ing,

Poetry.

NO NIGHT THERE.

"No night is there!" The sun of love is beaming Upon the happy denizens of heaven; Its pure effulgence from God's presence stream-

Shines ever on the hosts of the forgiven. "No night is there!" for want and pain are ended:

Sin and temptation they shall know no more And unbelief, with all that God offended, Departed as they left the mortal shore.

"No night is there!" for eye to eye each seeth, There no harsh judgments, no distrust intrude; Before love's light all misconception fleeth,

And each esteems the other as he should. No night is there!' for none shall know the

anguish Of separation or estrangment keen: Under the Lord's chastisement none shall languish,

For there his glorious face unveiled is seen. O then, while here in darkness and in sorrow, We wait with trembling hope the summons home ;

A ray from heaven to light our path we'll bor-

Nor e'er beyond its hallowed influence roam.

ROME AS SEEN BY A ROMANIST.

ardent and applauding Romanist can com- our censorious habits by charging our pare a truly Romish Church. The con- mode of worship with irreverence, yet I fessional is a "spiritual railroad," and doubt not that our High Masses strike them High Mass a "religious junket" for the pretty much in the same way in which we "more religious." And this forsooth, is should be struck by a Quaker's meeting. the Roman Idea of worship. That such But it is time to illustrate the Roman a state of things can by Anglican perverts idea of worship in another of its aspects. be made the theme of love and admiration, You should go into one of their large

idea of Divine worship, is-parade. I last revolution) "Bendetto sia Dio," &c., don't think an Italian could be awkward or or the glorious contempt of time with bungling if he aimed at it, so that the result of their church arrangements is beau. which the people roar out the alternate verses of the "Te Deum," or take up the tiful and effective, at least to my taste. But strain of the "Tantum Ergo." Here at the principle on which they are founded least if not in their High Masses, we may is evidently a commercial one. It is cer. borrow their "idea of worship" with adtainly curious that this should be true of a vantage, and the English and Irish charpeople not celebrated for their success in acter, with their several and distinct excelif you want to see the Romans in their of depth and stability, which I own, with element, you must go into their churches. all my admiration of Rome, I cannot sin-They are complete masters of the rationale cerely predicate of the Roman people, of external worship, and their excellence would furnish material of unrivalled proappears to consist in this-that they never mise for the trial of the experiment .-think of anything but what they are about. The result of this spirit is just what strikes against the English idea of worship, which is that of a forced and sustained solemnity. The English are real enough in the Stock Exchange, but in the church they are in masks and on stilts. The Romans, on the contrary, are said to manage their worldly matters very ill; but within churches they are perfect adepts. In fact (and it bears out what I am saying) their churches have been compared to marts or exchanges, in which every one seems to find his place, or to have the means of negotiating his transaction. Such is just the notion you get of St. Peter's on a busy day. There Romish population; and Colombo, with 18 a stream at another visiting the Blessed Sacrament, denoted by its seven ever-burning lamps; a pressure round the great black foot of St. Peter to gain the leave of gawks and gulls in the scene are our and the grandeur of Christianity; it even objects which others pass by with indiffer- who have neither the scholarship nor the attention. I fear me that the only Roman views which the new "lights of the age' in the church who, in the English sense of propound. A recent writer has expressed the phrase, is making the most of his op- the contrast to which we allude in the portunity, is the shrewd cicerone who ac- following terms: its " dupes."

and the substance of the whole devotion, would be in Rome a mere incident, attracting its circle like other subjects, but neither absorbing attention or clashing with other interests. I am not either praising or blaming this view of the matter, but merely describing facts. The structure and ordering of most of our own churches plainly render it impossible to carry out the idea of religion which prevails at Rome--national habits are a further impediment. But the difference ought to be born in mind, if for no other reason, at least on the ground of fairness and charity towards our foreign brethren-for, according to our national ideas of worship, a Roman High Mass

would seem the height of irreverence. It must be born in mind, then, the more religious of the Romans satisfy their devotion at Low Masses, and go to High Mass as a kind luxe, or religious junket. They are not ashamed of saying that they go to High Mass to enjoy themselves-to hear beautiful music--feast their eyes with gold and silver, and light, and all the parure of church solemnity. Of course, they don't forget what High Mass is; but they don't think it necessary to be always talking about the "holy rite" and the "Adorable Sacrifice" in an edifying and impressive manner. Accordingly, they don't feel it necessary to "sit out" a High Mass if they have been at one or two Low ones: but they will come in for a snatch of recreation, say a prayer to the Blessed Vir-It is well to let Romanists tell their own gin under the inspiration of a beautiful story. We may be sure then that it is "Benedictus" or "Agnus Dei," walk truly told. The following, were it from a about the church in a meditative mood, Protestant pen, might be deemed exagger- exchange a kind word with a friend, and ated and malicious. But, as it proceeds from the orthodox pages of the Tablet, its shocking to Protestants, and furnishes the fidelity must be acknowledged. Some of source of a thousand and one temerarious the touches are exquisitely graphic and judgments. But the Romans will go on suggestive. The Stock Exchange and the doing the same thing as long as they are Theatre are the only scenes to which an Romans; and although they will not copy

as the quintessence of devotion and churches at a Retreat. One of our great sanctity, as an example of what Ward calls theatres on a crowded night is the only in his Ideal, "the gradual influence of in- parallel to a scene as to its material featercourse with those who are themselves tures. The largest churches (not St. in possession of the Sacred Ideas." May Peter's, of course) are filled to cramming, we not, without breach of charity, apply and that for consecutive hours. The to them the language of our friend below, preaching (which is usually given by the who must himself be a curiosity, and say, Jesuits) commands the deepest interest, that the Exchange which they have made and elicits the most expressive demonstrawould not be complete without its dupes? tions of feeling; and it would do your Sutton. heart good to hear the rapture of devotion THE ROMAN IDEA OF WORSHIP .- The with which the immense concourse rethe affairs of the world; but I really think lencies, and, above all, with those qualities Banner of the Cross.

> THE ROMISH CHURCH IN INDIA .- The Madras Roman Catholic directory for the year 1854, gives the following statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in British India, the Malayan peninsula and the island of Ceylon. Total number of priests in these regions, 781, and of the Romish population, 894,450. Of the priests, no ess than 500 are in the single vicarate of Verapoly, in which the Romish population numbers 228,000. The vicarates next in importance are Maderia with 39 priests, and 150,000 Romish population; Ponpriests and 100,000 Romish population.

---MODERN INFIDELITY.

Modern Infidelity resembles vice which an indulgence; a ring of kneelers round has thrown away its coarseness and the "confessional" to get a share in the assumed the garb of polish and refinement. spiritual railroad; while here and there It revolts at the vulgarity of Tom Paine you will see knots of gossips, unengaged and the indecency of Gibbon; and it in any special transaction, but evidently admits much that Hume and Voltaire full of the business of the place. The only denied. It affects to admire the beauty worthy countrymen, who, with an air of adopts the terminology of its expositions the most heroic self sufficiency, convey and allows to the Bible the loftiest place the idea of the most unutterable smallness. in the scale of universal inspiration. Like They are in every one's way, even in a Rousseau, it can dwell with rapture on the place where there is room for all; they contemplation of the character of Jesus, stare up when others look down and the and it would not disturb the faith of those ence obtain the predominant share of their leisure to take in the more comprehensive

companies them, and who for the sake of "The enmity of the older Infidelity has a second paul, is plying them with the sunk into the sleep of exhaustion. The most palatable information. But our "Ex. Deism of the last century wore a cold and change" would not be complete without withered aspect. Its touch was rough and frosty, it had no sympathies. Its sorcery The odd part of the matter is, that all was coarse—unrelieved by the glitter of this time there is a "grand High Mass" sophism or the witchery of song; and its going on in St. Peter's- It might for any. dark and malignant scowl chilled the very thing I have said, be even at the great orgies into which its disciples had been altar in the apse where it was celebrated initiated. It tore hope and love from man under conditions very similar to those I with a rude and unpitying snatch, and have just described, at the Beatification of 'grinned horribly a ghastly smile,' if its Fathers Bobola and De Grands. But let us victims at any time trembled under the suppose it in Choral Chapel. Wherever sudden consciousness of the robbery and it be, you would be struck by noting how this cruelty which had been practised upon grand High Mass is but a simple feature them. It covered the heaven with a pall in the scene, even although accompanied of darkness, whose frown was reflected in by the best trained choir in the world, and ominous gloom on the earth. So it could celebrated with every attribute of external not prevail. It gave nothing in exchange

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 3, 1854.

without a home. It gave no aim to life but a sensual pleasure, and sought no relief from death but a dreary annihilation. We are not afraid of the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the constant of the grosser forms of the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the constant of the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief by into the gr Their Communism owes its spread to than such trickery as this.

It is quite plain that no minister professing society by the summary act of overturning it, and erecting a new fabric-a second gourd, 'which came up in a night, and perished in a night.' Seduction from a fairer and more attractive appearance; and in such a luring guise it has at length come among us. Its insinuations are pregnant with menace and danger; its pretensions are coincident with the claims of the appointment of her Colonial Bishops by tensions are coincident with the claims of the loftiest ideal philosophy; and it some times arrogates the charms of a poetical Pantheism. There is nothing rude nor vulgar about it. It does not seek to brand the Bible as a forgery, but only to modify or explain away its claims. It allows the inspired books much in literary glory, and æsthetic brightness, but denies them a monopoly of such qualities. It brings scripture down to the level of a common treatise; for it speaks of 6 Minos and Moses as equally inspired to make laws;' David and Pindar 'to write poetry and affirms that Newton and Isaiah, Leibnitz and Paul, &., have in them various forms of the one spirit from God

the world, and common as God." It is important that we should be aware of the danger to which we are exposed, although we do not look upon the crisis either with panic or alarm.-London

Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

ENGLAND. From the London Guardian. THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

The mischievous consequences of the change which has placed Lord John Russell's nominee at the head of the Colonial Office, are already apparent. The measure for the removal of those disabilities of which our clergy in the The measure for the removal of word which precisely does not express sponds to the beautiful addresses (used in drawn without a shadow of reason or even of in the metropolis.

Rome ever since the blasphemies of the drawn without a shadow of reason or even of in the metropolis. What Sir John Pakington was unable Cabinet, notoriously desirous on all occasions of weakening the Church. The question itself s one on which argument is now quite superfluous. Mr. Gladstone has more than once unanswerably exposed the grievance of which our colonial brethren complain, and has clearly ointed out the remedy. The only reply which e has ever received has been in effect an acknowledgment that the removal of legal estraints would give the Church increased vigor and activity—an abundantly adequate reason why her adversaries should determine to maintain them in full force. What considerations document justifying their form of protest, and have been urged to obtain the consent of the have been urged to obtain the consent of the statesman who has hitherto vindicated the ights of the Colonial Church, we are not informed. It is a natural conjecture that Lord John Russell has procured the acquiescence of is colleagues by representing the inability of tive leadership is the principal cause.

case. It is only this. The vote is not singly withdrawn, but disappears along with all the rest of the New Zealand estimates, for which the colony is henceforth to provide. It was eastle is entitled to his share of the blame.

Lord John Russell adds that the Bishop was yours respectfully.

"John King, Chairman." ntinuance of a stipend depending on an annual vote, and gives us to understand that it is not improper for Government to deprive pereipt of salaries of their means of support without notice or compensation—an ertion so abominably discreditable to official nen, that we cannot bring ourselves to believe

It is not pretended that any arrangement ad, or has, been made with the colonial legislature to provide an equivalent; it was a mistake in the Governor to advance the money last year, as he had been used to do; no previous had been given to the Bishop, who was so wholly unprepared for it that he had recently his reduction of the estimates by his expension that the legislative assembly of New Zealand would willingly provide for the Bishop's salary. his unworthy attempt to mislead the House bllowed immediately upon its author's reference the objections of the member for Lambeth. The reasoning of that gentleman, and of his friends on both sides of the globe, would prohibit (as Sir George Grey well knew) all payments from the state towards religion; they would quite as much deprecate a vote of the Assembly of New Zealand for an Episcopal roof.

unbelief bringing havoc and ruin into the midst of the people. Their very hideous. If he hazarded a guess on A project has midst of the people. Their very indeousness is repulsive. The fantastic disbelief the subject, in order to divert the attention of Parliament from the injury which the Bishop of Christianity, urged by such men as Parliament from the injury which the bishep Fourier, St. Simeon, Owen, and even the Abbe Lamennais, is rejected and louthed straightforward objections of Mr. Williams to by the moral instincts of our nature. all payments in support of religion far better

maddened passions and political desperation the opinions of the present Government could tion, and had its birth in a visionary and justify the withdrawal of this stipend on such quixotic attempt to remedy the disorder of grounds as the member for Lambeth might consistently allege. A consul or a tide waiter, whose office was abolished, would not be treated Babel—whose wretched existence when tried in miniature, has always been so bailed and the consideration due to any private person—as the Bishop of New Zealand has brief, as scarce to warrant the name of an been treated by the Colonial Office. At the experiment, and whose promise of good is least Sir George Grey might have ascertained only as the momentary verdure of the what probability there was of a vote in the Provincial Legislature, and, in the event of a refusal, he might have left it to the House of Commons to decide for themselves between their Christianity to be successful, must present | fear of the member for Lambeth and their respect for the great missionary of the southern

It is impossible to quit the subject without for the exercise of that nomination has ceased to exist. Already we are paying out of our own pockets, or by the help of our subscriptions the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the stipends of a large proportion of the olonial Sees. Those prelates for the most part enjoy no privilege or power different from what the Roman Catholic bishops, appointed by their own co-religionists, have long obtained It is hard to say why in New Zealand, more than in Scotland, the Colonial Minister should laim the right of nominating the chief pastors of the Church. That the Secretary who has been instrumental in cutting off the remnants of State endowments should himself be able to appoint bishops to whose support (thanks to him) the State will not contribute a farthing, is at least an anomaly which requires explanation. The grounds of it are not self-evident, and most high.' Such inspiration is limited to 'no sect, age, or nation, for it is wide as the world, and common as God!"

many Churchmen are asking to have them produced. Nor does it tend to allay our discontent that we can feel so little confidence in the rinciples by which the ministerial nomination is at present likely to be governed. The mo-tives which have led to the withdrawal of the ill for the removal of the disabilities of the Colonial Church would also cause the appointment of bishops who could be depended upon for an Erastian policy or latitudinarian teaching. There is no reason why we should put ap with this: if we must lose our share of the Parliamentary estimates, let us at the same time get rid of the burthen which Downing

> efficiency of our Church. For the following items, as far as the St. Augustine's College Festival, we are indebted to the London Guardian .- ED. CHURCH.

Street is ready to fasten on the vitality and

The Queen has contributed £500 towards the

bury, which stood prorogued to the 20th inst., pare the circumstances of the mission of St. loyalty to the Queen, has been done without a was, as anticipated on Friday, further pro-

dershaft, with St. Mary Axe.

The clergy of Hull have replied in a lengthened tianity.

determine the question at issue between us. such preparation, showing this difference be-With all due respect for ecclesiastical laws, we tween the present state of the original inhabi-Government to carry the bill in the House of Commons—an inability of which his own ineffectively are less definite than might be wished, and of the obligation of colonial bishops to the me-

brief administration of the department. In refusing the continuance of the scanty stipend hitherto voted to the Bishop of New Zealand, and resisting the advances made by Sir John and resisting the advances made by Sir John Pakington in the Bishop's favor, the Colonial Secretary has enjoyed the opportunity of showing his superiority on such occasions to the connections of political party. With the chiefs of the opposition, or against them, he is equally at home when a cause in which the Charach is superiority in such case), then see it brought to do to a legal decision on doctrinal questions, after the manner in which you allowed yourself to speak in your charge of his own. He stated that the work in his diocese had, in the first instance, been that of the agents of the Church Missionary Society. The Society founded upon holy scripture (the ultimate at home when a cause in which the Church is at home when a cause in which the Church is interested has to be defeated or put down. He has been fortunate, too, in the subject of his we entirely differ from you in the opinion that in heathen where no colonists existed. financial operations; no name could have been the doctrine of the real presence in the elements is recommended both societies to their liberal chosen which represents, so fully as that of an open question in the Church of England, in support." Bishop Selwyn, all the best elements of Church | the same sense in which that of baptismal reextension in our colonies, and, at the same generation was declared to be so by the judicial applause from all present. The meeting then

rithdrawn last year—that is, the Duke of New-stand, a striking contrast to that of Archdeacon the morning, and were attended only by the

The Rev. George Wray, Rector of Leven. exhibited by the protesters, who have so far their own position, and to lend an arm to break down the barrier of that deference to authority which is at once the teaching of the gospel and the law of civilised life.

Colonial Secretary then attempted to justify of which a writ will be issued to arrest him.— they were assembled. The college (he said)

In the parish of St. Nicholas, Colchester, a rate of 8d. in the pound has been refused by a majority of 60 to 41. The numbers are reversed at Chard, in Somersetshire, and the rate carried by 63 to 41. At Dawlish a 12d. rate was car-

A project has been set on foot by the Rural Dean to restore the church of Totness, at an expense of £2,000. The churchwardens doubt their ability to raise the amount.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of New Zealand preached the annual sermon the "Tithe Redemption Trust," last week, at Christchurch St. Giles', when the Holy Communion was celebrated. A member of the congregation present, not a member of the Trust, offered to print the Bishop's sermon at his own charge, and present the society with a thousand copies. The offer, with the Bishop's consent, was thankfully ac cepted. Immediately after service, the society held its annual meeting at St. Martin's-hall, at which Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., presided. A report was read by the secretary, and adopted; when several members and persons present addressed the meeting, particularly in reference to the mode in which the appropriate tithes, now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are being dealt with.

Several interesting ecclesiastical events took place in Canterbury during last week. On bunday week the Rev. Dr. Spry preached, in coordance with the Queen's letter, a sermon in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the cathedral, when a collection of £154 2s. was made. On Wednesday the Bishop of New Zealand also preached in the cathedral for the society, and the collections on this occasion amounted to £55. The same evening a meeting was held in furtherance of the same cause, at which the Bishop of Adelaide was also present, together with a considerable body of the neighbouring clergy and laity. The first resolution was moved by Sir Walter James, Bart, and seconded by the Bishop of Adelaide, who, at considerable length, explained the state of the Australian colonies, and the spiritual necessities of the emigrants, the convicts, and the aborigines; stating several interesting instances of the willingness of all these classes to eceive instruction.

Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., proposed the second esolution, which the Bishop of New Zealand

"His lordship expressed his gratification at isiting the metropolitical city, where that great relate, the late Bishop of Sydney, was educated, and in whose cathedral his remains had found a place of repose. He entered into an eulogium of the character of Bishop Broughton, who had treated him as a father would his son on his first arrival at Sydney, on his way to New Zealand; so that he revered him as Tim thy might justly revere St. Paul. He spoke of the energy of his character, the depth of his tearning, his purity of motive, and the sim-plicity of his own habits. He told the audience how the Bishop of Sydney had declared that he owed, under God, all his distinction to the good education he had received in the King's School, at Canterbury. So was he led, not in any Popish spirit, like those who wore away the stones in adoration before the tomb of a haughty prelate, to visit the spot which was the place of burial of this holy man. He was also led to Canterbury by its being the place in which, by unds of the London Diocesan Church-Building the agency of one of his dearest friends, had been founded the missionary college of St. in the metropolis.

The convocation in the province of Canterbury, which stood prorogued to the 20th inst., was, as anticipated on Friday further pro-The confirmation of Lord Auckland as Bishop of Bath and Wells took place last week, as well as the installation of the Dean of Windsor.

Rome, to England, with those of his own diocese of New Zealand. As Gregory in the slave-market of Rome had pitied the condition of the Angels, and desired to render them as angels, The sum of £2,779 was collected at the in- and sent a band of missionaries for their con auguration dinner, last week, of the Clergy version from Saxon idolatry when the native College Charity. College Charity.

Friday night's Gazette contains an order in council, increasing the income of St. John's, Limehouse, from £175 to £200 per annum, to be charged on the Rectory of St. Andrew Understand the state of New Zealanders coming to visit the convict settlement of New South Wales, and converge the state of New South W formed plans for their conversion to Chris-His name must ever be dear to Chris-Wilberforce in the following terms:—

"You urge us to appeal to the 'laws and tribunals' which the Church 'has provided' to and one in which the colonist entered without the colonist entered that the result of appeal to them is consequently but this is not the only discouragement that the result of appeal to them is consequently tropolitan see of Canterbury, and trusted that the Church of Canterbury—clergy and laity, which Sir George Grey has had the satisfaction of giving to the Colonial Church during his of giving to the Colonial Church during his

The right rev. speaker sat down amidst sime, of devotion to missionary enterprise on leathen soil.

Sir George Grey's defence does not mend his decision upon it will speedily be gratified.

Sir George Grey's defence does not mend his decision upon it will speedily be gratified.

Next day, Thursday, was the sixth anniver-

castle is entitled to his share of the blame. Denison.—Signed, on behalf of the meeting, society and one or two guests. At half-past ten o'clock more than thirty friends of the society, and ardent supporters of the missionary enterprise, assembled in the chapel, when the The Rev. George wray, Rector of Level, and Rural Dean, has addressed a letter to the Archdeacon, expressive of his sorrow at the Bishop of New Zealand, who, with the Bishop of Adelaide, the Warden, and Subwarden, administered to the visitors and stubeen led astray by their feelings as to forget dents. The sermons were delivered by the Bishops of New Zealand and Adelaide. At the end of the sermons, before the offertory, was introduced the Form of Commemoration, in which the names of Queen Adelaide, Mrs The suit against Dunn, the fisherman of Mevagissey, who was cited by the incumbent of the Bishop, who was so of that parish for brawling at a funeral in the Shepherd, Miss Jones, Archbishop Howley, churchyard, came on on Friday for hearing be- the difficulties of a missionary ministry; that wholly unprepared for it that he had recently resigned the other half of his income for the benefit of the Church, relying on the provision that Parliament had made for his support. The that Parliament had made for his support. The might be considered as 'the least of all seeds; but, added he, who can tell how many souls it may be ordained to save, when it shall have creased and borne fruit a hundred fold, by that reproductive power of which God created every tree, having its seed within itself. For by 63 to 41. At Dawlish a 1½d. rate was carried by a large majority, as an amendment on of this 'School of the Prophets.' In the even-The fine old parish church of Howden has party at dinner in the hall, including the ing the Warden and Fellows received a large instrument, there was respectable singing. been re-opened, after the erection of a new Bishops of London, New Zealand, and Adelaide salary as they would oppose such a vote in the In consequence of the offer of the Bishop Bart., A. J. Beresford Hope and George Russell, Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., Sir Walter James, British Parliament. It was well known, more-over, that the tendency of Colonial politics has magnificence. That which in one of our chapels is the "cynosure" of all eyes, outcast without shelter, and an orphan over, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and the singing correct, and performed with a land sisters, are staunch and well-informed the minister and church wardens of the parish the ministe

Chesshyre, G. Gilbert, &c."
The same bishops, clergy, and laity met the Bishop of London in the afternoon, and were present at the laying by him of the foundation stone of the Clergy Orphans' Institution, on the site given by Dr. Warneford, at St. Thomas'-

the Precentor, the Vicar of the parish, and the Warden and Students of St. Augustine's, the two colonial prelates, and the Lord Bishop of London, vested in his episcopal habit. As they moved along they sang the Psalm 127, Nisi Dominus, and on arriving at the spot the Vicar and the choir chanted certain suffrages, the Lord's Prayer, &c. Then the Bishop offered a prayer for the divine blessing on the institution, the corner stone of whose chapel was about to be laid; and having spread the mortar, &c., placed the stone which bore the following in-London, President of the Society, on the 20th of June, in the year of Lord one thousand eight

On the next morning we proceeded to a country of the second o hundred and fifty-four."

be used entirely by the boys. It was a site son, near the church, and then proceeded to commanding a fine view of the neighboring Delaware.

and the whole is to be built of Kentish rag-tions with Casa stone dressings. In addition The next morning the rector, Mr. Flood ground upon which the new building is to be by way of chancel, and a good vestry.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Church " by the circumstance, that it was erected in memory of the late Bishop Stewart, which fact s attested by an inscription in the pediment. Externally it appears to have a chancel; but expectation is disappointed by the discovery that it is merely a vestry. The people were slow in coming in, and the number of candidates small, and all boys; and as the people had not seconded the minister's endeavor to obtain a Sunday school, the Bishop felt it his duty, after the confirmation was over, to warn the congregation that if a Sunday school was not forthwith stablished he should be under the necessity of removing the missionary to some other position where his labors would be better appreciated.

From Dereham we proceeded to Vienna, where a highly respectable congregation was assembled, aided by an efficient choir; the chanting, however, was too American. church has the same defect as that of Dereham llness of Mr. Jessopp, the rector. Indeed, ome had been prepared that did not present hemselves. After service the bishop ac for a short time, the hospitality of Mr. Wallis, and then drove on to Port Burwell.

The next morning the confirmation was held in this place; and, although the congregation was long in arriving, it became somewhat was long in arrival. Here the singing was adequate afterwards. Here the singing was respectable, and the scraphine was supported by a flute. This church was built by the late by a flute. This church was built by the late by a flute. Who also handsomely endowed it, roads of various degrees of badness, to Wardstein and the congregation was very good, and and the endowment is now becoming available towards the support of the rector. I was glad to observe a colored box amongst those who

hight. The results appeared in the state of the coads on the next day, and made it full 4 o'clock when we reached the village of Aylmer, at two The next morning's appointment was at the village of Tyrconnel, in the late Col. Talbot's country, a neighborhood of great natural beauty. The number of churchmen there is small, but they are worthy members of the church. ance, due, no doubt, to careful training by their minister, Mr. Holland; and one of them was a woman of 30. The choir was present, and was a good congregation, and a good an efficient aid to the service, but its members require more courage. The congregation was good, and observed the old practice of standing up at the ascription of praise to God after the sermon. The afternoon found us at Fingal on our return to St. Thomas. The congregation was long in assembling, but contained some earnest worshippers. The candidates were all of the female sex, and all grown up, (one being a married woman,) and their demeanor was very ecoming. Though there was neither choir nor After service we returned to St. Thomas.

Toronto), the Revs. G. Wallace, J. Riddle, W. a good old-fashioned character. The bishop preached on "What is truth?" and alluded to the enlargement of the church. The candidates were numerous, and their seriousness was very pleasing. The bishop addressed them at great length, and in his usual edifying manner. Of the candidates, there were 13 above 20 years of age, and of these 7 were above 30, 3 above 40, and 20 these and 20 the seriousness. A procession was formed by the lay clerks and one 54. Of those above 30, two were marand choristors of the cathedral, together with the Precentor, the Vicar of the parish, and the

LNo. 1

placed the stone which bore the following in- vestry-chancel system prevailed here likewise, scription:— For the glory of God and the good of the Church. The stone of the Chapel and that there were stairs from the vestry to both School for the Education of Boys, to be erected on a site given by the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., to the Incorporated Society for clothing, Maintaining and Educating poor chancel opened to the church, and fitted up of Chancel of Clarence and the Charles and the coording to make the church, and fitted up of the church are the church and the church are the Orphans of Clergymen, was laid by the Right according to rule. After church, the bishop Hon. and Right Rev. James, Lord Bishop of accepted the invitation of Mr. Davison to dinner,

f June, in the year of Lord one thousand eight undred and fifty-four."

The Bishop of London observed, afterwards, an address to these getbared earth and the company of th n an address to those gathered around him:— congregation, however, was quite good, and "They were indebted for the commencement there was a fair number of candidates, three! of the present undertaking to a most christian above 20 years of age. Here again the vestry man, the munificent Dr. Warneford; and he was where the chancel should have been, and hoped that, even in this degenerate age, the necessary funds would soon be forthcoming for the conclusion of the good work. The present down at one side to the small enclosure which building in St John's-wood had now become too serves for a chancel, in which the communion narrow for the accommodation of the children, table stands under the desk-pulpit. The bishop and it was intended that the new school should went for refreshment to the house of Mr. Jack

commanding a fine view of the neighboring cathedral city, and its glorious minister, associated with so many recollections dear to English Churchmen: and, therefore, it was a site admirably adapted for an institution so deserving as the Orphan School was, to be fostered by the watchful care of the Chapter of the case in a well-ordered parish which had been long under the same pastor. In this church there was a distinct chapter of very limited dimensions. y the watchful care of the Chapter of the athedral, who both individually and collectively pastor. In this church there was a distinct chancel, although of very limited dimensions the mealing its friends." The new building, which is designed by Mr. Philip P. Hardwick, is to contain one hundred and twenty boys, but it will be capable of exwainut, dressed (as that wood should be) with tension, so as to accommodate two hundred, the largest number which the committee consider practicable under the management. Its extreme length is 223½ feet, and the breadth 180, and not too much elevated from the

to head-master's house and four assistant-masters' residences, class-rooms, separate infirmary acceptances, class-rooms, separate infirmary indian settlements of Muncey Town and Oneida. The former of these is a settlement of the Delaby the aid of cubicles, the boys will each have a separate sleeping berth, a plan which has been very successfully carried out at Eton. The astructed was presented to the corporation we arrived, we found them practising their y Dr. Warneford, who, in addition, has given singing, just as might have been the case in a £4,000 towards the necessary expenses, and country church in England. They sing in har-£6,000 for the endowment of the scholarships. bass and counter-tenor, and a few of the women singing something analogous to the tenor. The effect is very agreeable. They have a prayer book in their own language, which is an abridgment of the English prayer-book; but It is customary for those who happen to be not read. Indeed, I think they have not the int is customary for those who nappen to be with the bishop on his tours of confirmation, to give some account of his proceedings, which I now proceed to do. I joined the Bishop at Otterville after his labors for the day were over; and the next morning we proceeded to the senior of the second to cluded church of Dereham, of which Mr. Brown has the charge, as missionary. The church itself is a simple structure, but distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the charge are charged as a cha languages are quite as distinct as German and French, they sang their hymns together to the same tunes, without any sense of inconvenience. This arises from the monosyllabic character of all the Indian languages. This union sometimes takes place between the Indians and English; some of the Indian hymns being translations of English ones in the same measure; but it is very awkward for the Englishman, on account of the difference in the structure of the lan-

In the afternoon we drove through the river to the Oneida settlement on the other side, where the service was held in a log school house. Things were managed in much the same manner; but the prayer book used was a translation of that of the church in the United States; and, instead of some of the hymns they sang part of the Gloria in Excelcis to music of ancient character, and chanted part of the Venite. —a vestry usurping the place of a chancel. A respectable number of candidates was there, which would have been greater but for the wind adopted for chanting. In both congregations the singing of hymns comes into parts of the service not at all contemplated by the rubric. The candidates here were very bashful, and it was a long time before they could be prevailed on to come forward, even with the aid of the head man and the interpreter. The whole of the road to-day would have been totally impracticable for a heavy carriage, in conse-

to observe a colored boy amongst those who them being of the age of 35. The singing was A heavy rain had fallen in the course of the gight. The results appeared in the state of the Gunne) in person. The bishop preached.

About 10 miles of bad road brought us to Bells, on the Bear Creek, where service was miles beyond which was the next station, served by a catechist resident at London, where there with oak boughs for the occasion. The place is a small church built by an Irish farmer, Mr.

Johnson. When we arrived near the church, the bishop was met by one of the usual congregation, who informed him that no preparation had been made for confirmation, and that the catechist had held no service whatever for a responds very well, and would be a good exconsiderable period. It was therefore necessary to return. The bishop lunched with Mr. Hodgkinson, of Aylmer, and pushed on to St. Thomas, where he dined with the rector, Mr. Caulfield.

ample for the rest to follow. The candidates were of a number corresponding to the congregation. When the congregation was gone, the curious nature of the seats appeared; some of them being nothing but rails, and all quite unthem being nothing but rails, and all quite unlike anything one could have supposed. Presbyterian has given an acre of land for a church here, the building of which will soon be We proceeded 9 miles further to commenced. candidates had an unusually thoughtful appear- Zone-mills, where we slept at the house of the

The next morning the confirmation was held. with their Prayer-books to take part in the service. The church has been repewed with white-wood, which has quite a beautiful grain, much resembling satin-wood, and if properly dressed with boiled oil, would be quite ornamental. I observed that kneeling-boards were

placed throughout the church. In the afternoon we came on to Dawn-mills, where the service is held in a school-house. It was quite crowded; but there were only two candidates. I remarked that at this place, as fter service we returned to St. Thomas.

On Sunday, the morning confirmation was at of Mr. Gunne, the people rose at the doxology St. Thomas itself, whose church, although after the sermon. The evening brought us over enlarged at least half, was crowded in almost a very bad road (old cordury) to the hospita-

stances to the solemn inquiry of the Bishop. This congregation likewise showed the same training in the old customs of the church as Mr. H.'s other congregation at Tyrconnel. After service we remained at Morpeth, and were put in no little difficulty by the illness of one of the horses hired for the journey. At length the Bishop succeeded in engaging another pair so far as Chatham, and left the driver of the first pair to find his way back to Toronto, giving him the best advice he could think of. of the township of Raleigh, under charge of and laity of the west seem to be well convinced

a church. Here his lordship found that he had sufficient cause to the Home Government to been misinformed as to the means of reaching the next station in Tilbury, and this constrained him to omit that station altogether, and proceed to Mersea. This shews how necessary it is that the Bishop's visits, the Church is evidently adthe clergy at the several stations should carefully consider whether the arrangements made which it was my privilege to visit. There is an fully consider whether the arrangements made for visiting their stations can be carried out. In this instance, if this had been done, and the In this instance, if this had been done, and the Bishop communicated with in time, the disap pointment might have been avoided. Our drive in Managa was a very wet one, in consequence people come forward with pecuniary means, advancing prosperity puts it in their danger: for as we were stopping in a narrow power. part of the read, to allow another waggon to pass, we were startled by a terrific expl and on looking back saw that a tree about 150 yards behind us had been broken off short by the fall of the thunderbolt, which was actually seen by the driver of the other waggon. At Mersea next morning, which was Sunday,

partly no doubt in consequence of the state of the roads through the rain, the congregation came in very slowly, and the church was not two-thirds filled. We had, however, a choir mposed of five musical instruments, and (so far as I could perceive) only two voices, and those not powerful ones. The result was that the voices could scarcely be heard, and none, or scarcely any, of the congregation seemed to feel it their duty to join in the singing. The same was the case in regard to responding, for I could hear but one voice performing that duty. Indeed the want of attention and reverence during the prayers was remarkable—few attempting to kneel, and some of those who did kneeling only on one knee. Some remained sitting during the entire service. The candidates were only two. This deficiency of candidates drew forth some remarks from the Bishop, in which he pointed out that, if some improve ment did not take place, he should be constrained to withdraw the missionary and remove him to some station where his exertions would be more appreciated.

The afternoon brought us on through Kingsville, where a new church is going up, to Colchester, under the charge of Mr. Gore Elliott. We were struck with the beauty of the church yard of this place, which is comparatively old and shaded with trees. The church is of stone, and had been improved. The congregation was good, and would have been better but for the prevalence of cholera, which was carrying off one person every day out of a thin population. The number of candidates was, however, good. although (chiefly from the previous reason) eleven were absent. Most of the male candidates here were above 18; one was 30 and another 40. We passed the night at the comfortable and hospitable mansion of the incum-

The next morning we arrived at the pretty town of Amherstburg, and found a large congregation in its old brick church. The singing was here very good indeed, the choir being carefully trained under the experienced and through the rain we were nearly an hour too late; and the Bishop directed that the litany should be substituted for the morning prayer and sermon. The number of candidates was very good. It gives me much pain to remark the indecorous conduct of some of the young ladies in this church, recognizing and smiling to their acquaintances, even during divine service, and even smiling to the churchwarden as he made the customary collection. Surely they can never have reflected that the house of God requires very different behaviour from a draw-

After service we pushed on to Sandwich, of which Mr. Dewar is rector. There has been a new tower erected for this church, surmounted by a spire, from the designs of Mr. Hay, of Toronto. It is simple but effective. The vestry here is behind the altar and of the church; but it does not appear externally like a chancel, and there is a descent of several steps to it Whilst looking out upon the delightful old churchvard we were agreeably surprised by the entrance of the Bishop of Michigan and Mr. Hill, one of his clergy. The Bishop of Michigan had a place within the rails of the altar assigned to him. The singing here was good and simple, and it seems surprising that the words sung before sermon (some verses of the at confirmations; they are so peculiarly and strikingly appropriate, and far fitter for the use of a congregation than the ordinary Confirm tion Hymn. The Bishop was hospitably lodged

by the rector. The next morning we went to the Irish settlement, on what is called the middle road to Chatham. There the service is held in a very simple church, which was a school-house, and retains the desk in the usual place opposite the door: but there is still an enclosure for the communion table, not in front of the desk There was a full congregation, and a good number of candidates. In this, as indeed in most of the congregations in this part of the province, the people stand at the doxology at the end of the sermon; setting in this respect an example which it would be well if our congregations in Toronto would follow. In the afternoon the Bishop crossed to Detroit, to dine with the Bishop of Michigan, and returned the same evening. The next day saw him on his way to Chatham, which he reached before noon on Thursday, and dined with the rector, Mr.

The confirmation took place on the following morning, when there was a good congregation, although the church is quite on the outskirts of the town, and the number of candidates was good, and the singing effective. The church Rev. J. C. C., Halifax, N. S. appears to be prospering here, and there is great probability of the erection of a new church, nearer the heart of the town, leaving supply necessary particulars. the present structure to be used only at funerals, until the town reaches it by gradual extension. At present the rector gives an evening service in the town-hall, which is very well

At this place I took my leave of the Bishop, leaving him in his usual good health, with his strength unimpaired either by the unusual heat or by fatigue, although he preached on every alternate occasion, and sometimes oftener, in addition to the addresses at confirmation. And here I cannot but remark the peculiar excellence of those addresses, and their great variety and adaptation to the circumstances of the congregations or candidates. Some portions, it is true, were always in substance the same, as they deserved to be. The Bishop always exhorted the candidates to make use of the new grace they had received by calling it into action in their respective families; by endeavoring to dutiful; and he always exhorted them to cultithe service. These portions of his addresses were invariably the same in substance. But beyond these, there were large portions of been unavoidable.

Morpeth, another church under Mr. Holland. greater length, in which, on the twenty-four The congregation was large, partly perhaps because it was a double solemnity, as the church was to be consecrated. Mr. Sandys, rector of Chatham, read prayers, and the Bishop preached on the observance of the Sabmost part understood and appreciated by those bath, specially in reference to public worship.

There was a good number of candidates, and they responded more audibly than in most inner so efficient and so beneficial to those to

whom he ministers the ordinances of God.

But no reflecting person can accompany the Bishop without seeing how much more his character and qualifications might be made to tell on the people committed to his charge, if he had more time to devote to each successive place; and therefore how desirable it becomes that the diocese should be so divided that the bishop of each division of it may be enabled then to dwell more amongst his people—be better acquainted with both clergy and laity, and advise, The next day we started, at six o'clock, for encourage, stimu ate or harmonize both as octhe school-house near Col. Little's, in the south casion shall be given. Of this the clergy and Mr. Kennedy. The school-house was full, and the number of candidates adequate. After tions to complete the episcopal fund should be service the Bishop addressed the congregation on the necessity of exerting themselves to build and that part at least of the diocese will show consent to permit them to elect a bishop of their own.

Yet, with this drawback of the shortness of earnestness and activity which it is refreshing to witness; and it is especially gratifying to where advancing prosperity puts it in their

To the Editor of "The Church." THE UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Sir—I have just been looking over the June number of the Upper Canada Journal of Edu-cation and I think that some observations upon two of the articles which I have read may not e uninteresting to your readers.

The first is a statistical report on popular education in England, founded upon the official census. It appears that of 1,413,170 scholars receiving education in public day schools— ,188,786 are in schools receiving support from eligious bodies; and that of this number the church of England educates 929,474 children, while all other religious bodies (comprising all the dissenting sects, Scotch Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Jews, German and French Protestants) educate by their united efforts only 194,673. For every 1,000 educated by the Church of England, the Independents educate 54 the Roman Catholics and Methodists. cate 54, the Roman Catholics and Methodists each 44, and all the others combined only 66 What becomes of the charge so frequently made against the Church, that she neglects the duty of educating the young? And what be-comes of the loud boast founded upon Mr. Mann's report, that the members of the Church re a minority in England?

The other article, which suggested some reflections to me, was a notice of Mr. Joseph Kay's State of Education in European Continental Countries, which commences with the following aragraph: "In 1844, the Senate of the University of Cambridge appointed Joseph Kay, Esq. as Travelling Bachelor of the University, and commissioned him to travel through Wes tern Europe, in order to examine the social condition of the poorer classes of the different ountries. In the performance of this important duty, he spent eight years," &c.

Now the facts of the case are these: Among

the many benefactions to the University of Cambridge, there is one enabling the Senate to give a small amount of pecuniary aid to any bachelor of arts desirous of travelling for a year, upon being properly recommended by his College; and the terms of the bequest advise such persons to direct their attention to some particular subject, and to transmit, in writing, any observations which they think deserving of carefully trained under the experienced and judicious management of Mr. Mack, the rector,—and well seconded by the congregation. In consequence of the badness of the roads the roads the respectively. The rain was were nearly an hour too. as it had been to many others. time, however, he published a voluminous work. embodying all the peculiar views of his brother, Sir John Kay Shuttleworth, the first secretary of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. And this book he advertised as published "by the desire of the Senate of the University of Cambridge," thus endeavoring to stamp with the approbation of the University the loosest and most dangerous notions on this all-important subject. The trick was exposed at the time by the distinguished Provost Trinity College; but, as the Journal of Education is endeavoring to play it over again in this country, it may be worth while to expose it for the benefit of such of your readers as may not remember the circumstances. Let Mr. Kay's book go for what it is worth, the opinions of a young man, travelling through countries with whose language he is but very imperfectly acquainted (as I happen to know, having been his tutor), and contradicted on many material points by the observations of those who have resided in them for many years. But let not his friends seek to invest it with the authority of a connection to which it has not the slightest claim, and which was at once and indignantly repudiated by the Provost of Mr. Kay's own

I am, Sir, yours, &c. E. H. D.

The New York Daily Times of the 14th inst... sserts that it is stated in private letters received from England by the Asia, that Lord ELGIN will return to England so soon as his recent treaty with the U. States is completed, by the assent of all parties—that the British Ministry has not abandoned the intention of sending out his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as Vicerov of Canada and the rest of British America,—that the appointment will not be formally made until the Duke's return from the seat of war, -and that Sir EDMUND HEAD, now Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, will probably be his locum tenens, holding office until after the Duke's arrival. The Times adds that there is some difference of opinion as to the amount of salary to be paid to the proposed Viceroy. Some arguing for £12,000 and others in favour of £30,000 per annum.—Colonist.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 2. Rev. J. S. M., Coteau du Lac; H. R., Credit; E. H., Marshville, rem.; Mrs. D. Sen'r, Marshville, rem.; Mrs. W., Hamilton, rem. vol. 18: J. L. A., Niagara, rem.; Rev. J. P., Whitby

Remittance received without name — post-mark, London, C. W. Will the sender please

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the following Parishes and Missionary Stations at the periods undermentioned. The same course

Toronto, St. Paul's,.......Thursday ... Aug. 3, 11 A.M

will be pursued as at former visitations:

In consequence of a severe domestic be more kind and gentle, more obliging and affliction which has befallen the gertleman vate the grace already given by a diligent use who was to have assumed the editorial of the means of grace, both public and private, management of our new volume, which specially enjoining them to bring their prayer-books to church, and to join heart and voice in commences with the present number, the

Trinity Church, Barrie, per H. Boys, Esq
Christchurch, Amherst-
burg
York 15 6
Cayuga 1 12 6
per Rev. B. C. Hill 3 10 0
Oakville 3 6 4
Palermo 15 0
per Churchwardens 4 1 4
Cayuga Heights 10 0
Mount Pleasant 6 9
per Rev. E. R. Stimson——— 16 9
Owen's Sound, Sydenham, per
Churchwarden 1 0 0
St. John's Ch., Portsmouth, per
Churchwarden 2 0 0
Christchurch, Delaware 1 12 43
Caradoc Academy 19 2½
per Rev. F. Flood 2 11 7
Norval 19 3
Hornby 1 0 0
Georgetown 1 2 9
per Rev. T. W. Marsh 3 2 0

86 collections, amounting to 152 5 6 THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T.

Colonial.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The first report on the Census of the Canadas has just been received, with appendices referring to the Personal Census. The appendices contain abstracts of the Census for Uppor Can-ada and Lower Canada, by Origin, Religion, Ages, and Trades and occupations; also an abstract of the Census of Deaths, and the causes of Deaths. The aggregate population of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, according to origin and religion, is given in the Report, which was published in 1853. In the appendices now published, we have, in addition, to the aggregate, the returns for every Municipality and for the several wards in the cities and towns in the Province. In the report we have no information on the ages of the population; the following ab-stract, will therefore be new to our readers.

The population of Upper Canada in 1851 was, Males 499,067; Females, 452,937; total 952,004. The number of families, 152,336. The ages of

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Year	19,306	18,426	37,732
2 "	18,642	18,010	36,652
8 "	17,122	16,448	33,610
4 "	16,052	15,460	81,512
5 "	15,002	14,584	29,585
Between 5 and 10	69,800	68,926	138,726
10 " 15	62,268	57,005	119,273
15 " 20	54,735	55,318	110,053
20 " 30	88,730	78,122	166,852
30 " 40	56,882	47,110	103,992
40 " 50	38,725	30,817	69,542
50 " 60	23,567	18,054	41,621
60 " 70	11,683	8,673	20,356
70 " 80	4,117	3,039	7,159
80 " 90	989	757	1,746
90 " 100	133	127	255
Over 100 years	11	9	20
Much interesting	r and val	nable inform	nation is

given in the abstracts of the Census of ages. It appears to be well done and deserving of the serious consideration of all parties interested in questions connected with the average of life in Canada.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The speech of Lord Derby on the Canadian Legislative Council Bill is well worthy both of the fame of the orator and of the assembly to whom it was addressed. It is both retrospec-tive and prophetic, and though perhaps ultraenservative in its anticipation of the dangers of innovation, it still contains weighty state-ments and arguments, which we think were not satisfactorily, or indeed at all, refuted in the able and elaborate reply of the Duke of New-

One of Lord Derby's objections to the bill. which occurs to us as the most weighty, is that against the extreme limitation of the veto which it is contemplated should be exercised by the Upper House. The Legislative Council may continue in the consistent exercise of its un-doubted right of refusing its assent to measures passed through the House of Assembly which it may consider objectionable for two years or rather more; then farewell to such conscientious sticklers! the business of the country can be no longer impeded, the drag must be removed from the wheel of the political state coach, the House must be dissolved!

Nothing, in our opinion, is more self-evident than that a body thus restricted in the exercise of its powers would soon become a contemptible laughing-stock to the whole community, instead of a dignified and efficient check to inconsiderate and intemperate legislation. Whatever bill may be ultimately introduced by the legislature of this province we sincerely trust that this most objectionable provision will not form one of its

That the entire measure will have a tendency

to render popular influence paramount is a fact which we hold to be almost equally unquestion-The constitution of the country gradually approximating step by step to that of the United States. The influence of the representative of the Sovereign has been already all but annihilated by the introduction of responsible government. The next step towards a republic is the one now prayed for, an elective Upper House: the final and only remaining one, which will in our opinion inevitably follow, sooner or later, is an elective president or governor. At present, as Lord Ellenborough ruly remarked in the House of Lords, all that a Governor General of Canada can aspire to, is to be, as Lord Metcalfe was, the first minister of the colony. The present measure will probably soon dispense with the necessity of his presence altogether. The step now taken may therefore be considered as the first towards a peaceful but inevitable separation from the mother country. This separation may be more though he, like every one else in Hamilton or less delayed; but, reasoning from experience or analogy, we shall be much mistaken if it does not follow as a necessary consequence of the change. We doubt not that the necessity will and the mother country, and that though their political relations may undergo a change, the eeling which binds men together more than laws, treaties, or government, the feeling of relationship and common sympathies, will continue to exist as strongly under the new order of things as it does under the present .- Quebec

The following address has been forwarded by the hands of Lord Elgin to the Queen :-TO HER ROYAL MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Great Mother,-We, the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River, in Canada West, being assembled at our own council fire in great council, take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty of our unalterable attachment to your Majesty. Great Mother,-We have heard that your Majesty is now at war with a powerful nation, and that your warriors, with those of the French, as your allies, have gone on the warand we feel that our great Mother's cause must

Nations have always been faithful and active

our services against any external or internal he went there as a supporter of Lord Sydenenemy that may dare to attack this portion of ham, but every vote he gave was against him. | Chronicle announces the following communica-

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE- to bless your warriors and those of your allies relieved from was a treacherous friend. He

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEBEC. ago, which is thus described by the Quebec Chronicle:

red in our city for the past five years took place at noon yesterday. Before its ravages were Mr Buc stayed about fifteen stone and brick, and several wooden houses, were totally consumed. The fire broke out in a hay loft in the rear of Mr. Gaspard Garneau's house, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's Suburb, and in a short time extended to the whole block of brick and stone buildings reaching fron that corner to Crown Street, and was ommunicated also to several dwelling houses on Des Fosses Street, all of which were burned to the ground. The premises destroyed were owned respectively as follows:—Mr. Garneau, three houses and some hangards; Andre Picard, one house; Joseph Normand, two houses, ocupied as dry good stores by Messrs. Latulippe & Hudon, Widow Morel, François Parent, Gagnon, Martin, Widow Laliberte, Charles Huot, C. Duresne, Miss Simard, Widow Barnier, Micheal Renat, and Beaudoin, one house each. Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of St. Roch's Convent and Parish Church on the other side of St. Joseph Street; happily they proved to be unfounded as the fire in that direction was soon extinguished. The buildings owned by Mr. Garneau were insured for only £1200; Messrs Lutulippe & Hudon's oss is about £3000, insured for £1800. The osses of the other sufferers are principally cov-

ered by insurance. A high wind which prevailed at the time greatly served to spread the conflagration, and we have no doubt that, had it not been for a plentiful supply of water obtained from the Water Works, the prompt exertions of the firemen, and the efficient service rendered by detachments of the Royal Artillery and 26th Regiment, we should once more have to record the entire destruction of the most populous Suburb of Quebec.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. The annual recitations and distribution of The annual recitations and distribution of prizes took place at Upper Canada College, on Wednesday the 19th inst. Considering the extreme heat of the weather, the number of visitors was very large. The recitations were very creditable, and the Principal, in awarding the prizes to the successful candidates, made the prize to the departure of the Africa, and prices at the close were unchanged. Sales for two days estimated at 11,000 bales.

Closed 71½ to 82. Nothing further by the Andes. A telegraphic dispatch in the second edition of the London Times states that the Russian the close were unchanged. Sales for two days estimated at 11,000 bales. some very happy remarks, many of which will long be treasured by those to whom they were

The prizes were awarded as follows:-His Excellency the Governor General's Prize-Moss, T.

The Classical—Moss, T.

The Mathematical—Sampson, D. A.
The French—Sampson, D. A.
The English—Stanton, W. I. GOOD CONDUCT PRIZES.

1. Stanton, W. I. 2. Jones, C.A. 3. Humhreys, J. D.

Resident School House-Cowie, W. For the greatest amount of Voluntary Extra Work-Benson, C. COLLEGE PRIZES.

Scripture—1. Sampson, D. A. 2, Jones, W. Webb, E. 4. (Preparatory Form) Churchill, Grammar—(Greek)—Benson C., Grammar—(Latin)—1. Jones. W. 2. Mc-

Book-keeping—Badgley, C. Prize Essay—Stanton, W. I. Elocution—Stanton, W. I. Reading-Benson, C. Drawing-(Geometrical)-McLean, N. Drawing-Ornamental-1. Moss, T. 2. Mc-

Lean, N.

that he would, during the ensuing week, move or or cliffence and proficiency during the avote of credit, for the purpose of carrying on Classics—7th Form: Moss, T. 6th Form: the war.
ampson, D. A. 5th Form: Boyd, J. A. 4th
There Form: Ridout, J. 3rd Form: McGlashan, J. 2nd Form: McCaul, L. 1st Form: Maynard, F. Preparatory Form: Churchill, T.

nmercial Department-Foster, W. Mathematics-Sampson, D. A.; Boyd, J. A. French-Sampson, D. A.; McGlashan, J. Arithmetic-Archibald, C.; Parke, S. Geography-Grahame, R.: Stanton, F. Writing-Boyd, J. A.; Delmege, E.

FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION. 7th Form: Moss, T. 6th Form: Sampson, D.

A. 5th Form: Boyd, J. A. 4th Form: Ridout, Commercial Department-Foster, W 3rd Form: McGlashan, J. 2nd Form: Robertson, H. R. 1st Form: Williams, G. Preparatory Form: Wilder, H.

The successful candidates for the Exhibitions were as follows :-

Ridout, J. G., 1st. Archibald, C., 2nd. Cayley, E., 3rd. Maynard, N., 4th. -Colonist.

NOMINATION FOR HAMILTON. The nomination of persons as candidates to represent this city in Parliament, took place

After the reading of the writs by the Return ing Officer, G. H. Park, Esq., W. L. Distin, Esq., moved, seconded by John Young, Esq., that Sir Allan N. MacNab be the representative of this city in Parliament.

Alexander Carpenter, Esq., then came forward and moved Isaac Buchanan, Esq., which was seconded by Robert McIlroy, Esq. Considerable confusion occurred about this time in consequence of a rain-storm commencng, and the people wishing to adjourn to the City Hall, which the Returning Officer said was lilegal at that stage of the proceedings. He army of the Baltic" will disembark provisionally then called for a division, when there appeared about 4 to 1 in favour of Sir Allan,—and then

adjourned to the City Hall. By agreement Mr Buchanan addressed the meeting first, and said that he came forward very unwillingly, as a candidate, but that alrespected Sir Allan, yet there was one great principle now at stake,-if Sir Allan would agree to that, he would walk down stairs and measure now in contemplation. It is not for us to say how the colony will thrive under the have an opportunity of turning him out. (Mr. B.) should vote, should he be returned produce men who are equal to it, and we feel confident that there will always be existing a warm and sufficient sympathy between Canada sent incumbents; if Sir Allan would do the same, he (Mr. B.) would at once walk down ton asked the Ministry whether they had au-

stairs, and all opposition would cease. Sir Allan Macnab then addressed the meeting, and said the mountain had at last brought forth a mouse. Mr Buchanan came forward to oppose him, as a supporter of the Ministry (Mr. Buchanan: No); he could not deny the fact, as he (Sir Allen) had seen his telegraph in Quebec; it was shown all round, and was from the Queen: laughed at by everybody. The same party that Mr. Buchanan came forward in support of, had been in power with a majority of some 61 to 19, and got their power for the express purpose of settling the Clergy Reserves, but never would do it, because they never wanted to do so; and yet, forsooth, he was called upon to retire at once because his party had not settled the question. He (Sir Allen) liked to see a great | Monday. man, but he had a great contempt for a cunning one. Mr Buchanan had endeavored to get Mr. Ferrie out, and then Mr Jackson, and they both declining, of course there was nothing to do but to go it himself. Neither the present | taken prisoner. path. We are happy to hear of this alliance, and we feel that our great Mother's cause must trusted in regard to promises, for they had at Salamanca, near Grenada. been elected to settle the question of the re-Great Mother,-Your children of the Six serves; and but a short time since a member of the same Government asked him (Sir Allan) allies of your crown, and the ancestors of your | if he thought they were such a set of fools as children never failed to assist in the battles of to settle the question before the elections,-he our illustrious ancestors.

Great Mother,—We now renew the offer of liament. When Mr Buchanan was in the House,

CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO
BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854.

With victory.

Done in Great Council, at our General Counfied any man to point out a vote that was not
for the interests of the people. He wished to (Signed) John S. Johnson, know if they had seen a document purporting And forty-two chiefs and sachems of the Six to be a written recantation of his former views and principles,-he had never done anything of the sort. When the time came he trusted he had courage to bow to the voice of the country. A dreadful fire occurred in Quebec a few days | but he never had recanted, nor would he recant, from his former principles. He had little more to say, but if they sent him again to the House, "The most destructive fire which has occur- he would do what he thought best for their

Mr Buchanan rose to reply, but was not heard by the crowd. The Returning Officer then called for a show of hands, and declared that Sir Allan MacNab had the nomination. There were about 5 to 1.—Hamilton Gazette.

The Australian and New Zealand Gazette announces the death of Mr. E. Wakefield, at an advanced age. He was chiefly known to the colonial public by the indefatigable interes which he took in all matters connected with the colony of New Zealand. The deceased gentleman was eminent as an author .- Globe

We have news from Bermuda to the 4th inst., and from Barbadoes to the 13th The Cholera was raging in both Islands. Out of one hundred and fifty prisoners in the jail of Bridgetown Barbadoes, only thirteen had escaped. prison doors had been thrown open, and those that were able were allowed to go free. The Governor of Bermuda had issued his proclamaion ordering a strict quarantine. - Colonist.

Zuropean News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANDES." Boston, July 31st, 11 A.M. The British steamship Andes, with four days ater news from Europe, is below, coming up.

Flour declined 6d @ 1s. Wheat lower.

The Andes has reached her dock. She left Liverpool on the 19th. Brings papers of that date, also London and Paris advices of the 18th. She reports speaking to the United States steamer Allantic off Great Owlshead from New

York 8th, bound in; she has made the passage n about eleven days. Liverpool cotton market moderate, active since the departure of the Africa, and prices at

troops were returning from Moldavia to Walla

Says a dispatch from Widden of the 12th:-The Russians had crossed the Danube at several different points, and have occupied the principal places, in order to prevent the Turkish troops

Advices from St. Petersburg, dated 8th inst. announce that 300 young nobles had been arrested, charged with expressing sentiments f opposition against the government. It is rumored from Vienna that Prince Paske-

witch is dead. The whole garrison at Brailaw is marching to Bucharest. The Russians were reported to be cutting

lown and destroying all the crops of wheat in Wallachia. The Servian Government has finally been

compelled to give satisfactory assurances to Austria. Accounts from Bucharest of the 14th mention, that in consequence of a dispute having arisen between the Emperor Nicholas and the heir to the Crown, the latter will not join the The Allies are in full march for the Danube.

A body of French troops have arrived at Rustchuck, and a force of English troops at Embelor. ENGLAND. - Lord John Russell gave notice

FRANCE.-Nothing important. There was isiderable fluctuating in the Bourse on the 18th.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Canada arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last night. The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock

on Wednesday, 19th July. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular states that the cotton market opened heavy in the first part of the week, but on Tuesday prices had improved, and were firm at last week's figures, the market was, however, fully supplied. Sales 57,250 bales, of which speculators took 6,550 and exported 7,850; closing prices are, New Orleans 6½; Middling 5; Mobile fair, 6; ordi-

nary qualities $4\frac{3}{4}$; inferior $3\frac{1}{8}$ a $4\frac{1}{2}$; sales of Friday 600 bales. Breadstuffs market dull and prices irregular, and for a few days past there has been quite a

Flour has declined 3s a 4s 6d per barrel. Western Canal is quoted 28s 6d a 29 6d. Philadelphia, and Canadian at 30s a 30s 6d. Ohio 31s. Wheat has also largely declined, say 1s per 100 bushels. Wheat 9s 6d a 9s 9d, Red 8s 6d a 9s 2d. Indian Corn white and yellow of fair quality 32s a 32s 6d, mixed 31s.

Gardner & Co. quote markets for beef unchanged except for first qualities, which are firm, but transactions limited. PORK-Large business doing but lower prices.

Markets for bacon firm at previous prices. Hams and shoulders move freely at last week's prices. Lard heavy. Dantzic, July 20. The Nicholas arrived here. She left Cairo ound with the allied fleet on the 18th.

The allied fleet went to Aland Island. A letter from Kiel of the 19th, published in a at Zealand (Denmark) shortly. Prussia and Austria have asked France and

England for stated conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace. The attack on Sebastopol was indefinitely postponed. The attack on Cronstadt would not take place this year. The great battle near Bucharest is problematical.

The Swedish Legislature report in favor of PARIS .- Advices from Madrid of the 18th state that the insurgents are masters of Madrid. During the night the troops engaged acted

vigorously against barricades, but unsuccess-In the House of Commons the Earl of Harringthorized Lord Westmorland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna that Polish subjects of Russia will not be allowed to enter the English army

or follow the standard of the Allies. The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that no instructions had been given. The Earl of Aberdeen then brought forward the following message

Her Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia, in the defensive and offensive, asks of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary to make provision accordingly. The message will be taken into consideration on

The Gazette publishes a list of the new Ministers, Gen. Cavajal is appointed. A battle has been fought between O'Donnel and Blages-the latter defeated, wounded and

The populace sacked the Palace of Christina, A private telegraph from Constantinople received at Paris states that the Russians met with a check near Batoum.

No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none likely until after further consideration by the English and French Governments, on the recent conduct of Austria. The Paris London Correspondent of the

Powers shall stop their movements in advance. In other words, Austria has fallen back into alliance with Russia. The Austrian reserves alliance with Russia. The Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on a war footing.

—With a damp and chilly atmosphere in the intervals between the frequent falls of rain, and Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield. Discontent prevailed in the Capital. Details show that the regard public affairs with something like a feel-

to be moving towards the mouth of the Danube.

The allies have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing sunken

This from the dearned.

ships from the channel.

The Russian Danube flotilla must soon fall into the hands of the allies, and the free navigation of the Danube established. The French and English, are slowly drawing their lines closer wheat is more than useful extensive the prosperity of the country for the next twelve months. The breadth of land under wheat is more than useful extensive and with around the Russians.

There was nothing of importance done in Parliament. In the House of Commons Mr. Isaac Butt gave notice of a motion to inquire if the government was aware of the presence in London of Count Pahlen, an active Russian liplomatist? and if so, whether his presence in

On the morning of the 10th, a serious diffialty occurred on board the American ship Harkaway at Liverpool. The ship was on the point of sailing for Charleston; some altercation took place between Capt. Breck and the steward.

From a Malta letter, July 2. OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The French steamer Cane, which arrived last night, brings intelligence from the combined fleets up to the 24th, when they were still lying at anchor in Baltshick Bay; from Trebizonde to the 18th, and from Sampson to the 19th June. For a fortnight preceding, the steamers, English as well as French, had been busily employed in various parts of the Black Sea, and at times only a paddle-wheel steamer or two were with The Terrible, Furious, and Descartes, de

tached from Baltschik on the 10th to reconnoitre at Sebastopol have had a somewhat interesting cruise, for particulars of which I am indebted to an officer on board one of the vessels, On reaching the offing of the enemy's stronghold on the 11th, they boldly stood close in and counted the same number of line-of-battle ships as heretofore, but could only make out one steamer. This circumstance gave them hopes of meeting some of the enemy outside, and they accordingly proceeded to cruize along the shore towards Cape Tarkan, until they were within fourteen miles of the Tendra peninsula, where a brig was observed on shore, which, on a boat being sent to overhaul her, was found to be the Menton of Bremen, salt laden, a portion of which cargo and some of her stores were in a tent pitched near her; and her boats, which were in good condition, were hauled upon the beach, but none of the crew were to be Some Cossacks made their appearance not far off, and the boat in consequence was recalled before closer examination could be made. When the three steamers being close into Eupatorio, sent in some boats and brought out a schooner which was lying a hundred yards off the town. Here also a troop of Cossacks made their appearance, but very wisely refrained from interwas reported in the direction of Sebastopol; so, of fourse, the prize was soon in flames, and the captors steaming away at full speed towards the stranger. Before long other five steamers

diers, grape shot, &c.

shot were sent into them. The chase became now quite another affair, and that good order which the Russians had preserved in coming out was entirely broken up; they, however, proved themselves to be of good speed. When near the liners they stopped, whereupon the English and French vessels did so likewise, and by way of a finish gave them two or three broadsides. all has been the hopeless depravity of the During the afternoon, three more line-of-battle ships, and two other steamers had come out from Sebastopol, so that the three allied steam- to-day it will be seen that the insurrection has ers were actually in the presence of, and not already assumed the most formidable proporfar distant from, no less than six liners and eight large steamers, (full of troops) of the is said that a body of the insurgents, four thouenemy; yet nothing further was attempted, the sand strong, had taken possession of the Campo whole squadron moved off in a body towards | del Moro, at the distance of a musket shot from the port, the liners being a little in advance. | the Palace. The Director of the Artillery, No damage whatever was done to the allied steamers; but it was impossible to say what the effect of their firing was on those of the enemy. It is certain that they were many times | no more loyal subject. The Spanish Throne is struck—that the port bow of the Valdimir's paddlebox boat and a part of that ship's quarter to draw a sword in its behalf. The garrison, were knocked away, and it is probable that she lost some of her crew from a shell which burst over her forecastle; but no very serious damage presumed disaffection a reason for declining to was done to any of them. Had they been drawn a little further off before the firing commenced, the result would probably have been goes even further than this, and speaks of a very different; as it is there is no trophy to grace the issue of this little affair, but that eight of the enemy's steamers, in presence of half summons addressed to the Queen on the part of their fleet, should not only hesitate to bring the General O'Donnell, desiring her to resign her Terrible, Furious and Descartes to action, but crown. A regency is mentioned, of which Narfinish by scampering off from them, shows a varez should be a member, and, if member, most orthodox dread of England and France, which can hardly do their spirits good, let the can hardly do their spirits good, let the can hardly do their spirits good, let the rumours, which all come evidently from one course, there is the poor suggestion, on the

Inflexible; Retribution and Firebrand. The latter | not come before us in any way which entitles it had takes two more small prizes, and the two small Turkish steamers which have been recent-

tion :- The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin wanted there. On the 21st they returned to communicated to the English and French Governments the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to 16th from Kavarna to Baltschick. Many of its the summons sent by Austria to evacuate the seamen have been knocked down by scurvy, Principalities. The German powers now pro- more from the deficiency in the quantity of their nounce it as their opinion that the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear calculated to have great difficulty in getting anything for serve as a basis for future negotiations, and they propose that Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further negotiations. They, moreover, express their opinion that it will not be possible to call upon the Emperor of Russia to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the ships cruising in the Archipelago for the prosame time clearly understood that the Allied tection of commercial shipping.

THE WEATHER, THE CROPS AND THE TIMES. revailed in the Capital. Details show that the victory of Giurgevo was achieved by the Turks unassisted; leaving the whole bank of the Danube from Turna to Oltenitza in their hands.

The main body of the Turkish army is said to be proving towards the property of the Danube from Turna to Oltenitza in their works.

This, however, is the most critical period of wheat is more than usually extensive, and with Black Sea—on the 7th the combined fleets were seen off Kirman, sailing east.

It was reported that Admiral Bluathad forced an entrance to Novawich, Asia.

Reerom Parotta surprised 12,000 Russians, and defeated them, captured 56 guns and 400 men, at a pass in the mountains.

There was nothing of importance done in pends upon a higher power, and in two months we shall have ascertained whether the blessings of plenty have fallen to our lot. In the intervai there is scope for alternate hopes and fears, first one predominant and then the other, and the money market has naturally been more particularly under the influence of these variations of feeling.

This week, as we have stated, the great monetary barometer has been depressed. With a chilling temperature, and its probably attendant chilling temperature, and its probably attendant blight, it was impossible to be as sanguine and buoyant as if the warm sun was propitiously bringing to maturity heavy and golden crops. The mists have at the same time thickened around European diplomacy, and this additional element of uncertainty gave a darker tone to despondent views. The funds have fallen with the thermometer, and the decline has been rendered more marked from the operation of political causes. The feeling is both natural and advantageous. If these monetary symptoms were disregarded, evil days would find men unprepared, and the shock would be productive of

Freely acknowledging, therefore, the wholesome sensitiveness which ensures precaution at critical periods, there is nothing in our present osition to create dismay, but rather to inspire ope. Even at the worst the beneficent action of free trade places the bounties of the world at large at our command, and already the harvests are being gathered in warmer zones which are sufficiently abundant to supply our wants also in case of need. This is the case in Tuscany, in Naples, in Sicily, and in Egypt; and the accounts from France, Belgium, and North America, all speak favourably of the coming harvest. The trade of the country is on a sound and substantial basis, and its activity has scarcely been interrupted by the war. With fine weather there would be an immediate renewal of monetary confidence, and we may hope, a long interval secured for realizing the fruits of enterprise and industry.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

As though it were not enough that a portion before closer examination could be made. When of Europe should be given up to fire and sword, the disturbers reached the place there was, of display was allowed to be indulged in. Had yet to offer any very confident suggestions as to there been any harm in it they would soon have the scope or extent of this insurrection, or as found that they were within range of the steamer's guns. At day-break, on the 15th, One thing only is certain—that never have the depositaries of power in any European country since modern history began sunk lower in the estimation of a people than Queen Isabella and her minions in the opinion of the Spanish nation. Everything in Spain is prepared, and has long been so, for an outbreak. Whether pearance, but very wisely retrained from inter-fering. Whilst the captors were employed in stripping the prize of whatsoever might be the present insurrection is of a character sufficiently important to effect its professed object it is not for us as yet to say. Everything about both the Government and the Court of the Spanish Queen has long been rotten and unsound. It would be idle, perhaps, with regard and three line-of-battle ships were descried in the offing of Sebastopol, and the former, which an abuse of the forms of liberty. Save in so showed an inclination to fight, was full of sol- far as it served as a war-cry and as an inscription upon a banner, the idea of a consitution We were prepared to cure any mad project of boarding, and of course steered to windward of this squadron. For some time they were allowed nations such as we see them in our day. When to fancy that they were giving chase, so as to the constitution is presented to the imagination draw them well away from the large ships, and of the Spaniard in the form of a beautiful young then by easing the engines, had by noon got them within range of the Terrible's guns, to atstern warrior before whom his spirit quails, the tack which the largest vessel, the Vladimir, seemed destined, whilst to the Furious and Descartes a pair had also, it was evident, been we set so much store. The Spanish people, if At half past twelve the Terrible | they are in insurrection, have not risen for an fired her first shot from her stern guns. This fell short, as did the second; but the third for the mere exercise of despotic power. They went into the Valdimir's bows, and produced a required something far more personal to the theer from the Furious and Descartes. The honour and chivalrous sentiment of every Russians returned the fire at once, and as they individual of the nation than matters of State did so, hoisted the colors at each mast head. policy ere they would consent to take up arms The Valdimir's shot was soon passing over the against the Throne. Such a motive has been Terrible, but most of those from the other found in the disgusting immorality of the Court. steamers fell short. A running fight was carried A certain license has been taken by crowned on from 12 30 till 2 P. M., when the enemy's steamers suddenly turned and made for the line-of-battle ships with all speed. In the act of modern history—even in the Courts of Central turning they offered a capital mark, which was quickly availed of, and several well-directed there was a more thorough and pervading foulness of life than has prevailed in the middle of the 19th century at the Court of this young Spanish Queen, who was raised to the throne be other reasons thrust forward as the more prominent causes for this insurrection, but the

Madrid is covered with barricade Czar say what he may of it.

From the 15th to the 19th, the allied steamers cruised in the offing of Schastopol, but no movement took place from that port. On the Toledo. The authority for this rumour is the 20th they left for the Sulina mouth of the Danube, where they communicated with the ment. It may no doubt be true, but it does

one which has added force and vigour to them

From the telegraphic despatches we publish

ly placed on that blockade are just what was mation we published yesterday which we can

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threatened with such imminent destruction. We are not surprised that these events have taken place; we may be rather surprised that they have been so long deferred. For the last tented with reconnoitering the place. It seems two or three years the Spanish nation has been ripe for insurrection, and, in all probability, the only consideration which has restrained them from action has been the recollection of the evils under which they have so lately smarted, and the exhaustion of the country consequent upon a protracted civil war. Besides, it might be very obvious to the mind of a sides, it might be very obvious to the mind of a deserved to be swept away, but it was not so clear that any public personage with whom he was acquainted deserved to be set up in his place. By whom had the nation not been plun-So it is in Spain, and so it is as respects Spain, throughout Europe. She has compelled the world to despair of her, and the fortunes of a country which once were of universal interest land. This brings to my mind a conversation few of the thousands who read the bulletins in which I expressed my surprise that the French

but not one of them has come forward to main

THE CRISIS IN CANADA.

(From the London Times.) It is the misfortune of the sort of connection we keep up with British America that we seldom hear anything about it, unless it is somepamphlets innumerable, get introductions to newspapers and public men, and generally suc
A declaration of war against Russia is said days at the outside-sometimes for only nine hours—a Canadian topic may be said to occupy as the rocket has discharged its sparks all is darkness again, and it will be a twelvementh but it is impossible to ascertain the real facts sary to provoke us, we were told that we had for some time been the victims of a series of in which the public take little interest. outrages upon British honour, and that this was

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. That he is a gentleman of liberal opinions is obvious from having been Lord Elgins's Minister, and having zation of the clergy reserves and the settlement but we have always heard that the reserves and the tenures offer serious obstacles to improvement, and even to occupation, as colonists wan to buy land outright, not to take it upon some unintelligible holding; and as little do they wish to be surrounded by vast tracts left in a state of nature till the clergy are strong enough to clear them, some hundred years hence. In this country it is a thing of frequent occurrence that private rights give way to public; and, if it does not oftener occur, or more in the particular form required in Canada, it is because in the course of a thousand years, the rights of individuals have been so much circumscribed as to leave little more to be done. But, we repeat, it is really unnecessary to express or to have any opinion about measures which concern and will settle for themselves. They want to secularize the reserves and to settle seignorial tenures, and, soon or late they will carry both these points. Mr. Hincks appears to have gone with them in the main, but to have found it convenient to temporize. This policy has been carried on till he has been beaten in the Assembly. As the present Administration cannot get on with the existing Assembly, and as the next assembly will be elected under a "Navy Representation bill," it has been decided to dissolve Parliament, and submit the great questions at more undoubted representation of the Canadian

ticularly interested in Canada, or who do not find excitement enough in the affairs of the mother country, will find the whole story in a letter from Quebec in another column, where they will see at once the utter impossibility of transpiring around them, and recorded (as they will see at once the utter impossibility of transpiring around them, and recorded (as they transpiring around them, and recorded (as they transpiring around them.) any party at home, in Parliament or elsewhere, backing up Mr. Hincks against his numerous enemies, or staving off the two measures in dispute. Mr. Hinks appears to have been Minister quite as long as the envy of man will indure—longer, indeed, than any predecessor we can remember. The combination against lim is numerous energetic, and betergeneous. im is numerous, energetic, and heterogeneous. There are the remains of the old tory party, represented by Sir Allan Macnab and others; Canadians settle their own affairs. We now fortune, precisely in the same terms as those in need not give the quarrel more attention than which we spoke of him in the hour of his sucthe American Congress or in the French capi- the liberated and victorious Hungarians. We tal. There appears to be no intention of robbing the seigneurs of their dues, which would him when powerful. Success or failure signifies certainly be a discredit to the British name, even though it could not be prevented. But same in himself—before or after. Hannibal we, who compel the Church to sell its property, who compel the commutation of tithes, the sale of land for railways, and who are about to comstill Napoleon, still the marvellous conqueror. polithe enfranchisements of copyholds, need not be much distressed at the compulsory settlement of a subject of contention between the jealous old occupants of Lower Canada and the crowd of new emigrants. As to the clergy

lay before our readers to-day. This or that reserves, the Church of England in Canada has particular event may be misrepresented, but one fact is abundantly clear—that armed in- out continuing for ever the association of these surrection exists in Madrid and in the pro- reserves with so many cases of barrenness, so surrection exists in Madrid and in the provinces, and that the Government has not been strong enough to put it down. In Madrid itself—at the principal sent of Government, where, as may reasonably be supposed, the advisers of the Spanish Court had gathered that the country, and that we may be left to our own that the country, and that we may be left to our own that the country, and that we may be left to our own that the country and that we may be left to our own that the country and that we may be left to our own the country and that we may be left to our own the country and that we may be left to our own the country and that the country are considered.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. London, Friday Evening, 14th July, 1854. In my last I said that the allied fleets were within a few miles of Cronstadt; every person tain the throne of Queen Isabella II., now on this account was in expectation of an immetented with reconnoitering the place. It seems doubtful whether his object was to attack the place, although all were ordered to load their revolvers and have their grapnels ready. Private Spaniard that such a person or such a faction liers. Your readers will see by the papers an lered-by whom not dragooned and oppressed? | fact that English vessels are to carry them to have fallen so utterly in public estimation that which I had some time since with Louis Blanc, from the Danube with the deepest anxiety will should, after so many years struggle for free-think it worth their while to give more than a dom, have so easily surrendered their liberties glance at the intelligence even of a revolution in Madrid.—Times.

THE CRISIS IN CANADA.

to Louis Napoleon. "You do not know the French" he replied, "they will do great things yet. The French are so inconstant that nothing can be hoped of them, and nothing despaired. But," he added, with a sigh, "in the mean

time men die." A very uneasy feeling prevails in the money market respecting the secret designs of Austria thing unpleasant. Had we really much to do and Prussia—they are possibly waiting to join with these Provinces, instead of merely sending the strongest party. At present, the armed them our emigrants and cotton goods, and taking neutrality of Austria is of great advantage to their timber, Canadian, or Nova Scotian, or Russia, as it enables her to withdraw her armies Newfoundland politics would be familiar to all from the principalities, and concentrate them of us; and when debates at home were getting rather dull, we might fill up the void with examples of Canadian eloquence or intrigue. As vexing her in her Italian possessions. She is it is, we only hear of these Provinces as we do now waiting for the final answer from the Emof Mount Etna-that is, when there is an peror of Russia. If this be, as is as most eruption. If there is a rebellion, or a Rebellion probable, unsatisfactory, Austria will be com-Losses bill, or a Parliament House burnt to the ground, and a quarrel about Church property, then, of course, we hear all about it; for both about to take place between the Allies and the parties in the quarrel, otherwise caring about as Russian forces, has had some effect in raising little for us as we do for them, rush to England, the price of stock, which rallied after a consiensconce themselves at hotels, write letters and | derable fall to 1 per cent., and is now somewhat

coed in priming some highly inflammable peer to be about to take place on the part of Sweden. with all the particulars of the case. For nine Sweden not unnaturally casts a lingering eye on to be about to take place on the part of Sweden. Finland, which, until wrested from her by Russia not very long since, formed one of her the public attention, and people begin really to think they know something about Canadian affairs, and are interested in them. But as soon ders the Baltic a Russian lake.

before anybody remembers there is such a place of the case. There has been a republican as British America. Some weeks ago an attempt insurrection in Valencia, but it is said to have was made to draw the Lords into a quarrel with been at once suppressed. O'Donnell seems to the Canadian people on the Constitution of the discourage any but a military revolution. The Second Chamber; and, as something was neces- rebellion is described as "a prætorian move-

A letter appears from the hon. and Rev. R. T. another. However, the affair has blown over, as far as England is concerned, and we are none bridge, in vindication of his "consistency." of us smarting under a sense of insult. But all He has been attacked in the pulpit in his perat once there is another Canadian eruption, and as our three immense fleets and armies are curates, for what he terms his "miserable vasdoing absolutely nothing in Europe, it is just cillation." In the mean time a club has been possible some of our readers may take an in-terest in hearing that the Canadian Government they are determined to persevere, in spite of

has been beaten in the Legislative Assembly, and that there is what we call a political crisis.

The defeated Minister is Mr. Hincks, who appears to have been the leading Whig statesman of Canada ever since the arrival of Lord introduced, promises to be successful. Among Elgin, six years ago. In this country he is known chiefly by his laudable, and to some exfield, who preached on Sunday afternoon to a tent, successful attempts to raise money for the large congregation in one of the most frequented

held that place in Canada for so long a period.
For some reason or another he cannot quite keep up with the movement party—Young Canada, we suppose we may call it—which wants among other things, the entire seculari
fleets are said to be concentrated in the neighborhood of Sebastopol. The Russians are said of the seignorial tenures. Happily, it is not our office to go into either of these questions; by Prince Paskiewitsch.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND. From the London Sun.

It is not for the first time, that M. Kossuth

has spoken in England marvellously, The oration delivered by him in the City Hall of Glasgow, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., is only another of those remarkable harangues, with the fluent, and eloquent, and thrilling utterance, of which the illustrious patriot has so often before electrified great masses of our fellow countrymen. Seldom has any native of these islands spoken so rhetorically, so persuasively, as this noble wanderer from Hungary Never has any stranger from a foreign land breathed words like these in our mother tongue. The aptitude of M. Kossuth as an orator, his nobody but the Canadians, and which they must | perfect mastery of our language, his intense and burning enthusiasm, the memory of his astonishing career, of his triumphs and of his calamities, of his power and of his exile-all combined-present to the mind of the intelligent observer a spectacle which at once commands interest and awakens curiosity. if it does not penetrate the heart and captivate the imagina-tion. Here, indeed, in the banished leader of the Magyars, is a worthy study for the philosopher and the psychologist. Wonderful, however, though the capacity revealed by the Liberator of Hungary as an orator (whether in his own or issue to a parliament which shall be a fuller and in a foreign language it scarcely matters which) more undoubted representation of the Canadian unquestionably is—still more wonderful is the people. We are not told whether Mr. Hincks ardor of his patriotism and the enthusiasm of expects the new Parliament to go as far or as the self-devotion to the cause of his country-fast as its predecessors, but at all events the men. Because he was ultimately overthrown best way to settle a difficult question is to re- in his great designs for the regeneration of the fer it to the completest and most authoritative sribunal. Meanwhile some important bills are rian Independence—because he was overthrown thrown on the shelf, and much inconvenience is suffered in consequence.

by the treachery of Gorgey and the Cossack hordes under Paskiewitch, the ignorant may Those of our readers who happen to be par- regard him as nothing more than an unsuccessprincipled demagogue. Through all the calumnies heaped upon him by his enemies—through the haze of malignant vituperation in which h the ultra-Liberals, and the French Canadian party, some Liberals and some Conservatives. has walked ever since his foot was first pressed upon the shores of England—his fair fame as an Here is a nest of hornets that the British Par-Fament might have found itself in, had it not loomed the more grandly throughout. We prudently resolved several years ago to let the speak of this man now, in the days of his miswe should naturally bestow on the disputes in cess, when he was the acknowledged leader of Success or failure signifies

Scipio; Napoleon as greater than Wellington. Extract from City By-Law. And so to history and to posterity, exile and defeat are of no account in the balance that weighs the intrinsic value of the really illustrious. So it is with M. Kossuth. So it will be universally recognized to have been with him the hereafter. At present he must rest satisfied with being appreciated by certain divisions of the population. To the hearts of the vast multitude his words of fire will probe with the force and magic of electricity. Out of thefulness of his heart his mouth has spoken—has

spoken again eloquently, ardently, persuasively.

HOW KOSSUTH WOULD TAKE SEBASTOPOL .-M. Kossuth, speaking of the taking of Sebastopol, said:-"I don't think you can take Sebastopol by the sea.—The opportune moment of a coup de main being lost, it would afford sacrifices which you neither can afford nor risk. And as to taking it by land, to take a fortress accessible by trenches, and having but a garrison to defend it, that is but a matter of art and comparative sacrifices. It can be calculated to the hour. But to take a retrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for a garrison in it, and new armies pouring on your flank and rear, and you in the plains of Crimea, with also no cavalry to resist them, is an undertaking to succeed in which more forces are necessary than England and France ever can unite in that quarter for such aim. Ask about it whichever staff officer who has learned something about tactics and strategy. And in that position is Se-bastopol, thanks to your Austrian alliance, which, having interposed herself between you and your enemy in Wallachia, made the Czar free to send such numbers to Sebastopol as he likes. "You will be beaten, remember my word.

Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimea air—as the Russians fell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. Not one out of five of your braves, immolated in vain shall see Albion or Gallia again. But I will tell you in what manner Sebastopol is to be taken. It is at Warsaw that you can take Sebastopol Napier landed at Tamoglia, and brave Poland rising at his gallant call, will at the very first moment engage 100,000 Russians. The first report of Poland's insurrection can but spread ution in the Polish ranks in the Russian army; in three weeks the Czar shall have 300,000 men less, and shall want 300,000 men more. His bravest provinces, 12,000,000 of Poles, will have not only slipped from his grasp, but fight against him—12.000,000 left by your impolicy to be a source of his power and the tools of his ambition. Was there a truth ever evident is this is not? And that's not all yet. Poland, with your authority, and with your aid in arms will assure King Oscar of Sweden that he is not to be left a sacrifice in the hands of an overpowerful Russia. Poland in arms gives you sweden for an ally, and Sweden, again, occupies 100,000 Russians in Finland and seconded by your fleet, pushes on towards St. Petersburgh. Thus you may take Sebastopol under these con-It will be but a fortress with a garrison. Your 30,000 will do the work."

GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR MUSKETS AT BIR-HINGHAM.—The board of ordnance, having fixed upon Mr. Westley Richard's pattern musket, has sent down orders for 50,000 rifle barrels, &c. It a cheaper gun than the 20,000 arms in course of execution, but very serviceable and efficient, and what may be termed of good extra service quality. It has three solid bands to fasten the parrel in the stock, and each band is held in its place by a simple spring. The hammer has a convenient swell upon it, and many useful improvements have been introduced, well designed for a soldier's use. As the barrels are the same as the pattern of the 20,000 referred to, the Government 'sights' will be used.—Birmingham Correspondent of the Times.

Mr. Charles D. Lucas, midshipman of the Heela, paddle-wheel sloop, commanded by Capt. Hall, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, with seniority from June 21st last, for his gallant conduct in lifting a live shell which had fallen on the deck of the Hecla, and throwing it overin the Baltic.

The Egyption railroad is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at any stated periods. It s chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine-drivers are employed on it. The speed is about twenty iles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be open It passes through a level and fertile country he Arabs do not know what to make of it They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed.

WEALTH OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- Mr. Conybeare, who threw the various elements in the Church of England into such commotion by his survey of Church parties in a prior number of the Edinburg Review, has to a great extent atoned for his indiscretion, by an admirable article in the number of January last, on ecclesiastical account of the number of January last, on Swiss Family Rouinson.... cclesiastical economy, which entirely vindicates our mother Church from all suspicion of labouring under a financial plethora. It turns out that so far from the clergy of the Church of England being overpaid in proportion to other earned professions, their income is the lowest of all others, and, independent of their private means, would be insufficient for their support. It turns out that even under our despised voluntary system, when we consider the relative values of articles of consumption here and in England, the clergy of our poorer communities are better supported than that of the church they are to often accustomed to taunt with osing her spirituality in her excessive wealth The estimated net annual value of the 12,270 benefices in England and Wales, is but £3,477,460, which sum is to be divided among 17,155 parochial ministers including 5,385 curates. Each benefice consequently yields an and a Lady Resident, with the following Assisaverage of £283 per annum. Two thirds of the parochial incumbents receive less than £300 bounds per annum, out of which they are ompelled to maintain an assistant; and below these there are nearly 5,000 curates, whose salary does not average above £100 per annum. After paring off enough to meet the enormous taxes with which the clergy are weighed down, the average income of the latter hardly reaches £80, or \$320.—Episcopal Recorder.

BIRTH. In Scarboro', on the 28th ult., the wife of the Rev. Wm. 3ell, of a daughter. DIED.

On Tuesday Augt. 1st. at the residence of E. Goldsmith, sq. in this city, Edward Alexander, only surviving thild of the Rev. Alexander Dixon, Rector of Louth, ged twenty-three months. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."
In this city, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 2. The
Hon. R. S. Jameson, formerly Vice-Chancellor of Upper
Canada, aged 56 years.
At Tullamore, on 1st inst., Tullamore McGregore, son
of I. M. Chafee, Esq., aged 18 months.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THE BUILDING THE TOTAL THE THE		D.			
Claus Milland towal	32	6	a	35	D
flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel			100		0
Farmers' per 196 lbs	27	6	a	30	0
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	5	0	a	5	6
Oatmeal, per barrel,	38	9	a	40	0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	6	a	6	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	43
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	3	0	a	0	0
Peas, per bushel,	4	0	a	4	6
Potatoes, per bushel	7	6	a	10	0
Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel,	33	9	a	35	0
Hay per ton,	70	0	a	80	0
Straw, per ton,	40	0	a	50	0
Butter- I'ub, per lb	0	6	a	0	.6
Fresh, per lb,	1	4	a	1	3
Beef, per 100 lbs,	35	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100ibs,	20	0	a	25	0
			90.75	0	0
Fire wood per, cord	20	2	a	25	0

New Advertisements.

Upper Canada College.

THE Second Classical Master wishes to receive into his House after the Summer requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Vacation a few Boys under 13 years of age, attending Upper Canada College. July 8, 1854.

THAT it shall be the duty of every licensed CARTER of this city to attend fires, for the purpose of conveying water to the sam; the purpose of conveying water to the Ball, and to ensure the ulmost promptitude, the following premiums shall be awarded, namely: to any Joseph Beckett & Co.,...... King St. West. Lyman Brothers, St. Lawrence Buildings. Carter or other person who shall with his horse draw the first engine, hook and ladder carriage, or hose carriage, if before any other apparatus of the Fire Department, to the place of the fire, the sum of I'en Shillings; if not first, the sum of Five Shillings. To any Carter or other person who shall with his horse draw the first cistern or of Two Shillings and Six Pence; and to any person for the first puncheon of water furnished to any engine, or properly used in extinguishing such fire, the sum of One Pound; for the second, the sum of Fifteen Shillings; for the third, Ten Shillings; for the fourth, the sum of Five Shillings; and for every puncheon afterwards re-quired by the Chief Engineer or officer com-manding the Fire Brigade, the sum of One Shil-But no premium shall be paid for any ouncheon which is less than the regular size and bree-fourths full at the time of delivery. Nor hall any licensed Carter cease with all diligence o draw water to extinguish such fire until dis-Brigade; and any licensed Carter neglecting or efusing to comply with the provisions of this Act shall for every offence be liable to a fine of not less than Two Shillings and six pence, nor more than Five Pounds, together with the costs attending the levying the same. Provided always, That in all cases where it is difficult to ascertain to which of two or more parties pre-miums should be paid under any of the provisions of this Act, the Chief Engineer shall determine by awarding an equal division of the sums in dispute between the parties.

Extract from Resolution of Council. Resolved,-That the Clerk of the Council be nstructed to enclose a copy of the 17th clause of the By-law relating to the extinguishing of fires to each licensed Carrer, and do also cause the ame to be advertised in the city papers.

And that in future a bonus of One Shilling and Three-pence (in add tion to the present rate per

ouncheon allowed by law) be paid to any Carter oringing water to a fire where such Carter shall not have been required to furnish more than three puncheons of water at such fires. A true copy—published by order of the Council.
CHAS. DALY,

Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 14, 1854. 53-1in All the city papers to copy once.

King's College, Windsor, N. S. THE Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry, and that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant. Salary of the former \$1,000 per annum, with apartments in the College, of the latter \$600 per annum with the privilege of taking private classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate pplication (post paid) to be made to the Rev, J. C. Cochran, Secretary to the Governors, at Halifax, who will give such information as may Halifax, N. S., July 18, 1854.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, wishes to receive into her house at York-ville, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION.

personal application at Yorkville. August 1, 1854. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

THE Plurality of Worlds; with an Introduction. By Edward Hitchcock, D.D..... 5 0
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio—1st and 2
Add series—Cloth, each 5 73
What I saw in London, or Men and Toings in The Gringell Expedition in Search of Sir J. Heroines of the Crusades. By C. A. Bloss ...
of History. By John S. Jenkins....
Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Oreremont's Exploring Expedition through Ore-on an I California... Perilous Adventures and Thrilling Incidents Travellers... Panorama of Natious By John Frost
Layard's Discoveries at Nineveh
The Book of the Ocean and Life on the Sea...
Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean on board an American frigate. By N. P. Willis
Pencillings by the Way; written during some ears of residence and travel in Europe. By N. P. Willis

Wills 5 71/2
Fun Jottings, or Laughs I have taken a Pen to 5 71/2
Life and Religion of Mohammed By Rev. J. Merrick..... Wonders of the Insect World. By F.C. Wood-E. Beecher...

Swiss Family Rouinson...

Flora's Lexicon: an interpretation of the language and sentiments of Flowers

Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of T. N.

Talfourd, author of 'lon'...

The Recreations of Christopher North

The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls....

The Pilgrim's Progress; with a Life of Bungar by Southet.

For saie by HENRY ROWSELL,

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. This Institution is conducted by

MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, tants: 1st English Teacher, 2nd " " " 3rd " "

Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley, Prawing Mr. Bull music Mr. G. F. Hayter, Singing Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English educaion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind rintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral. TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Education £15 per annum. Finishing Pupils 5 6 ac Boarding and Washing 35

(No extras.) The second year of this Institution having closed with the annual examinations and distribution of prizes in a most satisfactory manner, Mrs. in several departments of education. She has succeeded in proving that a sound English classical education (which is of the highest in the most careful attention will be resid by Most in the most careful attention will be resid by Most in the most careful attention will be resid by Most in the most careful attention will be resid by Most in the most careful attention will be residual. tance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability.

The Finishing Class is under her charge,

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

Mrs. Poetter feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvem The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

September next. Persons wishing for further information are MRS. POETTER,

Toronto, 1st August, 1854.

Board of Health Notice. THE Board of Health for the City of Toronto

hereby give notice that at the under-mentioned places, namely:-Buildings.

Olver's, ... King St. East.
Shapter & Coombes, Yonge Street.
N. C. Love, Yonge Street.
W. H. Smith, Queen St. West John Howarth,..... Queen St. West West. Medicines suitable to be taken upon premoniory symptoms of Cholera, will gratis to those who may be unable to pay for the

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the Bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms if promptly and properly attended to seldom prove

JOSEPH ROWELL. Chairman. Board of Health Office, ? Toronto, July 19, 1854. All the papers in the city to correct as above, and ntinue as previously directed

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES 116 Queen Street West, Toronto-

THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of september next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic

It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted

to refer to the following gentlemen in

Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

TORONTO: REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. Wm. STANTON, Esq. DR. HODDER.

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



NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto, will apply at the part Session of the Provincial Legislature Particulars may be obtained by letter, ad-lressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by And also for the passage of an Act to authorize

the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.
Published by order of the Municipality.
CHARLES DALY,

C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 15, 1854. All the city papers to copy till Parliament meets.



PROCLAMATION.

Joshua George BEARD, Mayor of the City of Toronto. To all whom these presents may concern.

WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of dis-astrous Fires within this City recently has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body have deter-mined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn special Constables for that particular purpose.

These are therefore, in compliance with the

These are therefore, in computation of the Common Council, to urge the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.

JOSHUA G. BEARD,

53-1in

Mayor's Office, Toronto, July 11, 1854. All the city papers to copy once.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land. Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Broker, commission merchant Office-Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors. No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry. London.

Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. M RS. LETT, having been induced to open an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young Ladies, announces that she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately

The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-

the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-

acknowledged ability.

The Finishing Class is under her charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for pupils, and no additional charge will be made. Day Pupils...

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square. Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LE I'T, having completed her arrangements for carrying out efficiently, and under the best system, the moral training and education of young ladies, announces that her Establishment will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday the 4th of September. 1-tf St. George's Square, Aug. 1.

Medical Works Just Received. THE Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta, by W. Stokes, 17s. 6d.

Thompson on Pulmonic Consumption, 6s. 3d. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, King Street Toronto.

June 28th, 1854.

New Books Just Received. THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s.
The Turkish Empire, Cloth, 3s 9d., do. paper,

Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 1st Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 2nd eries, 3s. 9d.

Cummings' Lectures on Daniel, 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Miracles, 3s. 9d. Cumnings' Lectures on the Parables, 3s. 9d. Etiquette for Ladies, 1s. 104d. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 1s. 10½d. Hand Book of Etiquette, 1s. 10½d. The Young Wife, 1s. 10½d. The Young Husband, 1s. 101d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, King Street, Toronto.

June 28th, 1854.



Spring & Summer, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the culti-VV tomers and the public generally, that his stock of seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a caretul inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock this season will be found much larger than

usual, having made great additions to his pre-mises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Caps, Bonnets

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats. His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept. To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

No second price. Two good Salesmen wanted. JNO. CHARLESWORTH,

No. 60 King Street East. The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION

The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation. . . 8 0 The following published by the S. P. C. K.

No. 41 —Parochial Minister's address to all persons
under his care whs are of a proper age to be confirmed

SI—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self examination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Ven. William H. Hall

333—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation

No. 333—Bavy's Village Conversations on Confirmation firmation — 7 3

No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation — 7 6

No. 655—Meaning of the spawer "I do," in the Confirmation Service — 5 0

No. 688—Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, by way of Questien and Answer; by Robert Nelson, Esq. — 10

No. 788—A short Preparation for Confirmation, In the form of Question and Answer; to which is added the Order of Confirmation; by the Rev. W. Dalton, B. D. — 5 0

Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society. No. VIII A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-

MISCELLANEOUS.

A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society.

HENRY ROWSELL. Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

March 15th, 1854. THE TORONTO Circulating Library,

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

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the Public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Let-tres, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard Works and the Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, entitling the subscriber to-

Two sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week. One year £1 0 0 £1 10 0 Six months....... 0 15 0 1 2 6
Three months...... 0 8 0 0 12 6
One month 0 3 9 0 6 3
N, B—If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS To deposit the value of the book and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes, 6d. for one week; for work in four or more volumes, at the rate of For conditions see tickets.

Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a well assorted stock of FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY. to which she invites attention. Toronto, May 8th, 1854. 42

COLLINS & WILSON. BEG respectfully to inform the LADIES of TORONTO and Canada West that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be opened for the Season on Tuesday the 9th inst

Price 1s. 3d .- For Sale by

HENRY ROWSELL, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.



BOARD OF HEALTH. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Health for the City of Toronto, have de-

termined that for the present, dry Rubbish Sweepings, Earth and other refuse not likely to Sweepings, Earth and other refuse not the create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water, enclosed with the Breast work South of AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table,

prosecuted. By order of the Board of Health,

Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 29, 1854. 49-1m All papers of the City to copy for one month. | Toronto, July 3, 1854.

CHARLES DALY,

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for Ma-TRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will ommence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for our years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum,

wo of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be re-

uired to reside for four years, during the first wo of which they must attend Lectures and Examinations in the Arts Course. ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a prefer-

ence, cæteris paribus, to Candidates intending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England.

The holder of this Scholarship must graduate in Arts. ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £30 currency, tenable for three years, either before or after the degree of B.A. The holder must regularly attend the lectures in Arts till the time of taking his degree, and must declare his intention of afterwards prosecuting the study of the Law.

the Law. All persons presenting thamselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for Matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, upon their

seventeenth, year.

The subjects of examination may be learnt by application to the Provost of Trinity College, who will also furnish any other information re-

quired. ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one BURNSIDE SCHOLARSH P of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students com-mencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination

n the following June. TRINITY COLLEGE, Feb. 24, 1854.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE, King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C. W.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes,

From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. York—Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers. AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER

CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS. Melodeons, &c. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings;

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best Church Music, consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser-vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah

Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and 13 The latest music from England, Paris.

ermany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854. PRIVATE TUITION-HAMILTON.

THE Classes heretofore conducted by Rev. J. G. Geddes, A.M., will commence their next term (D.V.) on Tuesday, August 8th, in the same rooms as formerly, under the management of the Rev. John Butler, A.M. A small number of Boarders can be received by Mr. Butler.

Tuition in English and French, Classics do. with Board and Residence, 60 0 0 Any further information may be obtained by applying to the Rev. John Butler, York Street. Hamilton, July 21st, 1854. 52-3in

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW AND COMPLETE Gazetteer of the United States,

G IVING a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry, and re-sources of the American Confederacy; embracing also important Popographical, Statistical and Historical information, from recent and original sources; together with the results of t e Censu of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853: By Thomas Buldwin, and J. Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map o the United States. In one thick volume, boun

in sheep, price £1. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best Englis In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be

enabled invariably to meet with an article got u in the best possible style. In a few days a well-assorted stock of men Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch of the business. In Official Robes, in their various orders, the

same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Establishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854 THE REV. C. DADE, M.A., receives one Pupil to prepare for the Universities, &c.,

and will have a vacancy in October next.

N.B. None need apply who are not of regular and studious habits. Direct Oakville, P.O. July 19, 1854. 51-8in PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, Toronto, July 5th, 1844. Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE,
GREECE, AND THE BLACK SEA,

Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE,
GREECE, AND THE BLACK SEA,

Turkey o'clack None for the purpose of Election.

Twelve o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of Election of Directors to complete the Board; and for the transaction of such business as may be brought The following Directors retire from the Board, but are, nevertheless, eligible for re-election:-

J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Wm Atkinson, Esq. By Order of the Board,

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. Toronto, July 7, 1854. The United Empire Minstrel.

But all persons are cautioned against throwing the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street.

Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,

"I COULD NOT GET READY IN TIME."-And unfortunately some persons never are quietly listening, perhaps to the lesson, these happen to come up the aisle. From their never being in time for the confessins to confess. There is one sin how. natural agents from which has ensued a ever which they have forgotten, and which should be acknowledged next Sun- degress below the freezing point. This day, and that is, the disturbing the devo. fatal degree is caused by a union of two tions of the congregation, and the serious parts of sulphuric acid with one of snow. be the reason they are so late invariably? therefore, make winter capable of destroyswers no, and puts the best construction on equal to 40 degrees below zero penetrates door till the next change of posture.

"MY CLOTHES ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR show yourself in any company, for if you do, your clothes are suitable for Church. To go to other places with the apparel you have and yet stay from Church, must be for the exhibition of finery, and each exhicause of their sius : some of our people on the contrary, will not go to worship unless they have a bonnet or a coat just from the maker's hand, thereby showing that they than the favor of their Maker. And, to make the absurdity more glaring, most of the congregation are engaged in worshiping God, not having come to notice whether clothes were old or new. There may, indeed, be some few triflers who come to make observations, but the smile or sneer of such will not affect any sensible person. Be neat in your dress, and you and whether you please man or not you please God and your own conscience. This might tend to incest. excuse which keeps you from Church, has its source in vanity, and when you know to God, you will experience no difficulty ing of humility."

"HE MUST HAVE MEANT ME." - HOW you, or call you by name? No! but you are sure of it, and for the best of reasons: a guilty conscience accusingly said, "Thou art the man." Then your quarrel is with conscience, not with the Minister. A such. If they have not been guilty, it was the accusing spirit and recording angel. no otherwise intended than to guard them "Every man," says the dervise, "has thankfully and to profit by it .- Church weeps." Journal. No. a. Wellington Er

enough: but when we come to know the much worse. Here is a specimen :-

The Ramazan month has commenced. You are probably aware that all good Mussulmans refrain from eating and drinking and over from smoking during the ing, and even from smoking, during the _no gem of the western coast. So prethirty days, from sunrise to sunset. Just cious, yea, the price of it was above rubies. before sunset the pipe bearers have the It was the Word of God. We were glad pipes filled, and the servants have the raki to see it. The sight of it sent a tide of (spirit) and the dinners ready, so that im- pleasant thoughts through our hearts. If mediately after the sun disappears they we knew not where the tempest had sent may make up for lost time. The night is the body, we could not but hope this prespent in feasting and hard drinking at raki. cious Bible had sent the spirit to a heav-The streets are full till after midnight. In enly home. No name yet met our eyes. some of the cases a puppet-show exhibition But these beautiful lines cut out of some is made for the amusement of the juve- book or periodical, were pasted on the flyniles-not the innocent fun of Punch, but leaf: the most filthy, witless exhibitions that the mind of the most depraved could invent. The audience composed mostly of young boys, from four years of age to twelve or fifteen perhaps, and a few girls of ages rather less, enjoy the loathsome exhibition intensely. They hail the hero of the play with shouts of applause, and are quite competent and willing to explain to a stranger the plot of the infernal drama. The only amusing part is seeing the different children taken home by their papa's servants. "Master Hussein Bey" and " Master Mustapha" are called by name, and are taken out by the policemen at the doors, and handed over, to their infinite disgust. When the rising Turkish generation, male and female, are permitted to witness such vile demoralizing spectacles, it can hardly be expected that when they grow up they will be otherwise than conscienceless, shameless, debauchees, of ing Journal.

shrubs perish, and the ensuing spring call in vain for the return of flowers and foliage. But there are elements in nature which could produce, were they allowed to combine, a far more destructive cold ready; but when all the congregation are than that which reduces the liquid quicksilver to a hard block of metal. The present arrangements of the Creator prevent the union of such powers, but chemists sion of sins, one might think they had no have produced an artificial combination of cold of 91 degrees below zero, and 131 interruption of the minister. What can Now elements are around us which could, Is it to attract attention? Charity an. ing all animal life in a month. A frost their lateness. They are perhaps thought-less, but then they are not so thoughtless but cold of 91 degrees below the same as to other things. They can reach the point must penetrate to a far greater car before starting, and why not be in time depth, turning the whole crust of the earth for service. Is an engagement with man into a frozen mass. The consequence of more important than one with Gon? such a degree of cold on the human body Some one suggests that the evil would be can scarcely be imagined; but one notion cured by a change of hour; so it would, may be gained from the fact, that no meif the fault were in the time, but if service tallic substance can be touched by the began at 12 o'clock, some would still be hand when the thermometer is 40 degrees too late. The sight of a person habitually below zero, without producing a burn like late in church, reminds one of those vir. that caused by the grasping of a hot poker, gins who did not fill their lamps in time, so similar are the effects of extreme heat and hence sought entrance in vain. Some. and extreme cold. To produce a disor. times lateness is unavoidable, and therefore ganization in our globe there is but needed excusable. In such case, "better late fresh distribution of the acids stored up in than never;" but even then, there will be nature, but which are kept in their present no interruption, if you will pause at the safe arrangement by the agency of an all wise God. The cold does, indeed, sometimes increase to the highest point of safety; but it never quite passes this line, CHURCH."—Then of course, you do not being held like the ocean, within its appointed limits, and exhibiting through many seasons, a uniformity which attests the control of some invisible power. Thus in the severest winter in our latitude the on the supposition that it is a kind of fair frost does not penetrate into half that depth, as may be proved by placing a thermomebitor a candidate for prizes. The Jews ter in the ground during a sharp frost. in public worship rent their garments, be- The waters of the seas around these islands tend to preserve it from the highest rigors of cold; for the temperature of the British Channel is even in the winter not below fifty degrees, and that of the German regard the opinion of their neighbors more Ocean seldom lower than forty-two degrees of Fahrenheit. The vast stratum of air round Great Britain is therefore warmed by the Ocean in winter, and thus the cold is continually checked in its intensity .-

INTERMARRIAGES.

Sharp's Magazine.

The Fredericsburg News gives the will be respected more for wearing clothes following important facts, which are worthy that are old, than for wearing new which of careful consideration. So sternly does you have not the means of paying for; the order of Providence set the seal of its disapprobation upon every thing which

"In the country in which we were raised, for twenty generations back a your own heart and the account to be given certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until there cannot be in this respect. Should you not have found among them a sound man or woman. everything exactly as you wish, you will One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a have what is more important, "the cloth- third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number do you know that the Minister meant you? exempt from physical or mental defects of Did he tell you so, or point his finger at some kind. Yet this family perseveres to

A BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY .- A traveller sermon is intended to warn against some who spent some time in Turkey, relates a sin, or excite to some duty. It is preached beautiful parable which was told him by a to all: if any have been guilty of the sin, dervise, and which seemed even more or neglected the duty, it was designed for beautiful than Sterne's celebrated figure of

against the temptation; but as the Minis- two angels, one on his right shoulder and ter cannot see the heart, the existence of another on his left. When he does anyany sin can be known only to conscience thing good, the angel on his right shoulder and to God. The Minister in Gods's name writes it down and seals it, because what is says "Thou shalt remember the Sabbath done is done for ever. When he has day to keep it Holy," and "thou shalt not done evil, the angel on the left shoulder covet." Of course he means all covetous writes it down. He waits till midnight. persons and Sabbath breakers, (for a ser. If before that time the man bows down his mon without meaning would be a waste of head and exclaims, "Gracious Allah! I time), and if you have been guilty of these have sinned, forgive me!" the angel rubs or any other sin, he certainly meant you, it out; and if not at midnight he seals it, and your duty is to receive the reproof and the angel upon the right shoulder

THE SAILOR'S BIBLE .- After a recent WHAT TURKS ARE .- Christians are bad heavy storm on the coast of Massachusetts, a sailor's chest, which had been Turks, there is no doubt of their being swept from some wrecked vessel, was cast on shore, and opened by those who found it. A narrator says:

" 'A parent's blessing on her son, Goes with this holy thing; The love that would retain the one, Must to the other cling. Remember 'tis no common toy, A mother's gift! remember, boy.

"In company with the Bible, we found a daguerreotype of a lady-beyond question the mother of that son; the giver of that precious book. As we gazed on the placid features, we could not but think those beautiful lines were placed there by her whose image was now before us. Her own fond and pious heart had made this gift, and sought an expression of maternal love in these lines. A pious mother's blessing with such a gift !"

GREAT FIG TREE.—The correspondent of the New York Observer speaking of his travels in Brazil, says: " In the morning we passed a celebrated Indian fig tree the very worst description. - Cor. of Even- which has been described by almost all the travellers who have visited Brazil. Its branches stretch out 80 feet from the THE UNKNOWN POWER OF FROST .- In trunk, thus making the diameter of its the northern parts of Siberia mercury shade at noonday 160 feet, and within is sometimes frozen, and the frost must that cool circumference of 480 feet, it is there reach a point represented by 40 de estimated that more than 4000 people can grees below zero of Fahrenheit's thermo- stand. The forests constantly assume a meter. Were such a destructive agent to most luxurious appearance, with their operate during one of our winters Eng-land would become a desert, trees and thousands of flowering trees, and vines

and gorgeous parasites. No pen can describe the beautiful flora of Brazil, and the pencil and canvass can but faintly pourtray and convey to one who has never seen the woods of this tropic region, the return for any assistance he may receive brilliancy and superb richness with which in pursuit of his own studies. God has clothed it."

Colonial.

THE CHOLERA. The Hamilton Board of Health, in order to satisfy the anxiety manifested by the public in regard to the number of deaths occurring, have wisely resolved to publish, during the continuance of the sickly season, a daily statement of the mortality within the city, feeling satisfied that by the truth being made known the fears of many will to a great extent be allayed. By the table which they have just published, it ap-pears that the total number of deaths in Hamilton during the first 13 days of July, hos been 129, of which 96 were due to cholera and 33 to other causes. The greatest number of deaths from cholera on one day was on Tuesday the 11th, when they amounted to 19. On Thursday the number had diminished to 4.

The semi-annual examination of the pupils of this establishment took place on Saturday last. We regret that our absence on the occasion prevents our being able to give any very detailed that the appearance made by the children, the readiness with which they answered the various questions proposed to them on the subjects in which they were instructed, and the evident progress made by them since last examination, gave great satisfaction to those present, and ted the highest credit on the parties who have the superintendence of the institution

There are now under instruction in the house forty Indian children, who are taught the usual branches of a sound English education, and at the same time carefully instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion.

The institution is, as our readers are aware, under the care of the Rev. A. Nellis, the missionary of the New England Association to the Indians on the Grand River; the teaching department is conducted by Mr. C. R. Griffin, and the charge of the children as to their board &c in the house is confided to Mr. A. Griffin .-

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the week ending 10th June, were £4,644 4s 2d., making for the half year ending that date, £76,007 8s 101d. - Globe.

Mr. Sheriff Corbett's second son, who recently took his degree of M. D., has received the honourable and lucrative appointment of Physician on H. M. Provincial Mail Steamer "Char-

Interments in the city of Toronto from the 16th to the 23rd July, both inclusive, in the years 1853

d 1854:—	18	53.	1854.	
St. James's		5	***	23
Roman Catholic	***	3	***	20
Potter's Field	***	6	***	39
Necropolis	***	0	***	0

Of the 82 interments during the last week 39 are reported to have died from cholera. The register of the Necropolis is not yet

made up for the past week.

The Board of Health have made an order requiring the superintendents of the several cemeteries to make a daily return to the Board of the number of interments the day previous, and the cause of death, as far as the same can be ascertained .- Colonist.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CALENDAR

OF THE University of Trinity College, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 101d.

> HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVE	D		
where the same	£	S.	D.
Gresley's Treatise on Preaching	0	6	3
the Holy Season of Lent : by Kip	0	3	9
Christian Morals: by Rev. Wm. Sewell, M. A.	0	3	9
Mant on the Rubrics	0	3	9
Stories on the Church Catechism: by Mrs.	0		9
The Pastor's Appeal to his Flock; on Confir-			

The Pilgrim's Progress: for the young. illustrated... 0 3 14

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, & Printer, King Street. Toronto, March 23, 1854.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT

Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit. THESTEAMER

The many CITY OF HAMILTON,

WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sunday excepted.) at 7 o'clock, commencing on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather G. B. HOLLAND;

Toronto, April 5, 1854.

A NEW CHURCH.

BAZAAR in aid of the fund for Building A CHURCH at the Falls of Niagara, C. W. will (D.V.) be held on August 1st, 2nd and 3rd, proximo. in the Village of Drummondville.

Any Work will be thankfully received by Mrs. Ingles or Mrs. Murray. Drummondville, July 1854.

AN INDEX

STATUTES OF CANADA. Frow 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive 1840 to 8150.

COMPRISING all the Acts passed and Repealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, together with a

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX, shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent By ÆMELIUS IRVING.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Royal 8vo., Price ONE DOLLAR. the receipt of One Dollar-(Post-paid.) HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Torento. January 12 1850.

A GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons,

A situation with a private gentleman would not be objected to. For further particulars apply to A. B., box

217, Toronto. 29 Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854. PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods MANUFACTURED BY E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER,

THE Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at their manufactory,

50, YONGE STREET.

50 Yonge Street, Toronto. CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods; and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not Genuine. The coating of the point is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years; the nature is soft and can be cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of Electric fluids. Look out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W we have been informed by parties who were present and on whose judgment we can rely, polished; but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere; consequently rendering them useless Always ask for the agent's certificate, and be sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED

Points, near the base. NOTICE .- No Policy of Insurance covers losses by lightning, unless burned down or set AGENTS WANTED.

E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BRO., 50, Yonge Street. Toronto, April 15, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER. CALLING AT

Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg. THE STEAMER



and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND,

Agent Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 5, 1854.

Circulating Library.

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circula-

tion under the management of Henry Rowsell, being about to be re-opened with considerable additions, by another party in Toronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Books as perfect as possible. Many complete works as well as odd volumes, were missing at the time the Library closed, and some of them have not yet been returned to him. Any party who may have volumes in their possession, or know where any may be found, will confer a favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course no charge is intended to be made for the loan of HENRY ROWSELL.

Toronto, April 18, 1854.

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!! For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received-January 1854-the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diplomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifi-cations being given. Old Bells taken in ex-

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE SESSION 1854-5 will commence on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next. Courses of Leetures will be delivered upon the followine subjects:
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children

-Edward Hodder, M.D., Mem. Roy. Coll. of Surg., Eng. Institutes of Medicine-James Bovell, M.D., Lic. Roy. Coll. Phys., London.

Practice of Physic-Francis Badgely, M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh. Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Wm. Hallowell, M.D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery—Cornelius J.

Philbrick, Fellow Roy. Coll. Surg., England.

Remistry.

Principles and Practice of Surgery—Cornelius J.

Philbrick, Fellow Roy. Coll. Surg., England.

Remistry.

Chemistry, Practical Chemistry } Henry Y. Hind, M. A. Anatomy, General and
Microscopic;
Practical Anatomy
Medical Jurisprudence—Francis M. Russell, M.D.

N. Bethune, M. D.,
M. Roy. Coll. Surg.,
England.

In the Senior or Finishing Class, to which pupils are admitted by examination, the course of instruction is specially adapted for completing the education of Young Ladies; including a Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England.

N. B .- Two Medical Scholarships of £25 and Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Post, at the cost of three or four pence only, and will be mailed to any address on Graduates in Medicine of this University are Graduates in Medicine of this University are entitled to the Provincial License to Practise. JAMES BOVELL,

Dean of Faculty of Medicine. Trinity College,
Toronto, June 6th, 1854. } 45td HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.)

REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. Gidout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Iall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a libera Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

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Mrs. Milman.
The Lady Monteagle.
Mrs. Murray.
The Lady Laura Palmer.
Mrs. Proctor. Lady Romilly. Mrs. Edward Romilly. Lady Kay Shuttleworth. Mrs. Stanley. The Lady Caroline Stirling. Mrs. Strutt.
Miss Emily Taylor.
Miss Twining.
Mrs. Hensleigh Wedgwood.
Mrs. Gordon Whitbread.
Lady Wood.
Mriss Williams Wynn. Professors.

WILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday

History—Ancient, English, and

History—Ancient, English, and History—Ancient, English, and Modern tion

History—Aucient, English, and Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Lacaita—St. Biaggi.

Latin Mr Plumptre—Mr. Biggs,

Method in Learning & Teaching Mr. Johns.

Natural Philos'y & Astronomy Mr. Cock.

Philosophy—Moral and Mental

Reading Mr. Nicolay.

Divinity and Church History Mr. Tench—Mr. Biggs.

Wr. Hullab—Mr. May—

Wr. Bannister.

Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close The College will be closed on the Prince of

Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s, for the year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance. Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its

higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O. May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of he Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three Guineas per Term.

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THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, 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'Caul, L.L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. L. Constitution University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society.

NEW BOOKS.

Toronto, 27th December, 1853.

History of England in Verse: by Hannah Town

Bookseller, Stationer & Printer,

Toronto, March 23, 1854. WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

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