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

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

### VOL. XVII.]

## TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

### Poetry.

THE TAKING OF BASING HOUSE.

[Defended by the Marquis of Winchester against a De tachment of the Parliament Forces under Cromwell.] THE court-yard of old Basing rings with many an armed

And on the ear comes sharp and clear the clink of martial steel, And in the hall, and from the wall it is a goodly sight To see the dauntless cavaliers all harnessed for the fight; For loyal hearts are beating there, and vaulted arche

With the brave old English war cry, "For God and for But ere the gallant heart-acclaim is heard within the

all, ald's trumpet summons forth the chieftain to the A her in vain-that in a toilsome route, over

"Say wherefore flaunts yon banner upon the wings of pride, And wherefore gleams the hostile sword at each Malig- last to weary of the march-that he can

Unbar old Basing's massive gates, ungird the threatening sword, Nor dare with rebel force dispute the legions of the Lord " Paul, and teach his native converts how to

"Hence to the crop-car'd knaves and say yon banner's

every fold ars 'Aimez Loyante' emblazed in characters of gold: further speech the churls would have, we'll answer

her speech the church and fiery musketoon. mouth of clamorous culverin and fiery musketoon. mouth of clamorous culverin and, with no stinted sldier! blow thy bugle blast, and, with no stinted

breath, Hurl back into the traitor's teeth defiance to the death! Lo! who is he that strides yon tent with fierce and moody

eye, As herald's voice recounteth o'er stern Winchester's reply? Why gnaws he thus his nether lip as if to hold confined Bold thoughts of high aggrandizement that haunt his

troubled mind; And wherefore clenches he so fast his broad and heavy As if he kingly sceptre held or baton of command?

'Tis swart and burly OLIVER who grasps his traitor sword And cries aloud "Here's work for those who battle for

the Lord: Awake! arise! gird well your loins ye chosen men of

might; He calls whose glory ye have seen in visions of the night. To horse ere dawn—and when the sun shall sink beneath

His rays shall catch a redder glow from off a field of blood."

And dauntless cavaliers as bold as ere of woman born, With holy chaunt and litany watch anxiously the dawn; They gaze in sadness on the sun, for who may surely say That blessed beam that greets their towers is not his fare-wall rw  $^2$ . well ray? And every pulse beats hurriedly, and busy thoughts are

For none are there who may foretel the issue of the strife.

The lady Helen with her lord sat waiting for the day, And ever as her tear-drops came he kissed those tears

"Ho! warder, tell us of the night!" cried many a gallant day is to be won.

And "Warder, tell us of the night," cried many a cavalier; And worthy master Fuller,\* in his sable garments dight, Throwing back his study window, asked the tidings of the

"God sain ye, noble masters !" the ancient soldier said, aning on his partisan he sadly shook his head; e peered into the darkness till mine eyes are dim I

Yet, an mine ears are not grown dull, methinks I hear Now as the morning sun comes up and with his golden Is gilding hill and tree-top, and the chapel's lofty spire.

"Not with war's gorgeous blazonry of banner, trump, and But like a gathering thunder-cloud the grim enthusiasts

All solemnly and silently they're looming up this way, With a stern and gloomy bearing and an up this way, tern and gloomy bearing and an ominous array take them for a spectral host from the charnel of the dead, Were it not for the low ceaseless hum and heavy martial

Up rose the Lady Helen and a silken scarf took she,

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BOOK

Where work by her own fair hands shone Aimez Loyante; She girded it about her lord and buckled on his spur, And thus she spoke with faltering tongue to princely Zealand, if that work is truly performed. What a task lies before the Christian "I do not bid thee, good my lord, be backward in the

Bishop who would plant the Church But oh! a woman's love still pleads, be chary of thy life.', securely in that distant soil! What fore-"Look from thy lattice, gentle Nell," the fearless warrior thought and comprehension, what large "And where the combat presses most thou'lt find thy conjecture of the form and colour that

that bodily vigour is associated with intellectual power, and informed by large ac Alas! that we must call it only a type. quaintance with the highest branches of uman knowledge, it is difficult to overrate ts value. It is not a matter of indifference. nerefore, that Bishop Selwyn should have means, and to contract the sphere of his the strength and endurance which enable im to surprise even the hardy children of the Maori race who accompany him, by after his intended visit to England, without is diversified labours ;-that he can swim an ample supply for all his wants, a hearty the river which civilization has not yet English support to all his Christian underoridged for the traveller's conveniencetakings and his ventures of faith. that he can navigate his own ship in un-

construct their dwellings, or to make the

clothes they wear. These things, trifling

as some of them may seem, are not insig-

nificant qualifications for the first Bishop

of the Antipodean See. More important,

lowever, is the concentration of purpose

nd will which subordinates, not only these

odily gifts, but the rarer powers of a

gorous mind, to the one object of accom-

lishing an Evangelist's mission. No

ther mental endowment has the worth

and influence that belong to singleness of

aim. It is this which harmonises the

varied elements of a great character, and

makes them all contribute to results which

amaze the world. Whilst so many dis-

tinguished sons of the Church of England

are frittering away their powers in incom-

patible labours, seeking for themselves

erary fame, or toiling after personal

dvancement, the example of the Colonial

Episcopate-Bishop Selwyn is not the

only instance-has taught us how the

Church's battle must be fought with an

unsparing devotion of heart and hand, if its

We do not fear lest our estimate should

appear too high, if it is to be tried by the

ight standard. Deeds, not words, must

be the test. It may well happen that the

charges, or sermons, or speeches of such a

man as Bishop Selwyn may disappoint the

expectations of critical observers. One

may detect a narrowness of view, another

notice (what he thinks) a dictatorial spirit;

nothing is more easy than to question the

taste or temper of men's public perfor-

mances; no gage of a man's practical in-

fluence is more fallacious than this docu-

But criticism herself is hushed when we

look at the agencies that are employed,

and the field that is occupied, by the

pastoral work of such a diocese as New

known seas, where the pilot's aid is sought THE STRENUOUS SUPPORT OF RELIGI OUS EDUCATION COMPULSORY IN THE nountain and thicket, he can be found the TRUE CHRISTIAN. From a sermon by the Rev. Dr Drew, Published in "the Dublin Warder." take up, without loss of dignity, pursuits like these which furnished a craft for St.

It was a noble saying of a Christian mother to her child, "Remember you are not to go to heaven alone!" And so our fellow-man's salvation, and man's edification, are bounden upon us, for the voice crying to the city of the world has prescribed both. And the care of the young, and the training of them for the skies, is also a thing commanded. And though the parent first and chiefest is summoned to this work-yet every intelligent heart-every heart under Christian pulsation, is bound to sympathize with the parent, and to aid the parent to do that which God has commanded the parent to do for his child. The "cry to the city" or state-proclaim what it may-cannot forget this, namely, the instruction of the young. Rapidly, imperceptibly, the generation of the young are springing up around us-to occupy our places, inherit our money, lands, reputation, and instruction, when we are passed away! The world is but in its infant recognition of the great truth-"that a nation's safety and honour will be found in a right education of her children"-and that the training of the young is to be less for time than eternity. The first proposition

is nigh generally admitted-not so the second. Yet the first is most hollow, worthless, and inert, wanting the second. We are all passing on to God-the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the parent and the child ! It is but as yesterday, since our fathers walked the visible world, and then passed convenience, or, to use the modern phrase, peace! Most dearly purchased is the peace -that asks of man, what would please his to 464. prejudice, fancy, or vanity, and forgets to

upon the parent the duty of bringing up the Lord." This must be done by keeping on the Wednesday following St. Andrew's day.

God ever before him, by a sustained refer-

education, whether private or public, do-

number two comes, when it is repeated.

when we see a late comer to church, draw-

walks up to the head of the pew, we are

I wish to make you the gift of a farm." The poor man was pleased with the idea of having a farm, The Bishop has not support enough for but was too proud to receive it as a gift. So he his work. Already, we are told, he has thought of the matter much and anxionsly. His been obliged to sell his ship for lack of desire to have a home of his own was daily growing stronger, but his pride was great. At length he determined to visit him who had made the noble enterprise. Surely it will be a offer. But a strange delusion about this time scandal to the Church if the Bishop returns, seized him, for he imagined that he had a bag of gold. So he came with his bag, and said to the rich man, "I have received your message and have come to see you. I wish to own the farm, but I wish to pay for it. I will give you my bag of gold for it." above 4,000 worshippers. "Let us see your gold," said the owner of the

The poor man opened his bag and looked, and

is countenance was changed, and hesaid, "Sir, thought it was gold, but I am sorr to say it t is but silver; I will give you my bag of eiver or your farm." "Look again ; I do not think it is even silver,"

norning service.

was the solemn but kind reply. The poor man looked, and as he beheld, his eyes ware further opened, and he said, "How I ave been deceived. It is not silver, but only opper. Will you sell me your farm for my bag copper ? You may have it all,' "Look again," was the only reply.

The poor man looked, tears stood in his eyes is delusion seemed to be gone, and he said, Alas, I am undone. It is not even copper. It s but ashes. How poor I am! I wish to own

give me the farm ?" The rich man replied, "Yes, that was my first and only offer. Will you accept it on such

With humaility, but with eagerness, the poor man said, "Yes, and a thousand blessings on you or your kindness.' The fable is easily applied. Mather has well expressed the difference between grace and me-rit in few words : " God was a God to Adam before he fell, but to be a God to sinners, this is Grace. He was a God to Adam in innocence by virtue of the covenant of works ; but he is not a God to any sinner but in the way of free grace."

### Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have aranged to give \$5,000 out of the purchase aoney for their property at Jarrow Slake, equired by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company for the dock at Jarrow Slake, for the purpose of building and enlowing a Church, &c., near the intended dock.

Stewart Majoribanks, Esq., of Bushey-grove, away. If we were right-minded on the subject, we would be intolerant of all argu-ments, remonstrative of all legislation, that viewed this question as a thing of time, has likewise subscribed £500.

A church rate of 6d. in the £1, was carried that insults God, and shuts the cars at his cry Stratford, Essex, on a poll, by a majority of 571 ast week for East and West Ham, Plaistow, and

COLONIAL BISHOPS .- On Wednesday, the 23rd ask God, what is his will on this vital sub- Nov., the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cape ject. If ever words exhibited the wishes of Town resigned his see, in order that the dioces one free to command-infallible, irresistible, and supreme-the Word of God enjoins Dr. Celevice of the Bord State S Bishop of the diocese), under circumstant to all who witnessed the ceremony. be consecrated to the sees of Natal and Graham's child "in the nurture and admonition of the Town, in the parish church, Lambeth, Surrey Mr. F. Preedy, the designer of the work sends to the local papers the following descrip-tion of the Adelaide Memorial Window, recently

ere\_the

A correspondent of the "Leeds Intellience to God, and by showing the connection gencer" gives the following account of the 12th hich all things have with God. Nor can anniversary of the consecration of the paris church, which took place on Wednesday last :--

forcible and eloquent sermon. The whole service was concluded by singing the Old Hundredth during which the collection was made, which, the interest excited that many had to go away including the collection of the morning, amounted to nearly £100. To describe the effect of the was inconveniently crowded. inging of this noble song would be beyond our

ower-but we can in part anticipate that the allelujahs of heaven must indeed be surpassng, if it gives us any, the slightest idea of the vorship above-bursting forth as it did from Want of space has precluded our noticing

before the annual commemoration at St. Saviour's, Leeds. It was commenced on the vening of the festival of the SS. Simon and the Gospel, John xxi. 15. The Nicene Creed was said by the Archbishop, and the offertory sentences were read by the Bishop of Guiana. After the Creed the Bishop of Oxford ascended Jude, and continued throughout the octave. Holy Communion was celebrated daily at 7.30, matins at 11, with a sermon, evensong at 7.30, also with a sermon. On the Sunday within the cetare, and on both the restivals, that of SS. the pulpit, and delivered a most able sermon from the 2nd and 3rd verses of the 13th chap-Simon and Jude, and at All Saints there was a second celebration of the holy communion after At the morning services the attendance was have called them. And when they had fasted tion of the parish being poor, and engaged in the work of the factories; but the evening services were attended by large and most at-history of the early Church, and in the lives of tentive congregations. The most striking two of its most illustrious sons, for here was feature about the services of St. Saviour's is laid for the Church the seed of the ingath the hearty way in which the whole of the people join in them. They are all choral, and the entire body of the congregation join in the among the Gentiles, our own duty was deduced

present as the most congregational service they had ever been present at. The singing of the the duties, difficulties and responsibilities of a Litany on the Sunday, when, of course, there Christian Bishop, particularly in a country like was the largest congregation, reminded us forcibly of St. Ambrose's description of the united prayers of the Christians of his day, that Incidentally the Right Rev. Prelate mentioned

understand or appreciate, or join in it, to pay a to which such an office was exposed; but, he visit to St. Saviour's, where, without any observed, they must be much greater in the organ, without any paid choir, with only a few boys of the parish, taken out of the school, a colonies, where new paths had to be struck out for the Church, and new difficulties to be enost effective and congregational service is countered, before the Gospel could be planted. But he had no doubt of the work being attended performed. And the people are deeply attached to it. There was altogether a large number of communicants during the festival; all were with success; and he urged that the extension of the Colonial Episcopate within a comparaery reverent and devout ; in fact, the behaviour

of all the congregation is very striking; they em so truly to realise the idea of worship, and of God's presence in His churches. The feast was held in the large schoolroom, on the evening of All Saint's Day, where all the com-municants of the parish sat down to an abundant tea, and afterwards the younger portion of them were amused with games until churchime. The genuine friendliness and absence of serve which exist between the people there laide. The oath of obedience to the See of Canter-bury was not administered. The greatest interest and their clergy and visitors, was much remarked, and is a proof of the reality of the bond of pervaded the whole congregation during the secration. At the close of the Service the

At the Offertory, the sum specially collected for the Diocese of Natal was £1,005, and for atron of the living, and for the most part at his expense, were opened by the Lord Bishop of Oxford (who acted on the occasion for the the united purposes of Natal and Graham's Iron. Town £300, making a total of £1,305. The Services were not concluded till nearly past three o'clock.—English Churchman.

NEW TELEGRAPH MACHINE.—The Cincinnatti Enquirer says,—'An Attorney at Kising Sun Ind., by the name of Hayden, has invented a PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION .--- The Convoca-tion of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province

> Mrs. Ward, a respectable woman living Ashley county, Arkansas, was, a few nights since "informed by a spirit" that her left hand had offended her Maker, and that to make peace she must part with it. Mrs. Ward immediately got out of bed, procured an axe, and cut off her hand at the wrist. She then awoke her husband, teling him what she had done and why she had done it. A physician was sent for-but, during the time prior to his arrival, she lost very little blood, and was well several days after the occur-

CONSECRATION OF COLONIAL BISHOPS. laden wind blew his cloak open, and he turned round to adjust it; he forgot, however, to turn back again, but walked rapidly forward until he The consecration took place yesterday in the parish Church of Lambeth, in the presence of a reached his own house, and inquired of a servant if the Rev. Mr Y-(himself) was at home! ery large congregation. Indeed, so great was

from inability to obtain admission. The Church THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BUFFALO. The Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis in Prayers were read by the Rector, the Rev. Buffalo has declined making any answer to their B. Dalton, who was assisted in the Lessons Bishop, urging them to comply with the pale which that church has adopted, of vesting the by the two parish curates, the Rev. Rev. Robt. Gregory and the Rev. H. D. James. The metrititle of church property in the Bishop. cal psalm sung before the Commission was the our readers will remember) church insisted on

67th of the New Version, with the Doxology. etaining the title of its property in Trus-The Epistle prescribed by the ordination service was read by the Bishop of Cape Town from Acts xxii. 17; and the Bishop of London read A NEW REPUBLIC .- Lower California is now Republic. Captain Walker fitted out an expedition at San Francisco, landed at La Paz, ized two Mexican Governors, lowered the Mexican colours, seized the New Republican flag, fought, and gained a battle, declared Lower California free and independent and a Republic

ter of Acts, "As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I this was done in one week. A nice week's work, indeed; very upright and honest! Santa Anna, it is most probable, will not leave the adventurers that farm, but I have nothing to pay. Will you chants and responses in a manner most striking and beautiful. It realises the idea of united among the heathen in order to bring them to worship, and was remarked by many strangers a knowledge of the truth. Connected with these

> Incidentally the Right Rev. Prelate mentioned it resembled the roar of the sea. We should wish all who object to choral service on the ground that the common people are unable to

tively few years had been such as to justify sanaine expectations in this respect. The consecration was then proceeded with according to the form prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer. The Queen's mandate was read by Mr. Dyke, the Bishops elect having been presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of Oxford and Cape Town. The Bishops who joined in the imposition of hands were the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Lincoln, Cape Town, Guiana, and Ade-

On Tuesday se'nnight the schools and consecrated Bishops partook of the Holy Com-munion with the other Prelates and Clergy, and master's house at Eversley, Hampshire, which have been recently erected on a site granted by with an immense body of the Laity. the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., of Bramshill

very simple machine, by which any child that knows his A B C's can send despatches with perof Canterbury was yesterday further prorogued fect accuracy. There is no possible chance of a to Thursday, the 4th of January. mistake.

## "After the second anthem-the Rev. T L laughton ascended the pulpit and preached a

of prophecy bids us to expect in the last tion thus: A benevolent and rich man had a very poor neighbor, to whom be sent this message-

# Church. The

| No. 21.

This

Captain Walker is himself the President-all

MITCHELL .- The "New York Herald," 'in

eaking of the agitators who have visited the

odel republic from time to time, says, "The

American people have a strong sympathy with

epublican patriots from other lands; but they

want to see something practical. They care tothing for the theoretic, or the visionary. Mr.

Mitchell is a man of an entirely different stamp

from those we have mentioned. He is a man of action and eminently practical. The question

now arises-How is this to be met? We

answer, by starting societies here for the abolition of English monarchy and aristocracy. This is the abolition that is wanted, and Johu Mitchell is the very man to lead it." The United States

are quite welcome to as many "eminently practical men," such as Mr. Mitchell, as they

hoose to relieve poor Ireland of. We should

have thought, however, that they had had enough of elections carried by rabble votes, to

tire them of the republican scum of Europe. A

most respectable paper in the States expressed

"We will keep out of a war with England, if

By the Lockport Courier of Monday last we

learn that a most horrible murder was com-mitted near the Suspension Bridge, U. States

side, on Sunday evening. It seems that a man

named Thomas Costello was charged with steal-

ing some money from a woman, and a man living

ear the bridge, whose name is not stated, too

the part of the woman. This enraged Costello, and just at eve, Sunday, he decoyed this man

from his house to the bank of the river, where

he pitched him over the precipice, killing him instantly. The spot where the victim was thrown

over, is near the landing of the Maid of the Mist.

The murderer fled over the bridge into Canada

and we understand has not yet been captured

THE SOUTH — The proprietors of the Cumberland Iron Works, on Cumberland River Tennessee have engaged the services of twenty Chinese

Coolies as Iron workers. They are expected

shortly to arrive at Cincinnatti, from whence they

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW CLASS OF LABOR IN

itself thus the other day :-

ur Irish rulers will only let us."

nmolested.

Foul scorn it were, if he whom thou hast guerdoned with future ages may assume, what knowledge thy love, In such a cause, 'gainst such a foe, a recreant should of human nature, of past history, and of prove. Houseless and landless I may be, but never blush of Shall mantle o'er thy pale, pure brow, at mention of my Bishop Selwyn bears spiritual rule, have

foe; Noon saw its walls all rent and torn, heaped in the fosse larity, but conceived in the spirit of a far-And still with strong unfaltering arm the work goes on reaching charity, not unlike to that which. amain, And many a high-born knight and churl lie numbered in old times, provided for the wants of his with the slain. Till, stroke on stroke the strong chain broke, and with a thundering sound, The broad and ponderous draw-bridge falls loud crashing to the new source of the each settled parish the traditions of the

As waters which their barriers burst impetuous roll along, So from the gates the cavaliers rush on the countless

Amid the thickest of the fray his crimson blade hath And formen's blood upon his brow is mingled with his

own. From right to left his weapon falls, nor falleth it in vain, For men may trace his gory path by gazing on the slain, And ever where the scarf is seen, amid the bloodiest press, Is a lifted hand and a gleaming brand, and a sturdy foe the loss

\*Fuller, the church historian, was in Basing House, and continued writing in his study during the assault.

THE CHURCH IN POLYNESIA. [From the London Guardian.]

After an absence of twelve years from England, the Bishop of New Zealand now intends, it is said, to revisit his native country. We have little doubt that he who honour Apostolic devotedness to Apostolic work. But it is well that the veneration and applause which Bishop Selwyn's name seldom fails to arouse, should be founded on a sufficient knowledge both of his character and his deeds. It is one of those rare cases, in which neither the man, nor his works, have any occasion to deprecate such a scrutiny.

The prominent characteristic of the man, whose influence in the Church at the Antipodes has been so remarkably felt, is an untiring energy of body and mind. Many men are busy and eager in their respective occupations-many are distinguished by a restless activity, which cannot be contented with quietness or ease. The energy of which we speak is a very different impatient of indolence in others-someinto real life; yet the whole effect of it is farthest extremity of the globe. We can to subdue opposition, and to exercise a scarcely imagine a more beautiful type of power in which they feel themselves to be

the Church's weakness as well as of her strength! Already the islands over which their institutions for education and worship, At morn the lofty fortress frowned in grandeur on the ounded with no view to temporary popu-

mentary measure.

native land. A new St. John's recalls the memory of the Lady Margaret's princely foundation on the banks of the Cam; in

"Smite down the sons of Belial," these iron foemen cry "For church and king, and woman's love," the bristlin mother-Church are preserved and handed down under the shelter of endowments which religious generations may increase, and for which even godless ages may have

throng; Yet bootless is the fierce assault of chivalrous emprise. Though Winchester is bearing down, and whoso dares reason to be thankful. But all this is only a small part of the

prospect on which a Churchman gazes with wonder and delight in the far south. From his New Zealand home the Bishop has gone forth among the countless islands of

he Pacific, with all the alacrity of a young sailor on his first trip of discovery, and has returned to his college each year with a precious merchandise. Not satisfied to claim a nominal authority over these heathen tribes, or to admit them to the

Church by a Sacrament which implied a subsequent discipline of Christianity such the exclusive one-that the Bible must be as he could not ensure, he has carried the part, parcel, basis, leaven, and leader of native youths to the shelter of his own roof, and returned them to their parents enriched will be received as he ought to be, by all by a course of instruction in the faith, and mestic or national. training in the ways of decency and usefulness. "Year by year," writes a recent observer.\* "since the Bishop took back the four gentlemen are quietly seated in the first youths intrusted to his care, and with assembly, attending to the devotions of the happy tact won the confidence of the parents, while yet unable freely to speak with them, by contrasting the condition of occupants rise, face the aisle, open the door, the then half starved islanders with that of and march out. The lady passes to the seat the well-fed returned boys-putting his fist into the hollow cheek of the one, and The gentlemen all face about, march in pinching out the plump round cheek of the again, and the pantomime is over, until lady other, on which the parents (at once catchng the Bishop's meaning) clapped their hands, and danced with delight, and readily put more boys into his hands-his Lordship has been welcomed, and his influence felt of a seat in church, in order that a lady through a widening sphere." Open a map, may pass into it? Would it not answer aud note the situation of New Zealand, in just as well, and save annoyance to the quality-a steady, unwearied devotion to a the remote south ; then follow the track of high purpose, rising with every difficulty, the Bishop's vessel to island after island, braced to new vigour by every fresh call until her adventurous flag is seen within of duty-needing no excitement but that ten degrees of the line; see him gathering there until the close of the services ?" which an ever-widening sphere of labour his living freight, carefully selected, with a presents-satisfied with no success short view to future service for the Church ; and the man that stayeth where he is;" and of that complete victory over evil which in then observe these children of naturethis world may not be attained. Such youths of various ages, and languages, and ing a whole pew-full out into the aisle while energy as we describe may be sometimes characters, gathered from the "isles of the she-for it is most generally she, and not he. sea"-all working, and studying, and that exerts such magnetic power-quietly times sorely tried, by the languor or luke- learning to lead Christian lives, in a College warmness which it vainly tries to kindle founded and ruled by a stranger from the inclined to repeat our adage with special

emphasis. We are not aware that any particular seat in the pew is the seat of honor; mighty influence on the beholders of a that gathering of nations which the voice and if there is, it certainly does not belong to the one who comes late. THE GRACE OF GOD ILLUSTRATED .- A clergy-

weight the possession of mere physical energy often carries with it; but when man once represented the conduct of awakened sinners towards God's offers of gratuitous salva-

this be done without reference to God's "We often think of the magnificence and Word-prompt, continuous, appropriate. pomp of the worship of God's ancient people, If religion be at one end of the school time, the Jews, when they repaired in crowds at the and the majority of school hours be given appointed seasons to the Temple, toobserve its plendid ritual anticipatory of the coming to the heathen or other human learning (so Christ, and think that no scene on earth could equal it; but when we look back to the scene much of which is false and unscriptural), such teaching is not unlike the counsel of which we were witnesses and partakers on Balaam-at one time utterly right, clear, and Wednesday last, nothing seems wanting to comscriptural, and at another time utterly plete our satisfaction-all the needful appliances that should be made use of were th wrong; and so will all human systems be, goodly array of white-robed choristers, the vested if unleavened and uncorrected by God's pure bishops, priests, and deacons, the sweet and word. The best of modern systems is but powerful tones of the noble organ, the worship ers assembled in thousands to fall down and that of parallelisms-the secular running magnify the Lord, the alter glittering with chalice and paten for the eucharistic feast; such beside the religious, but keeping a stated distance from it, and never allowed to meet was the scene we shall attempt to describe. At eleven o'clock the procession moved from the it. Hence error receives as much homage as truth, and truth is often received as error. ante-chapel, the choristers, to the number of seventy, filing out by two and two, in slow and The question resolves itself, with emphatic reverent order to their stalls in the chancel, fol simplicity, thus: Is the Bible the voice of lowed by the deacons and priests, numbering God? Has the Bible decided the matter of upwards of seventy, who proceeded to their education? Must the education be scriptuseats within the sacrarium; after them followed ral? Not secular and scriptural, not scripthe officiating clergy, the Vicar, and the Bishops tural and secular-but scriptural; that is to of Ripon and Lincoln, who were preceded by

say, the secular so blended with, so subortwo clerical wardens. "Their lordships having reached their thrones dinated to the scriptural, as to be lost, as it on the east side of the altar, the service comwere, in the superiority and eternality of menced. A recapitulation of the different parts Scripture truth-by adaptation-by influenmight seem supefluous to the regular congregation, but not so to the visitors, or those who tial arguments and by positive commands. were unable to attend on the occasion. We see how God's Word demands this The following was a list of services for the morning amalgamation; and in a Protestant Church we could maintain no other proposition but "Te Deum and Jubilate-Croft in A.

Anthem, 'In that day shall this song be sung, Isaiah, c. xxvi. v. 1—Elvey.—Introit, Veni Creator—Mendelssohn.

CHORAL COMMUNION. Kyrie and Credo-Hattan.

THE FOOLISH FASHION .- Is it not ridi-Anthem during collection. No. 86, 'Blessed be the God and the Father,' St. Peter, c. i., v. culous? The pew is nearly filled. Three or

3-S. S. Wesley. Ter-Sanctus-Spohr. Gloria-S. S. Wesley. 'The prayers were chanted by the precentor sanctuary. A lady comes, and what a sen-sation! As she reaches the pew, all the the Rev. R. T. West, M.A., and F. G. Hume Smith, B.A. The lessons were read by the reverend the Vicar. At the close of the Litany the Bishop of Ripon commenced the communion service—the Bishop of Lincoln officiating as occupied by the first gentleman in the pew. sung, the Bishop of Lincoln was conducted to the pulpit by the two clerical wardens and the Zorobabel, bearing a model of a templ churchwardens, when an able and eloquent ser-mon was preached by his lordship on the duty The Lewiston Journal very properly inuires,-"Can any one give us a single reaand privilege of prayer and praise. On being son why gentlemen must get up and walk out reconducted to his throne, and during the collection, Dr. Wesley's anthem, 'Blessed be the God,' was most magnificently sung. The noncommunicants having retired, the service pro ceeded, the Bishop of Ripon being celebrant parties concerned, as well as the congregathe consecrated elements were then administered tion generally, for the person first entering to the clergy and upwards of 400 laymen. After service, the reverse order of procession was observed, and this closed the morning service. a seat to move to the end of it, and remain It is a good adage of ours, "Blessed is

"In the evening, at an early hour, the Church began to fill, and at half-past six o'clock the procession entered the crowded edifice in e same order as in the morning. The Bishop and a large portion of the clergy being absent, the Vicar was accompanied into the church by the Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. The ervice was as follows :---

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis; Recitative-S. S. Wesley. Anthem, 'O Jerusalem, O Jerusalem,' St. Mat-

thew xxiii., v. 37-Bexfield. Anthem before sermon, 'Oh hear me '---'Ye

children of my Father, obey this holy law'-' Hallelujah to the Father '

The inscription at the foot of the window, which was written by Lord Littleton, is as follows :--

completed and erected in Worcester Cathe-

ion which their church is to them.

'In majorem Dei Gloriam. Et perpetuam, si detur memoriam ADELAIDÆ REGINÆ, Olim in hoc agro commoratæ Clementissimæ Beneficissimæ Piissimæ Hanc Fenestram adornavimus. A.D.

### MDCCCLIII. It has been my aim in the designs to select

the most prominent female saints and holy women, also some of the most conspi Oneens and rulers from the Old and New Testments, as figurative of the pious deeds of the good and gracious Sovereign whom the window is intended to commemorate; and further, to make the whole subject suited to the position which it occupies in the cathedral (namely, the souh end of the transept), on the support that the subjects of the other windows of the cathedral westward of this transept, may be shosen from the Old Testament history subjects for windows of the choir, and all winows eastward of the transept, from the New Testament. As authority for some such arrange ment of type and antitype, we constantly find the remnants of a complete series of subjects which once adorned the windows of our churches, as for instance, Canterbury and I incoln Cathedrals, and Malvern Abbey. By carrying out a well-ordered scheme of subjects, we should at least obey the injunction, 'Let all things be done decently and in order."

"The centre light of the window (which is of three lights, of the early English period) repre-sents a stem root of Jesse, descriptive of the genealogy of Christ, and is intended to form a onnecting link between the old and new dis pensations. It is in illustration of Isaiah, c. ii. Jesse lies recumbent at the foot ; from his side issues the stem or vine, branchin into foliage, supporting figures of the twelve lesser and four greater Prophets, and forming vesica-shaped medallion for the reception of each of the principal figures in the order following, reading upwards :- 1st. David, bearing sceptre and harp; on either side of him the Prophets Hosea and Joel. 2nd. Solomon, bearing a sceptre and book, with Prophets epistoller. After the Nicene Creed had been either side. 3rd. Salathiel, bearing scroll, in Zorobabel, bearing a model of a temple in his left hand, and an olive-branch and a golden candlestick in his right-he having foundation of the second temple. The Prophet Zechariah points to the olive-branch as repreenting Zorobabel. (See Zech. ch. iv). Joseph, the husband of Mary, bearing a book and 6th. The virgin, with the infant Saviour the Saviour being crowned, holding globe in left hand : the right in attitude of beneliction. 7th. Christ in majesty; in the same compartments are the four greater Prophets. above whom the branches of the vine form seven circles, containing the seven spirits describe in the text from Isaiah, before alluded to

The western light has at the foot St. Wulstan, with angels bearing a scroll inscribed with Psalm cxxvii., v. 1. The figures above, (reading upwards) are Deborah, Hannah, Abigail. Esther, and Judith; angels support a crown of glory over the head of each. Abraham's bosom.

Paradise, occupies the summit of the western light. The corresponding part of the eastern ght has an angel conveying the souls of the aithful to Paradise. At the foot of the eastern ight is a bust of Queen Adelaide, with angels earing scroll inscribed with text, Isaiah, ch. lviji, first part of verse 23. The figures above are Lydia, Dorcas, Mary Magdalene, Anna, -Beethoven. Psalm during collection, the Old Hundredth.

### IRELAND.

We copy from the Times a statement that the Arch bishop of Dublin has withdrawn a Curate's license, in consequense of his signing the Pro test against Bishop Gobat's proceedings. If this be true the, signature must have been given af-ter the recent Declaration of the Arch bishops we presume, and even in that case it appears to us a somewhat extreme measure, especially for a :'liberal" Arch bishop. We shall probably hear more about it shortly. There is a report that the state of Cardinal

Wiseman's health is such that he will probably reside permanently in Italy, for the future, and accept office in Rome.

### UNITED STATES.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH DEPUTATION.

Archdeacon Sinclair's letter to Bishop de Lancey. VICARAGE, Kensington, Nov. 2.

MY DEAR BISHOP DELANCEY :- Bishp Spencer and I had a rapid, though rather boisterous passage across the Atlantic, and on the 10th day, by God's blessing, reached Liverpool in safety. The more I dwell upon the manner in which the Deputation was received in America, on the kindness, courtesy and hospitality universally extended to us, and above all, upon the very triking demonstration of regard shown to us by the General Convention at our departure, the more grateful I feel to Providence for the privilege of having been employd in a mission

agreeable while it lasted, and as I trust beneficial in its results. Believe me always, with much esteem.

Very sincerely yours JOHN SINCLAIR

### Anited States.

## NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The repairs on the new Caloric ship Ericsson are nearly completed, and she will probably make a trip early next week ; from experiments already made here, her owners are confident that she will attain a speed of 9 miles an hour. The Ericsson is to be placed on the route beween this city and Havre, to replace the Humholdt

Archbishop Hughes has issued an address to the Clergy and Laity of the Roman Catholic Church, enjoining them to keep away frem street preaching, and be peaceful, and observe a peace-ful and legal deportment in all the relations of life. He says further, "I do not wish you to understand that you should degrade yourselves below the highest level of American citizenship. If a conspiracy should arise unrebuked by the public authorities, to a point really threatening destruction of the United States property whether private dwellings, churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, or other Catholic institutions, then in case of attack, let every man be prepared in God's name to stand by the laws of the ountry, and the authorities of the Church, in defence of such rights and property."

The Bishop intimates that the existence of The Bisnop intimates that the existence of such a conspiracy has been insinuated, and that symptoms of so painful a purpose are not by any send any one with me. A person called the leans wanting.

BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1853. The boiler at Sewell & Days' factory exploded sterday, demolishing the building, and killing the fireman and scalding others.

ABSENCE OF MIND. - There is a good story told-and the best of it is that it is true-of a celebrated and somewhat eccentric clergyman in though one of the most learned divines in "all the region round about." One occasion, on a norning in winter, he started to walk to his cold 1 church, about a mile distant from his residence, wearing a large old-fashioned cloak. Just before arriving at the church, a sudden gust of snow- Strangers, I think, should be warned to watch

NEW ORLEANS .- This city has the most exensive custom house in the Union, when comleted it will have cost the enormous sum of \$3 000,000

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE .--The steamer "Independence," when about a mile from Portage river, burst her boiler, tearing the boat to atoms, and killing four persons. The boat was owned by Mr. McKnight of Detroit.

THE WAY THEY TREAT STRANGERS ON THE MIS-SISSIPPI.

An Irish gentleman travelling on the Missisippi, has met with a misfortune, and he seeks meet with that sympathy from our readers, which was denied to him at the scene of his mishap :---

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, 1853.

"A kind word turns away wrath." Sympathy mitigates the agony of sorrow, compass ightens the load of misfortune; an apology extenuates the guilt of rudeness, and like charity is doubly blest—" blessing him who giveth, and him who receives." Politeness is the oil of the social machine, a balm that instantly allays the pain and assuages the anxiety of insect vexations and petty annoyances. A rich nation may daz-zle and surprise by "barbaric pearl and gold," it may evoke wonder, excite admiration, but without politeness, sympathy and kindness, mankind never can please, or win the tender sentiments of affection and regard, that spring up and grow only under the sun of benevolence, efreshed by tears of love and compassion, bu which the icy breath of selfishness and the glance of frigid indifference, blight and obliterate for-This exordium seems rather a strange introduction to an account of a stolen watch yet I hope that it may do good-and that with a reform of morals, may follow a reform of man ners. From a nail behind the door of my berth on board the steamer, some bold thief took my gold watch and chain, value fifty pounds ster ing. There is nothing astonishing in "cheva liers d' industrie," being on board a steamboat of this I don't complain, but I owe it as a duty to America, to state the conduct of the Captain on that occasion. I missed the watch at six clock in the morning, I went to his berth and told him the circumstance; his reply was, "a queer place to leave a watch, I expect." This was all the sympathy or aid I got from him. Afterwards I asked him to go with me at Louisville to the Police office to describe the person he landed during the night; his reply was-All I can say is, that I don't know whether Clerk, made no offer to give me any assistance; it was not that I was a stranger, I claimed his aid, but as a person who paid my passage money, and therefore, was entitled at least to courtesy, if not to protection. I addressed him in as polite a manner as possibly I could, in vain; nothing could arouse him to an extension of aid, to an expression of hope or sympathy for the loss I had sustained. So alone, I went

New England, who was very absent-minded, al- to the Police office, without even one of the equipage to show me the way. Not long since, a this very boat, a farmer was robbed of five thousand dollars, the produce of the sale of his farm-his all; his portmanteau being broken open in his berth while he was at supper. 82

their property, as more than the usual precautions are necessary. I have been deprived of my property by a rogue-I have been deprived of the rights of the common amenities and courtesies of life-a tribute to civilization paid even by the savage. J. S. McMillan, is name of the master of the *Huron*; he is be ore the tribunal of public opinion, the

one to which I can appeal. DAVID LESLIE,

Lara Castle, Irelan P.S.-I went, since writing the above, to Police-office-a Policeman promised to follow on board the Huron to take information, but he never came. No doubt, had it bee catch a runaway slave, I would have had e aid their morbid sympathies could suggest.

THE FISHERY NEGOCIATION BATWEEN TH UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1853. In a letter to the State Department here, Mr. Buchanan acknowledges the receipt of the fishery-treaty, and says that he thinks it will be adopted: that he has had an interview with Lord Aberdeen upon the subject, who promised that the British Cabinet would act upon it as soon as possible. It would have received at before this, but that Russo-Turkish affairs had occupied their attention.

A STRANGE RACE IN THE HEART OF CALIFORNIA 

(From the San Francisco Herald).

Through the very centre of the great Basin runs the Rio Colorado Chiquito, or Little Red skirts the right bank of the Rio Grande, flows almost due west, and empties into the Colorado at a point on the same parallel of latitude with Walker's Pass. About 100 miles north of this, and running almost parallel with it, is the river San Juan. Each of these streams is about 250 miles long. Between them stretches an ims mense table land, broken occasionally by sierr-a of no great length, which shoot up above the general elevation. About half-way between the two rivers, and mid-way in the wilderness between the Colorado and Rio Grande, is the county of Moquis. From the midst of the plain rises abruptly on all sides a butte of consider able elevation, the top of which is as flat as if some great power had sliced of the summit. Away up here the Moquis have built three large villages, where they rest at night perfectly safe from the attacks of the fierce tribes who live to the north and east of them. The sides of this table mountain are almost perpendicular cliffs, and the top can only be reached by a steep flight of steps cut in the solid rock. Around its base is a plain of arable land, which the Moquis cultivate with great assiduity. Here they raise all kinds of grain, melons and vegetables, they have also a number of orchards, filled with many kinds of fruit trees. The peaches they raise, Capt. Walker says, are particularly fine. They have large flocks of sheep and goats, but very few beasts of burden or cattle. They are a harmless, inoffensive race-kind and hospit able to strangers, and make very little resistanc when attacked. The warlike Navajoes, who dwell in the mountains to the northeast of them, are in the habit of sweeping down upon them every two or three years, and driving off their At such time the gather up all that is moveable from their farms, and fly for refuge to their mountain stronghold. Here their enemies dare not follow them. When a stranger approaches, they appear on the top of the rocks and houses, watching his movements. One of their villages at which Captain Walker stayed for several days, is five or six hundred vards long. The houses are generally built of stone and mortar—sometimes of adobe. They are very snug and comfortable, and many of them are two and even three stories high. The inhabitants are considerably advanced in some of the arts, and manufacture excellent woolen clothing, blankets, leather, basket-work and pottery. Unlike most of the Indian tribes of this country the women work within door, the men performing all the farm and out-door As a race, they are lighter in colour than the Digger Indians of California. Indeed, the women are colerably fair, in consequence of not being so much exposed to the sun. Among them Capain Walker saw three perfectly white, with white hair and yellow eyes. He saw two others of the same kind at the Zuni villages, near the Rio Grande. They were no doubt Albinos, and probably gave rise to the rumours The Moquis have probably assisted nature in evelling the top of the mountains as a site for their villages. They have cut down the rocks in many places, and have excavated out of the solid rock a number of large rooms, for manufacturing woollen cloth. Their only arms are bows and arrows, although they never war with any other tribe. The Navajoes carry off their stock without opposition. But unlike almost every other tribe of Indians on the continent, they are scrupulously honest. Captain Walker says the most attractive and valuable articles may be left exposed and they will not touch Many of the women are beautiful, with forms of faultless symmetry. They are very neat and clean, and dress in quite a picturesque costume of their own manufacture. They wear a dark robe with a red border gracefully draped so as to leave their right arm and shoulder bare. They have most beautiful hair, which they arrange with great care. The condition of female may be known from her manner of dress-The virgins part their hair in the ing the hair. middle behind, and twist each parcel around a hoop of six or eight inches in diameter. This is nicely smoothed and oiled, and fastened to each side of the head, something like a large in consequence of that concurrence, the rosette. The effect is very striking. The declaration hath gone forth from the Counrosette. behind.

Day Date. 1st Lesson.		
And a second sec	1st Lesson. 2d Lesson	
B Dec. 25. Christmas Day. J M Isaiah a 9		
Mo. " 26. St. Stephen. [M Prov. 23 E. Eccles, 4	Titus d: Acts e (	
Tu. " 27. St. John, Evang. 7 M " 5		
We. " 28. Innocents' Day. M Jer. g 31	Rev. 22 Acts 23	
Th. " 29	1 John a Acts 20	
E. 6 62	2 John Acts 27	

LETTERS RECEIVED TO DEC. 21.

Rev. F. L. O., Bond Head, add. sub.; C. D.

Toverse 8. b Toverse 15. c Verse 10 toverse 17. d Vers 4 to verse 9, e Verse 8 & ch. 7 to verse 30, f Verse 50 to 5 g To verse 18, \* Creed of St Athanasius, † Proper Psalm M, 19, 45, 85; E. 89, 110, 132.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

THE MEETING OF MERCY AND TRUTH, OF RIGHTEOUSNESS AND PEACE. We may picture to ourselves a fair and

venerable group of symbolical personages surrounding the BABE OF BETHLEHEM. figures. Mercy, with a countenance soft and pensive, yet indicating perfect complacency and happiness in the brightening prospects of a sin-blighted world, gazes fixedly on the Infant Saviour, with Peace at her side, whose quiet face is lighted up with the reflection of the more command ng expression which Mercy wears ; whilst Justice and Truth-each frown relaxed each terror laid aside-occupy the position awarded to them in the grand scheme which is the peculiar scheme of mercy and peace-the gospel dispensation. They sit at the feet of their gentler sisters, who at this joyous season of love, stand forth prominently amongst God's attributes to the view of angelic choirs and rejoicing men. An emblematic scene this, which, it seems to us, might not unfitly afford a picture of the Nativity, cheering the heart of every penitent sinner who looks upon it At Bethlehem, truth and mercy, righteousness and peace met together to celebrate as it were, the first act of that treaty between God and man, which was afterwards to be ratified on Calvary, and sealed with the blood of the Closs. There is a pleasant memory ; there is refreshment to every feeling heart; there is a sacredness almost about places where treaties have been executed or alliances formed o shackle the fierce spirit of war, and o stop the effusion of human blood. Plenioctentiaries meet together for amicable negociation, and suffering nations rejoice that the carnage has been arrested, and that friendly discussion is to supersede the appeal to arms. Immanuel's infant form at Bethlehem recalls to us that most memorable of ail treaties which has Goo for its author; a self-humbled and selfsacrificing Redeemer as at once its agent, its purchase, and its pledge; and the pertism. ishing population of a world for the objects of the hopes it inspires, the salvation offers, the relief it brings ;- a treaty with sinners, the effects of which are to extend through all eternity; a treaty which, in the case of those who cordially close with it, is to put an end forever to the mad and

## ARCHDEACON BETHUNE AND THE

"ECHO.

We still adhere to our declared policy declining to discuss the question-" w ho to occupy the proposed Bishopric of ingston?" As to our proposition, on nich H. C. C. comments, that there ould be a reference to the Provisional mmittee, we can assure our corresponat, that our wish has been all along that e matter should not be taken out of the nds of the Synod. Our meaning, no ubt, would have been clearer had we ened more at length into the proposition nich we took the liberty to suggest; but

agree with our Correspondent in his erpretation of the powers given to the committee, and do not consider, of course, that their action could be regarded otherthe part of the Synod. There seems no ground for apprehending that we will not obtain, during the next session of the Im-

perial Parliament, the " permissive mea. sure " for which we have petitioned; and no doubt there will be an early session of the Synod after this has been granted. We take it that it was the feeling of the Synod, at its meeting in October last, that no step should, or ought to be taken by us until the creation of a Bishop's Fund; and their vote, it appears to us, indicated that impression. With them alone does it rest to explain or to rescind that vote; and, until they have moved in the matter, as no one else is competent to move, let the angry newspaper discussion which has arisen, in the name of the God of peace and love, and for the Church's sake, be arrested The last two issues of the Echo are really no better than mere firebrands. If that paper does not put its decided veto on the urther agitation of this question in its columns, its fiery correspondents-some of whom do not shrink from personality of the most offensive description-will compel all peace-loving men to attach to the Echo the epithet of "incendiary." We thune's attributes and properties have been canvassed down to his very shoe's latchet. Witness the following paragraph, the distinguished honor of penning which belongs to an individual who signs himself " Sciaticus:"-" As a Theologian, Classical Scholar, or writer, can he be compared with several Clergymen in the colony, whose names it would perhaps be invidious to mention. Public candor will suggest them to your readers. As a preacher, even his most enthusiastic admirers must confess that Dr. Bethune is deficient in originality of thought and power of conception." Now, we ask, is not language like this simply offensive ? Is a Christian man, and a Clergyman, to be held up in this way, as a gazing-stock to the public i Is it at all characteristic of a gentlemen to use his pen in this way? But perhaps "Sciaticus" (observe the significant signature) wrote this sadly discreditable and

indelicate stuff under a twinge of rheuma-During the progress of this miserable discussion, statements have been made against Dr. Bethune personally, which we believe

-which we know with the most positive certainty-to be wholly untrue. By assisting to give currency to counter-statements, vindicating that gentleman from impious warfare which the unrenewed these violent and unjust attacks, we do no heart wages with Almighty God, that long- more for him than we would do for the

## The Church.

gratulate themselves,-if such be a subject for near the Communion Table, are three ngratulation, —upon reviving the spirit of re-gious party, which was fast dying away in the While the resusitation of this unhappy irit will not by any means impede the advand of Popery, it will accelerate that, which is in fact, the ulterior tendency of the crusade against the Clergy Reserves, so faintly condemned in the Echo, - the spread of rationalism and infidelity. I am, Sir, your obt. servt.

A. N. BETHUNE, Cobourg, Dec. 13, 1853. Archdeacon of York.

Extract from Mr. Wilson's Letter. There are two distinct charges alleged against the Archdeacon-the holding "extreme doctrinal views, and the want of prudence" in the dis-charge of his public duties. What Mr. Ardagh enarge of his public duries. What Mr. Ardagn means by "extreme doctrinal views" he does not exactly say, but leaves us to infer, by referring to a file of the *Church* newspaper without day or date, while under the editorial management of wise than as preliminary to final action on Dr. Bethune, in reference to the opinious therein expressed by Newman, Pusey, and others.

I suspect Mr. Ardagh has not read the Church paper himself, as it is well known he always liseouraged its circulation; for his accusation s of so vague and indefinite a nature, that it is difficult to deal properly with it. But if he means to insinuate that the Archdeacon's views are identified with the errors of the above-maned writers; or that there is the slightest leaning to Romanizing tendencies in his doctrinal views or teachings, then I must solemnly and un-equivocally declare that the accusation is as se as it is groudless. The Archdeacon's eaching and preaching have, upon all occasions, been characterized by great moderation and oundness, and by a strict adherence to the great distinctive doctrines of the Church, as his numerous and well-instructed flock can most

bundantly testify. Mr. Ardagh, to sustain his second charge, viz., "want of prudence," alleges that the Arch-leacon, "while Principal of the Theological of them away, who, being promising young men, were well nigh lost to the ministry of our church."

May I be permitted, Sir, to ask Mr. Ardagh from what source he obtained his information in regard to this affair? Was it from the London ord, or from one of the three "promising roung men? Does Mr. Ardagh require to b old at this time of day that the story got up or the Record was a wicked fabrication ? and *Echo* the epithet of "incendiary." We are sorry that occasion forces us to speak so strongly as this; it is not our wont; "but is there not a cause?" Dr. Be-thung's attributes and properties have been

oderation of his public prelections? Ardagh know also, that an aged and respected rother elergyman, the Rev. Samuel Armour. ince gone to his rest, and whose views of octrine were more in unison with those held h Mr. Ardagh than with the Archdeacon's, wrote o the Record at that time, disproving in the nost distinct and solemn manner the charge rought against the Principal and the institution? What Mr. Ardagh means by the term 'promising," which he applies to the three g men in question, I do not pretend to decide. But this I do know, that one of the three, the eader and author of the whole difficulty referred o, was a young man of most fanatical assump-ion, filled with spiritual pride and puritanical retensions, much more of a Dissenter than a hurchman, and the subject, as he believed, of ne of those sudden and so-called "conversions. he was continually, and in the most pertinacious manner, obtruding his views upon his fellow students, and endeavoring to shake their conmore than this, I have known the same promising" young man to circulate in the of Toronto. arish tracts of the most objectionable tendency, alculated to undermine the established doctrines f the church. Sour and morose in his disposi-

n, and with but slender attainments, and tter ignorance of the doctrines of the church. e acted in the most captions and querulous anner; and unless his views and opinions have greatly changed since that time, he ought an my humble judgment, even yet to have been ordained "to the ministry of our church." And how did the Archdeacon act under these trying circumstances? In the kindest and most orbearing manner possible. He endeavored was always the Church of his ancestors. mildly and gently to convince those that were ldom or never speaking in a tone authority; but preferring to use the language of parental counsel to those placed under his storal charge .- And I speak most disiterestedly and impartially, when I declare hat I have often been astonished at the mildness nd gentleness, and moderation, and christian orbearance, exhibited upon all occasions, and often under great provocation, by the excellent Professor towards the students under his charge

sedilia and the Credence Table; and or the outside are other three sedilia. Of these, the prayers are said in the one which is nearest the nave-an arrangement which most felicitously dispenses with the reading-desk, which readingdesk in many country churches, and not a few town ones, is not much better than an ungraceful and inconvenient mountain of wood. The Communion Table in front is ornamented with the Cross within a circle, the latter figure being emblematic of

eternity. Both of these devices are bronzed. The lectern is neat and convenient and stands on the first step of the chancel. On one side of the chancel stands the pulpit, of plain style and prope dimensions; and on the other, is the organ, the case of which is made to correspond with the style of the Church.

This organ, by the way, rests on the floor of the nave, a position which will be found, we doubt not, to encourage congregational singing; whilst it leads the choir to consider themselves part of the congregation, as they ought always to do, renouncing, on that ground, all such un suitable screens and barriers, as curtains and the like.

The Barton Church is provided with ; belfry which will, hold three bells. We are glad to hear that the services of a excellent organist have been engaged-an Englishman, whose father was a Dr. of Music, and organist of St. Asaph's Cathedral, in Wales. We must not forget to add that St. Paul's Church, Glanford Institution at Cobourg, by his imprudent zeal in and St. Mary's, near Brantford, were like-forcing his views upon the students, drove three wise erected through Mr. Merritt's exer

> We are sorry to record, this week, the death of George T. Denison, Esq., of this city-its oldest inhabitant; and of J. B. Ewart, Esq., of Dundas. The kindness of a Correspondent enables us to furnish a short biographical. notice of the former gentleman, which our readers will peruse with interest. The loss of Mr. Ewart is severely felt in Dundas.

GEORGE TAYLOR DENISON, who died at Bellerue, Toronto, 18th December 1858, was the son of John Denison, Esq., who died at York, (now Foronto,) in 1824, and the grandson of George Denison, Esq., of Rotherham, Yorkshire, Eng and. He was born at Harwich, Essex, England 29th December 1783, and was the first of his amily who was born out of Yorkshire

He came to Canada with his parents in 1792. at the time Col. Simcoe was appointed to the Government of Upper Canada—then set apart from Lower Canada. His father was induced to leave England by his most intimate friend, Peter Russell, Esq., who had received several official appointments in the new colony, and who several times acted as President of the Province. The family remained at Kingston until October 1796, when they came to York. where public buildings were preparing for the ception of the Government, which was then inder orders to remove to that place. The town was only surveyed in the midst of a wilderness fidence in their duly authorized instructor. And He remembered when scarcely a white man was to be found on the site of the now populous city At the time of his death he was (and had

been since the death of Col. Chewitt) the oldest resident within the limits of Toronto. He and his family fought for the Province during the last war, and rendered in several instances good

His political views were well known-those of the high Tory party, of the Geo. III. school: always consistent and unwavering. He died in the died in

In the account, which appears thi

### Correspondence.

We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our corres-As we do not imagine that we have a right, or, if we as the right, that it would be judicious to impose on our sourcespondents the same measure of constraint, in regard to doctrinal discussion, which we may deem it advisable to observe ourselves, we desire to have it distinctly under stood that communications, provided they be unobjec-tionable in other respects will not be declined merely because they may touch on topics of internal controversy -ED. CH.

To the Members of the Church.

RT. REV. FATHER, FATHERS AND BRETHREN. Having aided in bringing about the late glorious action taken by cur Holy Church, and having lived to see accomplished that which five years ago would have been deemed an impossibility, viz.: the Anglo-Catholic Church not only asserting her the Anglo-Catholic Church not only asserting her right to hold Synods but actually carrying that the altar of the Colonial branch of the Anglican right into action .- I think, my Lord, that it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to direct the pate itself from the hands of the Crown and to hearts of all sincere christians towards a land n which, through good report and evil report, through tribulation and anguish, the Church of Christ has lifted up the Cross in purity and true poliness. My Lord, the time has come, the hour has arrived at which we are forced to act. our enemies are mighty, we have no arm of flesh to lean on now, and we have in a truly Christian spirit declared ourselves on the Lord's side, and have in respectful, nay, dutiful lan-Home. ruage, prayed our Queen to remove all doubts from our minds, in order that we, her brethren

in Christ and her servants for Christ, may worship her God and our God, her L rd and to give us much that we ask for; but there are strong reasons for believing that a desire, and a strong one too, yet exists in the CIVIL AUTHO-RITIES of Great Britain to hold this branch of the Church firmly in their grasp; a desire to indication whatever given of a wish to bind us in the easy bonds of Christian brotherhood with our Mother Church at home. The late Bill submitted to us shewed but too clearly how we Churchmen n Canada were to be kept in abject subserviency to the Arch-Diocese of Canterbury, our Bishop for time and for ever to be enslaved to Primacy, powerless to do us any good but acting as an effectual clog to our progress. What is the fact Now? Why are we pre-Simply because (as you, our Spiritual Father have again and again stated) you are bound, by vows made at your Consecration, in obedier to the See of Canterbury ; while the Governmen

of Canada has declined to receive you or you cople as the Church of Christ, established by law, and while the Government of England has ratified and confirmed the rejection of the Church not only by overt acts but by positive enactment, as set forth in the act pas ed for bestowing the patronage of the Rectories on the Church Society. My Lord, yours is an awful position: an oath taken at one of the most erious moments of a man's life and before God's very presence, cannot, dare not be broken ; but, ny Lord, it is the solemn duty of the Church in this Diocese to hasten to relieve itself from the law which continues so frightful a state things, to expedite the passage of a bill of relief from thraldom which cannot longer be endur As an example, and but a comparatively light one, we will take the case of the division of this Diocese into Parishes for PURELY Church pur poses: Your Lordship considers (and your Cor secration vow so forces you to do,) that this Diocese of Toronto is in the Arch-Diocese of Canterbury, and you so report yourself to the Archbishop of Canterbury, —the law of England declares that "whenever a Bishop shall find it necessary to set apart a parish or to divide a parish, having obtained the consent of the Parochial authorities, that he shall so report his desire and intention to the Archbishop of Can-terbury, and that the Archbishop shall lay the same before the Queen in Council, when orders shall issue for the confirmation of the act. Now, if your Lordship asks the Archbishop of Canterbury to do this, you will be told (as you admitted) that he had no legal authority to do so in the Colonies, and certainly not in Canada. Here then, my Lord, our Bishops are bound by an oath of obedience to a superior who is only powerful in doing harm ; you are bound to obey an Archbishop who has no orders to give you;

the Home Government continues to cram down the throats of our Colonial Bishops, elected by

itself, an oath of obedience, wicked, because

utterly useless and obstructive to God's Church

then, my Lord, the time may come when we the Church in Canada may be called upon to preserve

a pure and unspotted connexion with the Parent Church, through that branch which, though des-pised, insulted and disgraced, and like its glorious Head deserted in its hour of need, has

ever been true, ever faithful. My Lord, the

Church in Scotland is a beacon to us, she has

the sunshine of Royal favour; we have fed or

the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table

The Church in Scotland, blossoming like the rose in the desert, bids us, who are, it may be, enter-

ing on the dreary Sahara, remember the water from the flinty rock and the manna in the wil-

derness. The Church in Scotland bids us re-member the heard-heartedness of him who would

not "let the people go;" and at this hour, while

they, more than we, are one of the feet of the

bjectionable one of sending us a Bishop bound hand and foot by lawless state oaths. To be placed in such a position would be unfortunate, out even under such circumstances we ought not to regret our act of patience and forbearance, resting in confidence on the declaration of Christ our Saviour, that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against his Church." The Rev. Mr. Cooper cannot be censured for the anxiety which he manifests to free himself from a false position; most of us are as determined as he can be to leave no stone unturned until "the re-proach" be removed from us, until we, as a part of the Catholic Church of Christ are allowed our Christian liberty. But we, who have waited long, may surely wait a while longer, until we are, at all events, answered by the Crown, Yea! r Nay! We are not striving to free ourselves from ur mother Church, but we are determined to be freed from unjust State persecution, and as Church, then is that Church bound to emancilemand that she be placed in no worse position than the Church in Scotland. Mr. Gladstone will yet be thanked for the opposition which he gave to the Colonial Bishops' Bill, and it is levoutly to be desired that no measure may ass the Houses except a simple one declaring. Diocesan Synods lawful, leaving the great ques-tion of a National convocation of the whole Church to be dealt with by the Provinces at

1853.

Let the Church in this Diocese, acting as if endowed with life, cease to cringe at the feet of a Colonial Secretary or an Arch-Bishop thrust upon us, not by any Ecclesiastical law, but by our Lord, in security and peace. There is but little doubt that our Government desire ment to re-adjust claims that were once thought to be quite Imperial, so let us go to the Parlia-ment of Canada to seek the freedom and liberty enjoyed by the dissenting bodies. The Ecclesi-astical Law of England, and Ecclesiastical keep on us the links of Egyptian bondage, no indication whatever given of a wish to bind us in or on the Church in Canada, we must go to the Colonial Parliament to obtain the enactment of law for our government. I therefore most humbly submit to my brethren, Ecclesiastical and Lay, whether a simple bill like the follow ing would not answer our purpose and render our position at once agreeable and safe.

AN ACT to enable the Church of England and Ireland, in this Province of Canada, to assemble in Synod, and to do all such things as appertain to the holding of Synods, according to the usages of the said United Church of England and Ireland.

1. That, whereas, by an Act passed by the colonial Parliament on the 30th August, 1851,

"AN ACT to repeal so much of the Act of Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of King George the Third, and Chaptered Thirty-one, as relates to Rectories and the presentation of Incumbents to the same, and for other purposes connected with such Rectories. 'Reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure 30th August, 1851. The Royal As sent given by her Majesty in Council on the 26th May, 1852; and Proclamation made thereof by His Excellency JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, in the Canada Gazette of the 9th June, 1852.)

"WHEREAS the recognition of legal equality among all religious denominations is an admitted principle of Colonial Legislation; and whereas in the state and condition of this Province, to which such a principle is peculiarly applicable, it is desirable that the same should receive the anction of direct Legislative au hority, recognising and declaring the same as a fundamen principle of our civil policy: Be it therefore eclared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under an Act passed in the Parliament of the Jnited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and entitled, An act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby declared and enacted the authority of the same : The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, so as the same be not made an excuse for acts of licentiousness, or a justification of practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the Province, is by the constitution and laws of this

The Moquis farm in the plain by day and retire to their villages by night. They irrigate their land by means of small streams running out of the sides of the mountains. Sometimes they always keep two or three years' provision laid up, for fear of famine. Altegether, they are a most extraordinary people, far in advance of any other aborogines yet discovered on this righteousness and peace,-the meeting of continent. They have never had intercourse mercy and truth? If these be not our with the whites, and of course their civilization feelings Christmas may bring entertainoriginated with themselves. What a field is here for the adventurous traveller? We have rarely listened to anything more interesting round us a host of refreshing earthly-than Capt. Walker's plain, unaffected story of memories and a light-hearted company of his travels in the Great Basin.

Miami Canal may daily be seen females of Ger- and contribute a peculiar zest and relish man descent engaged in unloading and loading to the bounties with which God's indu'gent boats. They are said to be able to do almost as hand hath filled our favoured homes; but much work as common laborers, and they receive its religious joys will be wanting, and

Washington that about two hundred armed Californians have landed, from the brig Caroline, at the Fort of La Paz, in Lower Canfornia, taken possession of the town, put the local governor in prison, and "declared Lower California independent" We presume that We presume that at the Port of La Paz, in Lower California, Santa Anna will take an early opportunity of reversing the order of things thus reported to be set up.

We rejoice in giving a place to the following substantial evidence, that the esteemed brother to whom it refers is as much beloved and respected where he is, as he was during his residence in Nova Scotia.

We hope the example of liberality on the part of his people will not be lost upon other congregations :---

"We are informed by a gentleman recently from Boston, and who is a member of the Rev. J. M. Clinch's Church, St. Mathew's, that the congregation of that Church, having taken into to be with Christ is the only satisfaction it consideration the high price of the necessaries can bring; but a satisfaction so great that of life, and the consequent inadequacy of his salary, have raised it twenty per cent, a degree of liberality alike creditable to them and to their comparison with the possession of so true

Rev. R. V. Rogers, were he similarly situering God who, when He might crush which have prevailed of the existence of white that proud, rebellious heart at once and ated; not discouraged from doing justice everlastingly, proffers it reconciliation and

promises it peace. Do we rejoice in this treaty? Are we right glad that God's attributes have been glorified, and man, notwithstanding, preserved? Suppose our eternal destiny in this respect had not yet been settled. Conceive it to be still uncertain whether there could be any concurrence of God's attributes; whether mercy's pleadings for us would prove wellpels the slanders) from that of the Rev rounded and effectual, or the claims of

perdition. What an agony of suspense hould we have, in that case, to bear ! our immortal souls trembling in the balance-Heaven or hell resting on the fearful decision. All that agony hath been spared us. By the weight with which it would have pressed upon our hearts let us measure what ought to be the vehemence and the intensity of our gladness now .--The spotless victim hath been found ; in Him Ged's attributes have concurred ; and

possible that vile sinners such as we are, should inherit a crown of glory, and be unspeakably happy forever. Are the tidings of this meeting together of God's attributes glad tidings indeed ? Do out when it fails to snow on the mountains in winter, their crops are bad. For this reason hearts thrill within us and leap for joy, of that illustrious babe-the embrace of ment and mirth; Christmas may gather round us a host of refreshing earthly-

earthly friends; Christmas may woo and FEMALE STEVEDORES .- On the banks of the win the smiles and talk of our little ones,

MORE FILIBUSTERING.-It is reported from liveliest and the best-to the possessor of a those joys unfelt, what are all others-the never-dying soul ? Destitute of the sense of "Immanuel, God with us," what, need supreme and only source of genuine peace (as in the case of Haman with the single ) thorn of wounded pride rankling in his breast,) " all else that it hath availeth it nothing." To be with Christ; it is that which makes the bright and happy Christmas. Even when Christmas, as to earthly circumstances, is cheerful, the presence of Christ will add a cheerfulness, will diffuse

a light and a warmth of joy, peculiarly its own; but when our Christmas, in every other respect is sorrowful and dark, then the privation of every other seems trivial in and deep a joy.

even by specimens of the odium theologicum so surpassingly bitter as Mr. Rogers last letter in the Echo. With these feelings, and from no desire to intermeddle with a matter which we persist in considering to be no proper subject for newspaper controversy, we republish from the Echo Archdeacon Bethune's letter, and an extra t (comprising the portion which re-

John Wilson. We are personally cogniustice be found unanswerable save in our zant of the strict truth of every statement made by Mr. Wilson ; and to what he has said, have only to add, that only one of the young men alluded to was by authority re- rectness of this pretty edifice is due to the accuracy of the report. We are anxious noved from the Cobourg Theological Seminary. That authority was the authority, not of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, but of the Bishop of the Diocese, who resorted to this the character of the nominal student-the really would-be teacher-who was so unhappy as to incur Episcopal displeasure, and to deserve it, is, to our certain knowledge, perfectly just. Whilst enjoying the advantages of Dr. Bethune's in. view, that very mistaken individual deem. dination and indebtedness to enlighten small coteries with critiques on the pulpit instruction they were in the habit of receiving, to circulate through the Parish tracts opposed to that teaching, and to attend occasionally the services of the Meeting-House.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECHO." Sir,-I have incidentally seen the Echo of the

th instant. The occupation of the foture See of Kingston

to me personally, a matter probably of more adifference than it is to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, or to the others, who, with an indelicacy and mpropriety I believe without a parallel, are reference to that high office. I suppose that, with this vicious precedent,

ve shall in the future Diocese of Kingston, have a public canvassing of the qualifications of Clergymen who may be named as candidates for vammunication of Mr. Rogers is his assertion or preached any doctrine not in accordance with the tenets of the Church of England; or that,

as a conscientious member of that Church, I entertain or advocate "extreme views of doctrine." That Mr. Rogers should withhold his confinot generally be regarded of as much importance as he himself appears to attach to the fact. But I desire that he should be guided by simple and has the Cross well represented in the middle lawer. charity, and utter nothing but credible state- middle lancet. The window at the opf petition which closes his communication would e regarded as something better than a solemn

The reiteration of such attacks as the Echo | inches above the floor of the nave, and is

### ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BARTON.

riend drove us out in his carriage from Hamilton to see, for the first time, the little Barton Church, which is a perfect gem in its way-a model, indeed, for country churches. The architectural corgood taste of the late incumbent, the Rev. to see whether it will be confirmed or

R. N. Merritt, who, as our readers have been not. apprised, was compelled a short time ago by ill-health to leave this Diocese, and disagreeable, but unavoidable, exercise of has settled in the Diocese of New Jersey. proper ecclesiastical discipline on very suf- He was happy in the choice of his archi ficient grounds. Mr. Wilson's sketch of tect, Mr. Frank Wills, a gentleman who. we have every reason to believe, is imbued with the religious spirit of his noble profession, as every church architect ought to be. In carrying out the plans furnished by Mr. Wills, Mr. Merritt's own appreciation of genuine Church architecture and structions, which he must have considered good taste were of service to him. The valuable, were it only in a literary point of result has been the erection of a building which affects you with a pleasing interest ed it consistent with his position of subor- the moment the eye rests upon it; and simple village-church as it is, fills the mind, immediately on entering it, with a quiet and solemn sense of God's presence. We have never entered a Church in Canada where the effect of softened light and internal arrangements was so instantaneous and so complete in exciting devotional im-

pressions. St. Peter's, Barton, is of the early English style, and stands upon a site adjoining that of the old Barton Church,

one of the first Church buildings in the Gore District; to which, if we are not Fund. mistaken, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, A.M., cly canvassing the merits of an individual received his first appointment. The many moss grown stones of the old graveyard,

which is all that remains to mark the spot on which the former Church stood, bear the names of departed members of all the ant Rectories. The one would be just as fair, old families in that part of the district. and wise, and decent as the other. But what I am concerned to notice in the contains morely 200, sittings, and cost contains nearly 200 sittings, and cost

or any man, to prove this; or that I have taught the nave 40 feet. The chancel is in good proportion-about one third of the length of the nave-being 18 feet by 16 feet, whilst the nave is 50 feet by 27 feet. The walls are 20 inches in thickness, and dence or support from me on any occasion, will 14 feet in height. The chancel window is filled with stained glass, from New York,

In this case, the apparent earnestness posite end corresponds with that in the chancel, consisting of three lancets, all of these Meetings. stained glass. The chancel is about 20

now contains, will enable its supporters to con- divided by a single rail, inside of which,

week, of the Consecration of the two new Colonial Bishops, we have italicised the very significant circumstance of the omission of the usual oath of obedience to the See of Canterbury. If the report in this particular be perfectly correct, this remarkable omission cannot be otherwise than indicative of the determination of the Church and Government at home to set It was only the other day that a kind the Colonial Church entirely free from State interference. It is singular, however, that neither the English Churchman nor the London Guardian makes any comment on the omission, which has raised some doubt in our mind as to the

## DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

## THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

OLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. been struggling under difficulties greater than our own: we have for a short season basked in CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY OF THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 25TH OF SEPTEMBER 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

reviously announced in the Church newspaper Vol. 17, No. 20.....£397 17 10 
 Rawdon
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 Fainsworth's  $\dots$  0 4 41 Cooke Settlement  $\dots$  0 1 9 -per Rev. F. J. S. Givins \_\_\_\_\_ 1 9 01

273 collections, amounting to ......£399 6 101 THOS. SMITH KENNEDY.

of the Standing Committee, at 3 P. M. Wednesday, the 4th January, the Monthly General Meeting will be held (D.V.) at the Society's House, at 3 P.M. The Clergy are reuested to take notice that the proceeds of the ermon to be preached on Sunday, the 8th of January, according to the regulations of the Society, will be applied to the General Purposes

THOS. SMITH KEFNEDY, Sec. C. S., D. T.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Parochial Meeting of this District Branch of the Church Society will be held as follows, viz .:-Cavan, St. Paul's, Tuesday, Jan. 101854, 2 P.M. Bowmanville, ....Thursday, "12 "7 P.M. Newcastle ....... Friday, "13 "11 A.M. Port Hope,......Friday, "13 "7 P.M. Graften.. Rice Lake, ..... Friday, COBOURG, GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING,..... Mar. 8 " 7 P.M.

The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are espectfully requested to co-operate in attending By order of the Committee, J. WILSON,

Secretary. Grafton, Dec 2), 1853.

submit to the authority of a Right Rev. Richard Doe, who only appears on the stage Province allowed to all Her Majesty's subjects when some good and virtuous act is to be perwithin the same." It is herein enactedformed, as a hindrance to its accomplishment. 1st. The principle of an established Church in Canada being ignored, and whereas the assent of My Lord, no one under your charge views with holier feelings the Holy Catholie and Apos-tolic Church of England and Ireland : no mem-

the Crown was given to said Act, doubts exist as to the power of the United Church of England to assemble in Synod : be it therefore ber of her fold loves more deeply her pure and enacted, that from and after the passing of holy Altar, and no earthly power-God being this act, it may be, and is hereby dec my helper-would induce me to do aught that could possibly tend to separate the daught that in Canada from the mother in England and Ireland; but, my Lord, if the State refuses to permit us to hold a righteous connection with our mother if awful, for the said Church of England and Ireland to have and to hold Synodal Assemblies under the authority of the Bishops or Arch-Bishops of said Church, so soon as such be our mother, if as a part of the compact she requires us to hold a mere *theoretical* position, if

2nd. And it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for said Bishop of any Diocese into which the Province shall be divided for the Ecclesiastical government and discipline of said Church, to summon Diocesan Synods for the enacting of such laws for the government of said Church; provided the same be not repugnant to the laws of this Province, or contrary to the principles and doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland.

3rd. Be it further enacted, that the Bishops f the United Church of England and Ireland, n Canada, shall have power and authority, on petition from the respective Sees into which Canada is divided, to constitute themselves, ogether with the Clergy of said Province, into Provincial Synods, under the Arch-Bishopric of

the Senior Diocesan in Canada. 4th. And it is further enacted that the Church of England and Ireland, in Canada, shall be taken to hold, and is hereby declared to be, in the full enjoyment of all such powers and privi-leges as are possessed and held by the Church Scotland, commonly called the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

she gathers strength and increases her fold, she exhibits to us Solomon's temple with thronging worshippers bereft of Solomon's fostering care. I again venture to express the hope that I may I again venture to express the hope that I may not be thought presumptuous in approaching so momentous a question, but as purity of faith is necessary to our salvation, the desire even of the humblest member of the body to remove all Since, then, my Lord, every Anglo-Catholic must as a matter of duty, be faithful to his Prince, as we desire to retain British rule and British con nexion, let us, my Lord, in all we ask for and all we obstacles to the maintenance and spread of the faith, cannot be deemed an act of impertinence. do, desire to be placed on the same footing and in the same position as the Church in Scotland. They, like ourselves, are British subjects, and

I am, my Lord, Your devoted servant, J. BOVELL.

Terento, Dec. 20th, 1853.

### [To the Editor of The Church.]

the Church, and enjoying a like free intercourse with England and Ireland, we should be preserved REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Permit me to enter a from dangers which must inevitably beset on sort of demurrer to a suggestion in your editorial of the 15th inst. You say-" Wanting our regularly constituted Synod, we cannot deal path if we. in our organization, follow the constitution of the Church, adopted very wisely constitution of the Church, adopted very wisely and properly, perhaps, to a Republican form of government. In this I mean to convey nothing offensive to our Sister in the United States. On the contrary, the desire is closely to follow her But, even as we are now situated, our Prothe contrary, the desite is closely to follow her example by seeking to imitate a model which flourishes on our own Monarchical soil. To obtain the high and holy object for which

we are labouring, all are required to pray ear-nestly for the guidance of the Holy Spirit and to seek for patience while we ask for strength 'Whether recommendations should be sent home and courage to persevere. To expose the site of Nineveh's ancient foundation, Layard had to Colony to occupy the Bishopric of Kingston?" remove the accumulated filth of ages-we have Now, I question whether the said Committee a similar work before us-we have not to com- has authority or right to do any such thing. As mence a new, but we have to restore our ancient individuals, their several opinions upon any such organization; we seek our heritage which has important subject are deservedly been for some time mismanaged and spoiled respect, but as an official committee, and looking and is day by day being taken from us. Our to the manner and objects of their appointment, civil rulers admit they are in a dubious position, we pray them to escape from it, and to enable momentous question comes in any way within the scope of their powers. It seems evident that the Committee was

us to occupy a like favourable state. My Lord, your life has been prolonged by a merciful Creator to a ripe and hearty old designed not to be an independent body, deciding age, and your aged limbs are still carrying the load which the vigor of a manhood less energetic than yours might have sunk under; in the event of this Church being deprived of your carrying much being deprived of your care, surely the same course must be followed report rules and regulations for its future guihere as is pursued in England—viz., that the Crown will send down to this Diocese a Priest Church of the Diocese, or to recommend any to be elected as Bishop, and not adopt the particular course of proceeding to other bodies,

# Sec. C. S. D. T. Wednesday, the 28th, there will be a meeting British tripod. Placed in a similar position as that branch of

### 1853.

as the home government, in the name of the Diocese, at least till the Synod shall have pro-nounced upon the matter in question and em-powered the Committee to do so.

the Committee with such powers. If they can do such they are a *governing* body, not a Com-mittee; and, in my humble opinion, one governor the legitimate conclusion to which they lead is of a Diocese is quite enough, and is as much as drawn, and applied to any particular clergyman

was it your intention, I am sure, to concede to them any rights not contemplated by the Synod; the Gospel, who from his profession should be yours was probably merely an impromptu sug- grave, discreet and deliberate, most culpable, gestion to meet a difficulty, and my wish has been to show that such a suggestion, if acted for those premises? Can he escape, except he upon, would be a step towards creating a ruling repent, the awful punishment of those who

Church polity is in an inceptive and imperfect cording to the *purpose of his heart*, and according to the *tendency* of his slander. matters as the above. H. C. C.

## To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,-There is a kind of slander, too common unhappily at the present day, which calls for the special reprobation of all honest and truthful minds, partly because in attacks those who from various causes are averse to appearing in their own defence, but more par ticularly because it is fostered by men who should discountenance all slander. The slander I mean is clerical slander-that is, the slandering of clergymen by clergymen. The dissemination of those charges which generally constitute the subjects of this slander is bad enough when con-fined to that class of women whom St. Paul condemns as "tattlers also and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not;" who from not relishing those domestic occupations suited to their sex, look abroad and find an agreeable employment in criticising the sermons of their pastor, and in going from house to house whispering suspicions of his orthodoxy. The members of this female episcopate are happily not very numerous; and pity, arising from a consideration of their apparent want of domestic ties, forbids a strong condemnation of them for the harm they perhaps heedlessly commit. But when ministers of the Gospel indulge in these peripatetic gossippings, and more than this put their charges on paper and publish them, the evil assumes a more serious form, and calls for something more than pity. I know there are some who would include the two classes together and extend the same compassion to both; and 1 must myself admit that there are many strong

points of similarity as regards the character o the parties; it is their *position* alone that makes their cases different. It is but a natural supposition that a minister of the Truth would set is name to nothing but what he believed to be true; and it is equally reasonable for any layunder a solemn sense of duty.

in which (1 am told, for I have not seen the paper) that gentleman grossly slanders the Arch-deacon of York, by accusing him of sympathies with Rome, is the immediate cause of this area. munication of mine. Now, supposing Mr. R.'s Canada. charge to be true, a love for the peace of the DESTR Church, and a recognition of that Episcopal control to which every clergyman is bound, would have dictated to a charitable and earnest mind another course. But it is very far from the intention of the present writer either to vindicate the character of the clergyman assailed, or to imply that the aspersions of his slanderer are at all likely practically to work the serious amount of evil for which in theory every right mind must condemn them, and for which their lisseminator stands responsible before a higher tribunal. For, on the one hand, the Churchmen of the diocese do not require now to be assured of the integrity of the Archdeacon of York, known as a zealous parish clergyman long before the Rev. R. V. Rogers commenced his newspaper pastorals, and near twenty years before this censor of doctrine opened his pulpit to a Moravian itinerant; and, on the other hand, as in this case the unstable character of the slanderer as a churchman detracts most materially from the influence of his position in the Church with those who know him, so is there a safeguard for that very large portion of sound churchmen, who probably know nothing of him, in the fact that he has chosen a channel for his communication which will lead it chiefly into the congenial soil of dissent According to Paley, "slander may be dis- University, and to hand over to that establishtinguished into two kinds, malicious slander and ment the medical library and museum attached inconsiderate slander." Now, I think the argu-mentum ad hominem, applied to Mr. Rogers as a clergymen, will sufficiently free me from the charge of want of charity, if I reject the second of theger, and in fact inconsiderate and ment the medical information of the Ministry and museum attached to the late University school. We are aware that a major part of the Ministry are men unen-cumbered with twinges of conscience, still we can scarcely believe that even Dr. Rolph would of these; and in fact inconsiderateness, under the have the audacity to propose so flagitious a meacircnmstances of the case would scarce be less culpable than malice. It feareth me, Mr. Edi-tor, when we consider Paley's definition of malicious slander-"the relating either of truth FIRE.-On Wednesday night Dr. Duggan obor falsehood for the purpose of creating misery" served a light glimmering from the Nail Factory or mischief—the Rev. R. V. Rogers can scarce of R. Juson, Esq., and at once gave the alarm escape the imputation ; for had he really believed to some of the men who dwell near the premises. what he asserts, and had he had the good of the On repairing to the Factory, it was discovered Church at heart, he should surely have done that the timber connected with some of the cutmuch more than he has done. As he seems to ting machines had taken fire, and threatened to overlook his Diocesan, the legitimate overseer spread with alarming rapidity. The fire bell of doctrine, I maintain that his zeal should have tolled and the Fire Brigade were quickly at carried him further, and that he should have work, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire densunced openly as a semi-papist before the lately assembled Synod him whom he now impotently slanders through an obscure portion of the press. Surely he stands convicted, if he occasion, in token of which Mr. Juson has made be sincere of being (and I use the expression the handsome donation of £10 to the Brigade. merely in its often applied figurative sense) "a -Hamilton Gazette. merely in its often applied ingurative sense) "a a dumb dog;" and many will be tempted to say that the bark we hear now partakes more of the snappishness of the air needlessly pestering the neighbourhood, than of the honest open-mouthed roar of the mastiff facing a depredator. But I would now lose sight of Mr. Rogers for a time, and, if your patience cas bear with me a little, deal in a general way with that species a little, deal in a general way with that species of clerical slander which is involved in the building, and is supposed to have originated from term "Puseyism." It is an evidence of a weak the carelessness of some of the domestics. The cause and of weak minds, when, in a matter fire companies were promptly on the spot, but which requires such close definition as variation their efforts to check the flames were frustrated from doctrine, the vagueness of an undefined term is employed. And yet there is much knowledge of human nature shown in its use: by the deficient supply of water, owing to the high location of the building on the slope of the mountain. The loss is partially covered by inmen know it means something like Popery, and surance. being too much immersed in worldliness, it may We are glad to learn that the Post Office Debe, to care to investigate the matter more partment, has completed its arrangements for deeply, they have a predisposition to show the earnestness of their minds in a cheap and easy Upper Canada; they are of such a nature as to and popular way, and join in the cry, whether make the time of transport one or two days less just or unjust. Now, although the term Puseyite than under the old arrangement. The Upper is so indefinite as to be applied now to one who Canada Mail between Prescott and Montreal, is is really unsound in the faith, and tending to sent over the Ogdensburgh and Montreal and Romish error and to schism, and now to another New York Railroads. It leaves Prescott at 7, who h lds nothing but what the Church Ca-tholic, and our Reformed Branch of it, has Montreal at half-past, four, P.M., in time to be always taught; still it wears in the minds of forwarded the same evening to Quebec. those who inconsiderately familiarize themselves wards, it is despatched-shortly after the with its use, a meaning which when they reflect arrival of the Quebec mail-at three quarters they would hesitate to apply perhaps to any one of the individuals, considered separately, who P.M.-Montreal Pilot.

wered the Committee to do so.; Surely it was never contemplated to invest I assert that in many minds the premises do

I desire to be understood as not in the slightest degree imputing any such desire to the Committee, who doubtless thoroughly understand their true position and duties; neither

and irresponsible power of which we had no idea. In our present condition, and while our the effort, the slanderer must give account ac-

Yours, in sincerity and TRUTH.

## Toronto, December 17, 1853.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Quebec, 9th Dec. 1853.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the folowing appointments within Lower Canada-Doctor JAMES SEWELL, Esq., M.A.; ALEX.

revoked.

Rivers.

Colonial.

BUCHANAN, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, and Dr. OLIVIER ROBITAILLE, Esq., to be Trustees for the Management of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, in the place of the present Board of Commissioners, whose appointment is Dr. JAMES SEWELL, to be Chairman and

Director; PHILIP WELLS, to be Secretary-Treasurer of the said Trust. Doctors JOSEPH PINCHAUD, JEAN BLANCHET,

ALEXANDER ROWAND and ALFRED JACKSON, Esqs., Visiting Physicians to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in the place of the present Physicians whose appointment is revoked. Dr. JOSEPH Z. NAULT, to be a Trustee of the

Juebec Turnpike Roads in the room of Dr. James Douglas, who has resigned the appoint-HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE

GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint JOHN A. TORNEY, of Quebec, and ALEYANDER J. RUSSELL, of Bytown, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Three-

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Quebec, 10th Dec. 1853.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the folowing appointments, viz.-

ADAM WILSON of Toronto, Esquire, Q. C. GEORGE IRONSIDE, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Department, Manitowauning, and man to suppose, that so grave a charge as that of a tendency to Popery, would not be made by any elergyman against a brother clergyman, except upon the most convincing evidence, and trest

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE .- We regret to have to announce that on Thursday night last, the Distil-lery of Mr. Robt. Read was destroyed by fire, with a large amount of grain. The fire originated in the second story of the buildsng by the high-wines taking fire from a candle. It appears, from what we can learn, that on Thursday night, the 1st of December, about 10 o'clock, the rectifier, a Mr. Dunlop, was endeavouring to turn the tap in the receiver, to let liqoroff, that it either proke or became loose, so as to allow the liquor to escape, which immediately caught fire from a light which he held in his hand, and in an inst. e was enveloped in flames. It was with the

### Colonial Summary.

IMPORTANT-IF TRUE !- TROOPS TO BE RE-IOVED FROM CANADA .- We are informed on authority, on which we are inclined to rely, that the troops in Canada are to be reduced to the the fort St. Nicholas, but have captured the forregiment of Canadian Rifles and a corps of tresses of Usurghetti and Soukumkaleh. The Artillery, These will be distributed between Georgians favor the Turks. Two new regiments Quebec and Kingston. The whole are to be paid and victualled at the expense of this province. of marine artillery are forming, to be employed on the coast, between Sinope and Trebizonde. paid and victualled at the expense of this province. It is also said that the application for admission into the corps have been made to the Horse Guards, but answers have been returned to the Kaleh, and its capture shows that the Turkish effect that they will rest with the Canadian Government.-Quebec Gazette.

DEMAND FOR VESSELS .- Ships are in great demand at Liverpoal. Wood for ship-building has advanced 2d. a foot.

day the 5th instant, at five per cent premium. FATAL ACCIDENT .- A named Shears was crowned the other day in the Bay of Quinte

opposite Trenton. It happened in a fool-hardy attempt to c.oss the bay on the ice. Shears leaves a wife and six children. MR. GOOD'S MANUFACTORY .--- Mr. Good has

just removed another locomotive from his manu-factory in this city. This is the fifth, and is named the "Cobourg," for the Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad. It is a piece of really splendid workmanship, and we doubt whether anything of the kind superior can be obtained in America. Mr. Good's establishment has now fairly earned the character of ability to produce

first-rate articles. TIMBER LANDS IN CANADA.-Mr. Ephraim Paulk of Bangor, in connection with a gentleman of Boston, has recently purchased the fee of two old French seignicries, amounting to about one hundred and eighty thousand acres on the rivers St. Lawrence and Ristigouche. It is not often that the fee can be obtained to lands

of these old French grants. BURGLARY ATTEMPTED. -On Tuesday, the

15th inst., an attempt was made to force open the store of Mr. Riscaby at Dundas. Mr. Ris-caby was compelled to fire on the burglars and they then decamped. PRICE OF SHEEP .- The Galt Reporter says,

that an eminent breeder in Wilmot sold some sheep for  $\pounds 4$  a-piece, which were re-sold for  $\pounds 7$ 10s. per head. In that portion of the country sheep are realizing an enormous price. ACCIDENT ON THE WATER WORKS .- Angus Casbey, a German labourer, was killed by the

cavey, a derival manufact, as a new of the caving in of some earth near the exit of the canal to the St. Lawrence. He was engaged in loading a cart with some earth, when the upper

surface fell upon him. The Sherbrooke Gazette says, that three men from the State of Maine were drowned at the

Brampton Falls, on Thursday, the 10th instant, while crossing the river in a boat. RAILROADS TO THE Sound.-The Backwoodsnan states that several applications will be

made for charters oo make railroads to Owen Sound, next session. ACCIDENT.-Mr. John Patterson of Ingersoll had his right hand cut off by a planing machine

on the 5th instant. The steamer Chief Justice Robinson, will con-

tinue running between this port and Niagara until February next, when Captain Dick's new boat, the *Peerless*, will take her place. The *High*lander has discontinued the route, but we are ssured by the Niagara Chronicle that the public will not be losers by the withdrawal of the compe tition, as the fare will not exceed \$1 deck and \$2

cabin during the season.-Globe. European Dews.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE "ASIA." LONDON, Dec. 3, 1853.

The Austrian Cabinet lends its most strenuous upport to the Servian declaration.

The Porte did not sanction that neutrality, and has informed the Servian government that

- PORTUGAL.

MADRID, Nov. 28, 1858.

## The Church.

#### a combined intervention of France and England in the affairs of the East.

SUCCESS OF THE TURKS IN ASIA. The Turks have gained further successes in Asia. They have not only defended successfully Soukumkaleh is a large fortress of the first class considerably to the north and west of Redou forces are making decided progress in the exact direction- which renders the Russian trontier in

the Caucasus less secure than ever. IMPORTANT FROM SWEEDEN. The following telegaphic intelligence as to the speech of the King of Sweden is important, as

QUEBEC BANK.—A man considerable amount of the stock of the Quebec Bank was sold, on Mon-Russian Finland, and the naval squadron stationed at Helsingfors, have excited the anxiety and apprehension of the Swede :----

Stockholm, Nov. 24, 1853. The King opened the Diet to-day in person His Majesty's speech contained the following passage:--Agreeably to the demands of my royal duty, and the present political position o

joined its ranks. As no account of their movements had reached

in the Lower Province, except by the purchase the British Foreign Department, opinion was suspended until receipt of further intelligence. THT VERY LATEST NEWS.

London, Saturday Morning, Dec. 8. The London weekly paper, The Press, contains the following-"We have authority to state that the Court of St. Petersburgh has addressed a

brief and conclusive note to the governments of England and France, announcing that no further negotiations with respect to the affairs of the East will be listened to-that the part of Russia is definitively taken, and that part is "La

Guerre.' The Times has a leading article on the subject of the reported advance of the Turks from Kalefat towards Krajova, and remarks that this advance, coupled with the activity of the Turks along the whole line of the Danube, renders if evident that we are only yet at the beginning to

the Wallachian campaign CAPT. MCCLURE .- This celebrated naval offi-

cer is from Wexford, Ireland. The present is his third expedition to the North Pole, where he has spent seven years of his life.

MARRIED, In Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Thursday 1st inst., by the Rev J. G. Geddes M. A., Rector, Mr. Hutler Marshal to Miss Christian Reid, both of this Parish. In Christ's Church, on Sunday 11th Inst., by the same, Mr. Henry Wernlin, to Miss Frederika Erik, both of this Parish.

Parish. In Christ's Church on Thursday 13th inst, by the same, Mr. Henry Wilson of Trafilgar to Miss Margaret Tristram of this Parish. On the 15th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, Ham-ilton, by the Rev. John Hebden, Mr. John Campbell of this city, to Miss Margaret Ward.

D1ED. DIED. On the 3rd inst, in the county Gaol, Gøderich, (where te was on charity, his friends having deserted him) Wil-iam West, aged 80 years. He was a native of England, and nearly related to Earl Deleware. His nicce was lately married to Sir James Clark's (the Queen's Physician)

On the 21st ult, at Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, aged 74 years, the Rev. Francis Lunday, M. A., Rector of Lockington and Vicar of Kilinwick, in the East Riding of the County of York, much and descryedly regretted.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 21st. 1803. if necessary, the Sultan would make use of his power and march his troops through Servia. The Turkish Government has issued a strin-gent prohibition against the granting letters of marcne

### GOVERNESS WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN residing in a very healthy and beautiful part of Canada, not far from Toronto, is desirous of engaging a Governess ompetent to give instruction in all the usual branches of an accomplished education.

Further particulars may be obtained at this November, 26 1853. 17-4in

LEONARD SCOTT & Co's.

LIST OF **British Periodical Publications.** 

Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns free of Postage.

1. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative) The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

The North British Review, (Free Church.)

The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

royal duty, and the present political position of Europe, 1 will cause to be laid before you a statement of a complete system of defence. Such a system is imperatively called for in order to place the country in a position to preserve its independence.
 PORTUGAL.
 Statements have been current of the outbreak of a Miguelite revolt in Portugal.
 The news came to England in letters from Madrid of November 24th, stating that Don Miguel had been proclaimed in Oporto. The Clamor Publico has a letter from Badajos, Nov. 21, which mentions that the 13th regiment of infantry had risen in insurrection in the direction of the Douro, and that many Miguelites had joined its ranks.

#### TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews - - \$3 per annum. For any theo of the four Reviews - - \$5 per annum. For any three of the four Reviews - - \$5 per annum. For all of the four Reviews - - \$5 per annum. For Blackwood's Magazine - - \$5 per annum. For Blackwood's and three Reviews - \$9 per annum. For Blackwood's and the four Reviews - \$10 per annum. Payments to be made in all cases in advance. ons should be always

Remittances and communications ed (post-paid) to the Publishers-

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton Street. New York. Entrance-54 Gold Street. AGENT : HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, Canada West.

N. B.-L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale Col-lege, New Haven, complete in 2 Vols., royal octavo, con-taining 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslim binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the world \$65\$ nail, \$5.

This work is Not the old " Book of the Farm," lately RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the marke

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street. Toronto. Toronto, February, 1852 27-tf

WILLIAM HAY,

A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, REMOVED to 62 Church Street,

### WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

N. B.—The statement of the respective contractors' accounts, and the miccellaneous accounts being much too long to be published in detail, the same can be inspected at the Secretary's office. Toronto. December 15th, 1853. MRS. CROMBIE'S

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened L after the Midsummer Recess, on Wedneslay the 17th instant.

day the 17th instant. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Dishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St.

### BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTESS.

T' A MEETING OF THE BOARD, held on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, the following A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD, held on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, the following proceedings, inter alia took place:-Resolved "That inasmuch as the allegations made in the Report of the Special Committee, ap-

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July 9—By cash, proceeds of Note (£300) discounted... Oct. —By cash to refire Note, per Chamberlain'scheque, as per vote of the Board...

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Book... By Board Trustees for amount required to pay Mr. Daly...

J. W. BRENT.

G. A. BARBER.

To the Electors

GENTLEMEN,-For two years past I have had the honour of representing the Ward of st. James as one of its Councilmen, and have

endeavoured to discharge in the Council, and more particularly on the Committee of Public Works,

Accountant.

Balance, cash in bank

£ s. p. ....12 0 0 1853—Dec. 10—By Bank B. N. A., as per Pass Book.....

pointed to examine the Accounts of the Building Committee, have not only not been substantia but are shown to be without foundation, be it therefore Resolved, that said Report be rejected.<sup>23</sup> Resolved—" That the thanks of this Board are justly due to J. G. Beard, Esq., and D Paterson, Resolved—" That the thanks of this Board are justly due to J. G. Beard, Esq., and D Paterson, Esq., for the fidelity and care with which they have discharged the duties devolving upon them while acting in the capacity of a Building Committee, for the three new School Houses recently creeted." Resolved—" That the statement of the whole amount expended in creeting the three new School Houses, as submitted this evening by the Secretary, and audited by Mr. Brent, be published, (one insertion) in the city papers."

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BUILDING FUND-MADE OUT

DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE IN ACCOUNT WITH BANK B. N. A.

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December 10th, 1853.

DR. THE BUILDING COMMITTEE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. CR.

BALANCE ACCOUNT.

I certify that I have examined the several accounts included in the foregoing, viz. : Bank account, Debenture account, together with the several tradesmen's accounts, comparing them with the

By Order,

SEVEN LETTERS on the Non-Religious OF THE WARD OF ST. JAMES.

30TH. 1803-AS FOLLOWS :-

1848-Dec. 10-To balance.....

(E. & O. excepted.) G. A. BARBER, Sec. B. S. T.

vouchers, and that I find them all correct.

Toronto, December 14th, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNITED STATES, by Rev. Adam Townley.

Demy 8vo. 55 pages, paper cover. Price 71d. each; 6s. per dozen; 40s. per hundred.

Toronto, Dec. 14, 1853.

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1853.

able half yearly in advance.

December, 13, 1853.

Toaonto, Dec. 14, 1853.

Toronto, 8th Dec., 1853.

find this a desirable opportunity,

December 8th, 1853.

Education can be given.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853.

16

rency.

30

January next.

COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF CANADA AND

HENRY ROWSELL

Bookseller & Stationer.

DR.

DR.

DR.

1853-To Mr. P. Daly, due him ...

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, NOVEMBER

are remorselessly included by them in the class. Let us see now, without going at all into par-ticulars of doctrine, what meaning the term has in the minds of many who use it as an opproare remorselessly included by them in the class. ous epithet of a clergyman. Many then, it will be granted, take it to mean one who is hypocritically professing to teach the doctrines of the Church while he is really favoring Rome many may conceive it to mean, one who, being in heart a Romanist, is withheld by worldly con-

BERMUDA .- Among the latest victims to the sideration from openly acknowledging himself Yellow Fever at Bermuda, were Lieutenant so; many may add to either of these notions, that Hanson, 56th Regiment, Assistant Commissary if one who, while bound by his solemn oath to discountenance anything tending to recognise Mayor of St. Georges. Mr. Oriel served in the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, is yet Canada for many years, and Mrs. Hunter was a working for his usurped authority; while many, | native of Lower Canada.

it is to be feared, have vague notions embracing STRANGE ACCIDENT.-Dr. Ainsworth, of 28 all these points. Now, let me ask any charita-ble Christian, what a character is this to affix to a cluster of the hard been reclining, broke to a clergyman, it may be one's own clergyman, his arm between the elbow and the shoulder. that city, specifying the means to be adopted for

north.

break.

by them; and the farmers are obliged to close

scarcity of game must be the cause of the out-

The

their sheep in the fold every night.

greatest exertion that he escaped from the build-ing, which was accomplished by leaping from one of the windows, not, however, without being severely burned, in the breast and arms. The cattle, about 260 in number, were all saved, but two, whose legs were broken in the hurry of taking them from the sheds. The grain, about 7,000 bushels, which was in the building adjoining, and offensiv which was also burned, was more or less injured. about an engagement between a Russian steamer Loss about £5,000. No insurance.-Belleville and an Egyptian frigate, the version that the Intelligencer.

latter was captured is correct. A rumour has reached us, that it is in con-A British steamer had arrived at Barna to templation to advance Dr. Rolph's school to the dignity of "The Medical School" of the Toronto take off the British Consul The Sultan would arrive at Adrianople in February. The Spanish Government has received a despatch from Lisbon, which states that there is a ossibility that the Portugese Government will,

a few days, proclaim the Prince Royal of The London weekly paper, The Press, contains the following :-We authoritatively state that the Court of St.

Petersburg had addressed a brief and conclusive note to the Governments of England and France nnouncing that no further negotiations with espect to affairs of the east would be listened to. DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE ASIA.

the war with vigour. Spring will open with im-iss, it is a solution is to be the solution in a similar occupation; mense armies in the field; and there is every three of his pupils having obtained *first* Scholarprospect of a general European war in 1854.— three of his pupils having Divisions of the English and French fleets have entered the Black Sea. Turkey has a large squadron there ; and operations as well on land, nise to be on the most extensive scale

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from London Dec. 2nd says: "I have just been informed that England and France have sent a point ultimatum to Russia, stat-ing that if not accepted the combined fleets will com-mence operations in the Black Sea."

The withdrawal of Turks to Schumla, asstated. s not true. From strategical reasons the Turks re-crossed from Oltensitz; but they are very strongly entrenched at Kalefat-21.000 strong The Russian General Fischbach is posted with his division on the road between Krajowa and Kalefat, so that a battle of outposts may take place at any moment, weather permiting. D.D. Skirmishes do take place daily all along the line It it said that Prince Gortschakoff lost a son It it said that Prince Gortschakoff lost a son

It it said that Prince Gortschakoff lost a son at the battle of Oltensitza. All the troops in Faylor. Poland have been ordered to march. Prince D.D..... Paskiewitsch will take the command-in-chief of the Russian army in the spring. These regi-ments will be replaced by others from the North. The Russians are very unpopular at Bucharest and throughout the Danubian principalities. Gortschakoff has issued orders to flog any person speaking ill of the Russian army of occupation. Some ladies having ventured to censure the acts of the troops at a ball, the gallant Prince hinted that some ladies of very high rank had been knouted in Poland for a similar offence, and recommended them to be quiet. Against

their will he is incorporating the whole of the Wallachian militia, by detachments, into the Rus-sian army, and compels them to fight against their lawful sovereign. The Emperor of Russia has sold out his shares The OLD COUNTRYMAN having a large circu-A great many sheep have been killed

from the French funds in the same manner as lation at home, is a good medium for advertising he last week closed accounts with the Bank of property to be sold or let in Canada.

of Christian Cossacks is forming at Contantino-ple, from the descendants of the Greek refugees

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

under date of November 29, says :---Private letters from London, dated yesterday,

in the days of the Czarina Catherine.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times,

November 17th, 1853.

Dats, per bushel, 34 lbs Bucharest letters state that the Russian army Peas, per bushel was expected to be in a condition to take the pples, per bushel, frass Seed, per bush With respect to the cantradictory accounts er Seed, per bushe

Eggs per dozen ..... Fire wood per, cord ..

New Advertisements.

TUITION.

THE REV. H .B. JESSUPP, M.A., Rector of Port Burwell and Vienna, is desirous of

receiving a few Pupils of the age of nine years and upwards, to prepare for Matriculation in the

a 22 0

Universities, admission to the Law Society, or as Candidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College. The system of instruction will be similar to that adopted in Puplic Schools; while the Pupils will be treated as members of the family, and the strictest attention paid to their The news recived by the Asia indicates the determination of Russia and Turkey to prosecute the war with vigour. Spring will open with im-the war with vigour. Spring will open with im-

TERMS.—Over 16 Years....£60 per annum Under 16 Years.... 50 " No extras.

N.B.-The highest reference can be given it requisite. Dec. 19, 1853. 21-tf

NEW BOOKS. 10 0 7 6 3 0 A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE 

Bookseller & Station. King Street. 21-tf

### Toronto, Dec. 21, 1853. THE OLD COUNTRYMAN.

THE circulation of the OLD COUNTRYMAN and recommended them to be quiet. Against their will he is incorporating the whole of the will, in and after the first week in January, in-

About seven thousand Bosnian and Albanian Catholies have formed a free corps, and are about to join the Ottoman army. Another corps of Christian Cossacks is forming at Context WANTED, several Farms, varying from 50

Wanted,

A GOVERNESS, competent to teach the ordi-nary branches of an English education, including Music. She will have the charge of three children, and must be a member of the Church of England. Address (post paid) E. G, Fort Erie.

16-5in\*

Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-retary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 1st August, 1853.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL-ROAD.

### NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Pas-O senger Trains will run daily, between Toronto and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays excepted.)

Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10 25, A.M.

Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3.30 P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5.45, P.M, Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15,

A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.30, A.M. Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M.,

arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M.

Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>., Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in the Cars, by passengers taking their places at Stations where Tickets are sold.

All Extra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent. ALFRED BRUNEL.

Superintendent Superintendent's Office, ? Toronto, July 13, 1853. 51-tf

Aura



To Rochester, New York and Boston

PRINCESS ROYAL, ..... Capt McBRIDE. WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, VV leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North

Shore Ports, weather permitting. The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at

Grafton aud Colborne. For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the m expeditious and pleasant route to New York and Boston.

or Sugar-house Syrup; French Chocolate and Cocoa; Durkee's Baking Powder; Oswego Corn The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Starch; Fresh Raisins and Almonds; Superior Pale and Dark Cognac; Holland Gin in cases; Scotch and Toddy Whisky; Lobsters in tins. Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'clock.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office. Toronto, April 23rd 1853.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES

PINEHURSF, TORONTO.

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

PROFESSORS :

Of Singing...... Mr. Humphries. Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose. English Master..... Mr. C. Luscombe. Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien. Writing Master...... Mr. Ebbels. Calisthenics..... Mr. Goodwin. Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework....£15 0 0 Day Pupils.....

Singing ...... Italian..... Calisthenics ..... 1 0 0

Toronto, April 6th. 1853.

my duty with diligence and activity; with what success, it must be for you to judge. I have been requested by a number of the Electors to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Alderman for your Ward, at the ensuing Of St. Andrew's Ward.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

I have the honour to be

CLERGYMAN and his Wife, resident in A healthful Country Town, within a short

distance of Toronto, are anxious to receive four

little boys, between the ages of 6 and 8, into their

house; every attention will be paid to their re-ligious and moral instruction, as well as to their

education, which will comprise every thing they are found capable of learning: English, French, Latin, Music, &c. Terms, £40 per annum, pay-

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Rev. Stephen Lett. LL.D.

and the Rev. the Secretary of the Church Society,

LAW BOOK.

L of the new English edition (1853) of CHITTY'S EQUITY INDEX,

THE Subscriber has just received a few copies

four large 8vo. volumes, full bound, which he

offers at the greatly reduced price of £6 5s. cur-

CHARLES & CO.,

**108 Yonge Street**,

Second Store South of Richmond Street,

HAVE received a further supply of Hibbert's celebrated LONDON PORTER ; Golden

Genuine Teas and Coffees, and one bale Hops.

ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES.

A Curate

WILL be wanted in May or June 1854, for twelve months, for the United Parishes

of Christ Church, Nichola Town, and St. Mary, Cayon, St. Kitts, West Indies. Stipend, £180 Sterling per annum, and the use of the Rectory. The Island is considered a very healthy one; and

any Clergyman requiring a temporary change into a warmer climate, on account of his own

health or that of any member of his family, would

Address to the Rev. E. ELLIOTT, St. Mary's Rectory, Cayon, St. Kitts, West Indies.

reference as to character and qualification in Music and the general branches of an English

Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkvile.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller & Stationer

King Street.

20-tf

19-4in

Gentlemen, Your obedient servant

election in January, and beg to solicit the favour of your votes. In the event of my election, my earnest attention will be directed to the speedy and economical completion of the many improve-GENTLEMEN,-Having been requested by many of the Electors of the Ward to come forward as a Candidate to represent your interests in the City Council as Alderman, as a resident of the Ward for many years, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to comply with their request, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing Municipal Election in

20-tc

20-tf

CHAS. MARCH.

King Street.

ments still required in your Ward. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

CHAS. ED. ROMAIN. Toronto Nov. 23, 1853. 18-td

> AN INDEX TO THE

STATUTES OF CANADA.

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

COMPRISING all the Acts passed and Re-C pealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of Mast Session, together with a

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX,

shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent,

By ÆMELIUS IRVING,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Royal Svo., Price ONE DOLLAR.

Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and ad-dresses 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 the receipt of One Dollar-(Post-paid.)

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher

King Street, Toronto. January 12 1850.

Dr. Chalmer's Works.

TUST RECEIVED, the new and elegant edi-J tion of the Posthumous Works of the Rev. THOS. CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D., edited by the Rev. W. Hanna, LL.D.; 9 vols., 8vo. Published by Thos. Constable & Co., Edinburgh, 45s.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, King Street, Toronto.

August, 18, 1853.

### General Registry Office.

Established under the patronage of the FEMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

No. 71, Adelaide Street East,

(Late 104 King St. West.)

WHERE respectable Female Servants o every description or class can be provided every description or class can be provided at the shortest notice.

The business of this Office will be extended to the obtaining of Clerks, Book-keepers, Mechan-ics, Apprentices, House and Farm Servants.

JAMES MILLS, Sole Agent, 71, Adelaide Street East. November 17th, 1853.

### ANGELL & Co's.

PULVERIZED CORN STARCH. For Culinary Purposes.

If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto,

JOHN A. CULL,

BY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great Governess in a respectable family. Satisfactory reference as to character and gnalification

19-8in

18-tf

## Family Reading.

86

### SUSAN YATES.

which my parents had all their lives resided, were to accompany him; for it was very which stood in the midst of that lonely fit, my father observed, that little Susan tract of land, called the Lincolnshire Fens. should go to Church and learn how to Few families beside our own lived near behave herself, for we might sometime or the spot, both because it was reckoned an other have occasion to live in London, and unwholesome air, and because its distance not always be confined to that out-of-thefrom any town or market made it an in- way spot.

con a nent situation. My father was in It was on a Sunday morning that we set no very affluent circumstances, and it was out, my little heart beating with almost a sad necessity which he was put to, of breathless expectation. The day was fine, having to go many miles to fetch anything and the roads as good as they ever are in from the nearest village, which was full those parts. I was so happy and so proud ! seven miles distant, through a sad miry I was lost in dreams of what I was going way that at all times made it heavy walk-ing, and after rain was almost impassable. Mary's Church came in view. It was But he had no horse or carriage of his own. pointed out to me by my father, as the

The Church which belonged to the place from which that music had come, parish in which our house was situated, which I had heard over the moor, and had stood in this village; and its distance being, fancied to be angels singing. I was wound as I said before, seven miles from our up to the highest pitch of delight, at having house, made it quite an unpossible thing visibly presented to me the spot from which for my mother or me to think of going to had proceeded that unknown friendly it. Sometimes, indeed, on a fine dry Sun- music; and when it began to peal, just as day, my father would rise early, and take we approached the village, it seemed to Ik to the village, just to see how good- speak Susan is come, as plainly as it used ness thrived, as he used to say; but he to invite me to come, when I heard it over would generally return tired, and the worse the moor. I pass over our alighting at the for his walk. It is scarcely possible to house of a relation, and all that passed till explain to any one who has not lived in the I went with my father and mother to fens what difficult and dangerous walking | Church.

it is. A mile is as good as four, I have St. Mary's Church is a great Church for heard my father say, in those parts. My such a small village as it stands in. My mother, who in the early part of her life father said it had been a cathedral, and had lived in a more civilized spot, and had that it had once belonged to a monastery, been used to constant church-going, would but the monks were all gone. Over the often lament her situation. It was from door there was some stone work, repreher I early imbibed a great curiosity and senting saints and bishops, and here and anxiety to see that thing, which I had there, along the sides of the Church, there heard her call a church, and so often were figures of men's heads, made in a lament that she could never go to. I had strange grotesque way: I have seen the same seen houses of various structures, and had sort of figures in the round tower of the seen in pictures the shapes of ships and Temple Church in London. My father said boats, and palaces and temples, but never they were very improper ornaments for such rightly anything that could be called a a place, and so I now think them; but it Church, or that could satisfy me about its seems the people who built these great form. Sometimes I thought it must be like Churches in old times gave themselves our house, and sometimes I fancied it more liberties than they do now; and I must be more like the house of our neigh- remember that when I first saw them, and bor, Mr. Sutton, which was bigger and before my father had made this observahandsomer than ours. Sometimes I thought tion, though they were so ugly and out of it was a great hollow cave, such as I have shape, and some of them seemed to be grinheard my father say the first inhabitants ning and destorting their features with of the earth dwelt in. Then I thought it pain or with laughter, yet being placed was like a waggon, or a cart, and that it upon a Church, to which I had come with must be something moveable. The shape such serious thoughts, I could not help of it ran in my mind strangely, and one thinking that they had some serious mean day I ventured to ask my mother, what ing, and I looked at them with wonder, was that foolish thing she was always but without any temptation to laugh. I longing to go to, and which she called a somehow fancied they were the represen-Church. Was it anything to eat or drink, tation of wicked people set up as a warnor was it only like a great huge plaything, ing.

to be seen and stared at ? 1 was not quite When we got into Church the service was not begun, and my father kindly took five years of age when I made this inquiry. This question, so oddly put, made my me round, to show me the monuments and mother smile ; but in a little time she put every thing else remarkable.

on a more grave look, and informed me I remember seeing one of a venerable figure, which my father said had been a that a Church was nothing that I had supposed it, but it was a great building, far judge. The figure was kneeling as if it was greater than any house which I had seen, alive before a sort of desk, with a book, I supwhere men, and women, and children, pose the Bible, laying before it. I somehow came together twice a day on Sundays, to fancied the figure had a sort of life in it, it hear the Bible read, and make good reso- seemed so natural, or that the dead judge lutions for the week to come. She told that it was done for said his prayers at it me, that the fine music which we some- still. This was a silly notion, but I was times heard in the air, came from the bells very young, and had passed my life in a of St. Mary's Church, and that we never remote place, where I had never seen any.

sill further change for the better in my poorer neighbours .- The first party of f ther's circumstances, we removed to Lonpleasure which my father proposed to take in it was to the village where I had so don. Oh! it was a hoppy day for me my I was born and brought up in a house in often wished to go, and my mother and I first going to St. Mary's Church; before

that day I used to feel like a little outcast in the wilderness, like one that did not beong to the world of Christian people. I have never felt like a little outcast since. But I never can hear the sweet noise of bells, that I don't think of the angels singing, and what poor but pretty thoughts I had of angels in my uninstructed solitude.

### From our English Files.

[From the London Guardian.] The strikes seem to be wearing out. Th igan colliers, unaccustomed to go without a mer, have mostly sauntered back to their pits to earn again the wages which kept them comfort and abundance before. A few still hang back, and the masters threaten another general lock-out to compel them to come in. The Tyne seamen have determined not to strike at all. The pinch of want begins to tell on the factory hands; many, if not most of them, t is said, would return to work if the employers would open their mills. Prince Albert, in his academical character of

hancellor, is doing the honours of Cambridge niversity to the young Duke of Brabant. The eath of the Duke of Beaufort elevates Lord Forcester to the Upper House, and leaves vacant a seat for Gloucestershire. The Tenant-League and the local Roman Catholic clergy are fighting stoutly for Clonmel.

Jamaica and its new Governor exchange reetings with a cordiality not entirely free from wkwardness and restraint. Sir Henry Barkly s sent out to manage the island legislature; the egislature does not absolutely refuse to be anaged, provided it be on advantageous terms. But it is peevish from impoverishment, restive and refractory from inveterate habit. The best ualifications for such an undertaking are cerity and tact; and Sir Henry shews judgent in not hiding his halter while he shake aressingly his sieve of corn. On the retrenchent question the reply fences with the address, wells on the poverty of the island, alludes sharpto "our extravagant institutions," hesitate to increase the debt, neither accepts nor rejects the proffered boon. On the other point-the roposed reform of their own constitution-there a less equivocal disposition to give way; for he Governor offers to purchase a mischievo and anomalous privilege for two valuable equivalents-an infusion of planters into the Council and a responsible executive. Yet here also they assume a studied air of hesitation and doubt; hey do not know-their privileges are ancient -they question even their own fitness for re-possible government. All this probably means more than that they have a bargain to make, nd that submission goes against the grain; but were the feeling more pronounced than it is, it would of course in this particular case be a very unreliable test of the opinion of the island. Privileges to which the Assembly naturally lings, its constituents may be found, for an adequate consideration, very willingly to resign. By the death of Mr. Montagu, late Secretary

to the Government of the Cape Colony, we have lost as good a man and as valuable an *employe* as ever wore out his life in the service of this or ony other country. Originally, we believe, a oldier, Mr. Montagu early entered the civil service, and, as Colonial Secretary in Van Dieman's Land, and afterwards at the Cape, he earned the gratitude of those important colonies confidence of many successive Governors, and the ungrudging praise of his superiors at home. To them probably, as to his numerous riends, it is now a matter of regret that he was not sooner placed in a higher and less harassing position, which he had well deserved. He died

in harness, prematurely old, and leaving his family, we believe, very scantily provided for. The retreat of the Turks from Oltenitza, ascribed by themselves to the wet weather, puts an end to the speculation which had become

current here, of an advance on Bucharest by the central line. Such movement, if it was ever cted, appears to have been frustrated h the rapid concentration of the Russian army the heavy rains, and the failure of the Turks to make themselves masters of the neighbouring position of Giurgevo; and it seems pretty clean that they cannot now penetrate into the heart of the province unless, by a bold push on the side of Galatz, they can seriously endanger Gortscha-koff's communications with the line of the Pruth, which Lüders and Osten-Sacken, coming up by forced marches, will leave comparatively open to attack. Their operations up to this time have not however been without a substantial difficulty result. The spirits of the army have been raised-no small advantage with new troops they have crossed bayonets with the Russian and beaten them: compelling Gortschakoff to concentrate his strength on Bucharest (and it is ossible that the Oltenitza affair may have had no ulterior design), they have established themelves securely in Lesser Wallachia, where they manœuvred with some success in 1826. Omer Pacha now lies with his wings advanced beyond the Danube, and resting upon it at a distance from each other of several hundred miles; his The following is his account:centre has vanished from our narrow field of ight, on which rumour points in dim colours nd vague outlines the events of the campaign. a little below the Brandy Pots, and is likely to prove a total wreck. Her crew have abandoned her and returned to Quebec. He threatens the Russians at both extremities and has it in his power to take the offensive at Riviere du Loup, and her crew have also aban-doned her and returned to Quebee. either, or to lie by watching for an unguarded moment or a hard frost-protecting Bulgaria by keeping a footing in Wallachia, and by his presence there effectually preventing his enemy the ice about a mile from the shore, off Riviere om making himself at home. The Sultan has taken the title which the Koran allows to every Padischah who goes to war with the Giaour, and announces his inten-tion of fixing himself at Adrianople for the west end of Hare Island—names not known. "There are two vessels ashore on Goose Island, pring campaign. The Czar reviews his houseld troops, who volunteer, with an enthusiasm that may be genuine, for service on the Danube. not known. Fulsome addresses are presented to one poten-tate by the Greek Patriarch, and by some ice last Monday off White Island, — among them the JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and British merchants at Saint Petersburg to the other. A Russian fort has been captured near the Circassian frontier, and Constantinople turns out to gaze on the first batch of Russian prisoners of war. The French Admiral has advertised for provisions to be delivered along the coast as far up as Odessa and Trebizond, and a small squadron, sent to cruise on the Black Sea, has been followed, the telegraph assures us, by a detachment from one or both of the allied fleets, bound for that mouth of the Danube through which the Russians introduce their gun-boats and supplies. Whereby (if the tale is true) we find ourselves carried one step nearer to a general war. But, instructed apparently by hints from the Foreign-office, the *Times* now proposes to us the question whether it is not necessary to brave a eneral war in order to secure a general peace. According to the same authority the question has already been answered affirmatively in the highest quarters, as such questions usually are before they are recommended to the attention of the public. England and France, we are given to understand, are preparing to assume a new attitude and a more commanding tone. Terms are to be arranged, and the acceptance of those terms by both belligerents is to be enforced by an armed mediation. The modus operandi may be either a separate treaty between the two, to which other Powers might adhere, or a general conference in London. This is why Cabinet Councils have been so frequent, and couriers so constantly on the road. Such a course would be sanctioned by precedent, if not by principle -""the peace of Europe," as a ground for inter-ference in foreign quarrels, has for some taken the place of "the balance of power;" it would disengage the two nations from the unpleasant and undignified position of auxiliaries to the Sultan; it would restore to them that free control over their own movements which they can hardly retain in the subordinate character of It is not indeed free from abstract ob-

it was looked upon with some envy by our Sanday, and continued to do so, till by a jurisdiction to put down quarrels, which never has been impartially exercised, and perhaps never will. 'Also there is one obvious practica difficulty. An armed mediation usually effects its purpose by striking a disabling blow at the most refractory disputant, or the most obnoxious to the mediating Powers. It is always needful, not indeed to do this, but to be able to do it policeman with a truncheon may separate two coalheavers by knocking down, if necessary, one or both of them; a policeman without one more likely to "enlarge the limits" of the quarrel, and come in for a share of its casualties. Now Russia is too big to be quickly put downexcept with her own consent.

The Church.

Whilst the Paris tribunals are unravelling olot against the life of an "Emperor Napoleon whose throne looks at this moment as firm a fabric as the soil of France will bear, the long lesired fusion between the two members of the

nished family has been consummated at last Frohsdorf and Claremont have met, and are ow one. Very small the event looks, as we voluntarily contrast with the great towering empire the small men who are clubbing their small chances of succeeding to it. But then the great empire is built on a quicksand; and it must be remembered that, petty as they seem, they cannot seem less formidable than the present master of it did at Strasburg and Boulon.

The Queen of Portugal died in childbed last week. Memories of some of the most stirring passages in the history of our generation revive with her death-memories which some English statesmen, perhaps, would willingly see

her grave. We recollect a plump little lady the visited our shores some five and-twent ears ago, under circumstances well calculated excite sympathy and commiseration-and what followed that visit. The unhappy and in

lorious reign which has just abruptly closed as the offspring of that great mistake, the Quadruple Alliance, and was sustained by in terpositions which the exceptional ground alleged for them were not sufficient to excu Her government has been weak; her peop liscontented; grasping and unprincipled adve urers have robbed the coffers of the state, a ught for the reins of power. Her life, h ever, may well be termed happy and irreproad ble, compared with that of her sister-queen Madrid. Little was ever heard of her beyond Biographical Sketches, selected from the Saturday Maga the limits of her dominions, except that she was attached to her husband, had a large family, and was growing extremely stout. It nov remains to be seen whether Saldanha's grasp of power is strong enough to keep down the excrown upon the head of a boy of sixteen.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA .- The terior of Australia-a barren sandy deserthas been found to be considerably below the lev-el of the sea. It is proposed to employ British onvicts in cutting a narrow canal from the ocean to the desert, a distance of about 250 miles, when it is expected that the rush of water would be so great as to widen the canal and cause the formation of an inland sea almost as large as the Mediterranean, to the incalculable benefit of a vast extent of territory at present wholly useless.

### Colonial.

### QUEBEC SHIPPING NEWS.

### December 2nd, 1853.

The Norway barque Nordlyset, Hansen, hence or London on Friday last, returned here last

The steamer Alliance arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, from Montreal, with the brigt. Gleaner, and schr. Mary in tow. The Alliance reports six or seven barges and schooners sunk, between Three Rivers and the head of the

The Alliance left Montreal last Tuesday morn-The Alliance left Montreal last Tuesday morn-ing, and had great difficulty in breaking the ice to get out of the harbour. When she left, there were from 25 to 30 small crafts in the port, all froze in. The barque Universe was also in port. also in port.

Abarge in tow of the Alliance was cut through by the ice and sunk in the lake. She was loaded with provisions, and had a boiler on her deck or a steam mill being erected at Three Rivers. There is a schooner sunk at the mouth of the load Rivers with 900 harmels of flow on hourd. by the ice and sunk in the lake. She was loaded Man with provisions, and had a boiler on her deck for a steam mill being erected at Three Rivers.

### THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,

No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, and in a few days will have in Stock, his usual ssortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., one of the best importations of Fancy Goods he has ever held in Stock. The encouragemen this establishment has met with, in keeping a select assortment of the best class of clothing i he varied styles, has induced him to extend that branch of his business, the travelling com-munity and others, having fully appreciated the advantage of being able to supply themselves at nce, with an article got up in the best possible manner.

N. B .- The subscriber has much pleasure in timating to his customers, west of hat having secured the assistance of an expe ienced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of business in September and October, with Pat-terns of the latest styles, making his arrangecents so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at the time of the Provincial Fair. In the different orders of Official Robes, that

strict regard to correctness of style will be adhered to which has secured to this establishment so large a portion of that branch of the business. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853. 6-3m

WANTED.

A LADY competent to teach English, French Music, Drawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet ountry life. Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

August 30th, 1853. BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

ise.	and the second se	Second State County
ple	COURSE of Lectures on the	e Figurative Langu
en-	U Holy Scripture, by Wm. Jo	nes, M.A., F.R.S.,
	Agnes and Eliza, or Humility.	1s. 103d.
and	Insects and their Habitations.	1s. ad. 2s. 1d.
ow-	Book of Fishes;	28, 1d. 28, 1d.
ch-	do. Reptiles;	28. 1d.
1 at	do. Birds;	2s. 1d.
A COO	do. Animals;	wo. Trt.

 Biographical sketches, solveda Holt into Shadhard Jakage zine. 18. 103/44.
 Ben Saunders; a Tale for Mothers; by Lucy Adams. 1s. 3d. First Steps in General Knowledge:
 The Minoral Kingdom. 1s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. do. The Surface of the Earth. 1s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. do. The Starry Heavens. 1s. 7d. do. The Animal Kingdom. 2s. 9d. do. The Vegetable • fully intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and icinity, that his Fall Stock of

do. 1s. 101/2d. nents of Botany for Families and Schools. 2s 9d.

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THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford. Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tues-

ay, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Freight for this train must be delivered before , on the morning of departure; or it will be ecceived from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous

evening. ALFRED BRUNEL,

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every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 colock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock.

Fares-Cabin, 2s. 6d-meals extra. Deck, 71

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FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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CHARLESWORTH would most respect-

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

The latest Millinery Fashions will not be

ready for the Retail Trade until about the 17th

of October, 1853: the Wholesale Trade about

the 1st of next month, when all parties not

having received their orders may expect to be

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. C. would respectfully intimate to the Trade in Canada West that his stock of Dry Goods

this Fall will be found to offer some of the

every advantage has been taken of the home markets, where purchases have been made for

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

has without exception the advantage over all

others in this branch of trade. Parties not having visited THIS HOUSE will

upon inspection find the Stock not only the

largest, but the cheapest.

stock, quality and price, for which no charge

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J. CHARLESWORTH,

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Having made special arrangements by which

ociety, Toronto. October 26, 1853.

Mail Steam Packet Office,

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Toronto, Oct. 5, 1853.

Toronto, April 19, 1853,

Clerk's Office, Toronto 18th July 1853. Superintendent. Toronto, June 23, 1853.

13

38-tf

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TORONTO COACH FACTORY. 130and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

City Assessments.

THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the

the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear

the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the

Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which

all Person interested are to take Notice. The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and

FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours,

By order of the Court, CHARLES DALY.

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> Mail must be post-paid Toronto, June 5, 1850. 21-tf

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For the Cure of

A MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life-increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Heal-ing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved without a coubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length beer found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

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51-tf

1853.

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OWEN AND WOOD,

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RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by

CHERRY PECTORAL.

Coughs, coup, asth ing-cough, croup, Asth ma and Consumption. marons discoveries Science

ticular point. This raised my wonder which I felt at first being in a Church, took more than all the rest; for I had somehow from me all power but that of wandering. conceived that the noise which I heard was I did not reason about anything ; I was too occasioned by birds up in the air, or that young. Now I understand why monuments it was made by angels, whom (so ignorant are put up for the dead and why the fig-I was till that time) I had always con- ures which are upon them are described as sidered to be a sort of birds : for before this doing the actions which they did in their time I was totally ignorant of anything lifetimes, and that they are a sort of piclike religion, it being a principle of my tures set up for our instruction. But all father, that young heads should not be told was new and surprising to me on that day too many things at once, for fear they -the long windows with little panes, the pilshould get confused ideas and no clear lars, the pews made of oak, the little has. notions of anything. We had always socks for the people to kneel on, the form indeed so far observed Sundays, that no of the pulpit, with the sounding board over work was done on that day, and upon that it, gracefully carved in flower work. To day I wore my best muslin trock, and was you, who have lived all your lives in popunot allowed to sing or to be noisy; but I lous places, and have been taken to church never understood why that day should from the earliest time you can remember, differ from any other. We had no public my admiration of these things must appear meetings : indeed, the few straggling strangely ignorant. But I was a lonely houses which were near us, would have creature, that had been brought up in a refurnished but a slender congregation ; and mote place, where there was neither Church the loneliness of the place we lived in, nor Church-going inhabitants. I have instead of making us more sociable, and lived in great towns, and seen the way of drawing us closer together, as my mother Churches of worship, and I am old enough used to say it ought to have done, seemed now to distinguish between what is essento have the effect of making us more distant tial in religion, and what is merely formal and averse to society than any other or ornamental. people. One or two good neighbours indeed we had, but not in numbers to give to me the things most worthy of notice me any idea of Church attendance.

But now my mother thought it high time to give me some clearer instructions of them entered, and taken their seats; in the main points of religion, and my father came readily into her plan. I was permitted to sit up half an hour later on the clergyman entered, and the organ be-Sunday evening, that I might hear a por- gan to play what is called the voluntary. tion of Scripture read, which had always I had never seen so many people assembled been their custom, though by reason of my before. At first I thought that all eyes tender age, and my father's opinion on the were upon me, and that because that I was impropriety of children being taught too a stranger. I was terribly ashamed and young, I had never till now been an audi- confused at first; but my mother helped tor. I was taught my prayers, and those to find out the places in the Prayer book, things, which you, ladies, I doubt not, had and being busy about that took off some of the benefit of being instructed in at a much my painful apprehension. I was no stranearlier age.

became, they only made me more passion- thoughts being confused, it puzzled me a ately long for the privilege of joining in little to find out the responses and other that social service, from which it seemed things which I thought I knew so well; that we alone, of all the inhabitants of the but I went through tolerably well.-One land, were debarred; and when the wind thing which has often troubled me since, was in that point which enabled the sound is, that Iam sfraid I was too full of myself, of the distant bells of St. Mary's to be and thinking how happy I was, and what heard over the great moor which skirted a privilege it was for one that was so young our house, I have stood out in the air to to join the service with so many grown catch the sounds, which I almost devoured; people, so that I did not attend enough to and the tears have come into my eyes, the instruction which I might have received. when sometimes they seemed to speak to I remember, I foolishly applied every thing me almost articulate sounds, to come to that was said to myself, so as it could mean Church, and because of the great moor, nobody but myself, I was so full of my which was between me and them, I could own thoughts. All that assembly of people not come ; and the too tender apprehen- seemed to me as if they were come together sions of these things have filled me with a only to show me the way to the Church. religious melancholy. With thoughts like Not but I received some very affecting

from the object of my wishes and of my the singing :- the way of all these things curiosity. My father having some money took up more of my attention than was left to him by the will of a deceased rela-tion, we ventured to set up a sort of car-behaved better and was more serious when riage—no very superb one, I can assure I went a second time, and a third time : jections; the precedents are bad precedents, construction of a general ford,

heard it but when the wind was in a par- thing nor knew anything; and the awe

When my father had done pointing out about the Church, the service was almost ready to begin ; the parishioners had most and we were shown into a pew, where my mother was already seated. Soon after, ger to the order of the service, having often The clearer my notions on these points read in the Prayer book at home ; but my

these, I entered into my seventh year. And now the time was come, when the heard that day: but the standing up and great moor was no lorger to separate me the sitting down of the people; the organ;

Black River, with 900 barrels 2 vols. 7s. 6d. Natural History of Mankind; by Stephen H. Ward, M. D. 4s. Id. and she is on her beam ends. The steamer City of Toronto arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Montreal, with the

du Loup, last Monday, and must have subse-

one of them is the Caledonia, the other name

Crane Island; half her masts only are visible. The Achilles, and Rankin, are reported re-turning to Quebec, the former said to be water-

The ship Lord Ashburton, Broughall, from

84 feet breadth of beam, and is propelled by a beautifal and powerful engine built at the Kingston Foundry. She makes the trip between Kingston and the Cape—22 miles—in one hear this is a state of the state of the

one hour thirty-five minutes, a pretty fair rate of speed, but not so high as she is expected to reach when upon regular duty next summer.—

NIAGARA DOCKS .- The Mayor of Hamilton

has stated to the Council, in answer to a ques-tion by Mr. McElroy, that there was no truth in the report of the Great Western Railway Direc-tors have

vessels are on their way up to Quebec."

logged

lat. 44 50, 10n. 59.

Kingston News.

hareholders.

M. D. 4s. 1d. Mountains of Scripture. Ss. 9d. Gosse's Natural History-Birds. 4s. 6d. do. do. do. - Manumailia. 4 barque Volante in tow, and a full cargo. She 4s. 6d. do. do. do. — Manimailia. 4s. 6d. Christmas Stories. 4s. 41/3d. Annals of the Colonial Church, Diocese of Toronto; by Earnest Hawkins, B.D. 4s. 6d. was also detained at Three Rivers.

A large ship is reported ashore at St. Andre. Several schooners, laden with provisions, for the lower parishes, are wrecked at and below Str F. G. S. 38. 9d.

of flour on board

Riviere du Loup, and the crews saved with Capt. Perriam, of the Concordia, hence for

F. G. S. 3s. 9d. Stories from the History of Rome. 4s. 1d. Sketches of Rural Affairs. 4s. 6d. Scripture Topography of Palestine. 6s. 4d. Sister Mary's Tales of Natural History. 2s. 1d. Gosse's Text Book of Zoology for Schools. 4s. 6d. Tales and Stories from History; by Agnes Strickland. 6s. 101/d Newport, returned here on Wednesday night and reports his vessel ashore at Crane Island, water-

reports his vessel ashore at Crane Island, water logged. The vessels ashore at Point-au-Pin are the Concordia, Juno, and Ottawa—the masters have come to Quebec. Mr. Giroux, pilot, arrived from Riviere du Loup on Wednesday afternoon, furnishes us with the following account of the disasters he noticed on his way up from Bic. He makes the number much less than the accounts received by tele-graph, and we sincerely hope he may be correct. The following is his account:— ""The baryone British Queen, Evans, is ashore

rower's Exposition of the Epistles. 4s 1d.
do. do. Gospels. 2s. 9d.
Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible. 3s. 9d.
Au Explanation of the Psalms as Read in the Liturgy of the Church; by Rev. James Slade. 3s.
The Liturgy Compared with the Bible; by Rev. Henry Ives Bailey. 6s. 9d. "The barque British Queen, Evans, is ashore

The constitution and canons, sciences is a solution of the service of them is the Caledonia, the other name soft known.
"There are two vessels ashore on Goose Island, one of them is the Caledonia, the other name soft known.
"There were five or six vessels drifting in the Island, many of White Island, many of the JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.
The JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.
The JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.
The JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.
The JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.
The JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.
The Stand on a stand on a stand on a standard on a standard

quently gone ashore, as her crew have likewise returned to Quebec. "There are also two vessels ashore on the

Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear. 4s. 6d. Narrative of Two Voyages to Hudson's Bay; by J. B Nevins. 2s. 3d. "It is said that the crews of three or four The ships Ottawa and Juno are ashore on Crane Island, and the brigt. Thomas is sunk off

Narrative of 1 W0 10 piges to Haussite any for the Newtins. 2s. 3d.
The Ladder to Learning. 5s.
Mary's Grammar, interspersed with Stories, and intended for the use of Childron; by Mrs. Marcet. 5s. 5d.
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do. do. Sonth America. 2s. 6d.
do. do. Sonth East Asia. 2s. 6d.
Humbolt's Travels and Discoveries in South America: 3s. 6d.

Belfast, with a cargo for Quebec, put into St. John, N.B., on the 18th November. Having experienced heavy gales up to the 18th, she was compelled to bear away for that port, while in lat 44.50 km 50

THE STEAMER "JOHN COUNTER."-The new railway ferry steamer John Counter, was placed upon her destined route between this city and Cape Vincent, on Thursday last. This large teamer is upwards of 200 feet in length, with

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1853.

WILLIAM HODGINS,

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

been paid nor indentures issued, for such a purpose, nor could be without the consent of the the

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constructed. It will soon be complete to Brant- di

Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

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New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he bas used the CHERRY PEC-TORAL with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the First Physicians in Main .. Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

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I invariably recommend its use in case of con-sumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease. Respectfully yours,

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October 19th, 1853.

land.

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