andres i de de la company de l

So they hid farewell to their pleasant homes, To the hills and valleys green,
with three hearty cheers for their native isle,
and three for the English Queen. They speed away beyond cape and bay, Where the day and night are one where the hissing light in the heavens grow And damed like a midnight sun, There was naught below save the fields of snow,

That stretched to the icy pole; and the Esquimaux in his strange canoe, Was the only living soul! Along the coast, like a giant host, The glittering icebergs frowned; Or they met on the main, like a battle plain,

And crashed with a fearful sound! The scal and the bear, with a curious stare. Locked down from the frozen heights; and the stars in the skies, with their great wild Peered out from the Northern Lights.

The gallant Crozier, and the brave FitzJames, And even the stout Sir John, Felt a doubt like a chill, through their warm hearts thrill. As they urged the good ship on.

Ther speed them away beyond cape and bay, here even the tear-drops freeze; But no way was found, by strait or sound, To sail through the Northern Scas; They sped them away beyond cape and bay, And they sought, but they sought in vain! For no way was found throug: the ice around To return to their homes again. But the wild waves rose, and the waters froze, Till they closed like a prison wall ; And the icebergs stood in the silent flood Like gaolers grim and tall! O God! O God! it was hard to die In that prison house of ice! For what was fame or a mighty name, When life was the fearful price.

The gallant Crozier, and the brave FitzJames, And even the stout Sir John, Had a secret dread and their hopes all fled As the weeks and months passed on; Then the Ice-King came, with his eyes of flame, And looked on the fated crew; His chilling breath was as cold as death, And it pierced their warm hearts through.
A heavy sleep that was dark and detailed. Came over their glazing eyes,
And they dreamed strange dreamae and streams,
And the blue of their native skies.

The Christmas chimes of the good old times Were heard in each dving ear. And the darling feet, and the voices aweet
Of the wives and children dear! But it faded away-away-away! Like a sound on a distant shore And deeper and deeper came the sleep, Till the eve slept-to wake no more

O the sailor's wife, and the sailor's child! They weep and watch and pray; And the Lady Jane, she will hope in vain As the long years pass away The gallant Crozier, and the brave FitzJames, An open way to a quiet bay, And a port where all are bound! Let the waters roar on the ice-bound shore That circles the frozen pole; But there is no sleep and no grave so deep
That can hold the human soul!

ADVANCE OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. (From the Rev. Dr. Tyng's "Reco!lections of England-")

The outward increase and apparent prosperity of the Established Church everywhere arrested my attention. New churches were continually seen, lately completed, or in the process of building. I travelled 1500 miles in England, and this fact I observed every day, and in every quarter. In London, Bishop Bloomfield proposed, a few years since, the building an association has been formed to creet consecrated four of these in a single week tion has been formed in Birmingham, and and much outward prosperity in the Ethat day, and its overthrow and destruction ing of dissenting congregations, or erect-were buildly demanded. The possible ing Dissenting Meeting-houses; indeed, continued existence of the Church was the difficulties are all on the other side: denied, and its early passing away antici- and so far as the intervention of the law pared by its enemies. But that tide of goes, it is far easier, and involves far less

friend of mine says, " Five years ago we found it necessary to argue in defence of the right of the Church to exist; and now we are compelled to protest, on the other hand, against those who are ready to deny the same right to those out of the Church. Within the metropolis, near £200,000 have been raised by the influence of the present Bishop, by voluntary subscription, for the erection of new churches; while the Disenters, within the same time, have raised but about £10,000 for a similar purpose or enough to build two meeting-houses. The present Bishop of Chester has consecrated one hundred and seventy new churches in his diocese. This diocese is not very greatly more prosperous, I supose, than some others. The Bishop of London probably has consecrated nearly as many within the same time. These new churches are all substantial and large buildings. The least of them will probably hold six or seven hundred persons, while ome of them, and all in the metropolis, will contain fifteen hundred, or even more. was much struck with the substantial and permanent character of the new churches, as contrasted with the very inferior appearance of the dissenting chapels. Yet they are equally the result of private voluntary eff rt. Parliament has done nothing for the extension of the church for several years past. In many cases a Dissenting Capel, regularly egistered and licensed, is but a single room of a private house, and in others of very temporary occupation. Within a few years, a considerable number of Dissenting Chapels have been converted into Episcopal Churches. Mr. Melville's chapel at Camberwell is one of these. You will find an article in the December number of the British Magazine which contains some very valuable information upon the statistics of the dissenting congregations, and gives an account of several instances of a imilar description to those above alluded I became acquainted with a highly re-pectable dissenting minister in London, who is now preparing himself for orders, and will be probably attended by his congregation in his conformity to the Church.

their chapel furnishing another similar instance to those above referred to. The information which I gained from him convioced no yet more entirely that the popularity of dissent has passed by, and the voluntary tendency and choice of the people is generally for the services of the Established Church. And my conviction is, that the simple difficulty in the way of the Church, under this view of it, is the vast want of accommodation for the people. The benevolent friends of the Church are exerting themselves in every quarter to supply this want. But I suppose it can never be met, until Parliament takes the subject in hand, which is certainly most desirable for the interests of religion in that Another fact with which I soon became

familiar, and which much impressed my mind, was the very severe and often violent manner in which the Established Church was spoken of by dissenters. Before I had any opportunity to observe the relative positions of the two classes, and the reasons for this which might there be found, the circumstance itself particularly arrested my notice. I heard repeatedly such expressions, and saw such indications of feeling among many of the latter, as reasonably offended me, as well as made ne mourn over the want of Christian emper which they displayed. I have been sufficiently accustomed, at home, to listen to the expression of such feelings from warm tempered men when irritated in controversy, and from men of violent and radical sentanents in religion; but they are not habitual, I trust, among the Christian hodies of this country. Nor do I know, indeed that they are in England, though hey were very frequent in my observation. of fifty new churches in the metropolis, I saw many exceptions to this fact;by private sub-cription: forty-two of the many, both ministers and laymen among number have been already completed, and the dissenters, whose conversation, adthe residue, I am informed, are on the way dresses, and manners were uniformly into completion. In the town of Manchester, dientive of Christian courtesy, a real love for all the servants of God, and a proper tennew churches. The Bishop of Chester apprehension of the worth and influence of the Church Establishment, though they while I was in England. A similar associa- saw supposed evils in it against union to which they felt conscientious objections, two or three of these churches have been and which prevented their conformity to completed. In the various country towns the Church. Many excellent persons of and villages, new churches and chapels are this description are present in my mind rising in every quarter; and the aspect to while I write; and I trust I shall never be the traveller's eye is that of great increase induced to undervalue their character or their religious influence and us fulness. tablished Church; while, at the same time, But the prevailing feeling of dissenters is with the single exception of one in Liver- certainly very great hostility against the pool, I did not see a Dissenting Chapel, Church, not only as an establishment, but either appearing to be new, or in the pro- to its very principles of government and cess of building, in any portion of my order. I saw many who seemed to me journeys. From my own observations I perfect illustrations of old Thornus Fuller's was therefore necessarily drawn to the con- description of Prynne: "S) great is their clusion, that the Established Church is antiputly against Episcopacy, that if a everywhere in the ascendant in popular semplain himself should be a Bishop, they favor, while dissent has very much lost its would either find or make some sick hold upon the people of England, and its feathers in his wings." The contrast to prospect is very far from the hope of prose this spirit among the Clergy of the Church, perous increase. This continued obser- with whom I was connected, was very values of facts around me led me to many remarkable and impressive. In them I conversations and inquiries, the result of found a courtesy, and delicacy of character which was always to confirm the accuracy and conversation, which would not allow of the conclusions which I had drawn from the intrusion of unkind remarks against what I saw. The power of dissent seems any of the professed followers of Christ. to be comparatively little, and is certainly I never heard the dissenters spoken of diminishing, and the general popularity among them but constitubly and kindly.

and influence of the Established Church Their conversation was Christian, affecamong the people is probably greater than tionate, and improving. It seemed to me, it ever was, and is continually increasing, therefore, a personal controver-y, to which Ten years ago the popular feeling was there was but one side. I was ready to strongly excited against the Establishmen', ask, What cause is there for this bitterness? if we may judge from the publications of There are no restrictions upon the formTORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

And if the cause of dissent is really the opular cause, why should they not take ossession of a people who are thus already on their side! But the real fact is entirely the contrary. And whether I should be uthorised to any that this was the actual cause of the extremo excitement of feeling, or not, I presume none can doubt that a more prosperous and popular aspect, in reference to the actual mind of the people far more bland and happy state of mind in themselves. As it is, dissent has become extremely political and worldly in its spirit, and appears ready to unite all kinds of doctrine, true or false, in the single cause of an assault upon the Established Church. Such a spirit was far from attractive to me; and nothing but a determination to gain adequate means of information would have led me to face it as often as I did. Why should they not expend their strength in assaults upon a lost world around them. and thus uniting in the same purpose with sectarian temper becomes more and more disgusting and painful to me. I would see myself, labouring in a cause, and in a method, upon which we may look back in our closing day, and not fed that we have spent all our time in " building wood, hay, and stubble" upon the foundation which the Lord has laid in himself for the salvation of all who believe. This feeling is the prevniling spirit of the evangelical clergy of the Church of England, though many of them remarked to me, that the bitter hostility of the dissenters, and the inconsistency between the sentiments which they professed at the meeting of the Bible Society, with those which they avowed at the meetings of the various Societies for their peculiar purposes, had driven them completely from the platform of the former, and compelled them to decline an offer of fraternization which seemed so hollow.

Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH: ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS. Since my last, comparatively few points of inerest have arisen to attract the notice of Churchmen; my letter will therefore be a short one.
Of clerical literature, strictly so called, we have some good specimens. Mr. Hardwick's Manual of the History of the Mediaval Church has been followed by Mr. Robertson's excellent History of the early Ages. Mr. Bobn has published a small, but, for the most part, correct edition of Strype's Cranmer, in two volumes, and promises the rest of Strype's works to follow. In London we are looking for the forthcoming now series of the Church of England Quarterly Review. which promises great things, and, from what I hear, seems likely to perform them. Messrs. Low and Son have become the publishers.

The Clergy Orphan Institution is deservedly attracting some attention. Its objects are It was truly benevolent, and have now been pretty ex- that it lacked that superabundance of external tensively promulgated, both by the advocacy of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London. This institution origiand at present seventy boys, and sixty-seven girls are under instruction. So crowded is the building, that no additional pupils can be admit-ted, although very many claim the privilege.— June, wherein he fully set forth the just and pressing claims of this institution upon the wealthier brethren, and upon all Christian men. It is proposed to appropriate the present building in St. John's Wood to girls, and to build elsewhere a rebool to accommodate two build else-boys. Dr. Warmford, with his usual munificence has purchased a site at Canterbury for £3000, and makes an additional offer of £4000 towards the erection of the new building, and £6000 to found scholarships, provided his noble efforts be carried into effect by the co-operation of other willing subscribers. At least £25,000 will be requisite for the complete erection of the proposed building, and an increase in the expenditure will be occasioned of about £5000 a year. We earnestly trust such a munificent and much needed offer will not have been tendered

The result of the committee appointed by the heads of houses to report upon the recom-mendations of the Oxford University Commission, has been the publication of an octavo volume containing upwards of 800 pages. The eight neadings of the whole subject characteristic topic of importance just now abroad, and the inquiries extend into every branch of University affairs. For a wonder, every college was duly represented in the committee, and many of the witnesses were men of the highest collegiate attainments, and well known impartiality. Mr. Juetice Coleridge, some time fellow of Excter College, gave valuable evidence on the best method of prosecuting legal studies. The document altogether is of very grave im-

A very interesting defence has been published in the official report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, upon the adoption of the word lepels to signify "priest." This adoption appeared in the Society's Romaic version of the Book of Common Prayer. Dr. Caivo, anative Greek, defends the application of he term lege's on the ground that in Greece it English seam of sound learning and religious a understood to mean a dergymen in orders, education to the future king of the Belthe term lepris on the ground that in Greece it while spissorepos was not taken to mean any gians.
thing of the kind. The modern Greeks did not accept the former to point to a sacrifice, the word sorns strictly implying sacrificer. In his that the version is Romaic and not Greek.

In Prance, the wanton violation of sepulture at Chelles, is creating a considerable stir I noticed in my last. No decision has yet been made respecting it. The authorities are exceedprefect, another the subprefect, and each the other, all protesting innocence.

hostility has passed its flood, and is ebbing labour, and ceremory, and effort, to error an interpolity as it rose. A well-informed a Dissenting Chapel, than one in connexion

without possible moles ation from any one. how far prizes for essays are likely means of upon all occasions, and especially when the how far prizes for essays are likely means of upon all occasions, and especially when the how far prizes for the cause of dissent is really the eliciting either truth or talent. When Sydney Secrament of the Lord's Supper is to be added. Smith asked Lord Brougham "How the Society for the Confusion of useful knowledge got on?" probably in some measure because they are he was supposed to mingle a scruple of truth in about of wit. But the title given to the hearers carry away with them a greater amount Newgate Prize at Oxford, and the Chancultur's English medal at Cambridge, "prices for the discoursement of English poetry," is pretty generally admitted to be a sober truth, whatever be said about its wit. Yet, on the other hand, the very last time this prize was contende for, the present Archbishop of Canterbury and spon whom they operate, would produce a the late Principal Brown were the successful both their works still rank as

sacred classics. I notice that the prizes are to be sent in next month, so that there will be no more time for new aspirants.

THEUNTERSITY OF CARBEIDUS: 178 SATINGS AN

The visit of the Prince Chancellor of the University was not practically of that private character which we anticipated when our last summary was written. His Royal Highness, indeed, has stamped it with a public character emphatically, by presiding at a Congregation, and then conferring a degree upon his relative, the Duke of Brabant, and admi ting four mem the Church, if not in the same methods, bers of the sister University of Oxford ad cundem by all means save some? Whether in gradum. The weather was most abominable the Episcopal Church, or out of it, this during the whole period of the visit; we had what poor Theodore Hook used to call "a pea soup atmosphere," and if you stood on Senate-house-hill you could not see King's chapel. my Christian brothen, as I would be llow the fat conchang managered the reval carriage from one college to another, will ever remain a mystery. But it was even worse in London, for one of the carriages sent from Buckingham Palace to the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, to meet the royal travellers, was lost somewhere in the intriente navigation of the City, and never reached its destination at all. In spite of the weather however, there was a good stir and bustle, and a crowd of both townsmen and gownsmen rush ed pell-mell after the Prince and the Duke wherever they went, making lanes with living faces for them to pass through. This obtru-sive politeness might have been dispensed with, for the Prince, not to be outdone in courtesy, bared his head to the fog, and marched hat in hand through the crowds, the Duke following the example. Some of the University Done did not seem to understand this sort of thing; they kept their caps firmly fixed. Few of the colleges nally favored by the presence of the royal from suffering the premature fate of a government of the royal from suffering the premature fate of a government of the premature fate of the prematu them the process by which the relationship is ling from immediate loss. established between the megatherium and the mylodon of antediluvian ages from the sloth of the present day; and having done this, he with far less success, pronounced a rather laboured eulogium on the two illustrious personages. It is a fault of the very popular and good-natured Professor that, when once his tongue is fairly set a-going he is unwilling or unable to stop it —it ran away with him a little ou this occasion; and with deference be it said, we think he over-did what was intended to be the finest point in his lecture. Professor Willis took car split on the rock of teliousness. His lecture, about the manufacture of ropes (an ordinary subject, but capable of being made very interesting), was short, sharp, and decisive

in 1809, when it enjoyed the privilege of an ex-cellent benefactor in Bishop Shute Barrington, It has educated upwards of 1600 children. ruddier tinge on his cheek than when he was features. The Duke of Brabant is very youth-The Bishop of London addressed a very forcible ful in appearance; he is very tall, very thin, appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury in last June, wherein he fully set forth the just and will remember the late Lord Godolphin, of pressing claims of this institution upon the Gog-Magog-hills; on looking at the Duke of Brabant, one might fancy that Lord Godolphin had come again upon the stage at the age of nineteen years. We cannot say that his Doctor's Cap became him: we hope we may be forgiven if we say that many a one in the Senatehouse inwardly acknowledged the justice of the criticism of that scapegrace undergraduate who exclaimed "What a Guy!" Poor young man! He bore the laughter right well; and we are sure that he won the good opinion of everybody by his modest demennor in every position. By the way, something has been said about the unprecedented fact of a degree being conferred on a Roman Catholic and without the recipient kneeling. We believe there is nothing unpre-cedented about it. Honorary degrees have frequently been conferred upon Roman Catholics; and the ceremony of kneeling is always dis-pensed with in the case of illustrious persons. We believe that it is not statutably correct to confer such degrees; but it is done. It is said

not our duty here to enter into the details of

what took place in the Senate-house, at the Congregation over which the Prince presided.

a telerably brilliant scene, considering

that the Vice Chancellor (Dr. Gilbert, of Trinity Hall) entertained the royal visitors, the heads, of the whole subject embrace every portance just now abroad, and the insplendour at his lodge; he is a rich man, and splendour at his lodge; he is a rich man, and can afford to cutertain princes. And now what was the meaning of this sudden visit of H.R.H. the Chancellor? Some says that it was to stir up the Dons to greater activity in the work of University Reform. Possible, but hardly probable. University reform goes on with considerable rapidity at Cambridge, and we dare say the Chancellor sees no necessity for applying such stimulus. Even learned men are not free from the vice of bowing to the great, and the knowledge that the Prince is a University reformer, is quite enough to make some of the high ones amongst us forget their former opinione, and follow in the Prince's wake. But we are not going to dwell on that point. Returning to the object of his visit, we dare say that it was nothing more than to shew one of our

St. Mary's Church has seldom been so crowdopinion, the word essentially meant nothing the select preacher. His unaffected earnest-connected with a sacrifice, as commonly understood, but accidently it received the meaning made him exceedingly popular with both young ness, nervous language, and practical sense have made him exceedingly popular with both young and old; and there was no doubt that the church would be crammed when his month should arrive. His sermons on this occasion are generally held to be the best that he ever preached. Of course they have been published. Not many months ago, Mr. Goodwin published ingly wroth, and sincerely wish no such thing a small volume of Sermons at the celebration of had ever occurred. The mayor blames one the Lord's Supper, which he had preached in party, another blames the Bishop, another the his own church of St. Edward, in Cambridge: and in the preface thereto he throws out a hint last fourteen years, the amount of population which many might take with very great advan-The time is now fast approaching for the tage. He deprecates long sermons at the celedelivery of those essays among which the sucbration of the Lord's Supper. "Much may be
cessful one will receive the great prize of the said," he observes, "in a few words; and a
north. It will not be less than £1600, and in the service which is itself the most eloquent of all
than the last, must be made, if this Christian
methodis it to be a scale still larger
than the last, must be made, if this Christian
methodis it to be a scale still larger
than the last, must be made, if this Christian
methodis it to be a scale still larger

with the Establishment. They may fill expect a treatise at least equal to those called had almost said forbids it." In his own practice after the late Duke of Bridgwater. After all, he acts up to the spirit of the advice which he without possible molestation from any one ministered; but although they are short, probably in some measure because they are of solid instruction. If one may judge by the approval which Mr. Goodwin's practice in this respect meets with in combination-rooms and elsowhere, it will not be too much to say, that sermons of an hour long will be less frequent

The renerable Master of St. John's College Dr. Tatham, met with rather a severe accident during the visit of l'rince Albert. He was in specting a temporary staircase which was in the rocess of erection at the Senate-house, for the admittance of ladies, when a plank gave way, and he fell to the ground from a height of about eleven feet. He was a good deal out about the face, and slinken; but no bones were broken, and it is understood thathe has recovered as well as a person of advanced years could be expected to do under the siroumstances.

They conduct the afternoon service at King's Chapel at this time of the year with considerable decorum and effect. The chapel itself is light ed with a profusion of wax candles at the commencement (four o'clock); and, as the service proceeds, the ante-chapel is partially illuminated and a dim religious light thrown over its vast extent. The effect is very fine, when one stands at the great west door and looks through the comparative obscurity of the foreground to the brightness beyond the organ. Men keep dropping in after hall, and their dark forms crossing the floor give a peculiar character to the scene, which makes it far more attractive to many eyes than that which it bears eve when the sun comes pouring in through the colored glass. The present Provest pays a good deal of attention to these matters, and the College has decidedly improved in externals during his incumbency.

A now literary venture has just been announced, in the shape of a Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, which will be published in Cambridge. The first number will appear it nest March, and three numbers will appear in the course of each year. It is proposed to receive articles more varied in form, and admit ting wider range of topics than those which have been contributed to the short-lived publioutions of a kindred class which have preceded this new attempt. "Communications of simple materials," are requested, as well as fluished missed the honor of a flying visit from the casays, and space is promised for detached hints Chancellor and his relative: but the time was and observations, and for correspondence, partly too short for anything more than an exceedingly on the plan of Notes and Queries. This extend-cursory inspection. Two professors were siged basis may possibly prevent the New Journal visitors at their ordinary lectures. Professor many of its predecessors. Thirty-one members Sedgwick, in his own free and easy way, told of the University have guranteed the undertak-

> Christmas is close upon us; and our courte and streets show evident signs that many of their usual occupants have fled. At this time of the year large printed sheets containing the names of the Questionists in the January Examination for the B. A. degree, are distributed, and being spoiling the appetite of some of the doubtful.

Speculation is usually busy at this season as to the Senior Wrangler in the January examination for mathematical honours. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip;" and so it often happens that he who is just about to no it often happens that he who is just about to taste the supreme felicity of being the man of his year, has the draught dashed from him by those rude persons, the Examiners and Moderators. Universal opinion, however, goes this length just now; that it is a bad year for St. John's and a good year for Trinity; and that l'eterhouse will again bent both the great colleges. The quidnunes arrange matters thus -Peterhouse first; Trinity second, third, and from the far north. There is a nest of goo mathematicians at Peterhouse from Scotland they are sent thither by a Professor of Natural here before; and the ladies say that years have Philosophy at Glasgow, a Peterhouse man, who decidedly had no effect in detracting from the himself just missed being Senior Wrangler eight or nine yours ago .- Clerical Journal.

"CHURCH EXTENSION IN LONDON

The growth of population in this metropolis is a phenomenon without parallel in the history of man. The most casual observer cannot fall to notice that in whatever direction he may procoed from the centre of London to its various outlets, rows and piles of new buildings are in progress of erection, and green fields and fruit-ful gardens are rapidly being converted into streets and squares. So conspicuous is the increase in the number of dwellings, that the question naturally suggests itself-"Where are he people to come from that are to occupy all

Difficult as it may seem to answer that question, certain it is that the population required to tenant the suburban townships which spring up on every side, is forthcoming. In the year 1801, the population of the area comprised within the London division of the census, extending from Highgate and Hampetead on the North, to the Surrey hills on the South, and from Hammer-mith, Pullum and Putney on the West, to Poplar, Plumstead and Eltham on the Rest, amounted to 958,903. The ceasus of 1851 gives for the same area a population of 2,862,236, — being an increase of 1,408,873. The ratio at which this increase takes place is, moreover, as might be expected, a progressive one. During the first 86 years of this century the population rose from about 960,000 to 1,800,000, being an increase of 840,000; whereas during the last 14 years, the increase has amounted to 660,000.

While the tide of population is thus constantly

and rapidly rising, the provision made to meet its spiritual wants is becoming more and more inadequate. During the period from 1801 to In 1836 that provision remained almost stationary. In 1836 the Bishop of London gave the first impulse towards an increase of that provision on a large scale, by issuing his "proposals for the creation of a Fund to be applied to the milding and endowment of additional Churches in the Metropolia." At the time when this appeal was made, there was, for a population of 137,000, -out of the 1,800,000 comprised in he whole district, -Church accommodation for only 101,682; that is, reckoning the proportion of actual Church room required at the rate of St. Mary's Church has seldom been so crowded as it was on Sunday afternoons during the
month of November. 3ir. Harvey Goodwin was
the select preacher. His unaffected earnestness, nervous language, and practical sense have included in this calculation to have been suffi cient at that time. Since then the Metropolis Churches Fund, which was the result of the Bishop's appeal, and which is now nearly exhausted, has provided accommodation for 100,000 more at a time, that is for an additional population of 300,000, against an increase of population amounting to 650,050; that is to asy, notwithstanding an effort which almost doubled the existing Church room within the left wholly unprovided has advanced from 832,000 to 1,072,000. These figures are of themselves sufficient to

ale now Churches built within the last fourteen

n an increased degree the solicitude which by birds nests, &c., which prevented, on the crompted his Lordship's first appeal. — Abridged row John Bull.

Churches Re-offene, by the Rishop of idialoury, the Church at Ameebury, Wilts, after stemains and repairs, executed anishes at the expense of Sir Edmund and Lady past, but with more disastrous results. stensive alterations and repairs, executed nainly at the expense of Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus, who have given upwards of £5,000 to the work, £500 being added by the parishioners. By the Bishop of Litchfield, the Church of the Assumption, Bushbury, Staffordshire, after extensive restoration.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The Duke of Newcastle as subscribed £200, besides the gift of a site, for the erection of a Chapel-of-Ease at Cinder hills, Basford, Notts. To the same object the Bishop of Liucoln and Earl Manvers have subsusping of Lincoln and Parl Manvers have sub-scribod. Life each. The Vestry of Stoke New-by the Lord Bishop at 10 o'clock, a. m., and ington propose to apply for an Act of Parliament next seasion, to enable them to build a new parish Church.

The Rev. Official Mackie, at the Bishop's re-

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE DEAR OF ROCHESTER. The Very Roy. Dr. R. Stevens, Dean of Rochester, is dangerously ill. In consequence of his advanced age, there appears to be little hope of recovery. Dr. Stevens was presented to the Deanery by the Crown in 1820, and in the same year he was instituted to the Rectory of West. farleigh, near Maidstone, value becween £600 and £600 a year, in the gift of the Dean and

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. ARMSTRONG.-A tostimonial in the shape of a bandsome gown and casenck, subscribed for exclusively by persons born and educated in the Romish Church, has been presented to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong by nearly 300 adult converts from Popery.

IRRLAND.

We have seen a suggestion by the Morning Chronicle to the effect that the Ascussmor of

Lord gave the Word: Great was the Company of the Preachers." Subsequent to the service and sermon the annual meeting was held in the cathedral, under the presidency of his force the Archimeter of Doslin. Several resolutions were passed, proposed, and seconded by the Lorn Bishor of Down, the Archimeters, the Right flon. F. BLACKBURNE, the The Rev. Mr. Balfour adduced from Ecclesistical History reasons in favour of beacting by the counsels of the laity, in the furthersness of such objects as those for which the meeting ballouses. The Rev. Mr. Stewart suggested that it would be unwise to apply to the Imperial Parliament by the Lorn Bishiof of Down, the Andrewske, the Odder, the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, the Dean of St. Patrion's, be unwise to apply to the Imperial Parliament Dean of Clorrest, the Dean of St. Patrion's, for liberty to hold Synods. HLAGH, the Rev. H. VERRCHOYLE, Chancellor of the Cathedral, Theo. Jones, Esq., and H. Countral, Esq. It is certainly a cause to regret that so valuable a society does not meet with more support than it does from the clergy and laity of our Church. It is a society which neeks to occupy permanently districts now without the means of grace, or else only dependent on the desultory and transitory services of missionary agents. We want not only an army of augres.

Mr. Scott moved, as an amendment, ecconded by Rav. Mr. Stewart:

"That the resolution finish with the word 'Empire,' at the end of the third line in the printed copy of the first resolution."

The Bishop remarked on the great importance of the amendment, and begged the meeting to consider fully before coming to a decision.

Rev. Principal Nicolis moved, and the Rev. agents. We want not only an army of aggression on Romanism, such as the missionaries in connexion with the Irish Society and Irish Church Mission Society compose, but an army of occupation, such as the Additional Curates' Fund ocicty speks to raise and maintain. The Lord Bisnor of CASHEL presched the an-

nual sermon for the Church Education Society, on Sunday the 27th ult. in the cathedral of Waterford, and, though the weather was most original motion.

Waterford, and, though the weather was most original motion.

Rev. Mr. Nicolla begged, with the conference of th waterford, and, though the weather was most unfavourable, the collection was the largest yet made in that cathedral for this society. His Lorship's test was, "Cocupy till I come: " (Luke xix 13.) Sermons in aid of the same society were preached the same day in St. Patrick's Church, Waterford, by the Rev. Edward H. Bring; and in Kilmeaden, by the Ardenbracos Watersone, A series of westlers is now of Warantonn. A series of meetings is now being held in the different parishes and districts in the Enulskillen division of the diocese of Clogber, at each of which a deputation from the Enniskillen Committee attends for the purpose of forming associations, in connection with said Committee, to maintain the efficiency of Church Education Schools and excite the interest of the laity more extensively in favour of the society. We add one resolution, moved by the East of East, and passed at the Lienaskea meeting: "That the Church Education Society, in contend-ing for this mighty principle (the Scripture being made the basis of education, especially in Ireland) which has been set at nought by the National which has been set at hought by the ristional Board of Education in this country, commands our warmest sympathies, and calls upon every Protestant and Christian to rally in its support, and to aid in the struggle to preserve the Bible in its integrity for our children and our children's children."

There have been two admirable addresses delivered before the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation, in Dublin—one by the Rov. Charles FLEURY, on "Prophecy as relating to the Russian Empire;" the other by the Rev. ALEXAPDER for one on "The Bigns of the Times :" on both cossions the room in the Botunda was crowded to excess. There have been also one or two other addresses delivered by Dissenting minaters.

Our University is now at full work: "lectures," "chupels," and meetings of theological, literary, and scientific societies, attest the saniety of her alumni to profit by the time of their studies within her walls-which walls, by the way, are receiving a handsome addition in a net of buildings now being erected as lecture-rooms, in the new square. They are believed to cost somewhere about 15,000., and certainly were very bally wanted. Since the change of the divinity schools into a reading-room for the library, the lectures of the divinity professors have been delivered either in the examinationhall or dining-hall, there being no lecture-room

large enough to hold the divinity classes.

The Rev. W. Dz Bauch has been delivering the Donellan loctures this winter, in College chapel. We believe Mn. Garrers, the bishop cleet of Limerick, is to be consecrated in the College chapel on the first of January next.—Cler-

ism. That its population is so lapsing, is sufficiently attested by the frightful increase of crime and outrage among the lower classes of the metropolia, apparent on the face of the reports of our police and criminal courts,—an increase which creases to be a mystery when we come to ascertain how large a portion of the population is living without opportunities of religious instruction and public worship,—in fact, "without God in the world."

We have reason to know that the sense of the necessity of such a movement is must fully shared by our revered Diocesan. For although his Lordship may point with a degree of satisshared by our revered Diocesan. For authough this Lordship may point with a degree of satis-har Lordship may point with a degree of satis-faction which it does not often full to the lot of One of the Churchwardens finding him falling. one man to experience, to the erection of eighty- immediately went to his assistance, and the rev immediately went to his nonminus, and gottleman was then taken into the vestry, where gottleman was then taken into the vestry, where years, partly or wholly, by the aid of the Metro-polis Churches Fund, or through the influence the females present was obliged to have her of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense exceeding half a million sterling,—yet it is impossible for the Right Reverend Prelate to contemplate the other side of the picture, the remaining, yea, and, in spite of his effects, still increasing, spiritual destitution, without feeling in an increased degree the solicitude which prompted his Lordship's first appeal,—, thridged Sunday mentioned, the course of the accident various caused by the burning cake, with which various caused by the burning cake, with which

No. 27.

COLONIAL

CRURGE CONVENTION OF THE DIOGRES OF

Abridged from the Quebes Moreary. The Diocean Assembly met at the National pol House, Quebec, on Thursday, the 12th of Jan., according to the request of the Bishop's Circular, dated 31st Oct. The chair was taken

with prayer by His Lordship.
The Roy, Official Mackie, at the Bishop's request, then read the names of the Clergy, and of much Lay Delogates as had been returned as elected by the respective congregations through-out the Diocess. The list is given below.

The Rev. J. Butler, and S. Armstrong, Esq., were unanimously appointed the Cierical and Lay Secretaries of this meeting, both of whom

Lay Secretaries of this meeting, both of whom accepted the appointment.

The Bishop, is a short speech, set forth the reasons, why he had called this meeting together; and hoped the consultations on which they were now about to enter would be such, under the Divine blessing, as to present the advancement of Christ's kingdom en earth.

A protest was then handed in, containing a statement of means against the appointment.

statement of reasons against the appointment which had been made of one of the Lay Delegates sent from the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Quebec: which protest having been read, was referred to the committee already appelated

We have seen a suggestion by the Marning Chrenicle to the effect that the Aschmishop of Dirich should reconsider the case of the Curate whose liceuse is said to have been withdraws, in consequence of his having signed the address of sympathy to the Eastern listings; but we do not think it very likely that his Grace would withdraw a liceuse without such deliberation as to render reconsideration unnecessary.

On the 24th ult. the Annual Sermon on behalf of the "Additional Curates" Fund Society for Irefand" was preached by the Ven. Amordination of Dirich in Christ's Church Cathedral. It was a most impressive discourse, and is, we believe, to be published at the request of the Committee of the Society. There was full choral service, and the anthem selectal was "The Lord gave the Worl: Great wasthe Company of the Preachers." Subsequent to the service and sermon the annual meeting was held in the cathedral, under the presidency of his

Mr Boott moved, as an amendment, seconded

Rev. Principal Nicolis moved, and the Rev. Mr. Torrance econded, as another amend-

resolution the word ' permitting,' be arresk out and the word 'legelizing,' substituted." Mr. Boott opposed this second amend-

ment.
The Bishop again; expressed his opinion in favour of retaining the opinioning words of the

lis rence of his seconder, to change, in his amend-ake ment, the word 'tegalizing' into the words, lety 'removing all doubts as to the legality of. Mr. Sheriff Ogden asked " whether the effect

air, morio Ugden asked "whether the effect of our obtaining the boon here petitioned for, would be to remove us from being still in the province of Canterbury? The Bishop replied that such would not be the

The first resolution, after further dis-cussion, was put and carried in the following

shape—

1. That a petition be presented to HerMajesty, the Queen, and the two Houses of
Parliament, praying for the passage of such a
measure as shall remove all doubts as to the legality of the holding of Diocesan and Provincial Byneds, in the Colonies of the British Empire and shall leave it to the respective Synods to adopt such Rules and Canons as they may think proper, provided that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Colonial Legisla-tures, or the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of Syndrois and Liturgy of the United

cures, or the Articles and Littingy of the United Church of Englassi and Ireland. The Rev. L. Doellttle proposed, and Mr. Rockingham seconded, the next resolution— 2. That a petition be presented to the previocal Logislature, praying for the passage of a Bill to give legal effect to the action of such Synode, so far as the members of the Church of England in

this province are concerned: and That the Discount Assemblies in the Discount of Mentroni and Toronto be requested to consu

n this petition.

Mr. Ogden opposed the motion on the ground of the mixed religious character of the Pr Legislature. After some further debating the motion was

carried. Rev. Mr. Belfour, in a speech of sonsiderable length, proposed the third of the printed resolu-tions, which was seconded by H. N. Jones, Esq.

and unanimously carried;
3. That the secularization of the Clergy Reserves would be an act of gross injustice.

Rev. E. C. Perkin moved, and Mr. Armstrong seconded, the fourth of the printed resolu-

4. That whereas the present Common School Law confers exclusive privileges upon one reli-gious body, it is but just that all should be placed

upon an equal footing.
That such alterations, therefore, are needed in the existing Law, as will both enable the Church of England, or any other religious bedy, to form schools where it is so desired, similar to those which are now recognized as Dimentis

Lieut-Col Wolff; as follows:
5. That the Church of England in this Province labours under a heavy grievance in being debarred from the right of issuing Marpeople, while the privilege is enjoyed in full toy the corresponding Authorities of the Church of Frampton, East—Alexander Henderson.

That the Laws respecting Marriage in this Province are perniciously loose and imperfect, That these evilscry aloud for immediate relief

and remedy. Rev. Mr. Haensel rose to ask for information of facts warranting the use of the words "per-niciously loose and imperfect," in the second clause of the resolution.

name of the resolution. Bev. Mr. King adduced an instance, which Mr. Scott in reply, said was an abuse of the law, and not a proof of its being "loose and imperfect"

Mr. Sheriff Ogden also objected to the words to which the Rev. Mr. Haensel had taken exception.

Bev. Dr. Mackie proposed, and Capt. Cox

seconded the proposition, that the first clause of the resolution be put by itself.

This chause having been put by the Bishop.

Rev. A. W. Mountain objected to the word debarred" in the first clause, as a concession

not called for. The Bishop explained that, in fact, if not legally, he was "debarred" from issulug

Rev. Dr. Mackie showed that the want of the power to administer onths does practically debar the Bishop from issuing such licenses.

Rev. L. Doolittle opposed the notion that
the Bishop is legally "debarred" from licens-

ing.
Rev. Dr. Mackie alluded to the fact, that the Australian Bishops issue marriage licenses. The Bishop explained that the cases are not

parallol. Hon. Mr. Walker showed that the fact, that the proceeds of the sale of Marriage licenses have been by law appropriated in, in a sense a hindrance, if not a debarring of the Bishop from

issuing them.

Rev. J. Carry objected to the appearance of the mitre on the licenses as at present issued.

Rev. Mr. Nicolls proposed, in amendment, that the word "practically" be inserted before the word "debarred;" and this amendment, seconded by Mr. Soutt, was passed as the first

clause of the resolution. The bishop then made some statement con-firmatory of the assertion of the second clause. Rev. Mr. Haensel proposed, that, in amend-ment, the words "That great reason exists for assuming" be placed as the commencement of

no second clause. Rev. Dr. Mackle proposed, in amendment, "That there are evils resulting from the laws respecting marriage in this Province which ory aloud for immediate relief and remedy;" to take the place of the second and third clauses

Rev. J. H. Nicolle, M. A., Principal of Bishop's College, and Bishop's Chaplain.

Rev. E. C. Parkin, Valentier. of this resolution.

This amendment was seconded by Rev. Mr.

Doolittle, and, with the clause already passed, was carried as the fifth resolution.

"Roy, Dr. Mackle moved, and Mr. H. Roy-

nolds seconded, the next resolution-which was 6,-That a potition embodying the complaints set forth in the above resolutions, and praying for rollef, be presented to the Provincial Legis-

lature at its next session t and Inture at its next session t and
That the Diocessa Assemblies in the dioceses
of Montreal and Toronto be requested to con-

cur'll this petition also.

It was then moved by the Hon. W. Sheppard, seconded by Rev. Official Mackle, D. D., and That the Lord Bishop and Secretaries of this

meeting be a committee, with power to add to their numbers, to draft the petitions to the Im-perial and Provincial Legislatures in conformity with the foregoing resolutions; and that the Lord Bishop be hereby authorized to sign and transmit the same on bolish of this meeting.

Mr. Scott moved, and it was seconded by Roy, Dr. Adamson, and passed:
That the Committee appointed to consider the

objections against those persons attending as delegates whose election has been questioned, Rev. Dr. Mackie moved, seconded by Rev.

That the Lord Bishop be requested to leave

Wood: which having been passed and complied with, the same gentlemen moved and seconded, That the cardial thanks of this assembly be given to the bishop for his able and dignified act while presiding on this occasion conduct white presiding on this constion.

This resolution was passed by acclimation

and the Rishop, after a few remarks, dismissed the Assembly with a benediction. G. J. QUEBEC. JOHN BUTLER, M. A.

Clerical Secretary J. ARMSTRONG. Lay Secretary.

The following are the Resolutions as finally .: agreed to:

1 .- That a petition be presented to Her Mar jesty, the Queen, and the two Houses of Parlisament, praying for the passage of such a mea-sure as shall remove all doubts: as to the legality of holding of Diocesan and Provincial Synoda, in the Colonies of the British Empire, and shall leave to the respective synods to adop such Rules and Cauons, as they may think pro per, provided that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Colonial Logislatures, or the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

2:-That a petition be presented to the Provincial Legislatu;e, praying for the passage of a bill to give legal effect to the action of such Synod, so far as the Members of the Church o England in this Province are concerned: and That the Diocesan Assemblies in the Diocese of Montreal and Toronto be requested to concur in this petition.

3.-That the secularization of the Clergy Reserves would be an act of gross injustice. 4.-That whereas the present common school

law confers exclusive privileges upon one religious body, it is but just that all should be placed upon an equal footing:

That such alterations therefore are needed in the existing law as will both enable the Church of England, or any other religious body, acting

singly or unitedly, to form schools where it i desired, similar to those which are now recognized as "dissentient," and also exempt Pro testants from the payment of taxes for education where they do not in any measure benefit 6 .- That the Church of England in this Pro-

marriage licenses by its own bishops to its people, while the privilege is enjoyed in full by the corresponding authorities of the Church of Romet 107 and

That there are evils resulting from the laws respecting marriage in this Province, which call along the immediate relief and remedy. That a petition embodying the complaints set forth in the above resolutions, and praying relief, he presented to the Provincial Legislature at its next session; and

That the Diocesan Assemblies in the Dioceses of Montreal and Toronto be requested to concur in this petition.

this meeting be a committee, with power to add the heir numbers, to draft the petitions to the imperial and Provincial Legislatures in con-formity, with the foregoing resolutions; and that the Lord Bishop be hereby authorized to sign and transmit the same on behalf of this meeting.

meeting.

Jak That the committee appointed to consider the objections against those persons attending us lay delegates whose election has been questioned, be now discharged.

be given to the Bishop for his able and dignified Resolution the fifth on the printed list, was conduct while presiding on this occasion.

Tiert Col Walffer as follows: ECCLEMANTICAL ASSEMBLY,

Quebec, Jan. 12, 1851. Bourg Louis-John Henderson. Licenses by its own Bishops to its own Drummondville-Hon. Wm. Sheppard, W. M.

Frampton, West-Wm. Armstrong. Ireland and Inverness-Robert Bennett, Thos Wood, Joseph Rockingham. Kingsey-Capt. Cox. Leeds and Lamby Mills-John Ewart, John

Church. Lennoxville-H. Reynolds. Portneuf-P. Watson, F. Mondon. Pointe Levi-G. Chapman.

ew Liverpool-E. P. Mackie. Quebec Cathedral-II. S. Scott, Hon. William Quebec Trinity Chapel-C. Wurtele, A. C. Bu-

Quebec St. Peter's-II. N. Jones, Rice Mere Quebec St. Paul's-M. Corner, E. Taylor. Quebec St. Matthew's—A. Hich, J. Munn. Riviere du Loup, en haut—James Armstrong. St. Sylvester—J. Mitchell, Thos. Walker.

St. George-George Pozer. Rt. Margaret's-Hugh Russell. Three Rivers-1. G. Ogden, R. A. Seymour. Valcartier-Lieut. Col. Wolff, H. Ireland.

lake Beauport-John Taylor. Thirty-eix in all, and twenty others elected

but not present.

The Congregations of Sherbrooke, Gaspo Basin, and Sandy Beach, which were not represented by lay delegates, have held local meetings, and signified their unanimous concurrence in the spirit of the first resolution. LIST OF CLERGY PRESENT AT THE ECCLESIASTICAL

Held at the National School House, Quebec, Thursday, Junuary 12th.
Rev. W. A. Adamson, D. C. L., Quebec. Rev. A. A. Allen, Berthier, and Riviere du Loup

en haut. Rev. A. Balfour, Kingsey and Durham. Rev. W. Binet, Bourg Louis. Rev. R. S. Birtch, Frampton West.

Hev. John Butler, M. A., Lennoxville Gramma-Rev. R. A. Carden, Assistant Curate, Quebec. Rov. John Carry, Leeds. Rev. Thomas Chapman, Dudswell. Rev. L. Doolittle, M. A., Lennoxville.

Rev. D. Falloon, D. D., Melbourne. Rev. C. F. Haensel, Assistant Minister, Trinity Chapel, Quebec, Rev. John Komp, Bury. Rev. W. King, St. Sylvester. Rev. Geo. Mackie, D. D., Bishop's Official, and Bishop's Chaplain.

Rev. A. W Mountain, B. A., Curate, Quebec, Hev. T. Pennefather, B. A., Curate, Lennox-

ville. Roy. R. G. Plees, St. Peter's Chapel, Quebec. Rev. Henry Roe, Upper Ireland and Inverness, Roy Geo. M. Ross, Rector of Drummondville. Roy Geo. M. Ross. Rev. E. Sewell, Trinity Chapel, Quebec. Rev. C. H. Stewart, B. A., Curate, Sherbrooke.

Rev. J. Torrance, Point Lavi and Now Liverpool. Rov. S. S. Wood, M. A., Rector of Three Ri-

vers, and Bishop's Chaplain. CHURCH MEETING .- A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the l'ewholders in Christ Church, and other members of the Church of in Fredericton, was held on Tuesday evening, the 2nd instant, to take into considera tion a proposition made by His Lordship the Bishop to make over to the Corporation of Christ Church St. Ann's Chapel, in lieu of the land on which the old Parish Church now stands. We are indebted to a gentleman who was present for a well written sketch of what took phose, but as we are informed all difficulties heretofore existing about the Cathedral are now overcome, it would be superfluous to allule to this necting further than to say that it was characterized by a spirit of christian forbearance honorable to all

The eloquent and nearly prophetic words of His Lordship the lisher, used with reference to the difficulties that arose soon after the foundathe difficulties that are tion stone of the Cathedral was laid, have had their fulfilment almost literally. Although it may be that "little will future generations how these atones were taid in sorrow and watered with tears," yet the day has, we trust, come when this hardship will be able to look on the fruits of his energy and indomitable perseverance in peace, and enjoy the satisfaction of having accomplished his work, without permandation of having accomplished his work, without permandation of a few we doubt not; but we are also confident that in the great majority nently, as we believe, alienating the affections of a single individual from himself, or from the church of which he —- Nead Quarters. of which he is the head in this Province.

UNITED STATES. An appeal has been issued by the United States Board of Missions, having lishop Wain-right's signature. It is the more fereible, fel-lowing the foundation of the Californian, Oregon

and Washington Hishoprics. TO CORRESPONDENTS: The notice of the late Rev. Stephen Patterson,

M. in our next. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Several enquiries having been made by Subwithers as to their accounts, for previous vols of The Church and Canadian Churchman, the present Publisher begs to state that he has not the Books of Account, connected with the Paper-previous to his becoming the Publisher. All amounts, due up to 31st of July last, when Vol. it was completed, are payable to the forme Publisher, Mr. Plees; and as he is now residing it Kingston, H. Rowsell has no means of reply ng to enquiries respecting subscriptions fo ormer volumes.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO FEB. 1. J. S., Ashton, ren.; A. B., St. Catharinos, rom., in full vols. 17 & 18; W. C., Cobourg. add, sub.: Rev. T. S. K., Bytown, add, sub. Rev. T. B. F., Thorold (2), add, sub, and rem. Roy, F. D. F., Huntingford, rem., in full vol. 13 (see notice to subscribers in this days paper); Rev. H. H., Tyrsconnel (see notice respecting list of clergy in No. 25 of The Church); F. R., Abbotsford, rem, for volume 17 for Rev. T. J. and J. M. S. (see notice to subscribers in this day's paper): I. I., Penetanguishine, rem. in full for vol. 17, and to No.26, vol. 18 (see notice

The Church.

TOROXTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1851.

GORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH ASSO CIATION, C. S. D. T. MANAGING CONMITTER, 29th November, 1858. The following arrangement for holding the Parochial meetings was agreed to :-Tuesday, 7th February ELORA, 11 A.M. Wednesday, 8th "Gurn, 7 P.M.

Thursday, 9thPARIS. 11 P.M. BRANTFORD, 7 P.M Friday, 10th Mr. Plrisist, 11 Av Urrkk('Aviga, 7rx Wednesday, 9th March...... HAMILTON, 7 P.M. J. GAMBLE GEDDES.

The second secon

chial Meeting of this District Brunch of the Church Society will be held as follows, viz:--Conoung, GENERAL ANNUAL

espectfully requested to co-operate in attending ing a Popish vote." beso meetings. By order of the Committee. J. Witson,

Grafton, Dec. 20, 1853.

SIMCOE RURAL DEANERY PAROCHIAL BRANCH ASSOCIATION. Trin. Ch. Tocumseth, Thursday, Feb.2, 24P. M. St. John's Ch. Mono, Wednesday, '' 8, 3 P. M. St. Luke's Ch. Muhaur, Thursday, '' 9, 11 A.M.] (Signed) T. S. Osles.

(Signed) DIOCESE OF TORONTO-EASTERN DISTRICT. Kemptville February 2, 61 P.M Merrickville Bellamy's Mills..... The 6th will be Sunday. Brockville. Mr. Tremayne. Proveott.....

This will be the General Annual Meeting. ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS FOR PARO-CHIAL MEETINGS IN THE HOME DIS-

Monday 6th Feb. 7 P.M. York Mills, Christ Church, Scarboro' do Whitby, Thursday 9th lly authority, 3 P.M. J. G. D. McKenzie,

THE MAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The members of this Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held (D. V.) in St. George's Church, St. Catherines, on Thursday the 9th day of March, at 6 o'clock P. M. The Managing Committee will meet at the same place at 12 o'clock M. By resolution-, adopted by the managing committee on the 29th of December last, the reports of the parochial associations were required to be sent to the searcintions were required to be sent to the Secretary one week before the day of the named meeting; and monies raised by the parachial associations were required to be paid into the Trensurer's hands by 2 o'clock of the day of the annual meeting; and all received after that hour were to be excluded from the annual report of the district association for the current year.

T. B. PELLER. Sec. N. D. B. D. Ch. S. Thorold, Jan. 30, 1864.

Kingston, Jan. 26, 1864.
Dear Sir-You will ablige me by inserting in the Church the following appointments for parochial meetings in the Midland and Victoria District branches of the Church Society.

Yours faithfully

W. M. HERCHMES (By order of Committee) Secretary. Tuesday, Jan. 31 Sydenham, at 61 P.M. Sydenham, ... Wolfo Island 6 Wednerday, Feb. Thursday, 9 Kingston, Clarke's Mills, 11 A.M. Friday, Napanee. 11 Amberst Islandi I A.M. Saturday. Buth. 64 P.M. 12 Bath. Sunday, 18 Fredericksburg11 A.M. Adolphustown, 64 P.M. Mohnwk Ch. 44 A.M. Tuesday Shannonville, 64 P.M.
15 Portsmouth, 64 P.M.
16 Barricfield, 64 P.M. Wednesday The Secretary of the Parent Society will, D. V., attend most of these meetings, com-

mencing with Kingston. FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC VOTES. There appears to exist a great deal of apprehension in the minds of certain persons on the subject of receiving Roman who profess it, it is a mere affectation. No one who peruses our columns can accuse us of sympathy with Romish errors. We protest, have always protested, and, with God's help, will protest to the very last moments of our lives, against the corrunt developments of superstitious ages which have incrusted the once levely form of the Roman branch of Christ's visible church, and which unhappily were bound to her for ever, so far as human decrees can bind, by the Tridentine Council. But, whilst cherishing these sentiments strongly, we feel that they are not compromised in the slightest degree by receiving French simile is contained the correct view of the case. Our house is on fire, and we cerargument that we should repel the aid of our neighbours in extinguishing the flames. because our religious views do not coincide with theirs,-our neighbours at the same time knowing full well, that their own

our confingration not be quenched. Our object in touching upon this subject to endeavour to dispel the groundless fears of some of our friends whose conservatism is beyond a doubt. Of course, we do not labour under the delusion that anything we can say will relieve the minds of the George Brown school of "Protestants" from their affected terrors that we are " rushing into Popery;" that, because the peculiar circumstances of the country are likely to place us side by side with the French party against a common foe, we must necessarily adopt all their doctrinal views. It would be just as logieally correct for one of the levelling journals of Canada East, of the Avenir stamp, to assert that the Roman Catholics were sacrificing the principles of their religion in standing with the Church of England against the torrent of socialism and infidelity which threatens both. A day or two since, we observed in the Globe a call to "reformers" to pledge their represennatives at the next election, not merely to secularize the Reserves, but likewise every arpent of Church land in Lower i Canada which Parliament can reach." And yet the Editor has the unblushing audacity to charge the Church with yielding up the principles of her faith if she join with the French in resisting the general wholesale robbery he advocates.

So long as the union of the two Provinces continues there will always be a

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE great body of French members in the bea nation of skeptics, there ought not to be CHURCH SOCIETY.

House of Assembly, without whose votes

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Parohial Meeting of this District Branch of the

Name annual parohial Meeting of this District Branch of the

Name annual parohial Meeting of this District Branch of the

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Name annual parohial Meeting of this District Branch of the

Name annual parohial Meeting of this District Branch of the

Name annual parohial Meeting of this District Branch of the Churches: there should be a

dying out of old parishes, and leas frequent Now, supposing that this party thought announcement of new onesstarted. The demand caurch Society win be need as follows, viz:—
Granton, Tuesday Feb. 7 " 11 A.M. proper to commit the suicidal act of supGranton, Tuesday " 7 " 64 P.M. porting Mr. Brown in his Church-robbing not so."
Percy, Wednesday " 8 " 2 P.M. schemes against us, we should like to be segment. Thursday " 9 " 11 A.M. know if his lately assumed ultra Protestant. Rice Lake, Friday " 19 " 3 P.M. is would cause him to show our with the Cur proper to commit the suicidal act of sup- as well as the supply should fail. But this is ism would cause him to shout out with the aid; I won't pollute my cause by accept-The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are

We trow not. We are under the imnow inbouring to seduce from their noble principles, and make his tools, -as "a theological character of many others. baneful faction, whose malignity was a curse to the country." Really the tender A PRAYER FOR DARKNESS, INTELLECsolicitude evinced of late by Mr. Brown for our spiritual welfare and that of the Orange body, seems intensely ludicrous to any one slightly acquainted with his ante- tion:cedents.

endangered by accepting the votes of the Pope Innocent III., of Phillip Augustus, common foe, we should not hesitate a again be revised amongst us." noment in declaring—" Perish the Reserves, rather than it should be so." And in the Diocese, there is not a single clergydeclaration.

But there is no doctrinal matter involved in the question; and, therefore, we call upon all true and faithful members of our pure and reformed Church, and upon the pious and thoughtful members of the various denominations who would prefer secing truth and virtue, religion and piety, purishing in the land, rather than vice and ufidelity, to turn a deaf ear to the treachof selfish politicians, who would fain use heir sham protestantism as a ladder by hich to climb into the offices which they

nost carnestly covet and desire. We yould, furthermore, exhort all the friends of religion, honesty, and public faith, not to be guilty of the sin of voting for any one, how specious soever his promises and professions may be, until certain that he is

So far as we can judge, the destiny of nisery depends upon the manner in which darkness, and of the shadow of death,the glad tidings of salvation; to administer consolation to the dring, and to soothe the bereaved mourners with the blessed hones revealed in God's Holy Word.

Truly, in considering this matter an overwhelming sense of the terrible responsibility incurred by those who would nlunder God's Church, rushes in upon our thoughts like a flood.

MR. ROAF. The Rev. Mr. Roaf has thought proper to come out in the columns of the Globe as a political agitator, against the division of the Clergy Reserves. We are not at all surprised that the political and pastoral leaders of the fractional denominations resound with that voice? Does not the whole drould oppose division. For example, it rapacity of Italy gape with insatiable greediness would not benefit Mr. Lesslie of the Eximiner much to receive a portion accordng to the numbers of his " Church." which only amounts in force to 19. As isual with our opponents, Mr. Roaf has nade assertions which it would be extremely difficult for him to prove. For ustance, he asserts that there is more to be dreaded from an "excessive multiplication and rivalry" of ministers, as the result of voluntaryism in the adjoining republic, than from a scarcity; while in fact every denomination is in a state of alarm and anxiety with respect to the deficiency of candidates for the ministry. The article from the Church Journal we assistance in defence of our Clergy Re- inserted a week or two since fully proves serve fund. In Mr. Rural Dean Palmer's this with respect to the Church, and we now subjoin an extract from a powerful editorial in a late number of the New tainly cannot perceive any force in the York Times, showing that a like fearful state of things prevails amongst the Presbyterians. The real cause of the alarming evil, and which the editor of the Times cannot discover, is, that young men of talent, unless possessed of extraordinary house is placed in extreme jeopardy should | Christian zeal, will not devote themselves to a profession which exposes them to all the "miseries and meannesses" attendant

as a general thing upon the voluntary principle. "The statistics of that branch of the Church the condition of the churches generally. In that connection there are 1,620 churches, while there are only 1,571 regularly ordained minissupplies. To these last two items add the 130 ditional men—so that there is a demand a the present day, within this one branch of the Protestant church, for the services of from 1,000 to 1,500 men. If the same proportion is true of the Church Universal, it will be apparent that here is an extrordinary demand, for which at present there is no supply. How can this be ounted for : "Some will say that this is but an index of a

the masses, that the times outgrow the religion of our fathers; that this age takes hold on a has heretofore been esteemed orthodoxy, essen-tially infidel. All which we believe to be erroneous; unsupported by facts, and controverted by all statistics. It is indeed true, that in some increase of population; but for the most part quainfied with, and a participator in, the strugistic otherwise. Now churches are being organizels of a new settlement. After a elergyman itself throughout the newly settled States, and I was stationed here in the year 1842, the seriold churches in the older settlements are geneold churches in the older settlements are generally well sustained. If we were growing to ter the neighbouring village of Vienna caught

DR. HOOK'S CHURCH DICTIONARY. Our worthy brother of the "Courch Journal," is under the impression of the sound-hearted Vicar of Leeds has been plagiarizing to a great extent at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Staunton. In our edition of this valuable Dictionary, the Dr. pression that he would place his exclusive distinctly mentions that he has taken seve-Protestantism on the same shelf it used to ral articles from Mr. S'aunton's excellent occupy in the olden times when his paper work, and we are of opinion that the was the ministerial organ, and he was omission of giving due credit to Mr. S. in wont, semi-weekly, to manifest in glowing the last edition, must have been unintencolours the blessings of French union, with- tional. We regret to be under the necesout which, as he declared, "the Reformers sity of cautioning our readers against the of Upper Canada would be placed in a American edition of the Dictionary. It minority;"-the same shelf it occupied, appears that the editor has not only omitwhen he was accustomed ferociously to ted several articles which did not square denounce the Orangemen,-whom he is with his own views, but has actually taken. Author of Salvation, through an Apostolic suc-

TUAL AID SPIRITUAL.

"Owl-like, unable to bear its intense light Did we consider that a single jot or tittle blockheads of the XIX, century have called the of the principles of our Holy religion was age of St. Dominick, of St. Louis of France, of French party against the machinations of to God that its errors, and its ignorance, could dark age, an age of error and ignorance; would

Though considerably startled to hear, for the first time, of the intense light of a pewe are confident, that, from our Venerable riod (including the 12th century), of which Bishop down to the humblest missionary historians are accustomed to speak in this train-A faint gleam of lights breaks upon man who would not unite in the same Europe"-we freely grant the author of the above curiosity that there was much in the "dark ages" which was not dark: much not merely above reproach but worthy of imitation. Gladly, for example, would we recal the munificence and zeal which built our cathedrals; provided, of Reduction of Postage Charge on Newspapers and course, the fervor and generosity of heart were in no wise tainted with that fiction of Purgatory which evoked so much of the Church-building energy of the time of rous blandishments and hollow duplicities which the True Witness so strangely speaks. A prayer for the return of the medieval error and ignorance! That is a strange prayer indeed! Is the True Witness so really irreconcileably hostile to the principles of the Reformation, as to wish, that not only what he conceives to be its schisms and its heresies, should be done away, but that all it has nehieved or led to in human progress should be stricken, as it ound on the question of Church property. were, out of the history of mankind? This is prejudice sweeping and bitter indeed! immortal souls for everlasting happiness or A prayer for the return of an age, which, of course, in assertion of Papal infallibility, this question is settled. If the fund is would have wrung the sad recantation from ocularized, many of the humbler parishes, Galileo, had he only lived early enough to when the present incumbents are laid in fix on the men of that age, and to save the silent grave, will be left destitute of the their posterity, the sin and the shame! A means of grace,-places of drought, and prayer for the return of an age when holy orders were conferred on infants; when no duly authorized minister to proclaim a child five years old might hold the Archbishopric of Rheims! A prayer for the the Holy Sacraments; to offer heavenly return of an age over whose deep and deadly corruptions no godly men, even of the Church of Rome, were wont to mourn! Hear the strong testimony on this head rendered by the "Last of the Fathers," as Bernard has been called. That autho. rity even the True Witness will respect. Let him learn from it one, at least, of the features of that age, for the resuscitation of which he has breathed his earnest " would to God ":---

"lask," (in the language of the pious and for its spoils? The unsavoury contagion creeps through the whole Church, and the wider it spreads the more hopeless is the remedy; the more deeply it penetrates, the more fatal is the disease. They are ministers of Christ, and they are servants of Antichrist. They walk abroad honored by the blessings of the Lord, and they return the Lord no honor; thence is this meritricions splendor everywhere visible: the scutiments of actors; the parade of kings; thence the gold on their reins, their salldies, and their spurs; for their spurs shine brighter than their altars; thence their tables splendid with dishes and cups; thence the harp, the lyre, and the pipe; larders stored with provisions, and cellars overflowing with wines. For such rowards as these men wish to become, and do become rectors of churches, deans, archdeacons, bishops, archbishops, for these dignities are not bestowed on merit, but on things which walk in darkness.

Surely the True Witness is not so cruel as in good earnest to wish us all fairly plunged again into the comparatively Dead Sea of those dreary times.

"A Parishioner" (Port Burwell), in noticing an error in the Calendar List of the Clergy, which has been corrected in the amended, and, we hope, accurate list in the Ecclesiastical Gazette, sends us the following parochial statistics, which possess considerable interest: "In the year 1833 the frame of a Church

was raised at Port Burwell, on a site which the

hand that now records the fact cleared fron which is in connection with the Presbyterian its then pristine forest. It was so far advanced (N. S.) Assembly, pretty accurately represent that on the 19th day of May, 1835, the venerable and aged Bishop of the Diocese, then Archdeacon of York, performed Divine service there-in — the first time I believe the truly sublime ters. Of these 506 are pastors, and 632 stated and Scriptural services of the church were ever fully performed in the Township of Bayham licentiates, and we have 1,168, leaving 458 des-titute churches. Then, to carry out the inten-tions of this organization on the missionary field, there are needed 500, some say 1,000 ad-stands upon a plat of five acres of land in Port Burwell, granted by one who now sleeps with his fathers, and who was himself a pilgrim in the wilderness of Upper Canada, during nearly forty years of toil and labour; and who in the year 1840, deeded it to the Lord Bishop of Toronto and his Episcopal successors forever. upon trust, together with six hundred acres of land as a glebe endowment, being lot No. 19 in the 1st concession, and lots Nes, 16 and 23 in change in public sentiment; that the doctrines the 4th concession of the Township of Bayham, taught in the churches are losing their hold on each 200 acres, and also a village lot of onefourth of an acre, on which the same two individuals built a good and comfortable country new revelation, and is, with respect to what pursonage, rendered doubly so, because it was Need I here mention the name of the Inte Col. Mablon Burwell, of Port Talbot, than whom no man will be more kindly remembered in days yet to come by the old inhabitants of portions of our country the numbers registered; the Talbot settlement and all their thoughtful in the church rolls do not keep pace with the descendants; a man of toll and labour, acnerease of population; but for the most part quainted with, and a participator in, the strug-

the feeling, and, inspired by example, thought rightly on the subject of building a church in the sidage three miles distant, and with the enterprise becoming them, set about erecting a church there, and with praiseworthy exertion succeeded in building a neat little church, which - now really quite too small for the now increasing congregation, and it is in contemplation cularge it. This has been done by the narties to be benefitted thereby, while the church vard at Port Burwell, granted by one individual now no more on earth, affords the only receptacle of the dead of both churchmen and strangers. The endowment of which I speak will, in time, support a clergyman, and relieve the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts from that burthen, and which enlowment, it is hoped, while the cross of Saint George waves in the breeze, is placed beyond the reach of socialist, in idel and Atheistic Legislation. In the mean time. I firmly believe the parishion ers will cheerfully unite their aid in supporting a clergyman so favourably regarded and well received among them, through whom, a just recognition of a duly authorised and qualified ministry will be duly appreciated. To plant the standard of the Cross and Banner of Redemption amongst a people heretofore unacquainted with the transmissable commission given by the most unjustifiable liberties in altering the cession, of authority to minister in holy things. requires time, calm reflection, and sound information, to receive with a ready and willing mind the sacred truths thus brought to their understanding.

A late number of the True Witness truly thankful for the privileges they now enjoy, contains the following curious caspira- and I have no doubt will profit by the instruction of one so well qualified to clerically admin-ister comfort and wholesome counsel and advice, and will feel it their privilege to make this sion agreeable to their Pastor and profitable to their spiritual welfare.

Port Burwell, 21st January 1854.

REDUCTION OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. We beg to call the attention of our friends to the following extracts from a Post Office Circular, published in the Col-

onist: "There is a gross absurdity in exempting self-styled "Temperance and Literary Papers' from all charge. As the Colonist remarks, i will act as a premium to many acts of imposi

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 1st Jan. 1854.

Periodical Publications. icing on and from the 1st February. 1854, Newspaper and Periodical Publications will be subject ty the following Regulations and Charges when transmitted through the Post in

1. The Postago charge on Canadian News papers will be --When published 6 times a week, Ss. Od. Pannun

3 · · · 4s. 0d. twice · · 2s. 8d. 1s. 4d. once and these rates are to be paid Quarterly in ad-15. As these Regulations take effect on the

1st February next, Postmasters will, on that day call upon the subscribers to Newspapers and Periodicals delivered through their respective Offices to pay the postage thereon in accordance with the foregoing rates in advance, for the two months ending 31st of March next, viz:

For a daily Paper - - - - 1s. 4d.

For a tri-weekly Paper - - 0s. 8d., &c.,

and on the 1st of April for a full Quarter, and thereafter in like manner for a full Quarter or 1st day of each Post Office Quarterly period.

16. When a Newspaper, &c., commences to arrive, for a Subscriber, in the course of a Quarter, the Postage is to be paid in advance to the end of the Quarter in proportion to the time to clapse; thus, a daily Paper received for one month only will be liable to a charge of 8d.

Postage. 20 Periodical Publications, exclusively devoted to the promotion of Science, Education, Temperance, or of Agricultural instruction, are to pass through the Post Office entirely free of Postage charge.

MALCOLM CAMEBON.

The following is from the Christian Guardian. Will such of our brethren as generous application of the subscriptions be are ready to call us "semi-Papists" for holding that inevitable corollary to the Divine origin of Episcopal authority—the of the Oval Tudor pattern, and a chased Salver, Apostolical Succession-oblige us by in-purchased in accordance with the resolution of forming us in which of the two cases below

the title "Bishop" is properly applied? "Bishops Simpson and Kip, the former of the Vicar of Sherborne, by several of his parishion-lethodist Enisconal, and the other of the Pro-Methodist Episcopal, and the other of the Pro-testant Episcopal, Church, sailed from New York for California on board the George Law. On the 29th they were within a day's sail of Aspinwall both in good health, after a pleasant voyage. They both conducted religious board, the Sunday which they had passed on the ocean."

The English papers announce the two

following appointments: The Rev. T. Hartopp Cradock to be the new Principal of Brazennose College,

Oxford. The Rev. A. McCaul. D.D., to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History at King College, lately held by the Rev. F. Maurice.

Our "true vokesellow" in Christ, the English Churchman, comes to us this week in the new dress of a fresh fount of all my other associated friends, my heartfelt thanks for this undeserved but distinguished this, though his excellent principles need bonor. not exterior adornment to recommend

The thanks of the Publisher of the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette are due to the Hamilton Gazette, the Echo, and

Although the last occurrence of this kind took place in 1842, cleven years ago -vet the coincidence does ofton occur in briefer intervals, and must happen four times in twenty-eight years. Christmas day was on Sunday in 1831. 1836. 1842, and in this year. It will happen on a Sanday in 1859, 1862, 1870, 1881, 1887, 1892. and 1898. The intervals between the years following the order of numbers 5, 6, 11, 6. If it happen in leap-year, or the year succeeding cap-year, the interval will be six years; if on the year preceding leap-year, the interval will he five years: but if, as in 1842, it happens two years before leap-year, the interval will be eleven years, as it is now. The curious calendar lore will at once see that it will happen in every ordinary year, when the Sunday letter is B. or shen, in a leap-year, the Sunday letters are Of necessity, the first Sunday in Advent is then on November 27.

SELECTING DISASTERS IN 1858. - The New ! York Times contains a statement of the wrecks of 1853, which has been a year of unusual calamity at sea. The total number of disasters the ship Annie Jone, on the 29th September-200 lives lost; the ship Lady Erdyn, on the 20th July-264 lives lost; the steamship Sci-Francisco, on the 24th December-150 lives ist: the screw-steamship Narchall, on the 28th November-150 lives lost; the clipper ship here below Surfanishire, on the 29th December-140 lives I do include the hope, as I cannot but

The second of th DIOCESE OF TORONTO

> THE CUTTOR SOCIETY OF THE DISCUSE OF TOROGRA. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF SIGHTETT, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 280 SUNDAY IN JANUARY, 1854.

> Previously announced in the Caurea news-Emily, per Rev E Harding 0 10 0 St. Mary Magdalen's Lloyd-

> Westminster, 1 10 14 -per Rev. St. George Moore's Station 0 11 3

St. George's Church, St. Catharines, 5 6 5 -per Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Christ's Church, Hamilton, per Churchwarden, 58 collections amounting to£160 5 11

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND (Additional) Previously announced, £418 18 3 St. Thomas, £4 12 10 Westminster,..... 1 8 10 -per Rev. St. George Caulfield, 292 collections, amounting to £424 19 11

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS FUND, (Additional.)

Caulfield, 164 collections, amounting to£224 7 11 THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S., D. T.

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIRS,—
Enclosed I send you an account of the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. John
Parsons, of Sherborne, for insertion in the Church, and should feel obliged by your returning the document to me as soon as you have

finished with it. 1 am, Rev. Sirs, your ob'nt servt., Toronto street, Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1854.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOHN PARSONS, OF SHERBORNS, PORSETSHIRE.

"Several parishioners and other friends of the Rev. John Parsons, M.A., feeling that the occasion of his completing 50 years' ministration accusion of his completing 30 years' ministration as Curate and Vicar of Sherborne, afforded a fitting opportunity for offering some lasting memorial of their esteem and regard, as well as their sense of his faithful discharge of his many public duties, met on the 27th of August, 1853, and resolved that a subscription should be companeed for company and proposed for company and the first first factories.

menced for carrying such an object into effect, and that no subscription should exceed £5 5s. "Circulars were accordingly issued, and within the space of a few weeks upwards of £372 was raised by 220 subscriptions.

A meeting of the subscribers was held on the 11th October, when it was announced that Mr. Parsons had been consulted as to the appro-

priation of the fund, and that he had gene wished the amount to be applied in founding a prize at the King's School, Sherborne, where he was educated. Whereupon
"It was Resolved,—That the wishes of Mr.

Parsons should be carried into effect, but that a sum, not less than £50, be applied in the purchase of a Silver Waiter and Inkstand to be presented to him, with a commemorative incription. And, also, that a record of his emblazoned on yellum. "Another meeting of the st

the last meeting, were produced, each bearing the following inscripti " Presented to the Rev. John Parsons, M.A., of £370 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his faithful ministry among them, in token of their affectionate esteem, as well as of his generous self-denial in requesting that the whole sum should be devoted to the establishing for ever, in the King's School, Sherborne, an annual

prize for Divinity, and especially an acquaint-ance with the Greek Testament.—Nov. 15th, 1853. "It being Mr. Parsons's particular desire that the plute should be presented by a small deputation, six gentlemen were selected for that purpose, who waited on Mr. Parsons; and he handed a written reply to the chairman, who, on the return of the deputation, read it to the

meeting as follows: " VICARAGE, SHERBORNE " 15th November, 1853. "" DEAR MR. HARBIN,—A very handsome Salver and a beautiful Inkstand have been presented to me this day.
... Allow me to offer you, and through you to

" It would, I assure you, be a hopeless difficulty were I to attempt to express, in suitable language, all or half the emotions which have

agitated my breast since I first heard of your kind intentions.
"I am not ignorant of the hearty and friendly burst of regard with which the first conception of other contemporaries, for their kind notices.

Christmas Day Falling on Scndar.

Christmas Day Falling on Scndar.

Christmas Day Falling on Scndar. delicacy with which the whole design has been carried out, and kept secret from me till nearly all was matured. Then again, I have the strongest personal reasons to be grateful for suggesting a public presentation of

these valued tokens of your regard and esteem.

Withering, and almost worn out as I am, shall hold these memorials as long as I can. I shall look upon them, as it were, day by day, and afterwards assign them to my daughter, that she may never forget these substantial proofs of your generosity to her father.

"All these considerations press strongly and together upon my mind, and enhance the diffi-

culty before alluded to, of conveying, in right words, the gratitude which I do and ought to feel under such a crowd of obligations.
"Parson me, dear Mr. Harbin, for these private and personal allusions : and now, dis-

missing them. let me advert, in a few sentences, to what is important. ". The result of your bounty can hardly fail of 1853, which has been a year of unusual of gool—speedy and permanent good—to the calamity at sea. The total number of disasters rising generation of scholars at the King's records is 110, resulting in the death of 1924. School. The prize which you enable me to it records is 110, resulting in the death of 1924. School. The prize which you enable me to lives. The most fatal wrecks have been the found 'for Divinity, and especially for an accuship Negree, on the 19th June—840 lives lost: rate acquaintance with the Greek Testament' must be the means, under God's blessing, of lodging in their youthful minds that 'Fear of God' which is the beginning or principal part of wisdom, and of directing them to the highest

Solventure, on the 25th december 11th the 16th cherish the strong desire, that much and listing benefit will result to the school from this prize.

and most useful study which can engage then

" . My hope, my desire, and my expectations are, that, under the reigning and habitual influence of good masters, many candidates for the ministry will be found, not only to appreciate the benefits of their early instruction at the King's School, but to manifest, from a higher teaching, an enlightened knowledge of God's Word, and show that a principle has been imparted from above, which shall give a colour to all their opinions, conversation, and conduct, in whatever sphere of life they may be called on

obligations,

... I remain, dear Mr. Harbin "'Your and their grateful friend and serv't

" ' To George Harbin, Esq., &c. &c." "Whereupon it was resolved-That a copy of the letter, with a short statement of the pro-ceedings, be printed and sent to each subscriber. "GEORGE HARBIN, Chairman,

"JNO. Y. MELMOTH, HOR. Sec."

To the Editors of "The Church."

GESTLEMEN. - I have read with much attention and admiration the very able and practicable Pastoral Letter of our venerable, but still most vigorous-minded, Bishop, addressed on the 16th

deputations appointed by Synods, I take no exception; for I believe it to be perfectly correct: but in reference to the above mentioned deputation I would beg leave to say, for myself-and tion I would be leave to say, for my brother dele-gates—that we did not expect our expenses to be paid when we accepted the appointment. The case will, no doubt, be different with

those gentleman who will proceed to Quebec to attend to the Clergy Reserve question before Parliament; as their expenses will be much heavier; and they will not be so much gratified and individually benefitted, as we were at New

I trust, therefore, that those persons who may be solicited to forward donations to the contingent expenses fund of the Diocesan Synod. will entirely overlook the deputation to New York; but contribute, of their means, to those other purposes which require their assistance I am gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully, T. B. FULLER.

Thorold, Jan. 29th, 1854.

To the Editor of "The Church."

DEAR SIR,—As you have given publicity to so much in connection with the very important subject of the bosed Diocese of Kingston, I trust that you will have the kindness publish my reply to the Rev. Dr. McMurray's circular, which was as follows:— I remain, dear Sir, truly yours, FRANCIS EVANS.

Simcoe, Dec. 31st, 1853. My dear McMurray,—In reply to your circular, I wish to say that as one of the Clergy within the limits of what is proposed by the resolution of Synod, to form, simultaneously with Kingston, another new Diocese, I should protest | ford. most energetically against the interference of any of my brethren, either in the Diocese of Kingston, that is to be, or in the Diocese of ronto, as it will be after the division, in the election of our Bishop. I should therefore conside that to take any part in measures for the filling of the Episcopal chair at Kingston, otherwise than by my good wishes and prayers, would be to trespass on the privilege of my brethren at the East in a way in which I would not, for a moment, tolerate their interference in the West. I remain,

my dear McMurray. very truly yours, FRANCIS EVANS.

Rev. Dr. McMurray.

Colonial.

From the Patriot Extra. BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES, QUEBEC

Quebec, February 1, 1854.
Parliament buildings entirely destroyed by fire; caught under the library at 3 this morn-ing; supposed from the flues. The flames and dense smoke filled the entire wing—no access save to the library, the greater part of which is saved. Literary and Historical Society's Museum lost; part of records saved. Furniture and all the paintings in the Council and Assem-bly Rooms destroyed. Portraits of the Queer chamber. Domg fell in at 6½—west wing now burning down every where. Garret open throughout, which caused the fire to creep round, and the firemen were unable to reach it. and Sir Allan Macnab saved from the Speaker's Inspector Wells offered Administrator Royan to save two-thirds of the edifice if he would blow up the roof. Three City Councillors opposed it, and consequently all is now burning without any attempt to extinguish it. The troops rendered great assistance. Insurance reported at £30,000. Many of the employees and officers have lost property. Kenting family narrowly escaped—the females being carried out. Parliament expected to occupy the Music Hall. Not water enough to save the west wing as might have been done, there being 10 engine

and a great concourse of people present. PROBABLE INCREASE OF THE ARMY .- The United Service Gazette, a journal generally well-informed upon Military matters, says, almost every infantry regiment naw stationed in the island is under orders for foreign service, whilst orders have been sent to every corps at home, cavalry and infantry, to have the whole of their subalterns examined as to their eligibility and fitness for promotion.—This savours much of second battalions, and ten troops s cavalry regiment. This looks as if England was preparing for a bloody struggle. "God defend the right" say we.—Patriot.

THE MARCO POLO AGAIN!-We are surprised to find in the Liverpool Mail of the 3rd inst., a paragraph copied from the London Morning Advertuer, in which the celebrated clippers, Marco Polo and Indian Queen, are designated as "American-butt ships," when speaking of them in comparison with a new British clipper. The credit of producing these celebrated vessels, although they were certainly built in America,belongs exclusively to New-Brunswick; and it must be extremely annoying to their builders, as it is to all who pride themselves in the Prorince, that we are not better known in Liverpool and London. We expect, however, that the contemplated line of steamers from St. John to Liverpool, which we expect to see in operation the contemplated line of steamers from St. John to Liverpool, which we expect to see in operation next summer, will do much towards dispelling the ignorance which prevails in the Mother country respecting the geographical position and commercial value of New-Brunswick.—St.

John's Courier. On Thursday morning, the body of a young man, named Wigmore, was found on the ice near the Don marsh. When found, one of his boots was off, and a loaf of bread lying beside him. He was a fisherman, and had left the city on Tuesday evening by the strip of land at the east end of the Bay. A coroner's jury was summoned by Dr. King, who after viewing the body, adjourned till two o'clock yesterday, when they again met, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above.—Daily Patriot. DEATH OF THE REYS. DR. WABDLAW AND WILLIAM

The late English papers announce the death of two eminent Christian Ministers of the Condied at his residence in Glasgow, on Saturday, the 17th of December, in the 74th year of his age. The other is that of the Rev. William of Bath. This event occurred on Monday the 28th of December, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Jay commenced preaching at the

MEDICAL IGNORANCE .

Referring to the case of the prisoner who was ccused of murdering his wife, the proofs being certain half burned bones which were found in stove, and which three doctors declared to be in an, though they turned out to be the bones of defunct bogs and sheep, the Quebec Mercary

"We some short time since expressed ou loubts that three medical gentlemen could be ound in any part of Canada so ignorant of the to move.

"Earnestly requesting you to express to all of medicine, as to mistake the bones of any other subscribers assembled the sincerity of my other animal for human bones. We find, however, that we were in error, and placed too high value upon their scientific knowledge and at tainments, but when we did so, we did not expeet so soon to be obliged not only to admit the fact, but to learn that the three blundering innies alluded to are all actually connecte with one of the Montreal Medical Schools, ' L' Ecole Canadienne,' as Medical teachers, respectively, viz: the professor of anatomy! the de-monstrator of anatomy!! and the professor of Midwifery!!!

NARROW ESCAPE. - Mr. John Wilson and Mr Shaw Wolrick, of Owen Sound, had a narrow escape from freezing and drowning lately .-They left Owen Sound in a sail boat for the Sault St. Marie, and arrived after a fair passage rigorous-minded, Bishop, addressed on the local inst. to the Churchmen of this Diocese; but at the same time crave the privilege of taking extension to one remark contained therein.—I their boat was injured by the ice, and sank to refer to the following: "Thus the deputation to New York cannot in fairness be expected to defray its own expenses."

To the PRINCIPLE of bearing the expenses of the ice, and ultimately arrived safely at Owen Sound. - N. American

> We regret to state that Mr. Thomas Clever, who resided near Mount Pleasant, was thrown from a load of hay on Wednesday last, when or his way home from this town, and was instantly killed. Mr. C. has left a wife and children to nourn his loss .- Brantford Courier.

Colonial Zummary.

SNOW AT BARRIE. -- In consequence of the un sual depth of the snow near five feet deep on the level ground, the cars bay been rather irregular lately; it is almost im possible for them to make their way through he snow drifts.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS .- The Court Queen's Bench gave judgment on Thursday last against the validity of Mr. Gowan's qualificaon as Alderman.

The mandamus for a new election cannot, we believe, be issued until term, which occurs next The decision prevents Mr. Gowan from be-

coming a candidate at that election Carruthers, Councilman of St. David' Nard has lost his seat on the complaint of Mr. Davis, his opponent. Mr. Carruthers we under stand, has since qualified, and will come for-

ward again. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man was killed on the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad on Saturday last by the caving in of a bank.

THE GRAND TRUNK .- Messrs Growski & Co. ere prosecuting the crection of the road between Toronto and Sarnia with vigour. The works full progress from Toronto to Strat

MURDER AT NIAGARA.-It is reported that a murder was committed at Ningara on Saturday last. The name of the murdered man is Mc Carthy, and that of the murderer Baxter. The former was a railway policeman, and the latte onggage-master on the Great Western Railway. which are the facts of the case so far as they

FROZEN TO DRATH.-The body of a named John Wigmore was found on Thursday last in the marsh, cast of Gooderham's Wharf

THE WESTERN MAIL .- We understand the lazeppa has been so irregular in her trips that he mail has been withdrawn from her, and will n future be sent by land. There will thenceforth be only one western mail per day, which will be made up at 6 p.m.—Globe.

STEAM METWEEN LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND. -Arrangements have been made for a fortline of steamers between these Ports. The Charity, one of the line, sailed from Liverool on the 42th inst.

RAILWAY DEMONSTRATION AT HAMILTON.-On the arrival of the excursion from Detroit, a salute of 21 guns welcomed the strangers long procession was formed of the different Societies—triumphal arches spanned the streets. The company broke up at two in the morning, highly delighted with the whole proceedings. The railway proceedings from Hamilton to the Detroit is now complete. - Hamilton Specta-

The San Francisco Herald says, that " for the fifty or sixty murders committed with-in the past month or six weeks, not one of the issnilants have been punished by the courts."

By the latest accounts from the West Indies, it appears that the cholera is raging to an alarming extent in the island of St. Thomas. Upwards of 300 negroes died within

MFA. Arrrangements have been made for the erection of a new gaol and court house at Kingston. About three acres of land have been given by the Provincial Government as a site for the building .- Ib.

Mayor Alderman Flanigan was elected Mayor of Kingston, by a vote of 14 to 11. The outgoing Mayor, John Counter, Eq., has been presented by the old Council with a civic chain and gold medal .- Ib.

Minited States.

EARTHQUARE IN Onto .- The Hillisborough News of the 24th January says, "Our citizens were startled on Monday evening, by the occurrence of three or four distinct shocks, at inter vals of about a minute between the shocks.—
The usual rumbling noise like thunder accompanied the shocks."

FIREAT DETROIT .- On Wednesday a fire occur red at Detroit, and destroyed the Great Railway Station in which the public dinner was given to commemorate the opening of the Great Western Railroad. All the buildings connected with the Station were destroyed with the exception of the freight house. No estimate of the property bas yet been made.

The steamship Gen. Berry recently struck a snag in the Mississippi, near the Grand Cutoff and immediately sunk. Pifteen deck passengers were drowned.

A women in Wheeling, Virginia threw herself from a bridge 30 feet high, into the water, and strange to say, she was rescued uninjured from

FEMALE DEMONSTRATION .- Erie was again thrown into confusion on Tuesday by the ap-pearance of upwards of an hundred females, armed with axes and other implements. They demolished two railroad bridges, maltreated a director, &c. and afterwards paraded the streets with flying colors. - Patriot.

The New York Heroid states that numbers of of two eminent Christian Ministers of the Communion). The first is gregational Church (Communion). The first is toon, in consequence of being fed on the offal the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., of Glasgow. He tion, in consequence of being fed on the offal from distilleries. The same authority also from distilleries. states that the poisonous nature of the milk of cows so fed is such, that "half the babies born in New York are brought to an untimely end by partaking of it as food." The New York Corporation are about taking the matter in hand to age of sixteen, and has therefore been engaged in the work of the ministry nearly eccenty years. find a remedy to prevent the evil; and for the

or the past season has amounted to 6449 men, women and children. The present population is estimated at 40,000. The land law will expire on the 1st December 1855. Every man over 25 arriving previous to that date is entitled to 100 acres of land, and his wife, if he have one, to as much more.

THE REVENUE LAWS .- The steamer Alex was tely seized in the Port of New York for detected smuggling by some of the employees of the vessel. The captain and owners were clearly ig the ship and giving bonds amounted to ome modification, as they now stand, goods unladen, without a permit, to the amount \$400, subject the vessel to forfeiture. At the time this act was passed, 1799, vessels were worth from \$4000 to \$8000, and the captain ould exercise a complete supervision over crew. Vessels are worth from \$100,000 to \$500,000, with crews of from 75 to 180 persons so that it is almost impossible for the captain to etect smuggling.

WARNING TO CORRESPONDENTS .- At the out et of our editorial career, and with a vivid rinters were subjected in former years by the wretched chirography of some who favored us with their otherwise acceptable lucubrations. re beg to tell them the following story by way f warning. It is related of a man who owned a building which was situated on land belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad.

The superintendent, who writes a very bad hand, sent a short letter to Mr. S., ordering him to remove the building at once. But the afterwards the superintendent met S., and begato scold him for not removing the nuisance a desired; when it appeared that the man had received the note, and not being able to make out its contents, had supposed it to be a pass over the road; and had been riding back and forth all summer on the strength of it-Banner of the Cross.

European Oews.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, 12 noon-Jan. 27. The Atlantic arrived at 11 o'clock this morn ng with Liverpool dates to Wednesday the 11th. She reports the breadstuff market still firm nd prices still higher. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote wheat up tid. since the Ningara; flour advanced 2s, and corn 2s. Philadelphia, Baltiore, and Chio flour 44s. 6d. to 45s. : ern Canal, 42s 6d to 44s; white wheat, 12s 6d; hite Indian corn 52s.

Provisions-Mclienry reports an improved emand for new bacon, and importations are aken at full rates. Beef wanted-no change in market. Pork dull. Cheese continues very carce. Tallow has advanced 1s. to 2s. Consols closed at 823 in London on Tuesday. 10th January.

THE NEWS OF WAR. The allies fleets entered the Black Sea on the 10th December. They were prevented from

oing so before by tempests.

Up to the Intest, the Russian Ambassadors had not withdrawn from Paris or London. M. Kosleff, the Minister at the former city, is reorted to have said that he would wait furthe structions from his Government. From Vienna, it is stated with apparent au

henticity, that Austria had asked Russia if she would consent to an European Protectorate over the Christians in Turkey, to which the Canr replied he would consent to no interference be ween himself and Turkey.

On the Danube very little was doing owing to

he weather. There had been three slight affairs. One between a forage excort and some Cossacks; another, a sally from Listowa, and he third an action between a steamer, two gun onts and shore batteries on the Danube. all three the Turks were successful.

A report is also abroad that the Turks had stormed Kasral. Although likely it is not yet onfirmed.

From Asia there is no later intelligence. The Russians had warned their shipping not to venture out of port, unless under protection of a convoy. Flotillas are to be organized to lesend the ports.

The Pacha of Egypt on hearing of the Sinope

disaster, immediately ordered the equipment of six frigates, two corvettes and three brigs, to place those destroyed. It is confirmed that the Wallachian peasantry

are in insurrection. Lord Dudley Stuart has had an interview with the Sultan, respecting the employing of It is reported that the British have resumed

negotiations with Persia, the Persian people having broken out in insurrection against the Rissian alliance.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has sent an autograph by special messenger to Napoleon on the subject of war prospects. Its purport has not

transpired, but it is variously surmised as another device of Russia to gain time, and as a bona fide proposal on the part of Belgium.
France has called out 60,000 men, to replace 0,000 destined for Turkey.
Prussia is concerting a course of action with benmark and Sweden, in view of a coming war.

Marquis Turgot has been appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, it is supposed, on account of his recent duel with

The Russians residing abroad on leave bave received orders to be home by March.

A letter from Christiana says that Norway had decided on fitting out a equadron of 12 ships in view of approaching events. INDIA.

The overland mail, with Calcutta dates to 26th November, had arived. Contradictory accounts were received from Burmah. It was said that the Burmese had recaptured Pegu.

The Russians were reported at Khiva.

CHINA.

Dates from Shanghai are to the 19th November. The insurgents had evacuated Amoy, and the Imperialists had committed horrid murders there.

The enormous rise in the price of food causes are enormous rise in the price of food causes serious apprehensions of riots among the labouring population of England. Bread riots had already commenced in Devonshire. In Topsham, bodies of women had threatened the bakers, in consequence of their raising the price of bread. In other places bands of men, women and children paraded the streets, attacking the price of the streets, attacking the price of the streets. bakers' shops, demolishing the doors and windows, and doing other damage. The police were unable to put down the disturbance, and it was not until the report that soldiers were coming, that quiet was restored.

The steamer Sarah Sands from Portland ar-

rived in the Mersey on the evening of the 10th.

The steamer Charity was to sail on the 16th. LIBERIA.

Dates from Liberia to Sept. 16th have been received in England. President Roberts had delivered a satisfactory Message to the Legisla-ture, informing them of the alliance with England and France, and that Napoleon had rent a present of a thousand stand of arms and accourements for the native militia. Receipts of the Republic \$35,000; expenditure \$32,000. Kopiko, with 10,000 men, was in the rear of the Colony threatening hostilities.

ARBIVAL OF THE ASIA. FURTHER RISE IN EREAD STUFFS.

The Czar's view of the Floets entering the Black Sea-Success of the Turks on the Dunube. New York, Jenuary 31.
The Asia arrived at 111 o'clock this morning

rith Liverpool dates of 14th. LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Dennistant & Co. report that the market was active, and prices continued rapidly to advance Toronto, Dec. 14, 1853.

Onegon.-The overland emigration to Oregon until Tuesday evening, 10th, but since then there has been less doing, and prices had fallen off, leaving, however, an advance on the week of 1d (a) 2d on wheat; Is (b) Is 6d on flour; of Id (a) 2d on wheat; is (a) Is on on near; and 2s on Indian Corn. Present quotations for Western Canal, 42s 61 (c) 43s; for Philadel-phia and Baltimore, 43s (d) 64s 4d; Ohio, 42s 6d (a) 45s; inferior, 37s (a) 33s; white wheat, 12s oil @ 12s 7d-others say 12s Al; mixed, 12s 2d; white Indian corn, 49s (a) 51; rellow and mixed. 49s (a) 50ks

Wm. Gardner & Co. report beef in more acexonerated from blame or connivance; but not-withstanding all this, they were compelled to give bonds for \$75,000, while the fees for libeladvanced. Bacon, moderate business; meet-ing buyers freely. Land advanced 2s per cwa ols advanced 1 per cent.

The Asis on the 15th passed the America, ound for Liverpool. The news is interesting.

The allied fleets up to the 3d inst. could not enter, owing to a storm, but on the third all the ressels proceeded to the Black Sea, except six left at Beichas Bay to guard the Bosphorus. The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanied the allies. The second division remained inchored at Therapa.

The Ciar has offered to view the entry of the

fleet as a declaration of war, and he has ordered all his fleets to return to Sebastopol. On January 5th the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube. They stormed and captured the Russian entrenched camp at Citila, and put 2,500 of the enemy to the sword.

The Turks also attacked a body of 18,000

Russians sent to relieve Citala, and after a harp encounter compelled them to retreat. The Russians are thus driven back from the osition at which they proposed to cross the

Danube. The Turkish force of battle was 14,000 and 5 guns. It is admitted that Omar has bril iantly out-manauvred the Russian commander. In Asia the defeat of the Turks under the weak generalship of Abdi Pacha is confirmed, but Gen. Guyon has gone to the army with full power, and the spirit of the Turks has revived. Now that the allied fleets are in the Black Sea. all reinforcements can be sent in safety to Asia.

Schamel had sent a messenger to the Porte. announcing that he is prepared to act energeti

cally against the Russians.
It is confirmed that Persia has resumed nego-

present, attack Turkey.

The American ships, Edward Hatchin, and Condor, had been fallen in with at sea, wrecked. The crews and passengers were saved, and landed in Holland

The Infanta, princess of Spain, had died sud denly. Rev. R. C. Richmond complains that he is

letained a prisoner by the Austrian police in

Hungary, and calls on the United States for re-CHINA.

The news from China is confirmed. The Im perialists had re-captured Amoy, and massacred 1,000 inhabitants.

dress.

THE LATEST. Vienna, Tuesday. It is rumoured that the Emperor of Austria

will leave for Warsaw, in order to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia. From Persia we learn that the Affghan envoy had left Teheran, with the threat that if Persia made an alliance with Russia, all the Affghans would invade Persia.

BIRTH. In this city, on Friday, 27th utt, the wife of Mr A. C

In this ray, Duff, of a daughter. MARRIED, MARRIED,
On Tuesday morning, 24th January, at Wellington
County of Prince Edward, C. W., by the Rev. R. G. Cox
Mr. Sydney Bathurst Baker, son of Capt. G. W. Baker, of
Biytown, Idae of the Royal Artillery, 1to Rachael Amanda
ecound daughter of B. S. Corey, M. D., of Wellington. DIND.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., William Michael Power youngest son of John King, M. D At Ros-bank, Newmarket, on Tuesday the 24th instant Auna Maris, relict of the late Colonel Hill, aged 59 years

TORONTO MARKETS. Толонто, Јяп. 17, 1853.

	4.	P.			
Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel		3	a	31	
Farmers' per 196 the	33		. 4	27	
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	4	1034	•	6	6
Oatment, per barrel	38	9	•	40	
Rye, per bushel, 66 lbs	4	ò		4	. 3
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	3	6	•	•	ö
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	•	10		3	ŏ
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Apples, per bushel,	•	ö	ä	ä	ŏ
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Clover Semi, per bushel,	35		A	34	
Hay per ton	75	0		87	
Straw, per ton	40	•		80	٥
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Page per dozen		10	•	1	0
Fire wood per, cord	16	9	a	23	•

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MRS. GORDON. MRS. COMMINGS. MRS. CONDUCTOR Or to the Secretary, Miss Hawley.

Treaton Trenton, Jan. 2nd, 1854. 25-3in

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE

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1854.

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F. W. BARRON, M.A. Principal of U. C. College Toronto Jan. 5th 1834. 24-6in

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Toronto Pebruary, 1882. 27-4 WILLIAM HAY,

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after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1854.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Cault, J. L. D., Presilent of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasstif, B. D. Restor of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. O. D. M'Kensle, M. A., Incombent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. T. J. McGeorge, of Streatsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Scoretary of the Church Society.

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YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. GROBGE STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, 27th December, 1883.

Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns, free of Postage. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative)

the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one Prench. PHOFESSOES:

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--- AL10---Rowsell's Sheet Almanack for 1854.

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N. B.—I., S. & Co. have recently published, and have, now for safe, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephene of Edinburgh, and Frof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 Volumyryal octave, sensitaining 1600 pages, 14 attest and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin blading, \$6; in paper overs, for the mail, \$5.

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO.

Toronto, April 6th. 1853. The Control of the

Tamily Rending.

ARTHUR LELAND.

Arthur Leland was a young lawyer, of some twenty-seven years of age. He had a pleasing personal appearance, a fluent persuasive manner, an unblemished character. Every morning he came to his office from one of the most pleasant little cottage homes in the world, and if you had opened the little front gate, and gone up through the shrubbery to the house, you would have seen a Mrs. Leland, somewhere indoors, and she as intelligent and pleasant a lady as you ever saw. You would have seen, moreover, tumbling about the grass. or up to the eyes in some mischief, as noble a looking fellow of some three yearold as you could well have wished for your

This all looks well enough, but there is something wrong. Not in the house. No. it is as pleasant a cottage as you could wish. Not in Willie, the little scamp. No; rosy, healthy, good head, intelligent eyes, a fine specimen he was of an ouls son. Yet an more affectionate, easily

The mischief was not in Lucy, the Mrs Leland, I assure you it was not. Leland knew to his honry's core, that a lovelier, more prudent, sensible, intelligent wife i was impossible to exist. Therity, laving, lady like, right and true throughout.

Where was this mischiel? Look at Leland. Hagin in perpetual motion .-Reading, writing, walking the streets, he is always fast, in deed curnest. Somewhat too fast.

Wherein lies the defect? Arthur Leland is well read, a gentleman of spotless character, of ournest application, of popular manners. Why is not this man a man of more weight, power, stunding? Why, you answer, the man is just what he is He file just the position up to which his force of mind raises him. Itid be have more talent, he would be more. No, sie. -Every acquaintance he has known-he himself knows that he is capable of being much more than he is-somehow he does not at ain to it ? It is this singular, unenev unsatisfied feeling he himself is preved upon by. " He might be but he is not," any his neighbors ;- I am not, yet 1 might be," worries him as an incessunt and cternal teutlis 3 com

It broke upon him like a revelation. Ho was at work one morning in hi-

garden, in a square in which young water. melon plants of a choice kind were just springing. Willie wise there with him, just sandigiti fresh for fun from the water. Vory anxious to be as near as only playmate, Willio, had, strayed from the walk in which his father had souted himself, came to his father again over the tonder, plants, ... This time, Loland seized him will more violently, other thin roughly in the walk, and, with harsh thronts, struck him upon his plump, red check. Willie burst linto tenre, and wept in passion. His father was in a miserable, uneasy frome of mind. "He consed his work, bared his brow to the delicious morning air. Hollowed upon his hoe, and gazed upon his child.—He felt there was some thing wrong! Ho always know, and acknowledged that he was of a rash and irritable disposition. He now remembered in the West Indios, when engaged in some that over since his child's birth he had commorcial transactions in this country been exceedingly impatient with it. He in early life, mot with the following reremembered how harshiy he had spaken in markabledeliverance imminent peril: it how rudely he had foused it on the knee. He had heard accidentally that a house been daily with him for now three yearsand that not a day had passed in which he had not spoken foully and fiercely to the child. Yes, he remembered the heavy blows he had given it in bursts of passion -blows deeply regretted the instant after thought of it all; that his boy was but a little child, and that he had spoken to it, as his rough replies to childish questions; his uninantly anger at childish offences. He thought, too, how the little boy had still followed him; because its father was all an earth to him; how the little thing had said, he "was sorry," and had offered a kirs even after some bitter word or blow altogether undeserved. Leland remembered, too, as the morning air blew aside his hair how often he had shewn the same misemble, nerveus irritability to his dog, his horse, his servants; even the branch of yen even to his own wife. He remembered crowded his brow, had burst from his lips at every little annayance that had happened. Ho could not but remember how it had only made matters worse-had made himself and his family wretched for the time. He felt how undignified, how unmanly all this was. He pictured himself before his own eyes as a prevish, unensy, irritable, unhappy man-so weak-minded!

"He glanced at the house-he knew his wife was in if, engaged in her morning five such desperate looking fellows. After dulles; gentle, lady-like, loving him so some objection on their part they told him He glanced at his subbing child, and vaw how healthful and intelligent he was. He glanced over his garden, and orchard, and lawn, and saw how pleasa was his home, he thought of his circle of friends, his position in business, his own education and health. He saw how much he had to make him happy-und all jarred and marred, and cursed by his miserable fits of irritation; the fever, the plague increasing daily; becoming his nature, breathing the pestilent atmosphere of hell over himself and all connected with him.

As he thus thought, his little boy again forgot himself, and strayed with heedless feet towards his father. Letand dropped his hoe, reached towards his child. The little fellow threw up his hands, and writhed his body as if expecting a blow.
"Willie," said his father, in a low gentle

voice. Willie looked up with half fright, and half amozement. "Willie, boy," said the father in a new tone, which had never passed his lips before, and he felt the deep, calm power of his own words, "Willis, boy, don't walk on pa's plants. Go back, perceived that they took him for a spy in and stay there till pa is done."

The child turned as by the irresistible power of the slow spoken, gentle words, and walked back and resumed his seat, evidently not intending to transgress again.

As Leland stood with the words dying on his lips, and his hand extended, a sudden and singular iden struck him. He felt that he had just said the most impressive and eloquent thing he had ever said in his life! He felt that there was a power in his tone and manner which he had never used before-a power which would affect a judge or jury, and so it affected Willie. The curse censed here, too! It was hasty, nervous disposition, which gave manner and tone to his very public speak ing-which made his argument unconvincing, his pathos unaffecting. It was just that calm, deep, serene feeling and manner which was needed at the bar, as well as with Willie.

Arguing with that feeling and manner he telt, would convince irresistibility.--Pleading with that quiet, gentle spirit, he felt would melt, would affect the heart as with the very emotion of tears.

Unless you catch the idea, there is no describing it, render. Leland was a Christian. All that day he thought upon the whole matter. That night in the privncy of his office he knelt and repeated the whole matter before God. For his boy sake, for his wife's sake, for his own sake for his usefulness' sake at the bar, he im plored stendy sid to overcome the dentily besetting sin. He plended that, includging in that disposition, he was allenating from himself his boy and his wife—yea, that he was alienating his own better self from himself, for he was losing his own self respect. And here his voice sank from t murmur into silence—he remembered that he was alienating from his bosom and his -God!

And then he remembered that juaich a daily disposition was that which characterized God when God became man. The excellence of such a disposition rose acrenely before him, embodied in the person of Josus Christ-the young lawyer fell for ward on his face and wept in the agony of his desire and his prayer.

From that sweet spring morning wa Arthur Lehnd another man-a wiser, dder, more successful man in every sense Not all at once-steadily, undoubtedly advarced the charge. The wife saw and felt, and rejoiced in it. Willie felt it, and was restrained by it in every drop of his blood. The household felt it us a ship does an even wind-and sails on over smooth sens, constrained by it. You saw the change in the trans very guit and bearing and conversation. Judge an possible to his father, who was always his jury felt it. It was the coasing of a fever in the frame of a strong man-and Leland went ab at easily, naturally, the strong bilin, and afrod beside his father. Within man he was. The old, uneasy, self-har quick, passionate motion, Leland soized assing feeling was forgotton, and an ease his child, and placed him violently back in and grace of tone and manner succeeded. the walk, with a hargh throat. : The child It was a higher development of the father whimpered for a while, and soon forgetting | the husband, the orator, the gentleman, the Christian.—Surely it is the absence of passion which makes angels to be the beings they are. Men can become very nearly angols or devils, even before they have left the world,-Abridged from the Calendar.

> "I CAN'T STAND THIS-WE MUST LET HIM ALONE."

PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND OTHER REMARKABL RESULTS FROM AN APPEAL TO THE CONSCIENCE From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine. The late Mr. T. Burchell, a missionary

when it awoke him with its crying at night, with whom he had been dealing in Bristol Hessemembered that the line lone had was likely to fail. It was the summer at ason, and he was about thirty miles from that place. It occurred to bim that if he could start that night be should gain considerable time, and arrive at Bristol some hours before the coach, which did not leave until the morning. His determina -yet repeated on the first temptation. He tion was at once taken. Between eight and nine o'clock he commenced his jour. noy, and continued to walk on briskly till parture to strike across the country and

if it were grown. All his possionate, cruci it was quite dark, when he turned into an words and blows rushed upon his memory; inn on the road side. Here he rested until day-break. His host advised him on demake for the Severn, where he would be sure to find a bont which would take him down in good time. He did so, and on nearing the river saw a boat push off from land. He bailed the men in her, but they seemed in baste to be gone; he then called more loudly to them, but they pressed on the more vigorously, and were soon out of

hearing.
On looking about, he saw another boat the tree that struck him as he walked- and feeling that if he did not succeed in this instance, he would fail in the object how the same black, unhappy feelings had for which he had come so much out of a direct course, he resolved to make avery effort to induce her little crew to return and take him in. He accordingly took of his coat and waved it in the air, and soon had the satisfaction of observing that they had brought the boat up and seemed to be debating whether or not they should comply with his wishes. In about ten minutes hey put back; but as they approached it struck him that he had never before sect to get in. He had not done so long, how. ever, before he found that he was in most undesirable company. Several of the met whispered to each other a good deal, and now and then he caught a word, the import of which made him feel uneasy and anxious. At length he perceived they were steering in an opposite direction. On his referring to this fact, one of them, a brawny hishman, exclaimed "Och, my ewel! and do you think you are going to

lacve us soon, now that we have nalibed you at last! Do you see, jewel! (pointing his finger to the water on which they were florting,) you shall go and see the bottom of Davy Jones's locker before you go to fund again." They all now set up a show, in confirmation of their murderous design, as though to urgo each other

on to the deed. Somewhat ularmed, their threatened and helpless victim asked, who they thought he was ! At this they laughed and said, "Do you take us for tools?" From their horrid oaths and avowed intentions, he

been covered up in the bottom of the boat, that they were a party of smugglers. Again and again he assured them that he was not the person they suspected in to he, but to no purpose; they only reflewed their threats of immediate and signal vengeance. Finding he could not gain on them by merely asserting that he had no connection with Government agents, he began to address them in a very serious strain; reminded them that if they did him any injury, God would judge them for it. After some little while, he saw the countenance of one of them relax, and

observed a tremor pass over the frame of another. Still they did not after the wrong course they had been steering for some

He then addressed each one, separately end solemnly, saying, that each would have to stand, in his own person at the bar of who seemed to sustain the office of captain, cried out, "I say, Dick. I can't stand thin; we must let him go. I don't believe he i the man we thought he was. Where do you want to be put out, Sir?" The traveller replied that he wished to be taken up the Avon to Bristol. The man said, we cannot go up so far as that, as we dare not pass Poll; but we will take you as for as possible, and put you in a way to go on." He thanked them, and begged them to make the um of speet, as his busi ness was argent. Finding them so far subdued, he took the opportunity of speaking of their neferious mode of life. They all appeared struck with his state. ments and conduct; and on his landing refused to receive what he had stipulater to pay as fare; at the same time offering to forward one of the kegs of spirits to ony place he would moution. One of the men also accompanied him to a farm house, and so for interested the occupant in his favor, as to induce him to drive him to Bere of in his family tax cart. He then reached the end of his journey at an early bour is the morning, and succeeded in accomplishing the object which he had in

view. Some years after, on his return from I anxien to this country, Mr. Burchell met the smuggler who had accompanied him to the turm-house, in a small cottage near Cheddar Cliff, in Somesetshire. The man proffered his hand, at the same time remieding him of the previous interview. He was much struck at his altered appearnoce, and inquired what was the cause. "Ah, Sir," mid he, "after your talk, we none of us could follow that calling again. I have since learned to be a carpenter and am doing very well in this village and autind a chapel three or four mile off. And our poor moster never forgot to pray for you to his dying day. He was quite an altered man; took his widowed mother to his home, and became a good husband and a good father, as well as a good neighbour. Before, every one was afraid of him, he was such a desperate follow: afterward the way as tame as lamb. The other three men now form par of a crow in a merchant vessel, and are very stendy and well behaved."

From our English Blics.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE IN SYDNEY UNIVERSITY. The local Governmenthus offered twenty acres of land for a Wesleyan Callege in connexion with the University of Sydney, with a salary of £500 per annum for the Principal.

CLI HOY AND OMNIBUS DRIVERS .- To the Editor of "John Ball"-" Doar Sir; I see in your last you give us the omnibus statistics of London, in which we learn that (including hangers, on, in number 2,000) there are employed 11,000 reformed the abuses before existing, both in the porsons. Passengers by omnibus pay yearly £3,000,000. The number of Clergy of the Church of England is computed at 17,000, while the revenue is the same as the omnibus, viz., £3, (0),000. So that omnibus men (including 2,000 hangers-on) are better paid than the clergy of the Church. When any political economist next proposes a confiscation of Church property, or at least of surplus property, do you propose first a confiscation of omnibus property as more available and more valuable. E. C. L. B."

CAMBRIDGE AND THE DEKE OF BRABANT .honorary degree of University of Cambridge has caused just surprise. His Royal Highness, as is well-known, is a Papist, and assuch disqualified for the Mombership of one of our Protestant Universities. The degree, it is true, is no more than empty honour: still the authorities of the University would have better consulted their own dignity, and the obligations of their sacred trust, if they had abstained from even the apactor of the national justitution over which they preside. "Cen'est que le premier pas qui conte, says the French proverb; and in these times there is no answering for it that the University may not be asked to remodel itself upon the pattern of the University of Bonn, and other German Universities, in which there are Popish s well as Protestant theological faculties. It is by such latitudinarian arrangements that the spirit of rationalism and infidelity has been en-gendered, which is widely diffused among our German neighbours, especially smong the edu-cated classes. -John Bull.

DAY OF HUMILIATION IN SCOTLAND. - Tuesday was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in Edinburgh and Glasgow, on account of the God's providential dealings with us as a untion. The Churches in connexion with both the Episcopal and the Presbyterian communions, were open in the foremoon and afternoon, and the atendance was in general about equal to that on

RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE MAURITIUS .- The Mauritius is pointed out as an excellent field for issionary labour among the Indiaus :--

"Here we have about 100,000 of the lowest class of natives, who are physically much improved by the good food and wages which they they are getting. Many of them amass small fortunes (for them) and return to India—they claim a free passage after five years' service Many of them squat about the island, or keep boutiques in the towns and villages about. As long as they are employed as labourers. I do not think there is the slightest effort made to each thom, to give them a olearer idea of the Buity, or to improve their morals even. They are entirely neglected, except as animals. Those who remain here intermarry with the Creoles, and soon come under the Roman Catholic priests, who make a good harvest. The island has been under British rule since 1810. Had any exer-tion been made to send Protestant clergymen here, the mass of the coloured population would witt be built up in bricks and mortar, to within a few inches of the surface, and then covered with cement, upon which the modellers will superstition, and tend very much to keep up with cement, upon which the modellers will work. Within it a staircase will be constructed, so that visitors may view the Palace from its two of whom are confined to the town duties. There is one Scotch clergyman, and one misionary from London, of the Independents, and live Sesostris to play their monster organ, whose

see, by some kegs of spirits which had and are spread about the country, and certainly any organist of the present race of the children do work realously. We are in great need of an active head Bishop, whose influence might be player might, perhaps, give them a bint as to greater from his position, and stir the people up the construction of an automaton organist of o exert themselves, and get some funds from ome for country chapels, and more clergymen." A ROYAL DONKEY .- The following anecdote of the late Queen Adelaide and her favourite lonkey is told in Notes and Queries:
"When the late Queen Downger was a

Malvern, she frequently ascended the hills on donker-back; and on all such occasions patronized a poor old woman, whose stud had been reduced, by a succession of misfortunes, to a olitary donkey, who answered to the name of Moses.' The old woman once said, 'Please your Majesty to give a name to my driense your This her Majesty did. 'Moses' became 'the Itoyal Moses;' every body wanted to ride him; the old woman's custom increased; and when the favoured animal died (for he is dead), he left behind him a numerous fatuily, all of whon are called after their father 'the Royal Moses.'

Lord Palmerston is again Home Secretary. On what terms remains to be seen. Ostensibly no doubt, a more Conservative Reform Bill; it God, and receive according to his deads reality, we may suspect a more warlike policy what her good or bad. At length, the man in the East. The Times tells us that all that an be done for peace has been done, and bids the merchants prepare for war; so that we may look for the beginning of the end. But in reality nothing concerning the Ministerial crisis or the mode in which it has been composed, has transpired, except in the chape of very questionable gossip. Lord Panmure's visit to Loudor was taken to indicate an attempted arrange ment to supply the vacant Secretaryship by the translation of Sir James Graham; and rumour that the ex-Minister himself was to displace Lord Aberdeen have been kept affont by the opposition journals, who loaded him daily with all the civilities which his interesting position rendered at their hands natural and appropriate Reports of splits in the Cabinet were rife course, a suspicion that the remaining members of it were not perfectly unanimous, arising naturally from what we know of its constitution from the subject on which it is engaged, and from the frequency and length of its sessions. But these, are now disposed of for the present. The return of Lord Palmerston is said to be the work of Mr. Gladstone .- Guardian.

We are sorry to observe that two America diplomatists-father and son-have been emgaged in two duels, and still more that ou. Ambassador has acted as second in one of them When the United States' President issued in structions to their dipolinatists to discard court dressos, it is a pity he did not forbid thei fighting duels. It appears by the report, which of Americans went out to witness the first duel! Mr. Soule, jun., would have done much mor wisely, as a mun and as a christian, if he had turned a deaf ear to a mere passing observation on his mother's dress, which was not intende for him. To imagine that her cluracter would not bear such an observation, or that risking his life, or any one else's, would be an accept-able offering to his mother, is a fur desper insult. It is melanchely to see a father following and sanctioning the bad example of his son, and we hope that both he and Lord Howden will be called to account by their governments.—Eng.

Wonoxzorr. - The two disastrous defents sus tained by the Turkish forces in Asia are no more than what was anticipated by those acquainted with the energetic administration of Prince Michel Worongoff in those parts, and the discipline of the army at his command. The rumour of the death or illness of the Prince was regarded at the time as of far greater impor-tance to their cause than the trilling successes first achieved by the Turks. No Russian since the days of Yermoloff, half a century ago, has done so much for the permanent success of the Emperor's arms as Princo Woronzoff during his e years' government. At the moment when he was supposed to be under deep suspicion at Court, and surrounded by efficial spies, he was named to the government of the Caucasus, with such powers as no other Russian subject has d entrusted to him. Besides the command of the Caucasian provinces, he retained all the territories conquered between the Pruth life and death over the native inhabitants, and of degrading all functionaries below the sixth rank He can distribute recompenses and deco rations to the army without the necessity of their being confirmed by the Emperor, and car bring before the tribunals, both civil and milicivil service and army, and to have brought both to that high state of efficiency which recent events have so terribly illustrated. - Corresp. o

ROME AND THE BIBLE .- Dr. Butler, a covert from Popery, made, in a speech at Taun-ton, the following statements on the use of the Bible in the Papal Church:—

" He studied at Rome seven years; and al though every subject in theology was supposed to be based upon some text of Scripture, it was nover explained to him; his tutor nover attempted to explain it. He was trained for the priesthood, and was sent as a clergyman to the colony in which he was brought up, and he for some years discharged the duties priest-but he never read the Hible. It was some years before he had an English Bible pu into his hands: he had certainly a Latin Bible but he never read it, and it was to him a scaled book. In controversy with Protestant soldiers he was often put to shame on hearing them quote the Scriptures with such facility, while e could not quote any passage. If Dr. Wise man were here, and any one was to ask one of the children from the Sunday school a question from the Bible, that child would give a better auswer from the Word of God than even the Cardinal himself.

Cardinal himself.

"Wherever an opportunity occurs does Rome destroy the Bible. They often heard of the priests burning the Bible in Iroland. One of his duties was to receive converts from the Church of England into the Church of Rome. In the first place he was to ask the candidate and he or she a Bible! You must give up the Bible. Have you any other Protestant work? 'It must be given up.' And he was obliged on pain of suspension to proceed to the Roman Ca-tholic Archbishop of the island, and to give them o him, and he was bound by Rome to destro them .- He held in his hand a little work entitle The Catholic Detrine on the use of the Bible, by his Eminence, Cardinal Wiseman. He says with regard to the use of the Bible, . We must deny Protestantism any right to use the Bible much more to interpret it. That was plain speaking, and told them what Dr. Wiseman ould do with their Bible if he had the power Again, he says, - If therefore we be asked why do not give the Bible indifferently to all, an he shutting up (as it is called) of God's Word disdainfully thrown in our face, we will not seek to clude the question or meet the taunt by denial, or by attempts to prove that our rinciples on this subject are antagonistic to those of Protestants. They are antagonistic, and we glory in arowing it. If a man is possessed of a Bible, he is strictly charged by Dr. Wiseman not to interpret it. He further says. Though the Scriptures may be here permitted, we do not urge them on our people; we do not encourage them to read them."

SESOSTRIS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-The monster organ in the Crystal Palace, of which we gave a description last week, will, if it be ever built, be confronted by a statue no less

gigantic:

The colossal figure of Secostris is to stand, have been Protestants, particularly those who more than sixty feet in height, in the nave. It felt the bonefits of the emancipation. But our will be built up in bricks and mortar, to within

What a pity the directors cannot procure a his two sons. The priests are more numerous, 'pipes it will be impossible, we should think, for appropriate dimensions.

CANADA COMPANY.

At the General Court of the Canada Company, held at the Company's Office, in London, on the 21st December, a dividend at the increased rate of £2 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on the 10th January; and the Governor (Mr. C. Franks) stated that the progress of affairs was extremely encouraging. The annexed figures exhibit the present financial position of the undertaking:-

Land sold to Dec. 2, 1852. 3861 acres, at 25 0 Land leased " 15,915 acres, at 24 10 19,786 acres, at 24 11 Leases converted to sales 45,580 acres, at 14

Receipts in Canada to Decem-Receipts in Canada to December 2, 1852, - 51,149 7 8 Increase in 1853, £47,686 19 (

Amount of debenture debt now £85,200 0 (

Funds in London, Dec. 21, - £27,000 0 The following resolution was passed ununi-

"That the thanks of this General Court be offered to Frederick Widder, Esq., and the Hon. William B. Robinson, for their judicious and successful administration of the company's affaire in Canada.

"For many years past the attention of the proprietors has been repeatedly drawn to Mr. Widder's unremitting zeal in suggesting, or in carrying into effect, measures eminently calcu lated to promote the best interests of the corporation: the proprietors are, therefore, especially desirous of recording the high sense they enter tain of Mr. Widder's merits."

United States.

Bussings of Danocracy .- This country i fast approaching that point of moral decay when to resuscitate it, and purify its blood wil require the united and harmonious action of all citizens, who shall constitute themselves a apecial constabulary for the repression of social disorder, and for the just and immediate vindication of outraged law.

When patience shall have spent itself, and forbearance changed to indignation, and men sober thinking men, who have families to rear and property to protect, and men who hope t have in time to come; when such men shall reflect upon the sin of apathy in respect to the s matters, they will bind themselves together to put down rowdies who are kings and lords of us now; we may hope for the prevalence of law over the vast field where rowdyism reigns supreme. It is evident that so long as vote are desirable to demagogues, so long as ministers of the law are elective, so long as there a class of beings who hire or sell themselves to party brokers, so long as office seekers will latter, coax, and elevate them into a temporary importance for political purposes, just so long will society be centrolled by them, though after e ection day they are the most abject persons i the community. Our elections are so frequenthat these men are kept constantly in employ ment, and of course grow more and more law less; for to scare a policeman or deter a judge they will only have to say, "Sir, you ar endangering your office," or, "your politica prospects," and the magic power of that utter ance will turn aside the staff of the one, and stay the condemning sentence of the other. lno autocracy of Ri sin-the despotism of the louse of Hapsburgh, or the imperial sway o the Sultan in the days of Haroun Al Raschid was never more fearful to serf, subject or slave than will be the iron rule of rowydism in the politics of this country, to the citizens of a land that calls itself Republican. The citizen dare not speak of his opinion for fear of them; the policeman dare not perform his duty; nor dare craven fear of these men when they come up to the polls .- Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

SALARY RAISED .- The Hartford (Ct.) Republican is responsible for the following:-We heard the other day, a good and true story of a Connecticut parson. His countr parish raised his salary from \$300 per annu to \$400. The good man objected—for three reasons, "First, said he, because you can't afford to give me more than \$300. Second, because my preaching is not worth more than \$300. Third and last, because I have to collect my salary, which heretofore has been the hard-est part of my labours among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred it will kill

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