TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

Poetry.

THE PAUPER'S DEATHBED. Tread softly! bow the head, In reverent silence bow: No passing bell doth toll, i et an immortal soul Is passing now.

Stranger ! however great, With lowly reverence bow : There's one in that poor shed, One by that paltry bed, Greater than thou.

Beneath that beggar's roof, Lo ! Death doth keep his state ; Enter! no crowds attend; Enter! no guards defend This palace gate.

That pavement damp and cold No smiling courtiers tread: One silent woman stands Lifting with meagre hands A dying head.

No mingling voices sound, An infant wail alone; A sob suppress'd; again That short deep gasp, and then The parting groan.

Oh! change; Oh! wondrous change; Burst are the prison bars : This moment there, so low. So agonized; and now Beyond the stars!

Oh! change; stupendous change! There lies the soulless clod : The sun eternal breaks-The new Immortal wakes-Wakes with his God.

AN Annaess, delivered before the House of Convocation of Trinity College, in Christ Church, Hartford, July the 28th 1854. By the Rt. Rev. John Henry HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

House of Convocation,-In surveying the system rests upon the assumption that the present condition of the world, there the nation at large must possess these qualiare many thoughtful and sober minded ties. How do we abide the test, after the Christian men who believe that they be- seventy years of our brief experience? hold various signs of a close approach to the end of the present dispensation. They think that the last days predicted in Scripture are passing over us, in which there should be "scoffers walking after their own lusts and saying, Where is the promise of His coming"-" perilous times when covetous, proud, boasters, despisers of government, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy,-when there should be " wars and rumors of wars, and the powers of the earth should be shaken"-when it should be as it was in the days of Noah. They ate, and they drank, they bought and they sold, they builded and they planted, they married and were given in marriage, and knew not, until the flood came and destroyed them all"-when "men should run to and fro, and knowledge should be should sink so low as to give a fearful emphasis to the mournful question of the Saviour: " When the Son of man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?"

But methinks I hear you say, that this is a strange introduction to an Address on such an occasion as the present. For are we not assembled to do honour to the Annual Commencement of your admirable College 1 Have we not come together to enjoy a literary feast? Do I not stand before the members of a noble Institution, on a day of appointed Jubilee? And why should the dark clouds of prophetic warning be cast over the horizon of your prosperity, instead of the cheering light of hopeful encouragement, which your successful labors have so well deserved? Why should the bright and glowing atmosphere of such a season be chilled by the freezing breath of stormy anticipation? There is a time for all things. But surely no time could be so inappropriate for a theme like

I am quite sensible that there is much plausibility in the objection. And yet I think the choice of my subject, peculiar as it is, may be vindicated without difficulty First, because this is an eminently Chriscourse must be severed. Now the successful graduate must leave his cherished circle of literary association, to face the world. Now he must abandon these honouted halls, the kind preceptors, the daily religious service, the welcome and regular routine of lectures, and declamations, and not be amiss that he should hear somewhat be set before him under the view which of an imperious will. many good men take of divine revelation. Nor can the lesson be given with more propriety, than by one who has almost finished his own course; and from whom, as well by age as by office, the sober words of religious counsel may rather be expected, than the exciting strain of high earthly hope, or vain-glorious ambition.

cited, and the actual state of the world in as guardians of the faith and morals of the

our own day. And then, let the question of time be settled as it may, I shall proceed to prove that the only true ground of safety is in the promise of the Gospel, inherited by the Church, and secured in its strongest form, by a thorough Christian education.

1. I commence with our own country. which we all esteem, with justice, as the most privileged portion of the hubitable globe. Those eminent sages and patriots who settled the government of these United States some seventy years ago, came to their task with the knowledge and experience of the old world to guide them. They improved upon all their models, by adopting the good and avoiding the evil, in every previous system. They struck out a new and admirable scheme, by which each State might fully provide for its own internal administration, while the whole were bound together in all that related to war, and peace, and general commerce, and mutual rights, by a grand federal Constitution. They guarded against despotism, by making their rulers elective. They excluded the pride of aristocracy, by prohibiting all titles of nobility and the entailment of estates. They cut away the roots of religious intolerance, by giving equal rights to all religious sects, and refusing a special establishment to any Church or lenomination. They made the people overeign by the law of universal suffrage, And by these and other provisions, framed in a kindred spirit, they earned the praise of being the wise master-builders of the noblest republic in the world.

But no system of government can execute itself. Theory is one thing, and practice is another. Assuredly it is impossible to frame a more faultless Constitution than ours, if men were what they ought to be. We all know that the rulers of a Christian nation should be men of Christian character, wise and patriotic, just and disinterested, conscientious and pure. And when the choice of these rulers depends on the people, it results, evidently, that the voters must have intelligence and virtue to select such representatives; and MR. DEAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE therefore the whole practical working of

First, then, we hear, on every side, the

charge of political corruption. Bribery is practiced in all our elections. The spoils of office are expected, as a matter of course, by the victorious party. The President of the United States dares not to be impartial; for if he were, he would men should be lovers of their own selves, loose the confidence of his friends, without gaining the confidence of his enemies. The oldest statesmen and the most prominent, cannot follow the dictates of their own judgment and conscience, without being reproached as if they were laying a trap for the Presidential chair. The very laws of Congress are set down as the results of personal venality or ambition. The House of Representatives, and even the Senate Chamber, are disgraced every year by fierce passion and violent denunciation.
The barbarous and unchristian duel is antiincreased," and yet the life of true religion | cinated as quite inevitable, unless it be averted by explanations which may satisfy worldly honour, in utter contempt of all religious principle. And no member of either House can go to the performance of his public duties with any security that he may not be insulted by coarse invective. before the day is closed. Yet our rulers are never weary of lauding the character of Washington; as if they were quite convinced that the time had passed by, when they might be expected to verify the language of praise by the act of imitation.

When we look into the other classes of the community, the same charge of venality and corruption meets us again. Our merchants are accused of all soms of dishonest management; our brokers, of stockjobbing; our city aldermen of bribery; our lawyers, of knavery; our justices, of complicity with the guilty. The same worship of Mammon seems to govern the whole, and the current phrase "the almighty dollar" is a sad but powerful exponent of the universal sin which involves the mass of our population.

There are some specific evils, however, which demand a more pointed notice, as characteristic of our day. The feverish tian College, to which the warnings of excitement which pushes forward our Scripture should never be unseasonable. citizens to such wonderful results—the Next, because the occasion is not all of headlong haste to be rich and make a for. joy, but is intermingled with not a little tune-the reckless boldness which embarks of doubt and sorrow. For now is the time in every scheme of danger, if it only promise when the pleasant bonds of college inter- profit or victory-all this affords no sign of principle or prudence, though it certainly displays full often a surprising amount of daring energy. That this same daring energy has produced innumerable examples of admirable heroism in the service of humanity, is not to be denied. But when we see it rising up against the majesty of societies, and pure intellectual exercise; the laws, at Erie, Milwaukee and even and enter in carnest upon the stern and Boston; and mark its workings in Cuba, in actual struggle of life. Therefore, it can- Sonora, and not long since in the preparations of South Carolina to destroy the of the true condition of that world, where Union and deluge the nation with the blood he is so soon to become an actor in the of civil war, we behold an element of fear. scene. And, as a Christian scholar, it ful power which refuses to be restrained cannot but impress him more deeply, if it by any authority save the proud impulse

To this source we may attribute the wild excesses of the abolition spirit, which openly tramples on the Constitution, and would not hesitate to gain its object, at the sacrifice of peace or government or life. A kindred temper manifests itself in our " woman's rights" Conventions. But most of all, we see it in the awful blasphemy And therefore, although I do not mean with which the Bible is denounced, by to stand committed to any school of pro- male and female lecturers; while statesphetic interpretation, yet I propose to show men and politicians stoop to pander to this how close a correspondence may be traced public outrage of all religion and decency; between the predictions which I have totally forgetful of their high official duty

upon the Word of God.

not find, at such a time, the loudest complaints of the increase of juvenile depravity. It is well known that there are thousands of children, in our large cities, who are taught to live by crime: young in years, but old in wickedness. That beyond this most vicious circle, there is a universal relaxation of the Scriptural rule of filial obedience. That the wives of our age have no notion of submitting to their husbands, and that sons and daughters are accustomed to throw off the yoke of both the parents and do precisely as they please. That the reverence for magistrates, ministers and teachers, which marked the early days of the republic, is generally exploded as obsolete. So that the apostle's description of the world, when men should be heady, high-minded, disobedient to parents and despisers of government," is unhappily, but too well verified, in the prevailing temper of our rising generation. Democracy has extended from the public rights of the citizen to the private relations of the family and the school. The sacred authority of the master and the father is merged in deference to the will of the majority at home. And the political privileges which the Constitution intended to he exercised by intelligent and virtuous men, are practically assumed in every other department by fools and children.

That intemperance should abound it such an age, is only in accordance with its other attributes. It seems that men are no longer able to trust themselves or one another with the use of stimulants, which, operating on passions and tempers so sadly prepared, produce the most fatal consequences. What a frightful commentary does it afford on the increasing proclivity to evil, that the legislatures of this free country should find it necessary to bind the liberty of the citizen in a form unknown to all previous history? That the arguments of health, reason and religion have confessedly so lost their force on the masses in our country, that sobriety can only be expected by making the means of drunkenness inaccessible? But alas! it is not intemperance in drink which is our greatest danger, for men are now intemperate in everything. Intemperate in the pursuit of wealth; intemperate in luxury and pleasure; intemperate in political ambition; intemperate in language and deportment even on the floor of Congress, with the eyes of the civilized world looking on. The old rules of temperance in all things have vanished from the common mind. The sin of intemperance in speech and action takes to itself the honourable names of manly self-respect and personal independence, and vice passes current in the

mask of virtue.

The Press, of necessity, has its full share in the general deterioration. Party spirit there finds its convenient organ, to scatter poison throughout the land. There is the ready instrument to manufacture a spurious reputation for one candidate, or vilify the worthy same of another. There is the beguiling sophistry which praises the dueland lifts the free-booter to the rank of a revolutionary hero. There is the daily trumpeter of every nauseous deed of individual villainy. There is the retailer of every jest that may provoke a laugh at the expense of religion. There is the prolific fountain of licentious books and nam. phlets, cheapened and illustrated to entice the lovers of exciting fiction. There is the willing adjunct of infidelity, profanity, rebellion, false morality, and every form of assault, direct and indirect, upon the princiole of law and order. And hence it is another mournful index to the character of the age. Because the publishers print only what they know will rell, and their work would soon cease, if the public taste did not support them.

And when, from all this, we turn to the state of religion, how little do we behold to animate, and how much to deplore! On every side, we hear complaints of the rapidly decreasing reverence for the Christian Sabhath. On every side we see an alarming falling off from the number of candidates for the ministry. The population of the country is growing with wonderful speed, and the teachers of religion instead of multiplying in an equal proportion, are actually less than they were twenty years ago. The divisions of sects, instead of diminishing, are increasing. Denominations, once united and apparently prosperous, are splitting up amongst themseives, and the number of faithful professors are so far from enlarging, that they are notoriously dwindling away. The Bible, though liberally distributed in every quarter, is studied little and followed less. Romanism lifts up her imperious head, and laughs at the general confusion, and boasts that she posseses the only panacea for all these evils. And yet her Bishops and priests know full well that their power is waning day by day; that their Pope stands upon a volcano of revolutionary violence, ready to break forth at the first opportunity; that half of their people who swell the population of the United States desert their corrupted Church; that they are rapidly losing ground in Ireland, in Italy, in South America, and really gaining no where. In fact, the Christain religion, in every form, is attacked with more open boldness than at any former period. False philosophy, pretended Science, Spiritualism, and Raionalism, are all busy at work; and the light of the world is growing more and more faint, as the clouds of scepticism multiply and thicken around it.

When we look to the state of foreign

to the most sacrilegious and wanton attacks power in Europe that may not be forced in the midst of the general discord and into the contest, which promises to be the | confusion ! It would be strange, indeed, if we did most desolating that the world has ever seen. But the warlike elements at work are not now of the usual character. The existing governments of that mighty continent | placed us, for many years, under a cloud have their most dangerous enemies amongst their own subjects. Republicanism, Com- grown, from a very humble beginning, up munionism, Agrarianism, are all existing to 35 acting hishops and 1650 clergymen; in the hearts of their people, and they are while every state and territory is partially only waiting for the opportunity to rise against their masters, and throw the inter- to Africa and China. Our numbers, innal state of every monarchy into wild confusion. Italy and Spain are ready for revolt. Christian sects, but our ratio of increase Hungary and Poland are panting for the deadly strife. Even China is far gone in racter of our people stands in the highest revolution. As to morals and religion, the progress is downwards towards indulgence and infidelity; and the influx of foreigners amongst ourselves is too generally seen to Madison, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor, be of the most unprincipled and profane character. And how are the elements of anarchy,

> at this moment, operating, in our own highly privileged country! We behold a new and vigorous combination at work, to correct, by a secret society, the real or supposed evils created by our foreign populalation. Disunion is threatened more loudly than ever. The North and the South are again excited against each other, while the master-spirits who controlled the last storm are passed away. Cuba, Japan, the vast communion of the Church of and Mexico are but too likely to furnish us with elements for bloody strife. And some already talk of the right and the policy of our nation, now grown so great, to assert its power in the wars of the Europeans. To what period of the world's the awful words of prophecy, than to that and more, the evils of causeless disunion. ing, but actually begun ?

should be increased." This is verified to an extent utterly beyond all former example. The last thirty years stand preeminent for immense improvements in the arts. The earth is traversed with a speed which exceeds the most extravagant anticipation. Intelligence is transmitted on Inventions have sprung up in every other Nothing is too vast to be undertakeningenuity and power have become accusomnipotence. But the tendency of the and moral renovation of the world. whole is not to lead their hearts to God. This vast advance gives no corresponding influence to morals or religion. On the contrary, it only helps to inflame the lust of gold, to confirm their proud self-confidence, and lead them farther than ever from the knowledge of the Saviour.

Such, then, is the melancholy array of facts, to which many religious minds appeal, in applying those warning prediction nicture may be exaggerated. The outlines may be too sharply drawn. The coloring may be too dark. The expression may be too repulsive. For it is certain, and 1 rejoice to acknowledge it, that with all this evil, there is still a large amount of good. I know, and am devoutly thankful. that we have still a multitude who revere the Bible-who are constantly occupied in plans of piety and christian benevolence -who are busy in missions to the heathen and missions to the poor-who mourn over the divisions of Zion, and the growing ungodliness of the age; and long, with earnest yearning, to contribute their share in the improvement and regeneration of the world around them. I know that the Press is used, in their hands, for the best interests of humanity—that we have still churches and ministers, to proclaim the tidings of salvation—still, editors and statesmen who boldly maintain the truth-still, a mighty host who are honestly determined to read, and bear, and courageously sustain them. Yet it must be admitted that there is evil enough to justify alarm. There is reason enough to rouse our attention to the dangers which surround us. And no

of the times calls most loudly upon the

soldiers of Christ, "to contend manfully under His banner, against the world, the flesh, and the devil. 2. And here, when I look around me for an ark of safety, you will not be surprised at the frank avowal that I can only find it in our own favored church—that church which I hold to be, pre-eminently, the church of the Bible—the church of the apostles—the church of Christ—the only church in the world which, after cleaning churches of modern times have secured to such an extent the constant and regular teaching of the scriptures by the lips of her ministers, on the Lord's day? What busiest, the richest, the most enterprising, and other church has established the great duty of divine worship, as the common and responsible work of the pastor and the flock? What other church represents so faithfully the primitive government of apostles, elders, and brethren," in the egislative function? What other church has put her whole system of teaching, strong upon the Rick of Ages, with the ready for a bishop It would seem only

people, and ready to give their countenance pare in the field, and there is scarcely a liavor from all candid and reflecting men.

For if we look to our advance in the United States, under the weighty disadvantages of the revolutionary war, which of political odium, we find that we have supplied, and we have extended our work deed, are still far below those of several has gone greatly beyond them. The charank for position and intelligence. Witness the fact that out of the 18 president of the United States, Washington, Monroe, were episcopalians. Witness the fact that Calhoun, Clay, and Webster were the same, to say nothing of the numerous living lights of the nation. It is also certain that our services are the most acceptable, because they are the best adapted, to the army and the navy. And the movements of our church are regarded with much more general interest throughout the land than those of any other. But our American church is only a

fraction of the whole; for we belong to England, which we acknowledge as our mother. There we behold a mighty establishment, with its two archbishops and twenty-six bishops in England and Wales, comprehending more than half the population; while the rest are divided and history, then, may we apply more surely subdivided into sects, and all feeling, more which seems now to be not only approach- We see, next, the Church of Ireland, with her two archbishops and ten bishops, And, in the midst of it all, we see the growing in prosperity, and making large fulfilment of the other prediction, "that inroads upon her old and inveterate enemy, men should run to and fro, and knowledge the corrupt Church of Rome. We see the Church of Scotland, with her seven bishops, rising in importance, while the Presbyterian Kirk is torn by internal distraction, and becoming weaker every day. We see twenty-eight colonial hishops, engaged in planting the church throughout the world, in the East Indies and China, the wings of electricity. Men converse in Africa, in North America, in Australia, together with ease across mountains and in the islands,-all the additions of the continents, and even along the bottom of present century, and all indicating an exthe ocean. The number of travellers is pansive growth of increasing power. The multiplied more than a thousand fold, sum total of the whole given us one hundred and eight bishops, with nearly thirty department, as if some new and unac- thousand clergy and assistants :- a grand countable energy was urging the human sacramental host, firmly united by the mind to its ultimate earthly developments. same faith, the same apostolic ministry. the same system of worship; and comnothing too strange to be believed. Mortal manding, in the intelligence and social elevation of their millions of laymen, the tomed to talk almost in the language of best and highest influence for the religious

(Loughness of of)

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRICS.

It has given us great pleasure to publish an of the word of God to our nineteenth creation of three new bishopries; namely, those century. I confess, however, that the of Southwell, Brecon, and Cornwall. The ishopries of Lincoln, St. David's and Exeter iddition. One of the main defects of the Established Church has consisted in the inadequacy of its episcopal superintendence. Many ecolu sinutical abuses have arisen from the circumstance that it was literaly impossible for the hishops to exercise a proper personal control over the affairs of their dioceses. Till within a few years the diocese of Lincoln

extended from the Humber to Windsor! The diocese of Chester contained such an immense

population that it was wholly impossible for my one bishop to exercise a sufficiently exact authority over his clergy. The population of England and Wales is now about six times reater than it was in the reign of Elizabeth Besides this, the progress of sects has rendered a greater relative proportion of clergy absolute-ly necessary. There are about 17,000 clergynen of the Established Church in England and manage and look after this multitude than there were when the clergy were not more than onefifth of their present number. The quantity of new churches built, and fresh endowments established is immense. But all this vast increase has taken place within the last forty years. During the eighteenth century, nothing-or o nothing-was done by the church to meet the extraordinary changes in the population, wealth, and circumstances of the co which were evidently and rapidly going on The church, therefore, was suddenly thoughtful believer can deny that the aspect | make extraordinary efforts to maintain her difficult and imperilled position. When such were the efforts, prospects, and demands of the church, it seems hardly crelible that the Eccleing the high church bishop of Loudon and the ate archbishop of Canterbury -should actually have proposed the demolition of two bishoprics. viz., those of Bangor and Bristol, that being the only way in which they seemed to believe it possible that the bishoprics of Manohester and Ripon could be created; as if it was really an absurdity to suppose that the number of bishops in the church of England could ever be increased. Thank God, more sense and reason church in the world which, after cleansing has now possessed the minds of our eccleastical herself from the defilements of poperty, rulers; and we half the proposal to establish has remained the same—firm, united and three additional bishoprics as an act of accesunbroken—to the present hour. What other sary justice to the church. Indeed, if the church contain not within her that elastic power by which she can answer and accommodate racif to the perpetually-increasing demands made on her by the multiplying wants of the after all, the most intellectual people on earth; if this be so, the church must acknowledge her incapacity to fill her office, and can no longer pretend to be the religious instructor of the people. Even with these three additional bishoprics, the episcopate will be numerically very far short of what it ought to be. We acknowledge we felt considerable mortifi-

cation lasely, when we learnt, upon the death of the late dean of Windsor, that a bishopric was worship and discipline into a shape so not to be made out of the deanery of St. George's, "asily accessible to all her members; at Windsor. There is an endownent, a palace, What other church stands, at this day, so, and a cathedral, with its chapter and canons, countries, we see a general mustering of sure promise that "the gates of hell shall that the ecclesiastical foundation which stands the hosts to battle. The Russian and the not prevail against her"! And what other within the walls of the Castle of the Sovereign, Turk are in arms, England and France church has so many proofs of increasing should have a bishop at its head.

Supposing a bishop of Windoor were created. be might have a part of the enormous discess of Winchester allotted him; the discess could ery well bear curtailment.

The bishop of Winchester has sixty-four livings in his gift; thirty of these might well be given up to the patronage of Windsor. But the wrough of Southwark, which is quite enough of itself to employ the care of a llisher, might most advantageously be made the principal part of this diocese. Windsor is but half an hour's journey by rail from Southwark, so that a bishop resident in the one place might be regarded, for all purposes of supervision and con-trol, as resident in the other.

We should be very glad to learn that the project of erecting this hishoprio was favorably entertained by the government and the rulers of the church. We believe Dr. Wellesley, the new lean of Windsor, to be a very fit person to discharge episcopal duties. We have every reason for thinking him to be a sound divine, as well as a stoudfast and sincere protestant. The elevation of such a person to the bench would, no doubt, be as gratifying to her Majesty as it would be acceptable to the public.

We prosume that the duties of the dean of are absolutely none, beyond the necessity of bring resident at the deanery during a certain portion of the year. And from this necessary, but in itself very unimportant, part his duties, the present down, who retains his chaplaincy to her Majesty, has, we understand, received a royal dispensation! What the par-ticular services are which the dean has to perform, and which may not be performed equally well by one of his canons, we do not know. But we are quite sure of this, that if Dr. Wellesley were bishop, instead of dean of Windsor, he would discharge an office of great importance and vital necessity to the church, instead of holding a place of no very apparent value in the common of the church, and certainly of no great utility to the people.—Standard.

NEW CHURCH AT KING's CROSS .- A new hurch for the densely-populated district of hing's-cross is to be con enoed na soon na cir unistances will permit. Some handsome contributions are expected from the proprietors of the Great Northern Hailway, whose property runs into the district, and grants will be mad by the Church Societies. The new Church will be dedicated to St. Luke, and the Rev. II. C. indeliffe, M.A., will be the first Incumbent.

NEW CHURCH AT MANGRESTER .- On Satur iny the Bishop of Manchester laid the founda-tion-stone of a new Church in St. George's dis-trict, Hulme, Manchester. This Church will we lie origin entirely to the humbler classes of the district, who have subscribed a liberal sum towards its completion. The township of Hulme will shortly possess another Church which is about to be built entirely at the cost of Mr. Wiliam Tatton Egerton, M.P.

The Staffordshire Advertiser thus speaks of slergyman who is acquiring considerable noto-rioty in England :---

"Last week bills were posted in Wednesbury, announcing that the Rev. R. Airkins, Incumbent of Pendeun, would preach on the following Sunday in St. James's Church.—Accordingly on Sunday the Rev. gentleman preached two powerful sermons, on the subject of conversion, powerful somerous. On Menday evening he preached again, taking for his subject the one-versation of our Lord with the woman of Samaria. His sermon occupied one hour and fifty minutes, and the preacher exerted himself to bring conviction home to his hearers. The congregation, which was large and respectable, was remark-ably affected by the elequent discourse of the preacher, and several gave utterance to their feelings. A deep impression seemed to be made on the whole congregation; and after the service, at half-past nine o'clock, a meeting was held at the parsonage, when the house was crowded. A most exciting scene, we are informed was witnessed on the occasion-some were weeping, some were praying, and some were singing. The preacher was occupied speaking to some personally and affording conspearing to some personally and anording con-solution, assisted by the Rev. R., Twigg, the Rev. R. Boot, and the Rev. J. Winter. The meeting continued till nearly eleven o'clock, and a great impression was made upon many. Mr. Aitkins is staying at the parsonage, and was to preach three times during the week, and twice again on Sunday. He preaches in the surplice, and is said to hold High Church principles. He formerly belonged to the Wesleyan body, and presched in their chapels, but for some years he has conformed to the Church. Mr. Airkins has lately been at Locds, presching in St. Sariour's Church, and a great revival is said to be taking place in that town."-Banner of the

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I We sladly insert the following communication from a Correspondent, as a sample of what may be done to make a Parochial Missionary Meeting

popular and attractive.] One of the most remerkable collections of relics in connection with the well-known event which has now for upwards of sixty years been matter of past history-the Mutiny of the Bounty, was exhibited at the school-room of Bt. Barnabas, Kensington, on Thursday, the 18th of July. On the occasion of the Quarterly Meeting of a District Association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the incum-bent had selected as the subject of the evening, Pitcairn's Island, and had requested the Rev. T. B. Murray, of the Christian Knowledge Society, to take the principal part. His speech was full of interest, and gave a most animated account of the mutiny, the fate of the mutineers, the heroic boat voyage of Lieutenant Bligh, and the ettlement of that little feland, on which, many years afterwards, Adams, the sole survivor the mutineers, was discovered, no longer as the ringleader of a gang of ruffians, but the peaceful patriarch of a Christian race. By the kindness of the Misses Bligh, who were present, the as-sembled company had the opportunity of seeing the gourd, from which the unfortunate Bligh took, during his bout-voyage, his miserabl meal, the borneup in which he dispensed the water, and the bullet with which he weighed the bread to his companions in suffering, the manu-acript book in which he recorded the events of each fearful day, and the gold medal with which he was rewarded for his exertions by the Society of Arts. Benides these, Mrs. Heywood, the widow of the late Captain Heywood, had kindly lent the precious Prayer Book, with which har husband, then a boy, swam out from the wreck preserving it between his teeth, when he could save nothing else. Mr. Murray exhibited also a large sheet of Tappa cloth, manufactured by the Pitcairners. Ur. Francis Hessey, the In-cumbent, had enlisted the services of several ladies and gentlemen of his congregation in the cause, and was by their assistance enabled to illustrate the subject by a series of beautiful drawings and a large map, so that the whole subject was thoroughly brought home to the eyes as well as the ears of the assembled com-

labour, instead of being weakened by being too

LAT-IDERES AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

l No. 9

While legislative bodies are devising plans, let not individuals forget their duty as men, and brothers, and Christians, "The fault of the Clergy!" "Where are the Clergy!" How brothers, and Christians. "The fault of the Clergy!" "Where are the Clergy!" How glibly do such expressions come from the lipe of men who, by precept and example, are undoing all that the Clergy are attempting to do! There is not a grovelling penny-a-liner who cannot, after riving with the morning headache, inquire, on any exhibition of popular ignorance, "Where are the Clergy!" There is not a mob-mouther, as he mounts his table of the state of the clergy that the best attentions to the company of the company o as he mounts his tub after threshing his wife and starving his children, who cannot ask, "What is the use of the Clergy?" There is "What is the use of the Clergy?" There is not a graceless upstart member of "the Heuse" who cannot, after leaving his heartless frivolities, exclaim with well-feigned assemishment, on any appropriate occasion, "What are the Clergy doing?" There is not a lasy, negligent manufacturer who cannot, after refusing his five-shilling piece to the national school, wonder in the midst of a tunuit, "What have the Clergy been about?" The Clergy have need done in the midst of a tumult, "What have the Clergy been about?" The Clergy have not done everything, it is true; but they have done much. Would you more? Would you pat down "strikes," and animality between employers and suployed? Would you enlighten the ignorant and soften the stubborn heart? Would you instil loyalty into disaffected feelings? Would you sanctife the hearth of the poor by you insul loyally into disaffected feelings? Would you sanctify the hearth of the poor by contentment, industry, and virtue? Then join with the Clergy; in your individual capacities, strive to do good; so walk that you may be an example to those beneath you; endeavour, by the word spoken in season, to reclaim the erring; and, be assured, in your respective spheres, you will have more influence for good

than the Clergy can possibly exert.

The Roman emperor could boast that he found his city brick, and left it marble. May God grant, that it may not be the eternal reproach of our age, that we found England's greatness apparently

Firm as the marble, grounded as the resh and that we left it shifting as the sandhill, passing as a cloud. - Fraser's Magazine.

Archideacon Wilberforce has resigned the whole of his preferments, retiring into lay communion, because he can no longer subscribe to the views of the royal supremacy laid down in the 80th Canon.

BURTON AGRES, Aug. 30, 1854.

My Loun Auchansuor-The step which I ow take would have been taken somewhat now take would have been taken somewast sooner but for the rumore that my work on the Boy Eucharist would be made the subject of logal investigation. I find it difficult to believe that the intention is seriously entertained, for the warmest opponents of that work deay baptismal regrueration, the priestly commission, and the validity of absolution. Now, these doctrines are so positively affirmed in the formularies of our Church that for one passage in them which presents difficulties in my system, there are hundreds by which that of my opponents is plainty controllered. I can hardly uents is plainly contradicted. I can hardly imagine that they desire a rigour in interpreting our formularies which must be fatal to themselves. But I should have felt it due, both to my opinions and to those who shared them, to lefend myself to the utmost against such an ansault.

My book, however, has now-been nearly year and four months before the public, and no legal proceedings, so far as I know, have been commenced. And in the meantime my attention has been drawn to another part of our Church's system, with which I have become painfully conscious that I can no longer concur. I refer to the royal supremacy. I am as ready as ever to allow her Majesty to be supreme over all persons, and in all temporal causes, within her iominions, and I shall always render her, I trust, a loyal obedience; but that she or any other temporal ruler is supreme, "in all spiri-tual things or causes" I can no longer admit. if the act of 1882 were all on which my difficulties were founded, I might justify myself, as I have heretofore done, by the consideration that it was probably passed through inadvertence, and had received no formal sanction from the Church. flut my present objection extends to the act of 1683, by which this power was bestowed upon the King in Chancery, and to the lat article in the 86th canon, which is founded upon it. With the grounds of my objection I need not trouble your Grace, though I shall shortly state them to the public through the press. To your Grace, however, I desire to state, that I recall my subscription to the 1st article in the 86th canon, as believing it to be ties were founded. I might justify myself, as I article in the 86th canon, as believing it to be contrary to the law of God. It remains, of course, that I should offer to divest myself of the trusts and preferments of which this subs tion was a condition, and put myself, so far as it is possible, into the sondition of a more lay member of the Church. I therefore tender my resignation to your Grace.
I remain, my Lord Archbishop,

Your Grace's obedient servant, ROBERT J. WILDERSO To his Grace, the Lord Archbishop of York.

BISHOPSTHORPS, York, Aug. 21, 1854. Bir DEAR BIR-I cannot affect to be at all surprised at the contents of your letter just received. It is not necessary for me new to enter upon a discussion of the question aliaded to in your letter. But, as far as by law I may, I accept of your resignation of the preferments you hold in the discuss of York.

You are aware, however, that in order to give full legal effect to your intentions, a formal resignation should be made before myself in person, or before a notary public.

With every feeling of personal respect and esteem, I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant, To the Rev. R. J. Wilberforce.

COLONIAL

The following are the clauses of the bill referred to in the circular lately issued by the Lord Bichop of Nova Scotia, containing the regulations and restrictions applicable to the roposed assembly:

A bill [as amended on report on re-commit-ment] intituled "An act to enable the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in ber Majesty's foreign and colonial possessions to provide for the regu lation of the affairs of the said Church in such

Whereas by reason of the laws in force for restraining and regulating assemblies of the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and other laws and useges having special reference to the authority and privil the said church as established in England and Ireland respectively, doubts are entertained whether the members of such church is colonial dioceses are not disabled from assembling for dioceses are not disabled from assembling for subject was thoroughly brought home to the eyes as well as the ears of the assembled company. The Rev. James Kemp, Rector of St. James's, was also one of the speakers, and was heard with much interest on the subject of missions in general, and the duty of supporting them; but Mr. Murray's was certainly the speake of the evening. On the whole we have seldom been more interested in a Missionary Meeting, and would carneally wish that at all such meetings the interest could always thus be concentrated on some one point of Missionary and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

force in the United Kingdom, or in England and Ireland, or either of them, shall be construed or shall extend to prevent the bishop of any dioin any of the foreign or colonial posses sions of her Majesty, and his clergy, and the lay persons of such diocese, being in commuwith the United Church of England and Ireland, from meeting together from time to me to make or from making at such meeting by common consent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and re-spectively, with the assent of the said bishop, any such regulations as circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the management of the affairs of the said United Church within such diocese, or for the holding of meetings for the said purpose thereafter: Provided rays, that no such meeting shall be lawful provisions and restrictions hereinafter con-

tained: (that is to say,)

II. Provided, that where any such assembly shall be holden for any diocese, the bishop, o in his absence a commissary appointed for this purpose by the bishop by writing under his hand and seal, shall preside in such assembly; and upon all questions arising in such assembly the votes of the clerky and lay representatives shall be separately taken; and no act or reso-lution of such assembly shall be valid unless with the concurrence of the majority both of the clergy and the lay representatives, or of such of them respectively as may be present and vote in such assembly; nor shall any regu-lation made by such assembly be valid under this act without the convent of the bishop whether he shall or shall not be present in the

asombly at the making thereof. III. And provided, that no regulation, act, of resolution of any such assembly shall be bluding on any person or persons, other than the bishop of the diocese and his successors, and the elergy and lay members of the United Church of England and Ireland reciding within such diocese; nor upon such bishop, clergy, and lay members, except so far as such regulation, act, or resolution may concern the posi-tion, rights, duties, and liabilities of any minister or member of the said united church, in abail not be lawful, by any such regulation, act, or resolution of any assembly, to impose any temporal or pecuniary penalty or disability other than such as may be consequent upon suspension from or deprivation of an ecclesiantical office or benefice, or to deprive any person of any civil right to which he is by law entitled. IV. And provided, That no regulations of any such ascembly shall have legal force and valid-

shall be holden . And provided. That no such regulation shall alter the standards of faith and doctrine, or alter or be at variance with the Book of Common Prayer or the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, or after the onthe, declarations, and subscriptions by law required to be taken, made, and subscribed by persons to be consecrated, ordained, collated, instituted, or licensed within

ity as against the acts or ordinances for the

the fureign or colonial possession in which such

ne being in force of the local legislature of

VI. And provided. That no such regulation shall affect any right of appeal to her Majesty in Connell, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the suberdination of the said bishops, clergy. or the subspillmation of the said bisnops, cirrgy, and laity to the see of Canterbury, shall be valid unless the consent of the archbishop of the said see thereto be proviously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and sent, nor less such regulation be confirmed by an order of her Majesty in Council.

UNITED STATES.

NEW JERORY .- We learn from the Register of Burlington College, for the 16th and 16th Terms, 1864, that there are at present 102 students. Of its alumni, free are in Holy Orders, and six are now candidates. This noble institution was never in better order, more flourishing, or under more admirable government and discipline, than at the present time. Its poculiar advantages in its plan, its relations, its position, its ocurse of study, and its religious training, are well Burlington College is complete in all its parts

and properties, with competent teachers in every department, and a sufficient apparatus. Provision is made for the most thorough instruc-tion in all the branches of English and classics learning, in mathematics and the natura cieuces, in the living languages of Europe, and in drawing, painting and music. Secret music recolves especial attention. The boys, with structors, cor household; enjoying, at once, the parental and the pastoral relations. The dumestic and reli-gious influences are relied on for its administra-tion; and every thing in it is faithfully done on Christian principles, and in dependence on Divine assistance. No Society, of any kind, is permitted to be formed in the College, or connected with it. The President, himself, devotes Saturday morning to the improvement of the four upper classes in composition, declaration, and extempora-neous debating. Students, who are received from other Colleges, must declars, upon their honour, that they are connected with no Society, whose that they are connected with no Society, while name, organisation and objects, are not known and approved by the President. The health, the manners and the morals of the boys, are constant objects of the most tender and accupulous regard.
The charge for each term of five months-

beginning on the feast of All Saints (1st November), and on the feast of St. Philip and St. James (1st May), in each year—is one hundred and fifty dollars, payable always in advance. Pupils will be received at any time of the year, but not for a period of less than one term. There is no additional charge, except for books, sheet music, and drawing materials. Boys who remain during the vacations, which are the months of April and October, are charged fifteen dollars for each. No absence from the College in term time, is permitted, but on the strictest necessity; and then permission to return is optional with us.

There is no partial course, and no studies are ontional. All students are admitted on exam nation, and must pursue all the studies. Applications to be made to the Right Re-George W. Doane, D. D., L.L. D., President Burlington, New Jersey.

Romanism and Dissent.

ATHEIST IN FRANKFORT .- The conduct of Beda Weber, the Catholic clergyman at Frank-fort-on-the-Maine, is remarkable. The circumstances of the case are briefly there:--

In Frankfort there still exists a small "Go men Catholic' Church, under a preacher of the mame of Flos. This Church had permission to that paper would never have obtained hold service in a Protestant place of worship. On the second day of Easter, the 17th of April last, Flos was preaching on "the Easter of the future." He spoke of the old religious, which future." He spoke of the old religious, which must all sink into the grave; Judaism, whose patriarch, Abraham, could look upon human way with absolute invective; it is " a cant sacrifice as a plous work: heathenism, which, with its Romish faith, could nover make men bappy; Christianity, which has lifted up the that Holy sign of ancient victories, and whose adherents, "split into sects of madmen, kindle the flame of hatred, instead of the lamp of peace;" and Islamism, which had been diffused, indeed, by savage horder, but under which knowledge and art had blossomed, till Islamism itself became mild, and in practice tolerant. These old religious could, only under veils and shadows, prepare for the "Religious of Mankind." Paith in a supernatural revelation must fail. All religious knowledge must grow only out of man's own reflection. Higher than the sign of running commentary on this very curious the Cross or the Crescent, in the consciousness specimen of the Echo's churchmanship. of the people, must stand the everlasting prin- In dealing with it, we find that it has one ciple of right, "the Gospel of humanity."
"When the Easter festival of the future breaks

recognise. This unknown form is a crucifix, ody sign of old conflicts of faith. The ancient external religion is changed for one higher and less material." After this anti-Christian sermon, during which a crucifix had tool between burning typers on the altar, the there of the Protestant Church determined, on the 5th of May, to allow no more "German Catholic" worship to be held in their Church. On the 19th, the magistrates (Senate) of the small Reputite of Frankfort confirmed this re-One would have thought that the polution. affair did not at all concern the Roman Catholic pastor in Frankfort, or that if he wished to express any opinion on the subject he would have taken part against the Atherst Flos. Judge of the astonishment, then, which was felt when. in the Roman Catholic journal of the 27th May, published by the Roman priest Beds appeared an article written by himself, full of appeared an article written by himself, (all of bitter mockery of the Protestant pastor, who had heard Flor's remon, and had been the first openly to complain, severely censuring the Pro-testant elders and the magistrates, because these authorities had refuce any longer to allow the use of a Protestant Church to an atheistical How plainly may we learn that Rome willingly enters into a covenant with any other anti-Christ if only it be against Protestantion Yes, even with the devil will Rome ally herself. I Protestantism be the common for - Evangel cul Christendom.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES, Prom the Metropolitan Catholic Al manne and Laity's Directory, for 1854," put lished in Baltimore, we derive some important facts relative to Catholicism in the United States. The entire Catholic population of the United States in said to be 1,782,600, in the jurisdiction of various Archelioceses, us follow Baltimore, 77,500; New York, 425,000; New Orlenns, 222,500; Cincinnatt, 832,500; Oregon, 5,000; Ban Francisco, 75,000; Nebruska, &c. (Apastolic Vienr.) 5,300. In these Archidio ceses, there are 41 Dinceses, 1,712 Churches 746 other stations, 1,122 Clergymen in Ministry, 182 Clergymen otherwise employed, 34 Ecclesi natical Institutions, to Literary Institutions for Young Men, 171 Famile Religious Institutions 112 Female Academias, 131 Charitable Institu tions. The total of the Catholic population is supposed to be understated, as the returns of regard of his ministry or membership; and it many districts were incomplete. During 1863. there was an increase of thinceses, ! Archinhop. 5 Bishops, 113 Priests, and 167 Churches. The number of Colleges in the United States, under Catholic direction, is 24, and the Theological Seminaries 29, with 4 Preparatory Seminaries There are also 24 periodical publications in the United States, devoted to the spread of Catholicism, 20 of which are weekly issues."

shove we cut from an Exchange; and while it shows the numbers and strength of the Romanists to be great, yet they are far less than has been asserted and believed. When unprincipled office seekers, who are willing to give themselves to any measure which will se cure the Romanist votes, come to see that the Roman Catholic population, all told, amounts to less than 2,000,000, this piece of informati n may serve to open their eyes somewhat. Romanists can carry an election only when they combine, and when no united force opposes them. - Gospel Messenger.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 27 O. McL., Brockville, rem; W. B., St. John's, N.B.; W. G., Colourg, rem. for self and J. V. B to July, 31, 1855; Rev. Dr. G. S. J., Shedine, N.B.; Rev. T. C. L., Truro, N.S., rem. in full vols. 17 and 18; R. W. C., St. John's, N.B., rem for vol. 18, being to July 31, 1856. paper is regularly mailed each week; J. S. M., Proscott, rem: (much obliged.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. "The Date Leaves, or Historical Game of Forfrits.

Medical Books.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received the communication of a mounter of the Church of England, at Port It would be contrary to our rule to onblish it, as the name of the writer was not ent to us. We trust that the grievance of which he complains will shortly be removed. The note from the Rev. Mr. David and the account of the Testimental to Mr. Oliver have boen received, but too inte for insertion this week.

The Church.

The Lard Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, m Sunday the 8th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Dencon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for examination in the Library of the Parochial School-house at Toronto, on the Wednesday pravious to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the si quis attested in the ordinary manner.

NOTICE.

The Standing Committee of the Church Society will meet (D.V.) at the Society's board-room on Wednesday, the 4th October, at 3 P. M.

VIA MEDIA.

"Man is a creature of extremes. The middle path is generally the wise path; but there are few wise enough to find it. Because Papists have made too much of some things, l'extestants have made too little of them. "--- Creek's Remains.

We had it in view, at starting, to quote ome one or other of the hundred expressions used by the Fathers of our English Branch of the Church Catholic in praise of the " middle way :" but Richard Cecit's writer in the Echo, who supplied the remarkable contribution under the heading 'Via Media. ' We honor the name and memory of Richard Coul; the Echo, probably, accepts him as a leader in its school of theology; and yet we are very sure that much of what has been published in Richard Cecil's approbation. He, at all events, saw and approcuated the Church's · middle way " of wisdom, moderation, expression," it ought to be called the " vicappia, or way to Rome;" it is not to be found in God's word; it is a " modern in. vention;" it is the discovery of "the surveyors and engineers of Oxford;" with other expressions of a delicate, and grace. We refer the writer to Richard the too-little of mere Protestantism.

We will take the liberty of offering a advantage,-its tone is decided. It comes When the Easter festival of the future breaks out boldly. Its assault on the "middle from his confirmation tour, and we are were generally taken, it might be supported come forth, but surely this must not daunt us. the hasbandman will in his field find a curiously. way" between the two extremes of Popery happy to say in the enjoyment of excellent for 7s. 6d. per annum, and for 2s. 6d. We have the truth of 6sd in our lips, and the formed stone, which the oldest man will fail to and Dissent is boldly made; its strong health.

such writing.

That the expression itself should have been the official influence now given for the mainte found in Scripture was hardly to be ex- hance of what is undentably a party paper ported, seeing that Romanism and Dissent, given to the Ecclerostical Gazette, and if the perted, seeing that Romanism and Discent, given to the permitted stades of opinion in one which have called it forth, made their apwas complete. And yet the Prophet hance to whatever existing paper he likes, o I-mah comes very near even the expres- contribute to get up and support some other." sion itself :- "Thine cars shall hear a word behind thee, raying, this is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right! hand, and when ye turn to the left."

St. Paul, however, leaves us in no doubt as to the light in which we ought to regard i emphatically the principle, that "there should be no echism in the body. He expresses in the strongest possible language his sense of the sin of rending the body of Christ, whilst he delivers a warning which we may well fear to disregard,- Now I beseech you, trethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences, contracy to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them." "We are not enjoined to from all others who differ from us." This playing on the mere word media .- the half-way"-is almost childish. Error of all kinds should be simply avoided, no matter at what distance it stands from us. Rome and Geneva may not be coundistant. from us; still our true course is to hold on our own intermediate way-intermediate. because situated between the two extremes,—and forbear from identifying ourselves with either.

" So far as standing aloof from those Christians who differ from us, whereunto we have a)ready attained, we are to walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing ! The great Apostle whose admonition is here quoted, desired to extinguish differences in the Church; the Echo, by the effort to prove what cannot be proved, that the differences alluded to are of little or no importance, would perpetuate those differences. It is, of course, unnecessary to observe that the Church, in doctrine and discipline, differs from the Protestant Separatists in serious degrees; but, without discussing the gradations of schism, it is sufficient to deprecate and condemn it on the general principle. It is no light matter. we hold, to disturb the peace and to sever the unity of Christ's visible Church; it is no light matter to breed alienation and strife, as the act of separation does; it is no light matter to throw off obedience to Church authority-to make a disloyal abnegation of allegiance to the Church; it is no light matter to discard ordination by bishops who alone are divinely empowered to ordain; it is no light matter for a body of professing Christians to out themselves off from the Apostolical Succession, which is indispensable to the inheritance of the original Apostolical Commission, and -- as Archbishop Bramhall says - "the nerves and sinews of ecclesiastical unity and commumon." If descent offended only in these grave particulars, there would be reason enough to apply the great Apostle's warn. ing, and to avoid its authors; that is, to avoid them in such a way as not to participate in their offence by making it appear that it is not an offence at all. "We are not to be traduced as inconsistent members of the Church of England, if we cooperate with those who differ from us, in the diffusion of sound religious books and tracts, and in the circulation of the blessed Word of God among the benighted nations of the assertion of the Echo to the contrary not- 8t. Heten's Place, city, 3t.; G. Molineaux, Esq., 1

The Church is doing all this, and zeal- sound Church principles, neither high nor Church's way, and we shall find quite enough to employ us. We shall do, to say the least, all the good we could do in any compromise or offence. We shall not, in gations; we shall not, to borrow the late reference to the promiseuous platform, "obscure our orders," and we shall not perplex the minds of our own brethren. those more particularly who are not very well grounded or well informed, as to

whether Dissent be really right or wrong. In consequence of an absurd mistake which occurred in our last number, we ngain publish one of the leading editorials. The subject was an extract from the Echo. It so happened that both sides of the sheet from which the extract was elipped contained a paragraph of equal length. This not having been observed by the writer of the editorial in question, he carelessly appended it to his communication. Those of our readers who have words will answer our purpose better. We not been in the habit of writing for newsquote those words for the benefit of the papers, cannot duly appreciate the feelings of the writer when he received the paper, turned to his article, and found it headed by a text different to that which he had intended. The initiated, however, would readily comprehend that there was some mistake, which could not have occurred had the writer been on the spot to see his article in print, which it is impossible for those who send communications from a distance to do-they will be constantly subjected to such disappointments. The printer and proofreader are often blamed by correspondents for mistakes, which are traceable, as in the instance now under consideration, to a want of precaution on their part, and sometimes to the illegibleness of some the Church. After such a proposition, we and see in universe privately, but not encourage of the words in their manuscripts. We have been informed that, in one of the editorials, the word " article " was substi-Cecil. The middle path is the wise path tuted for "extract," and "appears" for between the too much of Romanism and "assumes." Who was to blame, we cannot say: but we recommend all those who favor us with articles, either to write them in legible characters, or to employ amanuenses to transcribe them.

sympathy with Protestant Dissenters is we would by no means interfere with the Church paper, but we do must decide by protest boldly expressed. There is no metaking against it being used as an otheral organ, or against it being used as an otheral organ, or against it being used as an otheral organ, or against it being used as an otheral organ, or being maintained as an exclusive "Church being maintained as an excusive "Church of Scripture is no authority whatever in paper," our journal being treated as a Diesent then make such a paper their organ, and paper," our journal being treated as a Diesent the make such a paper their organ, and paper," our journal being treated as a Diesent then make such a paper their organ, and they will be such as the will be such as the official organ of the Connection Ecclesiaried Gautte, as derstand them, be grantled, the official organ of the Council of England in all the Canadian Doorses. Let the money and paper their organ, and paper their organ, and then will be wished to the will be without the will be will be called the will be will be called the will be such as paper their organ, and the will be will be such as paper their organ, and then make such a paper their organ, and the will be such as paper their organ, and the will be such as paper their organ, and the will be such as a Diesent. pearance after the volume of God's word hold them, let each individual give his counte-

editorial in the Ecles of the 1st inst. Our contemporary appears to be jealous of the patronage which has been extended to this journal. Now how does the case stand! The Church was first published separated from us. He lays down most in 1837, the sole object of its projector was to disseminate evangelical truth, and sound church principles throughout this vast diocese-it was the only medium for conveying coclesias icai intelligence—our bishop therefore patronized it, by taking a certain number of copies, and announced his intention of sending all his official rotices to be published in its columns When the Church Society was organised. 1812, this paper, without any charge advertised the books for sale at the deposiet and half-way from Rome, and half-way bory, published the minutes of the monthly meetings, and the acknowledgments of the ams received by the treasurer from the neveral parishes. The district and provincal reports were published, in full, gratis, notwithstanding many subscribers complained that, for the most part, they contained matter of merely local interest, and thereby excluded other topics which they who could only afford to pay for one paper expected to meet with. The Church paper has been carried on, with more or ess ability ever since, and has maintained its character as a sound conservalive journal. In proof whereof we might addace numerous flattering notices which from time to time, have appeared in the leading papers, both in England and the United States, and also the fact that no paper of any note has ever refused to exchange with it. The Ecclesiastical Gazette has scarcely been in existence nine months. the experiment (for it is a question whether it can be carried on) never would have been tried, had not the publisher of the Church agreed to keep in type as much matter from that paper weekly, as would supply half its edumns. what ground then can our bishop be colled upor, to withdraw his official notices from a paper whose orthodoxy and usefulness. we believe, he has never called in question : we are confident that had he ever done so his opinions would have been published in the paper, and have received from the several editors that consideration to which they were justly emitted, but if they failed to be convinced that the cause they had adopted was a wrong one, they would have fearlessly defended, and maintained it. The Church paper has been for years the property of individuals—and its editors have never attempted to make the Bishop responsible for the articles they write on. Up to the present time, we be- Hyde Park Street, 21; The Rev. R. S. Battislieve, they have ever been received by him with that kindness which is so characteristic of the man, and every information sought for, has been, so far as he was Lodge, Wandsworth, Surrey, 1/. 1s.; James able, readily given; but he has been no Dansmure, Esq., East India House, 1/. 1s.; able, readily given; but he has been no more answerable for the articles which have appeared in the Church than for those published in the Echo, a copy of

The Church is not a party paper, the

withstanding. It professes to enunciate

ously doing it, through her own organiza- low, and consequently it finds no lavor tion. Let us do the Church's work in the amongst dissenters, not a single nonconformist's name is to be found on the subscription list. Nevertheless it has never been made the vehicle of abuse against other way, and be able to do it without those who pride themselves on belonging to a particular school in the Church. that case, divest the Church of her parental nor against those who have entirely deauthority to disguise the real position of parted from the fold. The Echo has comthose who have disavowed their filial obli. plained, more than once, that we have taken no notice of it; and we should not Bishop Dennison's expression used with have done so now, had we not been assailed. We know that some few of our clergy and laity approve of its principles. and if possible we would live peaceably with all men, particularly with those of our own communion. We have studiously therefore, forborne to notice the fallachurch paper. - The Echo should not called apon to write more fully. stigmatize the supporters of the Church. The above was intended for insertion in as party men; for it has good reason to our last number, but was accidentally know that at a meeting held in this city, a comitted. little more than a year ago, a proposal was i made by them to sink all differences and to endeavour to evince the unity, which should pervade the Church in this diocese, by bringing out one paper which should be merely a chronicle of church news-this the Echo party refused. The Church is, at least, as well able to maintain its ground as the Echo, and its supporters will never allow the Echo to claim to be the only church organ. Still we long for unity; we abhor controversy. There are many secular papers now ready to advocate the Church's right, and to admit correspondence on ecclesiastical matters. The without directly touching upon controversial Ciercy Reserve Question will be shortly points? This is not said from any lukewarmsettled. If the supporters of the Echo therefore will unite with us in supporting the: Ecclesiastical Gazette on the same principles as that paper is now conducted, but decorum, attention and gratitude. on a more extended scale, following the example of the Clerical Journal and the begin with a hymn. As to proper, we are gui-London Ecclesiastical Gazette, we think ded by the aspect of the people. When any of we may venture to say that those who ence has been manifested support the Church will not complain if our publisher substitutes the Gazette for as ambassadors for Christ, deliver our message, feel bound to state that no weekly paper, public disputation. worth reading, can be issued at the price worm reading, can be issued at the price of 5s, per annum. The Echoknows this as well as we do. The cost of a weekly paper is at least 4s. 10d. per annum for every copy, and 2d, will never pay for mailing, on "Most of us will find once in the user as much copy, and 2d, will never pay for mailing, envelopes, postage, &c. We ought to have a paper which will everywhere command of error to follow our example, or rather to respect, and be quoted from by the English avail themselves more frequently of an agency and United States papers, as the Church which has been more in vogue among them than The Lord Bishop has returned home now is; and we b here that if the paper among ourselves. [Rountsh] Priests, Urator has been dead on the paper and grant of the

legore his whole time to the work. The Bishops of the several discuses would

As we drave by St. George's square

the other day, we saw a large three story substantial building, nearly completed, and an inquiring to whom this hands one explice belonged, we were informed that it was the Protestant Orphans' Home. Though wed aware of the indominable energy and We copy the above paragraph from an perseverance which characterize the Incumbert of St. George's Church, we could not refrain from expressing to our companion our astonishment that such success had attended his unsertish exertions: we say unselfish, for we know that there are many local perochial wants which he might have pleaded as an excuse for not engaging in an undertaking which is calculated to benefit not only this city, but the protestant population throughout the province. We rejoice to learn that though the orphans of projestants of all denominations will be admitted into this refuge yet the cole management is under the con trol of the members of the Church, and we trust that many of them are imbaed with the same zealous spirit as the first directress All its well wishers may not be able to contribute much preuniary aid, but there are few who cannot obtain a trifle from their friends for such a laudable object In the hope of stimulating some to exer themselves in furtherance of this charitable work, we copy the following article from the Dady Colonist of the 25th inst :-

"We are happy to give publicity to the list of donations to this valuable charity hereto ap pended. We are informed that for this seasonable aid the institution and its friends are indebt ed to the kind offices of Mes Widder Fire Directress of the charity, who has been untiring in her benevolent efforts in its behalf.

"The committee state that a considerable sum will be required to enable them to com plete, this year, the substantial e-lifice now in course of crection, near St. George's square and we feel assured, that the fact need only be known, to secure for them all the assistance necessary to carry out an undertaking so entire ly in accordance with the spirit of enlightened philanthropy, and the beliests of the Divine law

"The following is the list in question :-"The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan-Home begs to gratefully acknowledge the receipt from Mrs. Widder, (1st Directress) of 12075s. 10., by proceeds of 1017, 5s. sterling, collected in England, by Gisburno Molineaux. Esq., 13 St. Helens Place, London, from the following

subscribers to the Building Fund:

"Charles Franks, Esq., Lombard Street, 51.;

James McKillop, Esq., Kings Arms Vard, 51.;
W. T. Hibbert, Esq., Billiter Court, 51.; Sir John Easthope, Bart, Lothbury, 51.; Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart., 6 Gloucester Square, Hyde T. Farquhar, Bart., o trioucessar squared. M. P., Park, 5l.; James W. Freshfield, Esq., M. P., Mana Banchworth, Surrey, 5l.; F. H. Moor Place, Beechworth, Surrey, 5L; F. H. Mitchell, Esq., Upper Wimpole Street, 5L; Alexander Stewart, Esq., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, 5L; William Wilson, Esq., 7 Mineing Lane, 5L; the Misses Hibbert, do. 5L; George Hibbert, Esq., per W. T. Hibbert, Esq. 51.; Samuel Hibbert, Esq., do. 51.; William Gaussen, Esq., Montague Square, 5/.; Alexander Campbell, Esq., Somerset House, Tunbridge Wells, 5L; Joseph Baxendale, Esq., Woodside, Whetstone, Middlesex, 5L; The Rev. G. Spence, LLD, Lee, Blackhenth, 2/, 2s.; Henry V. Lynes combo, Barkway by Royston, 2L; John G. Young, Esq., Upper Brunswick Place, Brighton, 2L; John H. Anderdon, Esq., 23 Upper Grosve-nor Street, 2L; William Langdon, Esq., Ashley James G. Forbes, Esq., Dovonport Street, Hyde Park, 1l. 1s.; Wm. O. Dodgson, Esq., Woodford, 17. 1s.; Mr. John Aires, Bishopgate Street, Within, 17. 1s.; Thomas Poynder, Esq., Upper Robert Scott, Esq., Bath, 17.; John Perry, Esq., 11 Is.; Miss Davenhill, per Miss Molin 8 Stanbope Terrace, Regent's Park, 10s., E. C. os. Total, 1017 os. sterling.

THE OLD COUNTRYMAN.

Had we observed that the Old Countryman had already explained how it happened that he permitted the article headed Scripture well applied," to be published in his paper, we should not have published our strictures. We can assure our consuccess, and we doubt not that before this time he has learnt that it is not safe to ! copy articles relating to the church, or its clergy, from such papers as the one from which he clipt the slander we complained of. Having conversed with our contemcies and short comings of that quasi porary on the subject, we do not feel

As the practice of open air preaching appears to be gaining ground in this Drocese, the experience of others and the opinions of the press, may be useful to those who contemplate engaging in the work-we give, therefore, the following extracts from the English Churchman: "With regard to "Open-Air Preaching," Mr.

Miller, after briefly alinding to the places and the times suitable for it, observes:-As to matter. It may appear presumptuous to say a word on this point. But one hint may be ventured. Should not our out-day Sermon be rigidly and exclusively directed to the Nornness in reference to Popish or Sociaian error But controversy will mevitably produce confu sion and riot, and even provoke sition. At present, we have nothing but order

"As to mode of conducting the Service. We us have closed with a short prayer, great rever-

" Procession would be hazardous. We should

"The Clergyman should, by all means, wear his

as our strongth will bear. We do not shut our more afford a salary for a lay editor, re- God of Truth on our side. And the Church of England has stul a preview, even amid many in these gol ess masses, which will help us not a

OPEN-AIR PRESCHING .- From a Corrupon

Several Clergymen have recently adopted open-air preaching, and it is said with some success. In favour of this practice it is urged, that not only is there a want of Church accommodation in large and populous parishes, but that the most degraded of the poor who most need religious instruction have no inclination to enter our Churches, and consequently we must errest the attention of such as we best can -If they will not resort to their l'astor, their If they will not resort to their l'astor, their lastor must seek them; he must, by aggressive cil of the Province of Canada, in the room exertions, bring them to the fold: acting in the place of the Hoorable John Rolph, resigned. spirit of the parable, he must go forth to the ghways and nedges and compel them to come

Such arguments have much force; but, before we adopt a practice not contemplated by the existing regulations of the Church, it may be well to consider how this new method can be brought into accordance with recognized ecclesiastical principles. A consideration of this subject is of the utmost importance, on account of the extensive field of operations which open-air preaching may occupy. In our climate, this node of preaching must be limited to a short period of the year; but in milder climes, to which our Missionaries have access, it may be long continued, and be in fact the primary method of gathering a Christian congregation. It will, therefore, become an interesting point ascertain to what form of worship new converts are first and most strongly attached. We have noticed that the mode in which an

pen-air service was conducted in a populous neighbourhood, by a Clergyman, is stated in the papers to have been an extemporary prayer. a hymn, and a sermon, thus adopting entirely the Dissenting mode of worship. Now, if it were practicable to get bystanders to join in a form of praise, why could they not have been induced to join in a form of prayer? Would not a judicious selection from our Liturgy have answered this purpose. In the Office for the Burial of the Dead, we have proof that an openair Liturgical service may be advantageously used, and in the construction of such services for general worship the great point to be kept in view would be brevity and simplicity, and for this purpose nothing could be better devised than a short selection of Collects with the Lord's Prayer, and P-almoly, as proposed by Convo-cation—one of those judicious recommendations which it is to be hoped that body will be permitted authoratively to carry out, and which shows how clearly it discovered the existing exigencies of the Church.

The remarks we have made on the importance of keeping up Liturgical worship, apply to Cottage Lectures, now so extensively adopted in emote hamlets, as well as in open-air preaching in populous neighbourhoods; for the argumen in favour of a form of prayer does not depend on the size or structure of the building, but on the number congregated together. Where several join in a common net of devotion, a form of prayer is the suitable vehicle of their common worship.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

Oa S inday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Lett oreached to a numerous assemblage on the common close by Queen street, and west of Bathurst street Barracks. In this loc dity numbers perambulate every Sunday, who never attend divine worship .-With the praiseworthy object of gathering in these wanderers to the fold and faithfolly discharging his commission, "to Seignorial Tenure question in a few days; for preach the Gopel to every creature," they would first decide that the right of the Rev. Gentleman, at the close of his eloquent and fervent address, announced his intention of attending at the same

by being permitted hereafter to recognize amongst the occupants of the free seats in his church, many of those whom he has gone forth to seek. We cannot conceive the season of the seek. We cannot conceive the season of the seek of the seek of the season gone forth to seek. We cannot conceive ty would never be in danger. bow the example of Dr. Lett or others. which (though it assumes to be a Church paper) we be a church with the consideration of the composition to the new ministry last night. He paper) we be a church callum Street, city, II.; The Rev. Charles who like him consider themselves bound to position to the new ministry last night. He position to the new ministry last night. He go out and entreat the wanderers to come said that he had nothing to ask, or to expect. home can be accused by sectorians of adopting their system. There is a vast difference between the shepherd going forth by daylight, to seek to draw in the stray sheep, soberly, and affectionately setting before them the privilence which setting before the privilence which setting the privilence which is the stood in the House alike independent of favours and of office. He consulted but his of those who sent him there. He did not see how Mr. Cameron and Mr. Gamble could suppose the privilence which setting the privilence setting before them the privileges which they may enjoy in their Father's house, He accused the Conservative section of the and the soul destroying excitements, which ministry from Upper Canada, with forgetting (we speak advisably) characterize the their religion, their politics, their language camp meetings and pseudo revivals so freall for office. He had opposed Mr. Moria and quently got up by dissenters.

> temporary that we had not the slightest intention of endeavoring to injure the character of his paper, as we wish him every, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New West, Mr. Macdonald, had branded them as York, departed this life on the 21st, inst. corruptionists and jobbers. He believed them. The blow has not fallen unexpectedly, as so then. He believed them so still; and no he was for many days suffering under a severe attack of malignant fever, brought on it is believed, by his great and incressant.
>
> Mr. McKenzie, in the course of the night, and the severe attack of the sight, and the severe attack of the sev

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. ORDINATION .- On the festival of St. Matthew.

being in the Ember Season, an Ordination was held in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, when the Rev. R. A. Carden, late student of Bishon's College at Lennoxville, Assistant Minister in the District of St. Matthew's Chapel at Quebec, and bistrict of St. Matthew's Chapel at Quebec, and the Rev. W. Bissel. B. A. of Arts of the University of Paris, Missionary of Port Neuf and Bourg-Louis. One admitted to the holy order of Priests. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. R. G. Plees, Minister of St. Paul's Chapelry, Quebec: the lessons by the Rev. Official Mackie. D. D.: the sermon—an appropriate and cloquent address—was preached by the Rev. W. Agar Admisson, D. C. L., Chaplain to the Legislative Mr. Hincks by the Rev. Thinks by the Rev. W. Agar Priest him, and said, that he had not accused the properties of the Young Canada party. A rather comical secured during his speech. He accused Mr. Holton of lending himself to the general clamour against Mr. Hincks to be innocent of what he was charged with. Mr. Holton interpretable with the Mr. Holton in M A lamson, D.C. L., Chaplain to the Legislative Mr. Hincks, but that Mr. Drummond's own Council, from John xviii. 11: after which, the colleagues had accused him; and what he (Mr. presentation of the gentlemen ordained was Holton objected to, was, that the last House made by the Rev. Official Mackie. The Lard had been dissolved without these accusations. Bishop of Quebec then said the Litany and pro- being met; and the recent combinations would cooled with the Ordination Service, in which the Epistle was read by the Rev. T. Green of the Epistle was read by the Rev. T. Green of the Bocese of Toronto, and the Gospel by the Rev. Official Mackie, who also assisted the Bishop in the following part of the Communion Service. All the Presbyters present took part Service. All the Presbyters present took part in the laying on of hands.

The Cathedrai Voluntary Choir was in attendance, and the usual portions of the service were chaunted. Two appropriate hymns were sung, at the proper intervals, from the Selection used in the Cathedral.

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 MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854.

Previously announced......£276 1 10 Bath, per Rev. W. F. S. Harper.... 15 0 St. George's Church, Osh-

cession 10 0
Per. Rev. J. Pentland... 188 Collections, amounting to £278 11 10 Colonial.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(Erom the Canadian Gazette Extra) PROVINCE OF CANADA. Foreigny's office. Quebec, Sept. II

been pleased to make the following appr ments, viz:-- Sir Allan Napier McNab, Enight, to 1

member of her Majesty's Executive Council the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Sir Allan Napier McK Knight, to be President of the Executive Co The Honorable John Ross, to be Speaker the Executive Council of the Province of Canin the room and place of the Honorable Jan

in the room and place of the monorable Jame Morrison, resigned.

The Honorable William Cayley, to be Inspector General of Public Accounts for the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Ho orable Francis Hincks, resigned.

The Honorable William Cayley to be a m her of her Majesty's Executive Council of the

Province of Canada. The Honorable John Alexander Macdonal to be Attorney General for that part of the Province called Upper Canada, in the room as-place of the Honorable John Ross appoints Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald

to be a member of Her Majesty's Executi-Council of the Province of Canada. Robert Spence, Esquire, to be Postmaste General of the Province of Canada, in the root and place of the Honorable Maleolm Camero

Robert Spence, Esquire, to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

of Canada.

Henry Smith, the younger, to be Solicite General for that part of the Province called Upper Canada, in the room and place of Joseph Curran, Morrison, Esquire, resigned.

From the Quebec Correspondent of the Dally Colonist) QUEBEC, 20th September, 1854. The House sitting nineteen house without ring.
The debate on the Address continued and concluded. Who spoke, and what all the speechs would amount to if they were fully exported. The conclusion of the debate on the Address and the Ministerial majorities, &c.

The House adjourned at 10 this morning, after an uninterrupted sitting, day and night, of nineteen hours. You may fancy the determination to force the Address through, when I tell you that the adjournment was even then but for half an hour. And now—I write at 11 o'clock a. m -it is in full blast again on the different amendments to the Address. To give you an idea of the immense mass of verbiage and take expended, it would, if it were all reported, at seventy-six columns of the Colonist; and would take a single reporter at least fifteen days to write out his notes. To attempt therefore to give you even a sketch of the debate would be physically impossible. Besides, these inordinately long sittings are withering to the energies, mental and physical, of all who have to do with them; but more especially to those whose attentions are constantly strained to grasp what

s said. Mr. Brown made a long speech, bitterly at tacking the new combinations, and denouncing hem as dishonest, immoral, and corrupting to

the country.

Mr. Clamble announced his opposition to the ninistry on the Reserve question; and promised them but a qualified or independent support upon all others. He said that the Municipal Council of York and Peel could settle the whole next put the lands in a position to be sold, and make those who wanted to buy them pay for them. He would not support any Bill, however of ice as long as the season would admit of it. We doubt not that this energetic pastor will be rewarded for the additional labours he has undertaken, in preaching in the byeways and outskirts of his parish, by heigh populities of his parish, by heigh populities he has undertaken and said with Alison, "that it was the men who made the institutions, not the institutions which

Mr. Drummond on principle ever since the union of the provinces, and he had opposed them, more recently, because they had connived at

exertions in the work of his large Diocese. went all round the world, and of course, all round the subject. He fairly strewed one or three hours speech, in which he went all round the subject. He fairly strewed one or three hours speech, in which he went all round the subject. of the llouse with newspapers; and if inconsistencies were any longer amusing, he certainly contributed his share to keep the dull and worn

out house in good humor. Mr. Dorion, of Montreal, made another brilliant speech last night, reviewing the peculiar position of the ministry and the new con

tionists. Mr. Drummond replied to him, and in my

clearly prevent their ever being investigated one who had done so. He waited for an answer, and the House was kept for a few seconds in unpleasant suspense, thinking that Mr. Helma had really been caught in a falsehood. Herme, however, and to the great amusement of the House, and the still greater chagrin of Mr. Drummond, good humouredly informed him, that he meant Sir Allan McNob and John A. Macdonald. It is hardly necessary to add, that Macdonald. It is hardly necessary to add, that Mr. Drummond's daring became greatly reduced and he dropped this part of the subject almost as rapidly as the time-honoured individual who is supposed to have got hold of a hot potatos. The debate closed to-day about half-past estall the amendments having been voted dews.

The debate closed to-day about half-past estations. The debate closed to-day about half-past estations Fund appointed at the amendments having been voted deviations. The majority for the Ministry stood thus:—On the amendment substituting the words "immediate secularization" of the Reserves, instead of "adjustment" of the question, the Ministry ball to to 33, being a majority of 37. On the Seignary of the Ministry of 39; and as the Address itself, as reported immediately after the secularization of the Ministry of 39; and as the Address itself, as reported immediately after the secularization of the Ministry of 39; and as the Address itself, as reported immediately after the secularization of the Ministry of 32. The largest was 103, being a majority of 32. The largest was 103, being 27 less than the whole Hosse: and on this the Ministry having a majority of 37 it is manifest that they have not only a

and Francia Hinch's displeasure. Yours. Sc.,

THE DIVISION ON THE CLERGY RESERVES. Address relating to the Clergy Reserves: Address relating to Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Faier, D'Aoust of Beaharnois, Darche, DeWitt, n of Drummond, Dorion of Montreal, infresne, Ferrie. Foley, Fraser, Guevremont, Barman, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Lumsden, McDonald of Glengary, McDonald of Cornwall, Markentie, Marchilden, Merritt, Papin, Prevost,

ch. Sanbern, Scatcherd, Valois, Young -33. Nats .- Alleyne, Bell, Bellingham, Bigger, Rower, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, and preparing to art next year ag Canreb. Clark, Crawford, Chrysler, D'Acust of Two Mountains, Delong, Desaulniers, Dionne, Promond. Egan, Felton, Ferres, Fortier, Furnier, Gamble, Gill, Gould, Jackson, Labelle, Lancton, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Masson, Mathieson, Mengher, Mongenais, Eb sies, R. binson, Roblin, Ross of Beauce, Ross f East Northumberland, Smith of West Northunberland. Smith of Victoria, Somerville, Southwick. Stevenson. Tache, Thibaudeau, Turcette, Whitney, Yielding.—70.

of the 35 who signed the Opposition Protest, Messrs. Mathieson and Gould voted with the Ministry: and Messrs. Fergusson, Freeman, Cocke, Mattice, Wright and McKerlie were absent. Mr. Galt paired off with Mr. Hincks. Messrs, Aikins, Dufresne and Marchildon voted with the Opposition. It would appear from this devision that the Opposition counts about 40 in

European News.

SEAT OF WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY. While the Russians are retiring from the Turkish frontier in Europe, they are threatening itseriously in Asia. Enough has come home of the miserable state of the Turkish army in Armedia, the incapacity or treason of its native chiefs, and the personal or national quarrels of a ivantage on two points of the frontier, and we are only surprised that, opposed to such ill-commanded antagonists, and able, as it seems they are, to buy off a General or two to beat a retreat at a critical moment, their success has not been e decisive.

The frontier of Turkish Armenia towards Russia is a sinuous line of about three hundred miles from the Black Sea to Mount Ararat.
About a hundred and fifty miles within it, situated in a broad plain some six thousand feet above the sea, from whence a great branch of the Euphrates flows to the Persian Gulf, and the western Araxes to the Caspian, lies the capital of the west of Turkey, Erzeroum. Erzeroum is, as it were, the portal of Asiatic Turkey. At Erreroum the great highway which leads through the interior of Asia Minor to Constantinople is intersected by the line of passage become of late years co important in a commercial point of between Trebizond on the Euxine and Tabriz in Persia, the starting-point of the cara-vans to Inner Asia and Hindostan: while from Erzeroum again, the western valley of Euphrates opens an easy passage through the Armenian highlands, either into Mesopotamia, and so by Diarbekr and Bagdad to the Persian Gulf, or by Aleppo into Syria and to the shores of the Mediterranean. Accordingly, it was in the plains of Erzeroum that, when the Turkish Sultans were conquerors, the powers of the empire were drawn together as at a rendezvous where the routes converged and met, from Anatolia, Egypt, and Assyria. And it was at Erzeroum that, in 1829, Prince Paskiewitsch meditated the descent of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and the occupation of Bagdad. Erzeoum, both politically and in a military view a

point of some importance, is the natural aim of an invading army from the eastward. Whether it really is so at this moment to the Russian generals at Gumri or Erivan, depends on condi-tions of which we are very ill informed—namely, whether the interruption of their communication along the shores of the Black Sea, and the forces which they have in hand will allow them to attempt the enterprise. But, at any rate, they have begun to give indications in that direction Three roads from points at different distances or the frontier unite at Erzeroum. The north-eastern leads from the Russian border at Akhaltward by Kars, and the third from the south-east Bayazid. Erzeroum forms, with Akhaltzik to the north, and Bayazid to the south, an equilateral triangle, while Kars is about half way between the two latter places, and nearer to Erreroum. In front of Kars, the strong Russian fortress of Gumri, or Alexandropol, built with materials supplied from the Turkish territory by the corruption of Turkish Pachas, overhangs the Arpatschai, or northern Araxes: and within this advanced and threatening position the resources

for an invading army can be collected and kept reads, while Kars, the Turkish frontier place, till recently was a dilapidated and unfortified town in an open plain, and probably possesses no great defence in the works that are said to have been thrown up lately. The road from Bayazid forms the communication with Persia. Bayazid is a town of no strength close under Mount Ararat, and the road to Erzeroum follows for some way the valley of the Eastern Euphra-tes, and finally joins the Kars road at Hassan-kaleh, a position once of consequence, some mile-from Erzeroum. It was close to Kars and Bayazid, the heads of the two ron which converge in front of Erzeroum, that the Russians drove back and defeated the Turks in two actions, fought ap-farently in concert, at the end of July and the *Cuning of August. They moved first on Bayazid, near which their frontier flanks the road to

Erreroum, and where an easy pars to the west of Ararat leads down upon it. There they are taid, in spite of a spirited resistance, to have eterthrown the Turks will great loss, and taken Persia. The Turkish commander, Selim Pacha, is reported to have been bribed, and to have fled his desertion and the complete rout of his army it appears as if the road to Erzeroum was entirely Ten and unprotected, except by the jealousy o the Kurlish tribes, who, however, are not likely, eren if they were able, to fight very heartily in the cause of the Turks, who have oppressed them, and who are, moreover, said to be on a very friendly footing with the Russians, who Lare spared no pains to cultivate a good understanding with them. By the possession of Bayminand is gained of a road to Syria, by the

The first broke out earlier (August 21, 1553), the latter eruption later in the pear (July 2th) than the corresponding eruptions in either the probabilities of librar standing well the chances of another battle will seem to depend on the real strength of the battlands which have been collecting all the stranged the barder, and began to operate against their opponents, and their first trial has

working but a large majority, barring accidents been a hard-won, but dear success. The natural thing would be for the columns from Bayasid and from Gamri to cooperate in a converging still kept at hay before Kars with the protection The following is the list of rotes on Mr. Hart-the following is the list of rotes on Mr. Hart-and the resources of Gumri behind him, and a sing amendment to the paragraph of the beaten and ill-supplied enemy before him, we shall have good reason to conclude the worst as to the real strength and stuff of the Russian armies to the south of the Caucasus. If, on the other hand, the Turkish force before Kars is again overthrown, the road from thence to Erzeroum, in spite of many strong mountain passes—for the Turks have never shown any aptitude in defending such positions-will be open to him; and we may expect to hear of the Russians wintering in the chief city of Armenia, and preparing to act next year against Trebitoud.

After the defeat of the Turks at Bavarid, under Selim Pacha, who, it appears, sold himself to Russia, another battle took place shortly afterwards, near Hadji-veli-Khoi, when the Turks marched out of their intrenched camp Masson, Morrison of Niagara, Morrison of North and advanced upon the Russians. The latte Morine, Morrison of Stagata, Morrison of Startell, Patrick, Simcol. Murney. Niles. O'Farrell, Patrick, Came on to meet them, and a well-sustained conflict. Poulin, Pouliot. Powell, Rankir, Politic. came on to meet them, and a well-sustained morning and ended at one in the afternoon. The Russians charged with the bayonet, and the Turks, after an obstinate resistance, gradually retired upon their intrenchments. They never fought so well in open field before, and their defeat was mainly brought about by the superiority of the Russian cavalry. The Bashi Bazouks fought better than usual, and the Russians admit that one of their charges effect unlightayed for a time the advance of the right

ring.

The report of Prince Bebutoff, who has received the insignia of St. Andrew in acknow ledgment of the victory, makes the following statement :-

The trophies of the brilliant victory gained on the 24th of July near the village of Kuronk-Dar by the detachment of Alexandropol consist of fifteen pieces of cannon, with six waggens of nunitions, two flags, four standards, twenty small standards. a considerable quantity of smail standards, a considerable quantity of arms, drums, and musical instruments, and 2,018 prisoners, among whom are two superior officers, eighty-four subaltern officers, and 1,932 men, all of the regular infantry.

"The loss of the enemy is not yet correctly its European officers, to prepare us for great reverses in that quarter. The Russians, it seems, have at length taken the offensive with on both sides during four hours, could not fail to occasion us serious losses, particularly as the Turks displayed a resistance such as the oldest of our soldiers had never witnessed from then We had four superior officers, sevenbefore. teen subaltern officers, and 568 men killed one general, nine superior officers, seventy subaltern officers, and 1,831 men wounded One general, nine superior officers, twenty-nine subaltern officers, and 444 men received contu-

sions. The militia had ten killed, and sixtyone were wounded or received contusions. The number engaged, according to the Russians, was 18,000 to 50,000 Turks—the real number of the latter was probably 30,000. According to the Turkish account, a truce was agreed on after the battle, to bury the dead and collect the wounded. It is remarkable that both sides retired—the Turks to their intrenched camp, the Russians towards Gumri. Subsequently the Turks fell back upon Kars, and their camp was occupied by the Russians.

Russia.-The Emperor of Russia has remitted the following rescript to the Archbishop of Cherson and Tauria:— "Right Rev. Archbishop Innocent—On that

day, so pregnant with fate and so glorious for Odessa, on which the allies of the enemy of the name of Christ, who dared to profine the sauc-tity of the great Sabbath (Holy Saturday), with God's all-powerful sid, were beaten back by our forces, you, worthy shepherd of souls, amid the thunder of the enemy's cannon, exercised your holy office, edifying your flock by words of be-lief and confidence, personally, and aided by the subordinate religious, inspired the inhabitants with courage, and assisted in maintaining gen-eral order and tranquillity. The universal, fervent prayer to the Lord of all power was crowned with a heavenly blessing on our arms. As an attestation of the especial Imperial acknowledgment for your praiseworthy services I bestow upon you the accompanying diamond cross, to be worn in your klobuk (capuch). Recommending myself to your prayers, I re main to you ever well-affected.

ITALY .- The cholera in the Roman States is confined to Rome, and the cases are very few. In Tuscany it is spreading, but is on the decline zik, by Ardahan; and on this, though there has been some fighting, the Russians have never shown any serious signs of advancing. It is, perhaps, too near the coast of the Black Sea to be safe. The other two run, one from the easthave lost all courage this time. Drs. Roskelly ward by Kars, and the third from the south-east and Whyte have set a noble example, as also by the foot of Ararat and the frontier town of Dr. Chepenell, at the island of Ischiu. They have saved many a poor wretch who had no one to doctor bim. Princess Cimitale chose a native doctor to assist at her accouchement, and, as he was afraid to enter Naples, she was obliged o leave her beautiful palace near Compo es Monto, and go to him at Portici, where she was safely delivered of a boy; but the Prince, her husband, died of cholera four days afterwards. The King and royal family were at Ischia,

but would come to Naples for the grand fele of the Madonna Piedigrotto on the 8th inst., which vill be a thanksgiving for deliverance from the pestilence. Accounts from Palermo have been frightful:

with one-third of the population of Naples, the taily deaths had increased to 300.

WEST INDIES.—The last mail reports that cholera has disappeared from Port Louis, although the epidemic is very fatal in some of the

rural districts, particularly at Riviere du Ram-parts and at Flacqu:-"Among the victims are the Rev. Mr. Banks, Mr. Kelsey (receiver of registration dues), Mr. Chapman, Mr. Blanchard (the French consul), Mr. Woolley, and several of the medical profession. About one-fifteenth of the population

have been swept off by this fatal scourge, nearly five thousand from Port Louis, and the remainder from the rural districts. The negro population suffered most, as distinguished from the Indians and Europeans. The military suffered least; indeed, the health of the troops is said to be excellent. On poor families, crowded and filthy, the epidemic fell like a deluge, sweeping all before it."

Active secret negotiations have been going on or some time between Nicholas and the Pope.

It now transpires that the Czar holds out the prospect of a change towards the Roman Catholies in Poland, and of concessions to the Latins at Jerusalem. He is thus intriguing against the French. According to the Corriere Italiano the Crar has the intention to declare his third son, Nicholas, King of Poland, and, as he is a member of the Greek church, it was considered necessary to give the Pope some tranquilizing assurances respecting the Polish Catholics.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH .- (From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.)—In the week that ended on Saturday last, 2.515 persons died in takey of the Eastern Euphrates, shorter from Erivan and the southern frontier of Russia than London. This number exceeds the average 1,248, be road from Erzeroum. The value of Bayazid by 1,267, but is 281 less than the number of the southern frontier of the southern fron is said to be very considerable. "I do not think," says a recent military observer, "that there is a place of greater importance than Baystad, in a military point of view, in the whole of Western Asia." And here the Russians are established, and are not likely to be disturbed.

The action fought a week or ten days afterwards before Kars, though not so decisive, was distinctly unfavorable to the Turks. Considerables is admitted on both sides, and the Turks week have been 1, 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, as it is loss is admitted on both sides, and the Turks week have been 1, 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, as appeared in two eruptions. The first broke out earlier (August 21, 1553), has appeared in two eruptions. said to be very considerable. "I do not deaths in the week that ended September 1, 1849,

this rast city is on the south side of the Thames 2.317 of the 4.070 deaths from cholers have happened in the low southern districts; and there the mortality is still heavy; 101 persons died of cholers last week in Bermendsey. On there the mortanity is still nearly; for persons died of cholers last week in Bermondsey. On the north side of the Thames there has been a remarkable outbreak in the St. James's district. The local authorities should immediately make arrangements for carrying out the instructions of the Board of Health. No time should be local luspection and the house-to-house visitation should be at once instituted. The maxim with every person now should be—Follow your usual pursuits; live temperately, but well; fear nothing; but the instant you perceive any d'order, however slight, in yourself or any member of your family, apply for medical advice.

English Churchard. member of your family, apply for medical advice. -English Churchwall.

THE HARVEST .- The further decline of from 4s. to 6s. in Mark-'ane on Monday on wheat, as compared with the reg t'ar rates of the previous week, will have taken no one by surprise. Nor is it probable that the movement of rices will be arrested for some time to come The private advices from all parts of the country re corroborative of the statements of the loca and metror ditan journals with reference to the extraordinary yield of the harvest already housed and housing, with that in less advanced districts forthcoming. A gentleman of high standing in the fen parts of Lincolnshire writes that "harvest is progressing most splendidly; the quality of wheat supurb, and the quantity, with but few exceptions, more than an average." From the whole continent of Europe-accounts cor tinue to be received of the same unvarying endency. The results of general and local nquiries undertaken by the Dutch Government, and just made public, show that the crops of coreals must, in all probability, be above an for competition, amongst Matriculants:-average; and what is of scarcely less conse- in LAW-Two of the value of £30 per quence, that the potntoes promise a yield much superior to what has been known for many years past, notwithstanding the partial prevaie ice of the disease. The accounts as to the state of the crops in the United States are of a very conflicting character .-- I..

way's Osniment and Pills the best Remedies for the Halloway's Omement and Pills the best Remedies for the Carse of Bad Legs — wis. He pel, or Blyth, theat Manpeth, was afflicted with a dreadfully bad leg, for which she consulted the most eminent included men in that melphonism hood, but it would not yield to their treatment. Her health suffered severely, and the state of her leg was terrible; the ulcers rapidly sucreased in size, and the pain was most agonzing. In this state she commenced using Holloway's Olintment and Pills, and after continuing them for some short time the leg was completely cured, and their some in the enjoyment of excellent health. Mr. Wilhiamo dingglot, Blyth, vouches for the accuracy of this statement.

Holloway's Pills, the best Remedy for the Cure of Dropsy - Extract of a letter from Mr. P. Wilhams, date Melfourd, March 1, 18/2 - To Professor Holloway - Sir, - Feeling grateful for the benefit my wife has derive

TORONTO MARKETS.

Тововто, Sept. 26, 1854.

	flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	39	0		0	
	tarmers' per 196 lbs	35	0	a	36	. 1
	Wheat - Fail, per bushel, 60 lbs	6	10	a	6	1
	Oatmest, per barrel	36	3	4	37	•
	Rye, per bushel, A6 lbs	5	v	a	5	
	Barley, per bushel, 44 Hrs	3	9	a	4	-
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	10	a	2	1
	Peas, per bushel	3	ø		i	٠,
	Potatoes, per toushet	2	Ġ	-	- 5	,
	Grass Keed, per bushel,	5	9	-	ā	Ġ
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	30	ŏ	7	31	- 2
	Hay per ton	90	ŏ	=	175	:
	Straw, per ton	50	ŏ	-	60	ì
	Butter- fub, per 10	ű	š	:	90	i
ı	Fresh, per lb,	ĭ	š	•	,	•
l	Beef, per 100 lbs,	27	õ	•	-,	- 3
1	Pork, per 100104,	35	-	•	20	9
1	Yera, per monda,		0	4	0	0
ł	Kegs per dozen	o	9	4	Q	0
1	Fire wood per, cord	20	0	4	27	0

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draduates of Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad cundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes and Certificates of Honor, who have been Sinday, of any affiliated lighting on a secretaried to

dents of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification by this Univer-sity, except for Students in Medicine. All candidates who purpose presenting them-

selves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.
Information relative to the subjects of Exam-

nation, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Senate Chamber. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854.

7 7in.

HE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS mence on MONDAY, October 2nd. During the Academical Year 1854-'55, Course of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, October

Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric-Rev J. McCaul, LL.D.

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to the President.
N. B.—The Examinations which are to b held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic Course in that Institution

Occasional Students are admissible, as here ofore, without Examination. The Editors of those papers in which the an-nouncement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional

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Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

BAZAAR.

TAILE Ladies of the Congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, intend holding Baznar in the month of October next, in aid of he funds for the crection of the new Church. Contributions will be gratefully received by

Mrs. Grier, Mrs.
Mrs. Davy, Mis.
Mrs. Pinden, Mis.
Mrs. D. Smith, Mis.
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Miss. Patterson. Miss. Lavescente Stiss. Walbridge, Miss. Bonjamin, Miss. Ridley, Aug. 12, 1854.

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Royal Forester, by letter, wont valu. The Detroit Free Fress, United Empire, and nuren, to copy till further orders. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1851.

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THE Second Classical Master wishes to I. receive into his House after the Summe Vacation a few Ruys under 13 years of age, attending Upper Canada College.

July 8, 1834.

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Persons wishing for further information are equested to apply (if by letter post-poid) to MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 1st August, 1854

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Toronto, 21st July, 1864. PRIVATE EDUCATION

FUR

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Yun Jottings, or Laughe I have takens Fen to 3 754 Life and Religion of Mohammed. By Rev. J. Wenders of the Insect World. By F.C.Wood-

yan by Souther.
Youat to such a Herse
True Remeily for the Wrongs of Women. By
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August 9, 1884. HENRY BOVELL HOPE. Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire DROKEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT

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Countrymen newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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aid of afficient Manters will be secured, whilet the most careful attention will be peld by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident Governasses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by 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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Terente, March 28, 1864. The United Empire Minstrel. BELECTION of the best Nazional, Con-stitutional and Loval ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the

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Toronto, July 8, 1854.

Family Krading.

THE SYROPHENICIAN WOMAN.

[From the Churchman's Monthly Magazine.] Zion is God's chief joy: yet the whole earth is His loving care. It is a pointed was reckoned, or counted to him for righteousness," i. e., for justification. (Rom. iv.) But though he possessed and enjoyed both these graces, the ratifying seal was nevertheless obligatory on him, when that rite was commanded by Jehovah, as the initial covenant ordinance of the chosen people of God. The distinctive introductory sacrament enjoined on one already so prominent in holy character and the heavenly mind, is a broad proof of the high and inevitable claim of the earthly Church. And, by the cogent argument of complemental inference, the same notable fact declares emphatically the magnitude of the error of ignoring the Church, or disregarding or despising it, of declining enwhat it may, provided its heavenly demand be known, and there be opportunity to comply with it. To be sacramentally admitted and entered into Christ's holy Church, even though the heart be already newly created and born anew, is to advance from a much interior to a far lohier spiritual standing : from being strangers to the covenant of promise, to being children of that covenant; from being aliens, to becoming fellow-citizens with the saint-, and members of the household of God. Stronger terms of contrast may be applied to these two unlike conditions; as will be found in the narrative of the Syrophenician Woman, recorded in Matt. xv. and Mark and illustration of all the truth new intimated to the reader.

Our Saviour-during the middle period of his carthly ministry-departing for a brief space from the holy land proper, went to the district of Tyre and Sidon, to their neighborhood, where the inhabitants were beathen. It was denominated Syrophonicie, or the Phenicia included in Syria, and thus distinguished from Lybophenicia, the Lybian Phenician kingdom of Carthage. conquered by Rome. The early Phenicians had been an extensively colonizing people, so that, by another and wider grouping of the expansive race, they are arranged as -- Maritime -- Moditorraneanand Syrian, or Syrophenician : the latter having been the root or primal strip of this aminently diffusive branch of the human They were prominent in arts family. and in idolatry.

In the region mentioned, our Lord was mot by a woman of that country, called a "Greek" or Gentile, and also termed "a woman of Canann," being doubtless (with perhaps a Greek ancestral mixture) a descendant of the old Canantites; for some of these impure idelist families had been allowed to remain alive, contrary to the divine command for their utter exterminagiving them the promised land. This the hallowed light refulgent in Juden, the the soul. then Church, had heard of the benevolent miracles of Jesus, even now widely known; Lord, thou Son of David, my Saviour's thoughts; which doubtless inclusal, "came and worshipped Him," and

entreaty, " Lord, help mo." Contemplate here, thoughtful reader, the appropriate, very needful. And as the deep and carnest piety of this remarkable term was current in and about Judea, woman, who verily was a Gentile only because not distinctively a Jow. She avows be "Lord" and the "Son of David:" the former compellation, "Lord," meaning at the lowest interpretation a grand personago; or, rather, an acknowledged chief, though to a Syrophenician no Jew was cither magistrate or magnate; and more truly, a supernatural person, to perform the supernatural work requested - her soul honored highmost ability and authority in the humble Nuzarone: the other title, the Mossiah, the hitherto unrovealed " Deappellative of the Christ among the Jews proselyte to the wonderful and sanative mons Hazael; and Job complains of revi- great elements. He enters the wide field truths imported from above by Mosos and Jors "whose fathers I would have disdained ! the prophets. Not unacquainted with the to have set with the dogs of my flock;" exalted character of Him she addressed, and only because "a living deg is better the yearning mother came nearer and wor- than a dead lion," there may be "hope" for shipped Jesus, with the adoration due to any "living" man, though too much dethe more than human prophet. Could we graded for anything but hope : vileness. ask a loftier or deeper faith, in even the proverbial vileness, is the stamped meanbest informed at that early period ! "Lord -Son of David-worship-power to cure applied also to the desperately wicked, who Incurability"-wore not empty neknowledgments: such tokens of energetic belief are cumulative, and have the force of cumu. lative demonstration.

To manifest clearly, to the assemblage | though the Jews as largely were too depraabout them, her living and potent faith, ved and arrogant to weast that stone at and to improve it yet more, like other vir. tues, by a healthful trial, our Saviour, to employed the term, making it traitful of her prayer, " Lord, help me," replies, " lt is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to dogs." The Jews were the "children," the Church, and had the first right to the miracles that were to remould |pa it into the Church of the Gospel, then being instituted as the final covenant-centre of truth, and the perfected covenant-channel behavior of the doctor of the instated as the final covenant-centre of

of grace. At that period, likewise, all men, deep and weighty instruction, for the wowho were not Jews were " dogs;" a hard ' man, for the twelve, for all believers. saying, yet attered by Him who was genfact, in the economy of grace, that Abra- truth, overawing the very most of courtesy. ham-our spiritual ancestor, the spiritual It was due to the elective ordainment of ancestor of the whole elect Church-had, God, professedly wise and benevolent, that : debarred a participation, if Providence the righteousness of faith" before he ob- the heathen, though even inwardly hallow. I allow the welcome opportunity. The tained the covenant-seal of righteousness ed, acknowledged their deep spiritual infe. Church scheme is not one of narrow fivoand of faith: even at that early period, riority to His own "Israel," however ritism, whether capricious or sovereign, while he was yet uncircumcised, "faith revolting the personal humilistion. Dogs but a wide and diffusive plan of mercy, -children! it was a sternly veritable

contrast. But it is a quality of true faith not to be weary or intractable under discipline; it: will ever "pray and not faint," emulating: the unfatigued supplication of the pour, widow, who, after long deferment, at length happily obtained her request.-Though ignorant of the letter of thus holy maxim, the Syrophenician woman had the spirit of it in her woul: And He who promised, " Ask, and ye shall receive," suffered not her heart faith to petition in valu. The "children's bread" must not be thrown to "dogs"-animals deemed execrable in the East-a terribly severe epiher, and one that would be contumelious from any but inspired lips. Yes-" Truth, Lord '-is her meck reply-the Jews are verily God's covenant children, and can heat improve the heavenly charities of the Messinh-" yet the dogs out of the crumbs which full from their musters's table"the dogs under the table cut of the children's crumbs"-the children are indeed masters, nevertheless the lowest creatures obtain food from God, and we half-enlightoned houthen cannot be lower than theyelet me have such kinduess as the dogs of any family enjoy:" (Macknight:†) and, moreover, the benevolence I ask of thee in behalf of my daughter will not be entirely lost, for, besides that the Jawa dwelling here and the very heathen may profit by vii.; the whole furnishing both evidence the miracle, my own faith is as roady to be ifrmed and improved by the superalteral deed, as my feelings are to derive comfort from the compassionate relief Behold, render, the faith, the patience, the self-subdaing humility, of a most eminent

saint not in the kingdom of saints! Her trial was complete, and honorably borno; and the Redeemer finally responded to her enrocat expostulation, "O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou will." And the daughter of the tri-; umphantly believing mother was "made whole from that very hour."

We, of the Gospel and of the Church, are so inured to the fullest light, beholding it so early, and growing in it so continually, that we can hardly comprehend the remarkable and holy and humble energy of the inward man in some of those who fed on the "orumba" of saving truth. The scope of intellectual or promptly intelligible faith in away of as may be income! in their ever carnest and ever obedient parably larger than in the "woman of hearts. Contrasting, however, the re-t spective opportunities, her picty, in the new-born gentle will and in hallowed affections, will certainly be "found unto" greator "honor and praise." And when the preferred "children" reflect that there tion, proclaimed to the Israelites when have been contemned "dogs" who vitally , and pick berries, and carry bancheous. Oh, excel them, and probably still are, ought pagan woman, yet decidedly better than they not to be stirred and steadfast to the pagan, born and dwelling on the verge of deepest vigor of the faith that conquers deepest vigor of the faith that conquers i

Novertheless, the interior standing of even the most godly out of the Church is! and, having in hor own family a direful prominently declared in the narrative beneed of heavenly succor, she humbly im. fore us. The more we Christians repugn | gone some time. portuned Him-"Have morey on me, O the leathsome epithet of "pogs" for any daughter is human being, the more stringently do we silence amounting almost in appearance to covenant household—be that degradation a negative, was the first intimation of our what it may -be that honor what it may :] for where God ordains an advantage or a ded a trial and a larger development of preference, it matters not whether man her highly honorable faith; and which comprehend the ground of the divine dilecwere afterwards broadly declared; when tion, or the full nature of the benefit. she continued argent-" I am not sent but Understood or not understood the reason unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel" for the opprobrium, the term "dogs" was -my mission is to "the Jew first," not applied by our Lord Himself to the Genvet to "the Gentile," though his time also tiles, as such, though He might have called is at hand. The afflicted woman then, them more deheately, " foreigners, or subfearing that his reply amounted to a refu- ordinates, or hinds, or bondmen," as compared with "children;" for merely figuraimplored Him with yet more passionate tive contrast, there needed not the extreme figure; but for truth, it was relevant, could not have employed it loosely, but only with the current meaning, which was the lawly peasant or mechanic prophet to entirely repreachful; not even latent pleasantry, nulling the reproach, would be decorous, when a man of dignity argues with a women in anguish, with a mother broken-hearied by her daughter's calamity. The unvarnished import, therefore, of the metaphorical word is hero its one and true sonse-the word and the meaning that were proper by usage and for the test and the credit of the godly woman's sterling faith. "Dogs" were unclean by the law "Son of David," acknowledging him to be of Moses; and are yet so deemed in the wide Levant regions. They were prosire of all nations"-it was a common verbially despicable; "a dead dog" is a disparagement several times recorded; -and she was evidently more than half a "is thy servant a dog," sai! the presump-

> them." As common language our Saviour The word is plural, anytors, masters, s.e., children's; and Master's, singular, as often misprinted framily dogs are better known to evalental and mafern nations.
>
> [Parther: In Parant 16, we have, "dogs have compensed too," i.e., violent men, personators, and in v. 20, "power of the Bog" must refer to Sutan, being parallel with luke axis 35, "power of the Lord of parameters," and the own more time out the parallel and the own

ing of all such language. The word is

are as " a dog returning to his own vomit. ";

And the gross term, in its gross import,

was indiscriminately thrust upon the Gen.

tiles-who very largely mented the scorn,

The heavenly nutriment for the soul, tle and meek beyond what mere human provided in the house of God, is intended nature can be. And, therefore, the harder | for the "children" of that house primarily the saying, the more certain that it was and principalty, the bounty issuing from truth, not a casual proverb; the harder the c God's covenant grant; and hence, as the saying, the more certain that it was weighty ordinary rule, divine truth is but feebly known out of the Christian pale, and for from Christian influence. Yet none are though, like all progressive earthly melioration, it must begin at some one point, from which to enlarge gradually, tid almry partake of the benefit. In the meantime, the magnitude of the moral and the heart-healing benefit measures the advantage of the Church estate, and the disadvantage of the want of that light and comfort for the inward man-a disadvantage often of the greatest gloom and torture; yet to both the advantage and the disad. vantage "the Judge of all the earth will do right" in the day of final retribution. And our little narrative portrays all this

TWOFOLD inculcation, in a real occurrence, and in the very strongest colors-that of God's supreme goodness to the Churchand that of his sovereign equity to all men. without exception, according to the opportunities allowed them, "according to that they have, and not according to that they have not." Our Lord's high commenda tion of the woman's " faith" ranks her with the [morally new-born] children of God scattered abroad" beyond the limit of the Charch, with the "other she of his, not of [the covenant] fold :" and her acceptance by the Redeemer is both an earnest and an anticipative uctual instance of the Calling of the Gentiles. And yet the best of these · God's children" out of the realm, are not exempted from the untoward epithet resting on the Gentiles at large; and themselves bow to the genting rebuke. The "dogs" are to humble their spirit to a meck acknowledgment of the higher franchise of the "children" -- making thus the revilement a blessing. The "children" of the vouchsafed by the Lord, the Son of David. Church must fraternally rejoice, when unreputable "dogs," aliens of whatever kind, are frankly commended to their imitotion, as having "faith" and godliness most lovingly approved by the Judge Himwelf. Such, in both points, render, is the Monorch's will; and it is not for man, the vassal, to reject or to controvert either branch of the heavenly ordainment. Be the divine ulterior motive for the discrimination what it may-and on that topic we are not to be over-curious-there is a wide difference between being in the Church visible and being out of it; while yet God's regal benignity will never reject those, unavoidably out of the happy fold of Zion, who, according to the best light they can obtain, devoutly cultivate Him and His hallowed will, and His atoming redemption,

" MY MOTHER KNOWS BUST."

A party of little girls stood talking beneath my window. Some nice plan was on foot; they were going into the woods, and they meant to make oakleaf trimmings, it was a fine time they meant to have, "Now," said they to one of the number, "Ellen, you can home and ask your mother if you may go. Tell her we are all going, and you must." Ellen, with her green capa bounet, skipped across the way and went into the house opposite. She was

The little girls kept looking up to the windows very imperiently. At length the door opened, and Eden came down the steps. She did not seem to be in a hurry to join her computions, and they cried out, "You got loave! You are going, are you! Ellen shook her head and said that her mother could not let her go, "Oh," cried the children, "it is too bad! Not go! it is really inskind in your mother." "Why,! would make her let you." "Oh, oh." "I bated Jan. 1st, 1551. grievously vexed with a devil." Her var. ratify the degradation of heathenism, and door opened, and Eden came down the nest entreaty afforded opportunity for very indeed of all alienage from Zion, and avow steps. She did not seem to be in a horry important instruction. Silence, however, the more implicitly the honor of God's to join her companions, and they cried out, would make her let you." "Oh, oh." "I would go whether or no." "My mother knows best," was Ellen's answer, and it was a beautiful one. Her lip quivered a very little, for I suppose she wanted to go, wory fittle, for I suppose she wanted to get leave; and was much disappointed not to get leave; but she did not look angry or pouting, and her voice was very gentle, but very firm, when she said "My mother knows best."

There are a great many occasions when mothers do not see fit to give their children leave to go and do where and what they wish to; and how often are they rebellious and pouting in consequence of it! But this is not the true way, for it is not pleasing to God. The true way is cheerful acoust.

The public, As a proof of their efficacy in Liter and Blinous Complaints I may mentou the following case:

As a proof of their efficacy in Liter and Blinous Complaints I may mentou the following case:

As a proof of their efficacy in Liter and Blinous Complaints I may mentou the following case:

Lady of this two with whom I am personally genulated they are called a proof of their efficacy in Liter and Blinous Complaints I may mentou the following case:

Lady of this two with whom I am personally acquainted, to greate was a server sufferer from disease of the liver and disputise organs; with whom I am personally acquainted to get the for years was a server sufferer from disease of the liver and disputise organs; with whom I am personally acquainted to get a lady of this two with whom I am personally acquainted to get a lady of this two with whom I am personally acquainted they are the public of years was a server sufferer from disease of the liver and disputise organs; with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a server sufferer from disease of the liver and disputise organs; with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a server sufferer from disease of the liver and disputise organs; with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a server sufferer from disease of the liver and disputise organs; with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a server sufferer from disease of the liver and disputise organs; with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a server sufferer from diseas to God. The true way is cheerful acqui escence in your mother's decision. Trust her, and smooth down your ruffled feelings

the human mind in the generality of its great elements. He enters the wide field of bonevolence; and disdains the geographical barriers by which little men would shut on one half of the species from the kind offices of the other. His business is with man, and let his localities be what they may, enough for his large and noble heart, that he is one of the same bone—to get at hum he will shut no dangers; he will spare himself no fatigue; he will brave every clime: he will brave every clement of heaven; he will brave every clement of heaven; he will brave every sea, and work his persevering way through the prairs and thickels of the wilderness.

In perils of waters, in perils of robbers, Ague Depar inflammation Sove Throats Store and tirve!

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Totonto, May 8th, 1854.

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