. N.B. No Circulars will be issued.

Toronto, 26th Oct., 1854. 13-4in

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND

### ATKINSON'S UNRIVALLED PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE preparation, quickly cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a de-lightful odor to the breath, and ruby color to the GUMS and LIPS, WITHOUT ACID, or other hurtful ingredients to the enamel or outer cover-ing of the Teeth.

Its celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris fantry divisions, three cavalry divisions, and eight Cossack regiments had been concentrated. On the 7th Prince Menschikoff left Perekop with re-inforcements, advancing from Cherson. The Rus-sian army would, on the 20th, be 76,000 strong. The northern forts of Sebastopol, and not Bak-binor the Prince of the Russian son this river was most for-midable; it was defended by 40,000 men, and it was carried in two hours and a half. They lost great numbers, and the conduct of our army, on whom the brunt of the thing fell, was carried in two hours and a half. They lost great numbers, and the conduct of our army, on whom the brunt of the thing fell, was carried in two hours and a half. They lost great numbers, and the conduct of our army, on whom the brunt of the thing fell, was carried in two hours and chaine the prince in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Guns, even where there has been considerable perfect proves it merits all the

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. Vide circulars. Toronto, Oct. 3, 1854.

### ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

11-1m

the Lake pass within a few yards of the house THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to annou their intention of receiving on the first of september next, a limited number of Boarding nd Day Pupils, who will be under their own rediate superintendence

MRS. MCCARTNEY will conduct the domestic

It is proposed to engage the best masters to "Bivouac on the Field, Battle of the Alma, give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Sept. 27. Drawing and Aritametic. (German and Italian

> work .....£15 0 0 Pupils under 12 years of age...... 12 10 0 6 0 0 .....£15

Day Pupils, ..... 4 10 Under 12 years..... Singing..... Calisthenics.....

The Misses McCARTNEY are kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in

TORONTO: REV. DR. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ. DR. HODDER.

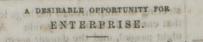
Judge O'REILLY,-Hamilton. WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq.,-St. Catherines

H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded reekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

### THE TORONTO Circulating Library,

AND FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE No, 76, King Street west.

MRS. HIGGINS, in returning thanks for the kind patronage she has already received, begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has added the latest published works, and



THE Iron Cousin: or Mutual Influence. By Mary Cowden Clarke, Cloth Katharine Ashton. By the Author of Amy Her-bert, The Earl's Daughter, Margaret Perceval, &c. Sec. Two parts, cloth Do. Do. paper Russia. Translated from the French by the Mar-

Russia. Translated from the French by the Mar-quis de Custine. 6 3 Lectures on the True, the Beautifal, and the Good. By M. V. Cousia. Increased by an Appendix on French Art, by O. W. Wight . 7 6 Anscultation and Percussion. By Dr. Joseph Skods 2 The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1885 2 Lectures on Tractarianism, delivered in the Town Hall, Brighton. By Rev. Henry Newland, M.A. The Church Choir : containing Fealm and Hyma Tunes arranged for the Organ or Planoferte by Joseph Muenscher

Atso, A fresh supply of Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, con-taining Formulæ for laying out Curves, deter-mining Frog Angles, Leveling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c. HENRY ROWSELL,

New Books just received.

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and having thereon a spring possessing power-ful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years ast, the virtues of the above spring have been

known to many residents in the immediate vicinity: and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which,

several testimonials might be procured from 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 it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene

of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1837 Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary

beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on

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Music

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nurcn, to copy till further orders.

Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

abode during the war of 1812.

so favorable a light by the church authorities. We translate from the *Journal de Quebec*, an editorial article on the subject of the second must not be looked for before November. reading, which is appended hereto. The editor, Mr. Cauchon, is a shrewd observer, and understands thoroughly the true policy of the Roman Catholic church; but he mistakes if he imagines Catholic church; but he mistakes in no integration of parties will exist, that the same arrangement of parties will exist, that the same arrangement of parties will exist. It is said Canrobert had notified the French It is said Canrobert had not

If the results of the bill shall prove to be to place the Protestant churches upon a footing of equal power and influence with that of Rome, then his expectations may turn out well found-ed; and a conservative element may be preserv-ed, which will comprise the chief strength of the friends of religious endowments. But if, as we anticipate, the effect should be the reverse unable to contend on equal terms with Romanism in Canada, then will ensue a convulsion, which volcano-like, will gather force from temporary restraint, and will sweep away, with the accumulated power of united Protestantism, every vestige of Roman Catholic denomination and influence in the State.

In writing thus strongly, the friends of Rome may suppose, that we consult our own interests as a journal, and that we speak the sentiments of the opponents of their church. Such is not the case; we write *against* our own interests, and against the current of feeling amongst a large portion of our own readers, who would rather look favorably upon any circumstanceno matter what-that would precipitate a struggle with the Papacy, than upon the most desir-able compromise which would prevent such a conflict

Which way the course of events will tend, is more than we can venture to predict at present -the flood-gate is just about to be opened-who knows how high the waters will rise, and how many fertile fields they will devastate. Let those answer, who unloose the pent-up stream. -Colonist.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Detroit Advertiser of Saturday in regard to the late Great Western Railway accident says :--

"The collision was the most frghtfiul affair ever known on a western road. The express consisted of four first class and two second class cars, all full of passengers. So forcible was the shock that the car next to the baggage car was jumped completely over the second class car, illing or wounding nearly all the passengers in both cars, and smashing them to atoms. front first class car was also dashed to pieces, and the passengers in the front part nearly all killed or badly injured.

When the daylight dawned through the dense fog, the most heart-rendering scene presented itself. Amid the confused pile of fragments scattered in every direction lay the mangled remains of more than fifty persons. Here lay the corpse of a mother mangled beyond descrip-tion, while a few feet further on was a mass of flesh and blood, which had once been her loving child.—Here lay a leg and an arm, or a head, while the body to which they belonged was buried in the mass of fragments, now smoking

with human gore. But sadder yet were the appeals of the Prussia. wounded, who lay groaning under the broken cars, and writhing in pain worse than death. Then the pleading, tearful entreaties of mothers

for their darlings, which this calamity had endered unsightly and unknown. Their shricks even chilled the hearts of the bravest, and unserved many a strong arm. He who has seen he sight or heard the appalling cry will re- ed ls. member it to his dying hour.

Several of our citizens were upon the train, of show the son of S. M. Holmes, and also Robert P. Toms, Esq., (who is our informant) have Progress of THE SIEGE.—Two despatches from Marseilles announce that on the 7th the siege batteries at Sebastopool were finished, e whose heroism is worthy of particular tions was expected daily.

ment employees say, that serious intelligence Odessa accounts of the 8th, say that Gorts-

chakoff was at that place, and that Menschikoff, who could not maintain his position at Bak-

Government that the allied position is impreg-nable, being defended by 80,000 men with 200 guns, and could be easily held against 200,000 Russians.

Constantinople letters of the 12th say that 3000 of the foreign legion and 4000 Turks have left for the Crimea.

It is true that on the 11th Sept. an attack was made by the *Mahmoudie*, the Turkish flag-ship of 120 guns, and several of the allied ships on Fort Constantine, but it was merely to cover the advance of the allies along the land-ward side of

the city. In consequence of the correspondence found in Menschikoff's effects, captured at Alma, im-portant arrest have been made at Varna.

Two small British steamers have been ordered to the sea of Azoph to bombard the town of. Kethch

Lord Radcliff has succeeded in procuring a firman to suppress the trade in Circassian and Grecian slaves.

A large portion of the French Baltic Fleet have returned to Cherbourg. A rumour was current that the Danish Government would probably permit the British Fleet to

winter at Kiel The British Parliament is further prorogued to

the 6th November. The British papers published a list of the pri-vates killed and wounded at Alma.

The National subscription for the killed and wounded reached £6,000.

A regiment of women has been organised for nurses to be immediately sent to Scutari. The Court Martial on Sir E. Belcher had ter-

minated in the case of Capt. McClure and the officers tried. The verdict was that they were nonorably acquitted, and in each instance their swords were complimentarily returned. In the verdict of Belcher the word 'honorably" was

omitted, and his sword returned in silence. The British steamers Ganges and Persian, with troops, came in collision in the Sea of Marmora,

ed to death in his berth. FRANCE.-Nothing of political interest.

SPAIN .- The Constitutional project has been abandoned

VIENNA .- A private despatch from Bucharest, of the 16th, announces that the bombardment

of Sebastopol commenced on the 13th. Two hundred pieces of artillery were employed, and Sebastopol was not expected to hold out

more than 3 or 4 days. 30,000 Russians have crossed the Danube, and

entered the Dobrudscha. 12,000 Russians, under Uckakoff occupied the Danube ferries near Julhok.

VIENNA, 19th Oct. The German press everywhere give indications of an approaching rupture between Austria and

Great anxiety prevailed at Berlin.

The Arabia brings 150 passengers. She left on the 21st ult. On the 22nd ult. saw the America, bound in; same day saw a ship lightening, 62 ays from Melbourne. Breadstuffs active: Ohio Flour 42s; Wheat

advanced 1s, on the week. Corn is also advanc-The Arabia arrived at 84 o'clock.

eturned to us unhurt, but impressed with the and that the bombardment was to begin on the addest picture of human suffering that has ver fallen beneath their notice. Mr. Toms be taken about the 18th. There was a report of There was a report of ays that among the whole number unhurt very a sortie by the garrison, which had been vigorous w had the nerve to handle the mutilated forms those who but a few minutes before were as 000 men, was posted on the Tehernaya, near all of life and hope as they. But there was Sebastopol. The opening of the great opera-Allout 17th, 1900

working and ground will consist of —, furnish-ed by —, and will parade in their camp at -p.m., be conducted to their positions, posted;

and receive instructions from staff officers who who had thus so miraculously protected me will be assembled for the purpose. "All the movements of the parties must be, if

"All the movements of the parties must be, if possible. kept out of view of the place. "After moving from their lastplace of assem-bly, which will be after dark, the utmost silence must be preserved, and the least possible noise of any kind made. The working parties will be arranged in proper order by engineers, but will not commence work till order, after which it must be carried on with the greatest energy. "The engineers will be charged with the ar "The engineers will be charged with the arrangements, but the officers of the troops must

responsible for the maintenance of order and MARKIED. On the 19th ult, at St. George's Church, Trenton, Bay of Quinte, by the Rev. Wm. Bieasdell. M.A., Incumbent, John Charles Rykert E-g., Bartister at Law, of St. Cathe-rines, to Nannie Maria, second daughter of Shelton Hawley, Esq., of Trenton. On the 26th ult, at the same place, by the Rev. J. W. Padifield, Officiating Minister. Wm. Tillay, Esq., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Cyrus Weaver, Esq., both of Trenton. attention to the directions given by the engineers. and for the amount of work done; on diligence and regular conduct of the working parties will lepend the more rapid and complete success of he enterprise. The working parties must not uit the work on slight alarms. Ii the enemy take a sortie, the guard will advance and drive Trenton. hem in, and before they reach the work, if possible; should the working party be absolutely abliged to retire, they will take their tools with nem, and re-form a short distance in the rear, o return to the work when the sortie is repulsed. "The guard will be posted in the rear of the vorking party, and near to it, if possible, under over from the fire of the place, if not, they must Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel 41 Farmers' per 196 lbs..... Wheat—Fail, per bushel, 60 lbs. Oatmeal, per barrel, .... Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs. Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs..... Oats, per bushel, 48 lbs..... nev Pens, per bushel, at lbs..... nev e down in order of battle, with accoutrements n, and each man with his fire-lock close by him -one party not less than one-third of the forces nust be absolutely on the alert all through the sight, taking it alternately, ready for an immedi-"A sortie is out and on the works in a very

Grass Seed, per bushel, Clover Seed, per bushel tion; nothing is so easily defeated as a sortie Beef, per 100 lbs, charged without delay. "After the repulse of any sortie, the guard will return under cover as soon as possible, and Fire wood per cord, ....

esume their position. "All the working parties and guards will be omposed of entire regiments or parts, and not t detachments made up of different corps."

DISPOSITION OF THE BESIEGING ARMIES. The Moniteur of Thursday, the 19th, contains

eneral in Chief of the Army in the East des-

atches dated Oct. 3. Foronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the pur-'No fresh military operations had been effeced since the taking of Balaklava. The two mies are established in an excellent military pose of EDUCATION. sition, the English army drawing its materia December.

am Balaklava, and the French from the small ays to the north of Cape Chersonesus. "This position of the two armies has naturally

by personal application at Yorkville. etermined their mode of distribution on the rritory before the place of Sebastopol during e siege. The French army will have the left the attack, from the sea to the southern fort. e English army will take the right, from the uthern fort to the ruins of Inkermann.

"Our army is divided into two corps-the by applying-postage free-to J. K. BUCHANAN, est, under the orders of General Forey, and mposed of the first and fourth divisions, will 14-1m

ike the siege:-the second, under the com-ind of General Bosquet, and comprising the st and second divisions, will form the corps of servation. The Turkish division is placed in Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire

reserve according to circumstance. The English my has made similar arrangements. A portion its divisions will assist in the attacks against

OFFICE-Corner of Church Street ; entrance from place; the other part, forming a corps of servation, will be united with the corps of

eneral Bosquet. "These arrangements are of a nature to re Messis. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, ove all doubt as to the result of the siege which about to commence.

" According to the statement of deserters, the irits of the Russian army appear to be much dipressed since its disasters upon the Alma, where it lost from 7000 to 8000 men."

from the engineers' officers and sappers, who will guide them to the works; they will be without arms and accourrements. The guard for the dust—it then bounded in the air, and fell, English and American per and considerably increased her stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery. The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, entitling the subscriber to-

Two sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week. Three sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week. burst from my lips."

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Toronto, October 26th, 1854. NFW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

THE Plurality of Worlds ; with an Introduc- s. D At Stirling on the 29th Octobor, in his fifth year, George Jonn, only son of George E. Bull, Esq., of that place. 5 0 TORONTO, Nov. 7th, 1854. Franklin. Herolues of the Crusades. By C. A. Bloss ..... of History, By John S. Jenklus..... Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Ore-on and Culture... 5 71% 4 3 of Travellers...... Panorama of Nations. By John Frost Layard's Discoveries at Nineveh ...... The Book of the Ocean and Life on the Sea... Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean on board an American frigate. By N. P. Willis Pencillings by the Way; written during some years of residence and travel in Europe. By N. P. Willis 5 0

Willis 5 71/2 Fun Jottings, or Laughs I have taken a Pen to 5 71/2 Life and Religion of Mohammed By Rev. J. Wenders of the Insect World, By F.C.Wood-3 11/2 22 6 a 25 0 Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherin

4 6 PRIVATE EDUCATION

3 11/2 3 9 5 71/2 MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, receives into her house at Yorkville, near 4 6 New Clerk's Assistant and Book of Practical

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August 2, 1854.

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alter Easter. The course of Instruction, in addition to the A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) con-taining a great variety, may be procured usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Land Agent, Brantford,

aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by BROKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-

ligious knowledge. The terms (payable in advance) will vary, according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

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be found in the advertising columns of the Old tion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square. Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854. . . . . . . . . . . 28-1f

Toronto, C. W., Feb# 3nd, 1854.

ers of acknowledged ability. The FINISHING CLASS is under MRS, POET-TER'S charge, assisted by the best Masters. An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 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.

different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-tion in foreign languages. MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-laction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to incure their linear the following on the spart to incure their linear the state of the Province:

rate, and she is determined to employ only teach-

her part to insure their improvement. The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

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

MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 1st August, 1854

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 The Heir of Reddyffe.2 vols
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 Rectory of Vale Head
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 Lyra Apostolica
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Paggot's Dental Coemistly and accessing Meigs on the Diseases of Children Drutt's Modern Surgery Churchill's Diseases of Midwifery Churchill's Diseases of Infants and Childre Churchill's Diseases of Women Handy's Text Book of Anatomy..... Paget's Surgical Pathology Walton's Operative 'Dethaimic Surgery opper on Dislocations and Fractures ... harpey & Quain's Anatomy, 2 vols ..... do. do. do. mor. extra.... British Female Poets, cloth, gilt..... do. do. mor. extra do. do. do. mor. extra American Female Poets, cloth. Pilgrim's Progress for the Young Alphabet Made Easy Hermit's Dell Poems and Ballads. By Massey

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Sept. 20th, 1854. JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CALENDAR

OF THE University of Trinity College, Toront... FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 101d. dana seat or HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisner King Street, Toronto. July 1, 1854. . Larrot o gringh and an

work. Apply at the office of the Church newspaper, or at 26 George Street. Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854. doisin vo 12-th

GOVERNESS.

A LADY in this city wishes to engage a young person to teach her children an English education, and assist with plan needle

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

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work, &c. In conducting this course of Instruction, the

### The Church. **03** 59 TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION EDUCATION A STRIKING THOUGHT. Per Hundred steering his ship through the huge icebergs The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a FOR YOUNG LADIES. Family Reading. that enclosed her on every side Another The following published by the S. P. C. K. discourse upon the loss of the Artic, night passed, and the danger seemed even rRS. LETT, having completed her arrange-No. 41 --Parochial Minister's address to all persons under his care whs are of a proper age to be ments for carrying out efficiently, and er the best system, the moral training and presents the following striking thought, more imminent-another day succeeded, which is especially worthy of attention at THE PERILS OF THE DEEP. and the captain never left the deck. education of young ladies, announces that her Establishment will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday the 4th of September. "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do busi-ness in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in thedeep. They cry unto the Lord in their troublet, and he bringeth them out of their distresses."— Ps. cvii, 23, 24, 28. To the eye of reason there appeared no probability of escape : " to proceed, to rethis time when material is so far in advance of spiritual progress.

Men of a southern clime, even such as think only of great waves, and breakers who does his best, as seeing him who is navigate our comparatively stormy seas, that toss on high their heads of broken invisible, conscious that a tender Father form. They remember the tempest's looks upon him, and that his ear is ever sweep, and the fury of the winds at sea ; open to the supplications of his people? but, unless sailing for towards the north, they cannot realize the idea of moving to make every possible exertion in order highest rocks that gird our wave-encircled he therefore worked with the utmost dilispraking of them and the wonderful pre. God. He ordered the boats to be in readiservation of a company of suilors, we ness for a moment's launch, and had a must seek to comprehend somewhat of the small stock of provisions placed in each, fearful icehergs, of which the majesty and ing that every man was at his appointed beauty are yet beyond description.

floating ice, and these of every imaginable | sently observed that a very large and danform and size; some scarcely exceeding the dimensions of a small cottage; others appearing as the rains of a large town; others again so vast, that the extent may not be calculated, apparently extending miles in length, and of tremendous altitude. their passinge through of ice that by piled tinge every huge mass of ice that by piled At one moment a seeming cathedral floats by, with its fretted roof and groined arches and massy columns emulating the colours of the rainbow; at another, some beauteous form of fantasy, glittering and flash. ing, and adorned with all the exquisite tracery of frost work, such as may faintly be imagined by him who journeys beside some fern-fringed waterfall, with pendant birches and creeping plants, when the stream is parily frozen, and every leaf and twig is gemmed with hoar-frost.

Comparatively happy is the mariner stationary, and then began rapidly to fill when wrecked upon rocks : however sie. with water. rile, a support is afforded to the shattered What an awful moment! The captain timbers of his vessel-to himself also; and was preserved in peace, and his men in I time is afforded for the using of such means obedience. The boats were cut loose in for escape as the nature of the const ad. an instant : the sailors one after the other mits. But icebergs yield none. They dropped into them, nine into one boat, five are computed to exhibit, in general, only into another: the captain was the last man bue-third of their real bulk above the to leave the vessel, and then he took his water: the concealed portion extending 10 place in the smallest of the two. Scarcely a minute had elapsed since from the deck an irrégular manner in all directions beneath, and slanting downwards to the base. of his gallant vessel he looked down into When an iceberg therefore comes in con- the little boat; the next he looked up to it, tact with a vessel, it offers no hold what- for the deck of his fine brig lay lower than ever: slippery as glass, and ever moving, its edge, and instead of descending he acin vain does the struggling sailor seek to mally ascended into the latter ; the sailors find some rugged point by which to save pushed off, and searcely had they cleared the vessel than the top of the masts alone himself. Beautiful indeed are they to look upon, remained above the water-another se-

yet cold, treacherous, and inhospitable : it cond, and they were gone. is difficult for passengers, such especially The situation of the mariners was dread.

as delight in surveying the wonders of ful when in their good sheltering ships : creation, to realize the dangers attendant what must it have been when exposed to every peril in two small puny boats, that on these strange and terrible masses. Many an eager youth has longed for a scarcely bore them above the surface of nearer look, aye, and many a passenger of the water? How helpless and how hopeyears and experience ; but the sailor well less seemed their condition, surrounded by knows that whoever comes in contact with towering icebergs, which could easily beau them has faint if any hope of returning 10 down a fleet of noble vessels ! The mer looked up, but sca cely might they discern his land and home.

Many years have come and gone since the heavens above their heads: instead of a well-manned brig sought to sail up the a blue sky or hurrying clouds were the gulf of St. Lawrence; but adverse winds overhanging edges of hozen crags, formarose, and the vessel, driven out of her ing a terrible arcade : they felt the grating course, entered the bay of Gaspe, over of their boat upon the slippery base of which innumerable icebergs passed and each contiguous iceberg. Yet still the fog

turn, to remain stationary, seemed equally perilous." But what cannot the eve of faith discern, to encourage the believer

The captain knew that it was his duty Yet such they are; and, while gence, and left the event in the hand of place. Morning dawned on the third day;

only place where the ship could pass : as yet the light was doubtful, but it sufficed to show that "shape of horror," while the taint gleams of the rising sun, reddened by their passage through the tog, seemed to exceeding danger. But halt they must not, and warily went on the brig. The iceberg rolling majestically sorward till it grazed the keel with one of its huge projections, the captain sought to evade it by adexterous movement of the rudder, but in vain. The shock was tremendous; and with a force that stunned every person on board, the ship and iceberg came in contact. For a brief space the vessel became

"I cannot let this occasion pass without warning you, that the infidelity which is gaining strength, should be terribly rebuked by this calamity. God is chastising us for our unwise legislations which will preserve peace without regard

obtained the following statistics: Daring masses of giant ice, far loftier than the to save his own life and that of his men; the past twelve months, more than 4,000 American vessels, including those on the lakes and rivers, have been lost. This is no ministers' calculation, who are not expected to know anything of such matmust seek to comprehend somewhat of the small stock of provisions placed in each, and see, are expected to feel these losses severely. Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English of vessels lost throughout the whole world Imagine a sea hoary with mountains of and the captain, looking out as usual, pre- was 10,000. Can it be said that it was States to furnish 4.000 out of the 10,000 that have been lost? Up to the year 1850, be stirtly in character with every other branch the average number of vessels lost all over of the business. the world, was 3,000 a year. The amount of insurance paid by the Marine Insurance Companies in New York last year, amounted to twelve millions. The losses on land around them; and the more distinct the by railroads and otherwise, amounted to scene became, the more evident was their eighteen millions, making a total loss by sea and land of thirty millions of dollars. It is to be remarked that God has in most instances struck directly at the pride of our strength. The publest, the newest of vessels are the ones taken, as if he meant to prove that it was himself that had done it; and that men might not say they fell by their own weakness. Let men therefore depart from their infidelity, and put their trust in him, and he will gather them under his wings, and no evil shall come nigh them .- Gospel Messenger.

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For Young Ladies. RS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a M limited number of Pupils for tuition in

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For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. KEN NEDY, Church Society's Office, King Street; or to Mrs. FORSTER, Pinchurst. 51 Toronto, July 19, 1854.

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Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

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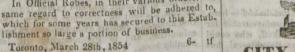
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1853

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vere mischance, for so men sperk; but To hoist a sail was impossible; all that the accident to which I allude was doubt-less the means of saving all the passengers ion in the direction of land, which they on board. She had made her last voyage conjectured to be about eighty miles dis-from England to the West Indies, and had tant. Onward therefore went the sailors, taken in a cargo and some passengers for hoping against hope, yet cheered by their North America; but, while proceeding excellent commander, who encouraged be rapidly, a fierce storm surdenly arose, the himself and his men by the blessed provessel sprung a leak, and must have sunk mises of holy writ. Oaward they went with all on board, if, to borrow the em- through the terrible icebergs of the bay of phatic language of inspiration, the mari- Gaspe; and, stratge to them as was their ners having "cried to the Lord in their tearful condition, the mercies of the Lord trouble," he had not "made the storm a were not restrained; and they might excalm," and given them strength to exert claim in the words of the psalmist, " Thy persevering efforts to keep the ship afloat, mercies are new every morning, thy faith-till they put into the port of Halifax, and fulness every night." All that fearful day repaired the injuries that had been sustain- they continued to pass unharmed amid the

without her passengers. They were press- as if portentous masses were every moed for time, and availed themselves of ment looming onward to their destruction. another ship bound to North America; Yet one passed and another came; that and it was well for them : men unused to too hurried by, till, emerging from amid endure cold and hardships could hardly the thickest of those icy rocks, the ice. have borne the exposure to intense suffer. bergs became less numerous, though dash-

plrendy noticed. floated thick and fast: air was intensely cold by reason of so fogs, too, crept stealthily over the tossing much ice; but though cold no wind was waves, and obscured every distant object, stirring; and having, according to their bewildering to the senses, yet still permit- custom at the close of the evening, comting the appalling view of icebergs, rising mitted themselves to the especial guardianin grotesque shapes; terrible indeed, yet ship of One, to whom the night is clear as looming more terrific because of the un- the day, they sung, as they were wont, a certainty in which they were enveloped. hymn of praise.

and loud noises that ensued whenever two was: a long line of coast appeared in the of these rocking and undulating masses distance, stretching before the mariners, came in contact. At one time a sound and presenting all the luxuriance of vegelouder than that of the loudest thunder tation. Very little ice remained in sight; bellowed over the wide expanse of ocean; but it was fearful to look back at the danat another came a sudden crash, which gers which they had escaped, while masses announced that some lesser iceberg had occusionally floated by, which, had they gone to pieces, in its contact with a larger. not been mercifully warded off, must in-Still went on the vessel, with strong hauds stantaneously have wrecked them, Gladly and hearts on board, cautiously g.ided then, and full of hope, did they eagerly through the mazes of those terrible ice- row forward under a full press of canvas. bergs, which moved continually from place Presently the wished for harbour came in view; and the two frail barks, thus wonto place.

The captain now felt the consolations of derfully preserved, glided safely in, amid that religion which he had loved in the the shouts of the inhabitants. days of his prosperity. When gliding over smooth seas, with a favourable wind, tain of the brig? He was a man who he uniformly sought to direct the attention feared God, and desired to do his willof his men to that sacred volume which now afforded them a sure support. He had regularly assembled them for morning and evening prayer in every period of their his lot to take out missionaries-messenvoyage; and, when dangers were on every gers of mercy to neglected heathens; and side, they well knew how to plead for pre- most probably from the instructions given servation through Christ Jesus. They had by them did the captain become acquainted not turned away, nor refused to hear the voice of their heavenly Father in fairer Certain it is that he was a pious man, as times; and they had no reason to fear that he would his face from their suppli-felt the blessedness of religion, but ferventcations, or disregard their prayers when ly desired the eternal well-being of his all hope of deliverance seemed to fail. men. Therefore it was that, when step.

One morning, when the day broke, their ping from his sinking vessel, "he felt," to terrible condition became fully apparent; use his own expression, "that he was in and all the following day and night, and the Lord's hands;" that he was enabled the dismal day which succeeded a night of to support the drooping spirits of the sail. utmost peril, did the captain remain at the ors, and to preserve his own peace unwheel by which the rudder is governed, broken during a period of the utmost peril.

prevented them from clearly seeing the That vessel had already met with a see masses by which they were surrounded. after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday, the 21st of Angust, 1854. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L.D. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. b. D. Rector al Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Iucumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-retary of the Church Society. A FRESH SUPPLY of the best TREBLE-SEAM BALLS just received. icebergs-through the night too, when Once more the vessel went to sea, yet dimness was around them, and it seemed

ing which awaited the hardier sailors. Storme was abread, and icebergs, as per. Summer was at its height, yet the 7s. per dozen, 8d. each. Storms were abroad, and icebergs, as ner. Summer was at its height, yet the

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Sir. - Your Fills have been the means, under providence of restoring me to sound health after file years of severa affliction. During the whole of that period 1 suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and com-tinual pitti g ( fullegm intermixed with blond. This so shook my constitution that 1 was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most ennient medical men of this town, but they failed to give m the slightest relief. As a last renedy I tried your rills, and in about three m this they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and re-stored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedicut servant. (Sigued) H. MIDDLETON. Dated Jan. 1st, 185.

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