TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 26, 1855.

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

from the great lakes and British Pro-

vinces to Peru and Brazil, in South

America. These ruins are not illus-

trated or even alluded to by any written

history. Their origin is lost to view

behind the impenetrable veil imposed

by unnumbered cycles of unchronicled

gigantic size of trees, with indications

that other generations of trees sprang up

grew and decayed before them, prove

that these ruins preceded the Christian

era. Neither history nor tradition in-

dicates the origin or the rise of those

vast mounds that are found scattered

over the North American continent.

They stand in silent grandeur, monu-

ments of a race of people that have

long since passed away, leaving no

other trace of their existence. It is

fashionable to speak of the eastern con-

tinentasthe Old World, yetit is not known

to be entitled to this appellation. Who

can say that the Andes and Sierra

Nevada are not the seigniors of the Alps

to prove that the ruins of Uxmal and

Palenque, and the pyramids of Cholula,

in Mexico, do not take precedence in

the age of the sphinxes and pyramids

of Egypt, or winged lions of Assyria!

of Stevans and Catherwood brought to

gnorance of the epoch in which they

flourished. The most extensive of these

ruins are to be found at Uxmal and

Mexico. At Uxmal are immense pyra-

body is a figure of death's-head and

At Palenque are immense ruins, a

circumference, and contained a popula-

tion of 3,000,000 of souls.

with that of Cholula, in Mexico.

he world.

The pyramid of Cholula is described

is covering forty-four acres of ground.

On its summit was a temple, and in the

interior has been discovered a vault,

those of Asia!

and the Himalaya! Who is prepared

Poetry.

How motionless, how still!

THE SABBATH. Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale, Yet yonder halts the quiet mill; The whirring wheel, the rushing sail

Six days stern labor shuts the poor From nature's careless banquet hall, The seventh an augel opes the door, And smiling welcomes all!

A father's tender mercy gave This holy gespite to the breast To breathe the gale, to watch the wave

And know the wheel may rest!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cane, Thy strength thy master's slave must be: The seventh thy limbs escape the chain-A God bath made thee free.

The fields that yester morning knew Thy footsteps as their serf survey On thee as them descends the dew, The baptism of te day.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale, But yonder halts the quiet mill; The whirring wheel, the rushing sail,

How motionless, how still.

To rest, oh weary heart, but lo! The church spire glistening up to heaven To warn thee where thy thoughts should go The day thy God hath given.

Lone thro' the landscape's solemn rest, The spire its moral points on high; O soul at peace within the breast

Rise mingling with the sky. They tell thee in their dreaming school Of power from old dominion hurled, When rich and poor with juster rule

Alas! since time itself began That fable hath but foretold the hour That ripens power in man, But subjects man to power.

Shall share the altered world.

Yet every day in seven at least One bright republic shall be known; Man's world awhile hath ceased While God proclaims his own.

Six days may rank divide the poor, O Dives! from thy banquet hall The seventh, a father opes the door And holds his feast for all.

Selected.

BULWER.

A FEW REASONS FOR DISCONTINUING TO HAVE PEWS IN OUR CHURCHES.

Because our Churches are public

buildings for the worship of our God, and the pew system tends to make us regard them as public buildings for pri-

Because "the faith once delivered to the saints" ought to be unhesitatingly declared in them, and taught in them; yet this is inexpedient, if not dangerous; for some, heretics, schismatics and inthe better way, and persecute God's show: appointed Ambassador.

III. Because an outward and visible, typical and symbolic ritual is necessary in the performance of public worship; whereas, any decoration, adornment or symbolic teaching that is not approved of by ignorant or prejudiced, or puritanical pew-holders, is forthwith to be condemned and rejected.

Because pew-holders are too often like "the dog in the manger," listlessly and offensively holding possession of accommodation, which would be the greatest boon to his poorer neighbour, and cause his soul to rejoice in the presence of his God.

Because pews have sadly increased the ranks of dissent. No stranger likes to take a seat which belongs of purchase to some one else; therefore, after neglecting worship for several Sundays, they go wherever they can get a seat, without feeling that they intrude, and where their early prejudices are least

Because they encourage pride, and make unchristian distinctions in the very house of our earnest approach to Him who " is no respector of persons."

VII. Because pews occasion great ill-will and strife between brethren, and at public vestry meetings. Judge among yourselves, is it reasonable that "ANY BODY' should have a vote on Church matters? and is it reasonable that a " man in goodly apparel" should have the best

Because buying or selling so many square feet, or such and such portions, in the house of God, if judged according to conscience, renders the solemn office of consecration either a mockery or a nullity.

Because they silently but seriously encourage the worst feelings of selfishnew. A seat that would hold five amiable christians, is often divided into two "PEWS." so that each party may enpossession, and reiterate the earth-bound expression, "This is mine." reared by a people whose history has passed down to us in written records.

Because a building with "free scats" vill accommodate 20 or 30 in a hundred more-than when divided into pews. To correct this loss of room, the hateful practice of galleries has been resorted to, in which it is next to impossible to PRAY, and which destroy all the beauty of the building.

XI.

Because square peus, are a direct are imperfectly detailed. But such is retiring worshipper.

Because the carpeting, stuffing and lining of pews charbours insects and collects dust and dirt. A thoughtless person takes a pet dog along with them, and presently the sexton is abused for not sweeping and cleaning, and it is well if it does not end in such an item as this: " Paid Goodwife Wells for salt to destroy fleas in the Churchwarden's pew,—6d.''

Because pews have effectually destroyed the primitive and almost natural separations in our Churches, which is that the communicants should set in he front seat, those intending to communicate next, and hearers of all classes

Because pews are a practical denial. of our belief in the communion of Saints." What fellowship, what brotherhood is there over the two sides of a well-curtained or high-sided pew!

Because they encourage disorder, careless persons too often go late to Church, being sure they get into their

Because they greatly disfigure the beauty and harmony of the interior. by causing patches and spots of dif-ferent-colored lining to be seen in most distasteful juxta-position.

XVII. Because pews were introduced contrary to the wishes of the Bishops of our Mother Church, and are most ably protested against by some of our Bishops and Archdeacons at the present time.

XVIII. Because they were invented by persons who wanted to stand in place of kneeling as our rubries direct, and whose schismatical conduct brought great

Because in purer ages pews were inheard of.

Because free Churches are beginning to work well again. The tithes and offerings,-the Divine plan of support,proving better than pew rents. XXI.

Because pew rents tend to lessen tithes and offerings, which should be offered on the first day of the week, on the altar of the Lord.

Because pews always have and always will foster a kind of religious frivolity, or listlessness, or indifference, or something of that sort which the folfidels, who rent pews, may vote against lowing quotations will abundantly

> From Swift's Baucis and Philemon. A bed-stead of the antique mode, Compact of timber many a load; Such as our ancestors did use, Was metamorphosed into pews; Which still their ancient nature keep By lodging folks disposed to sleep. From Young's Love of Fame .- Sat., VI.

Since Sundays have no balls, the well-dressed Shines in the pew, but smiles to hear of

From Crabbe's Tales of the Hall.-Book 1. He then proceeded, not so much intent, But still in carnest, and to Church he went. Although they found some difference in the

CREED, He and his pastor cordially agreed; Convinced that they who would the truth obtain.

By disputation find their efforts vain. The Church he viewed, as liberal minds will

And then he fixed his principles and pew.

For all these reasons, if you have a pew, unhinge the door of it, and have it taken away; and never consent to build a new church with pews, and show your friends and neighbours the reasons for getting rid of them altogether; and show how much better it would be to have houses wherein the sick and poor, using the same liturgy, having one faith, one baptism and one hope of their calling in Christ Jesus. may appeal to heaven as the many members of one BODY: and then a stranger coming in will fall down and worship God, "and report that God is in you of a truth."

AMERICA—ITS AGE AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

The only knowledge which the present can obtain of the past, anterior to written history, must be gathered from the lessons taught by the monuments that survived the devastating wars of ignorant and infuriated man, the crash of the elements, and the slow corroding power of untold time. The two continents of this Western hemisphere abound with these mute, enduring records. The labors of the antiquarians in Asia, Africa, and Europe have disclosed monshrine themselves into their individual | uments of art now in ruins that were

With the general history of the Assyri- favourable to the advancement of know- more of the merchants of London did not feel it ans, the Israelites, the Egyptains, the ledge among men. The well-known to be their duty to be present that day. The

among the ruins of ancient palaces, South America, and it yet may be the temples, and cities, serve but to illumine destiny of some restless Yankee to trace temples, and cities, serve but to illumine some portions of written history that are now dark, or illustrate others that are imperfectly detailed. But such is not the case in America. The antiquities of America extend from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the great lakes and British Prohinderance to the devout feelings of a not the case in America. The antiquities countless centuries - Louisville Jour

THE SHEPHERD AND THE WOLF. A FAULK.

As a shepherd was one day walking near an extensive forest which bordered his pasture grounds, he met a large wolf.

"Ah, Mr. Shepherd," exclaimed Lupus, "I am verily glad to see you, for I the bishoprio of Toronto into three dioceses, centuries. Immense forests growing have had a matter on my mind for a and holding diocessar synods. But the sid of long time, about which I have been this society was required. There were in Upover the ruins of large cities, and the anxious to talk with you, but lacked opportunity. Now I trust your leisure and inclination are such that I may be quire six elergymen for each township. The gratified by a few minutes' conver- honorable gentleman, after entering into fursation."

"Most certainly," said the shepherd, I have no straying sheep to look after. My lambs are all in the middle of the mendow, where wild beasts never venture. What shall be the subject of There were also present the Rev. Canon Wode

May I, then, be so bold as to ask why pool, and other gentlemen. Letters expressing you keep those lambs I see yonder so their inability to attend were received from the closely guarded within the narrow limits. Earl of Baknor; Rev. Dr. M'Neile, Liverpool, of this meadow? They are never allowed, as I have often noticed, to go outside, nor even to approach the border, without being strictly watched.

nexperienced. They are ignorant of History traces the rise and fall of the dangers to which they are exposed; Nineveh, of Babylon, and of Thebes; but we have no record of the rise, progress, or fall of those great cities in Central fore, I protect them from harm. America which the laborious researches Wolf.-Your intention is doubtless

good, but you will surely make them light. There the human-faced bulls and dull and mean-spirited. the winged lions of Ninevelt find their Shepherd .- Not the least danger of equivalents in the grotesque carving in that, and if there was, their safety is the stone of hideous forms of men and first consideration.

animals. Who can say that these rude sculptures of America did not precede But we will not speculate on a subject years of discretion, to judge for themthat offers no basis on which even a selves? That is the way we wolves do; plausible argument can be erected. our young ones we shepherd to watch mense ruins in America of what were they please; you must allow we are once large cities is a fixed fact, and we more liberal than you. must be content to remain in utter

Shephard .- That may do for wolves, but not for lambs. If I should turn them out to taste of freedom and judge for themselves, your whole pack would Palenque, in the southeastern part of be in pursuit at first sight.

Wolf .- In the name of the animal mids, coated with stone, and quadran- creation, I protest against this injustice, gular stone edifices and terraces. The and insist that lambs ought to be allowinghest of these pyramids is 130 feet, ed to grow up without being prejudiced and on the summit it supports a temple. In favor of one kind of pasture rather On one of the facades of the temple are than another, so that they may choose four human figures, cut in stone with for themselves. And I am glad to know great exactness and elegance. The that my opinion is sustained by men hands are crossed upon the breast, the of your own profession, for whom, of head is covered with something like a course, you have great respect. I don't relimet, about the neck is a garment of often go to the preaching, but I chanced the skin of an alligator, and over each once to be within hearing of the following sensible remarks: "My hearers, sprinkling babies and teaching them to pray, is all humbug—it is; so are Suncity of great extent, with the remains of day schools, and missionary societies. a royal palace. One temple, that of Let them grow up and judge for them-Copan, was 520 feet by 650, and is sup- | selves about religious matters, and don't posed to have been-as large as St. Peter's take the Lord's work out of his own at Rome. Another temple of great di- hands." Now apply that to lambs, and mensions is here, having an entrance by it expresses my sentiments about as well

a portico 100 feet long and 10 feet broad; as I could do it myself.

Shepherd.—You are greatly mistaken, if you suppose I have any respect for with hieroglyphics and other devices. such a man. He, no doubt, expresses Different objects of worship have been the wish of all wolves, and the devil, found, representations of the gods who too, but not of the Good Shepherd, who were worshipped in this country. These has said, "Feed my lambs," and "Teach temples, with fourteen large buildings these things diligently to your children." and many other objects of curiosity, And the devil will allow children to stand here as monuments of ancient grow up without interfering with their greatness, to remind us of the remote religious notions, just as much as you origin of a mighty empire. This city wolves will allow lambs to play about has been described as the Thebes of your dens without devouring them.

America, and travellers have supposed To this the wolf made no other reply that it must have been sixty miles in than a snarl. So he turned about, and got him" to the woods again, but not until he had cast a savage look at the It is in Mexico that we must seek the lambs lying on a sunny bank, by which largest pyramid in the world. The the shepherd was more than ever contourists, the historians, and the geogra- vinced that all his fine talk about freephers have made us familiar with the dom, and unprejudiced views, were pyramids of Egypt, among, which that of meant, not for the good of his lambs, heops looms up, a wonderamong won- but for his own ravenous stomach. After ders. But Cheops is a pigmy compared this conversation, he guarded his flock with greater care.—Calendar.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

rooted with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols. Several small pyramids surrounded his large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into an artificial shape. It deal on Thursday, and 10), at St. Pauls Cathedral on Thursday, and 10 to the state of the st a hill into an artificial shape. Its dim-bishop, the Bishops, and a numerous body of ensions are immense, being nearly three ensions are immense, being nearly three nobility, clergy and gentry were, as usual, miles in circumference, and about four entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion hundred feet high. It is divided into house. On Friday a public meeting was held terraces and slopes, covered with plat- in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion Bouse: the forms, stages, and bastions, elevated one above the other, and all formed with large stones skilfully cut, and joined without any cement. In some respects the style of architecture resembles the the City of London, and England, which had colonic, being massive and durable; but the city of London, and England, which had poured out its thousands to the colonies, received back the wealth of the colonies. It was in other respects it resembles the Egyptian; yet the general construction, manner, and style of architecture are spiritual necessites of the colonies. It had been remarked this society, and others of a kindred nature, were not as well supported by different from any hitherto described in The wave of emigration which has planted the Anglo-Saxon race on the that this remark would be no longer made, passed down to us in written records. shores of the Pacific cannot fail to be although he could not avoid regretting that school-room adjoining the church. About four

Carthagenians, the Greeks, and the Romans we are already acquainted, and all the discoveries made by antiquarians them to explore the ruins which are so in those countries, profusely scattered over Mexico and Chairman, was moved by the Archbishop of Carthagenians, was moved by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman, was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop of Chairman was moved and seconded by the Archbishop

place of our Episcopage. The Church of England was spreading wide, and America was most energetic in the promotion of the missionary cause. He was himself a descendant of one of the missionaries in Upper Causda. In 1791,

the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE LITURGICAL REVISION MOVEMENT .- On the 3nd of May, a conference on the Liturgical Revision was held at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi; Dr. Bernard, of Clinton, in the chair. remark, please state it, since it presses house, Norwich: Rev. Carr John Hyn. Rector of Wid/.—With your leave, I will do so, though you have already alluded to it.
May I, then, be so bold as to ask why Revision Society be recommended to obtain sig-Shepherd .- My lambs are young and natures to the following declaration: - We, the undersigned, desire the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, in order to remove from it all and being committed to my care, I am responsible for their safety, and, there- with the written Word of God, and also the repeal or modification of all such acts of Parliament as are found unduly to abridge the liberty of christian action within the Church as established by law.' The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Lowe.

In the House of Commons, on June 22nd, the Marquis of Blandford moved the second reading first consideration.

Wolf.—But why can't you allow them to taste freedom, to visit the forest and mountains, and when they come to mountains, and when they come to discretion to indee for thems. and thirdly to provide means for the endowment of pure cures. Sir G. Grey, for the Government, said that as the bill could not be would be better not to read it a second time. After a short debate, the bill was withdrawn, on the understanding that it should be brought forward next session. The adjourned debate on Maynooth was resumed, and was again adonrned — Guardian.

We learn from the Bristol Mirror that a memorial has been presented to the Bishop of the diocese by a number of the clergy of the neighbourhood, calling his lordship's attention to some of the sculptured work of the new church at Bedminster, which the momorfaists enumerate as "a very prominent crucifix imme-diately above the place for the communion-table, a fantastic representation of our Lord's nativity, with winged minstrels on the roof of the stable, groups of figures elaborately decked stition, not excepting the symbol of the l'apal supremacy, to which we must add a credence table, so intimately connected with a certain doctrine which has no countenance in our Communion Service, and which has been decided in our courts of law to be an adjunct not recognised by the Church of England."—Quardian.

Convocation was to assemble June 28th. The first business of the Upper House will be to receive a report from a committee appointed last session on the subject of an address to her Majesty, relative to certain proposed alterations in the services of the Church as recommended in a paper presented to the flouse in July last, and published in a supplement to the Guardian of July 25, 1864. It is not intended to take any proceedings in reference to alterations in the present constitution of convocation. The Lower louse will, in the first place, consider the Clergy Discipline Bill, brought in by the Bishop of andon, and which was agreed to by the Upper House last session. The proposed alteration the church services will also be taken into conideration, and a report received from a commirror On the subject of reform of convocation to be brought before the Lower House in the

form of a report, the Rev. R. Seymour intends moving the following resolution:— "That an address be respectfully presented to his Grace the President and their lordships of the Upper House of Convocation, requesting their lordships to take into consideration the

following propositions:—

"lst. That the law of God, as revealed in Holy Scripture for the government of His Church, and as witnessed to by primitive an-tiquity, while it vests the authority and power vern primarily in the spirituality, does not forbid, rather does it encourage them to call and mimit faithful laymen also to their counsels in synod, at such times and in such manner as they shall judge to be best for the welfare of

"2nd. That the circumstances of the present times suggest certain urgent reasons why the Church of England, in taking steps for the renewal of her synodal functions, should take advantage of this liberty, and should provide more formal and regular opportunities than at present exist, whereat the counsel and co-operation of the faithful laity may be recured to the proceedings of Convocation." The Rev. II. proceedings of Convocation." The Rev. II. Woodgate intends moving the following amend-

"Whereas, owing to the suspension of ecclesisatical discipline as regards the laity, every inhabitant of England, whatever his religious persussion and manner of life, is recognised by law as a member of the Church of England. and admissible to a full participation of its rights and privileges; and whereas dissenters have contended in Parliament and out of it that dissent ought not to involve the forfaiture of such privileges, or of a voice or vote in the management of the Church, it is neither just nor expedient to entertain the question of admission of laymen to the councils of the Church, until by the enforcement of ecclesiastical dis-cipline, or by some other method, effectual means be taken to determine what constitutes a bond fide layman of the Church of England."

The London Guardian gives an interesting kindred nature, were not as well supported by account of the anniversary of the dedication of the wealth and nobility of England as they were the Church of St. Barnahas, Pimlico, founded by the Rev. W. J. L. Bennett, on St. Barnabas'

tions of the more wealthy, who also attended, and participated in the festivity. The school-room was tastefully descrated with garlands of thowers, evergreens, and coloured scrolls, con-taining texts from Scripture, like the followtaking texts from sorrpture, like the following:—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." "High and low, rich and poor, one with another." "Send portions for them for whom nothing is provided," So. At the upper whom nothing is provided," So. At the upper end of the room a raised platform was con-structed, with seats for about fifty persons, at which the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Liddell presided, supported by the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Agues Duff, Mr. Heresford Hope, Mr. Wynne, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, the Dowa-ger Lady Glasgow, Lady Elisabeth Finck and others. In the centre of the principal table an enormous plum pudding was displayed, over which was orected the model of a temple, sur-mounted by a figure of St. Barnabas, the patron saint of the church and college. A portrait of saint of the church and college. A portrait of the Rov. Mr. Bennett, suspended in this portion of the room, was crowned with a chaplet of white flowers. In the Church adjoining, the serven, the pulpit front and other portions of the furniture, were decorated with fresh flowers and green boughs. The cross formed a promi-nont object in these pious adornments, and over the screen was inscribed, in letters formed of red carnations, on a white ground of pink blossome, the words—"Comfort ye my people."
The usual loyal toasts were given, and the incumbent's health heartily given and responded
to after that of "The founder," Mr. Bennett,
the Rev. James Skinner returned thanks for the curate of St. Barnabas, thanking the con-gregation for the earnest prayers which they had offered up for him during his illness and

"He had travelled in many countries since they had last met, but whether journeying up the Nile, crossing the deserts of Arabia, or wandering amid the meks and valleys of Syria and the Holy Land, he never ceased to feel that among the intercessions offered up at St. Barnabas he had not been forgotten. During his absence he had met with Christians of all comminations.—Lat us, Greeks, Romans, Copts, trmenians, Nestorians, and many others.—and e had returned with the solemn conviction that here was nothing like St. Barnabas. (Applause.) He had met nowhere that which, to his mind, a foreibly draw out the idea of prayer, or embodied his notion of the collective worship of many hearts in one great devotional service. He was convinced that the Church of England, with all its trials and insufficiencies, approached tearer to divine truth than any other religion

Some of the Birmingham clergy, encouraged by the success of last year, are resuming openair preaching. The Revs. J. C. Miller, W. Cockin, and J. C. Barrett, propose to continue

The fifth annual meeting of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was hold on the 19th, at the London Tavern. The Rev. J. Brown. M.A., presided, and amongst those present were the Revs. J. Lucy, R. Whitington, E. Alfree, J. T. Driffield, J. E. Cox, W. Mitchell, Mr. W. Rogers, Clergy Corporation was hold on the 10th, at the London Tavern. The Rev. J. Brown. M.A., presided, and amongst those present were the Revs. J. Lucy, R. Whitington, E. Alfree, J. T. Driffield, J. E. Cox, W. Mitchell, Mr. W. Rogers, &c. The report, which was rend by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted, after describing and the sums which had been distributed to them, showed a yearly expenditure in this respect of £2,200, in addition to assistance given to necessitous elergymen, their widows and families, amounting to £928, and temporary aid, £45. The festival held in April last has been honoured by the presidency of the Earl of Chichester, and produced highly satisfactory results. Notwithstanding the defsication of the late secretary, Mr. Aklirich, there were abundant grounds of thankfulness for the continued success of the charity. The committee, whilst regretting the large deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Aklirich, were desirous to afford every explanation, and assure the subscribers stance, and his general position in society, unbounded confidence was reposed in him; but f £1.500-that Mr. Aldrich and left Englandand that there was no chancel whatever from which the society could be repaid the amount abstracted. The committee would, therefore, beg to urge upon the subscribers that this loss was entirely the result of misplaced confidence, which, however, will not affect payments to the pensioners or the general operations of the charity. With a view to prevent the recurrary as well as a lay secretary had been apd, and it was arranged that the accounts should be more frequently revised, passing through the hands of a professional auditor. The Marquis of Salisbury was unanimously re-elected president of the institution, and viceresident, committees, trustees, and other officers having been appointed, thanks were given to the Rev. J. E. Cox and Mr. C. Sawbridge, for their exertions during the difficulties of the The Bishop of Oxford had a grand festival at

The Bishop of Oxford had a grand festival at Cuddesden, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Diocesan Training College. Upwards of two hundred Clergy were present and assisted in the proceedings. The Clergy and choir assembled at the College about half-past teu, and vested for the ceremony. In going to the church, Psalm Ixviii. Exsurgat Deus, was chanted, and produced a very striking effect. The procession wound slowly through the village, and entered the ancient church at the western door; the Clergy and choir taking their places reserved for them in the chancel and transepts. The church was tastefully decorated with ever-The church was tastefully decorated with ever-The church was tastefully decorated with weer-greens and flowers, and hung with banners of the arms of those Bishops who were present at the opening last year, and other devices. There was a full choral service, for which Helmore's Manual for Plain Song was used. Immediately after Morning Prayer, the Introit, Psaim xliii. Judica me Deus, was chanted, while the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and the Principal, took their places at the sltar. The communion office was choral throughout. After the Creed, the Bishop, preceded by a lay-clerk and deacon, was led to the pulpit, the choir singing the Veni Creator to the ancient melody in The Hynut Noted. In his sermon the Bishop spoke of the great and important duties of the Christian Ministry, and the necessity which existed for theological seminaries in order to train those who were candidates for Holy Orders in habits of prayer, personal sanctity, a knowledge of Holy Scripture, the ancient Fathers, and the English theologians. He remarked that the Universities of the present day were very unlike those of former times; and while he admitted that it was by no means impossible for men of distinguished ability and great individual piety to benefit by a University training, he still though that in the majority of cases that proportion which theological colleges alone can the Bishop, preceded by a lay-clerk and descon, was led to the pulpit, the choir singing the Veni thought that in the majority of cases that proportion which theological colleges alone can impart was absolutely required. The alms were then collected by five deacons, who were formerly students, and there placed upon the altar by the Bishop—after which the Communion Office was proceeded with. The number of those who communicated, both Clergy and Laity, was very great indeed. After the eniaconal hence very great indeed. After the episcopal benediction had been given, the procession was progress of the building many untoward events,

re-formed, and returned to the College, chanting the Benedicite esnais opera and the Lewaste Do-minum. A great crowd had assembled by this time to look on. Soon afterwards, the Bishop, time to look on. Soon afterwards, the Bishop, Archdeacon, Rurai Deans, Principal, and visitors, amongst whom were a great number of ladies, went to a large tent which had been erected in the College grounds, to partake of luncheon. It was tastefully adorned with evergreens and banners. Upwards of three hundred were present. Afterwards the Bishop proposed "Success to the College," coupling with the teast the name of the Rev. the Principal, to which he responded remarking on the with the toast the name of the Rev. the Principal, to which he responded, remarking on the great success which in a single year had attended the institution, twenty-five students having been admitted since last June. The Rural Dean proposed the Bishop's health, which was replied to, the company separated, many visiting the college, which is certainly one of Mr. Street's most successful designs; the chapel, common room, and library of which were tastefully decorated. Evening Service was sung at six r. m., at which almost as many were present as in the morning.

No. 5

The English Churchman furnishes us with the following graphic tale of Austrian and Romanist duplicity.—Restrictions less contrary to justice have replaced in these latter days, in Austria, the shackles of tyranny which previously interfered with the liberty of Protestant subjects. Among these ameliorating measures is a law, made in 1848, which permits any Austrian subject of the Roman Catholic religion to embrace the Protestant faith either according to the Lutheran or the Reformed Confession, upon the sole condition that he shall, on two occasions, make a provious declaration to his Parish Priest. A number of Priests abandoned the Roman Church immediately on the promulgation of this law, which till the present day retains all its official force and value. A recent fact, however, patent to both Protestants and Catholics, shows us how the law has been observed for the las four years.

A brother of the Order of the Monks of Mercy, chief provincial physician to the convent of that Order at Prague, arrived, after a long spiritual struggle, at new religious convictions, and refused to subscribe to the reforms recently intro-duced into his Order, for which—as many of the bruthren partock of his sentiments—he was regarded as a black sheep, and met with very harsh and bad treatment. Relying upon the law referred to above, he decided on entering the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but the Pas-ter to whom he applied in order to carry out his intention, frankly told him that, notwithstanding the law in question, he had no power to receive him into his Church, seeing, said he. that the high Roman Clergy have some years past adopted the practice of seizing and imprisoning any Ecclesiastic who shows that he is about to enter the Evangelical Church (apostatising, as they call it). Then, he added, they torment the prisoner, by the imposition of all kinds of rough pensions, in order to make him swear that he will remain in the Church, out of accounts of hir. Addrich, were desirous to afford every explanation, and assure the subscribers of January, in the present year, in the stance, and his general position in society, inhounded confidence was reposed in him; but from circumstances which transpired at the commencement of the world, as a Procommencement of the year, a finance committee short time after his return, Borsinsky, who was an appointed, through which it was assectated at staying with his parents at Presnits, in Moravia, was suddenly arrested at night, in his father's of 6.1 foll—that Mr. Albitch had been been as a suddenly arrested at night, in his father's was suddenly arrested at night, is his father's house, by the military and police agents, by whom he was conducted to the convent as Prague, and there delivered over to his superior The Canon Dittrich, Apostolic Visitor of the Order at Prague, there told him he had com-mitted a worse crime than if he had made of from the monastery with 10,000 floring (it is gald that several members of the Order have decamped), and he was rigorously imprisoned. The prisoner has hitherto resisted all allurements, threats, sufferings, and promises. But this has only aggravated the rigors of his captivity. At length, on account of his un-shaken, fidelity he has been declared to be "mad," and is confined with the insane in a dingeon adjoining the convent receptede for filth.

As the Austrian Government may not be aware of the brutal treatment inflicted on this

Evangelical Christian, whose abjuration was perfectly legal, we give publicity to the fact as briefly as possible, and we carnestly ask of all who are animated by Christian principle their benevolent interest behalf of this faithful prisoner of Jesus Christ.

Petershain; near Niesky, May 9, 1855.

Ds.: Nowotny, Pastor.

BRRNUDA.

On Trinity Sunday, Trinity Church, Hamilton, Bermuda, was consecrated by the Bt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland. A portion only of the edifice is completed, but this portion, only of the edifice is completed, but this portion, according to the ancient Apostolic custom, is that without which a church can scarcely be called by its true name. The Chancel, in which God's Altar is raised, is completed. This is, indeed, the nucleus, the heart of every Christian Church, for within it the great mystery of our faith, the cacrifice of "the Word made flesh," is commemorated. If the Church has a divine origin, then it is equally clear, that a church building which symbolically expresses a church building which symbolically expresses
the relations between God and man should be started on this idea, and its deep foundation laid on the rock of that "faith once delivered to the saints." Besides the Channel, the tran-septs, the lower portion of the central tower,

The Church.

principally in connection with the tower and its center and Briefol, Bath and Wells, Lincoln, and foundation, delayed its completion. The Bishop St. Asaph.

put his shoulder to the wheel, and the Bermu
The Bishop of London brought up the follow dians and Churchmen of the mother country ing report from a committee appointed last rallied around him. The Rev. Dr. Haight, of session:—

this city, who is an intimate friend of his Lordship, was requested to assist in getting the cation appointed to consider and report on an Chancel Furniture made in New York. To Mr. address to Her Majesty on the subject of Church

THE CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, in a latter to the Gospel Messenger, thus describes the present position of the church in California:— We have here, too, the most heterogeneous

verse influences, and there are many more besides, the progress of San Francisco (and for contine my remarks to it,) is mental, moral and religious improvement has been very rapid, I may say comparatively, astonishing so. There are many, very many, most devoted, self-denying hard-working soldiers of the cross, and on Sundays the "sound of the church-going bell" is sweet music to the ear, and the thousands seen wending to their respective houses of worship attest that the Most High is not without witnesses for His word and worship. Aside from the two Episcopal churches, of which more presently, I find in a recent number of the Pacific, (a religious paper published in San Francisco,) a list of the various places of public worship, and from it I gather the following statistics: Baptists, 3, including one for colored people; Congregational, 2; Preshyterian, 3; Methodiat 2, one for colored people; Roman Catholic, "Spring Valley Chapel," Seamen's Bethel, and Chinese Chapel, (Presbyterian) each one. There is also a small Swedenborgian congregation. Most, if not all of these congregations, are, I believe well at-tended and well supported. Some of them have very handsome and costly edifices. The Homan-ists are creeting a large and splendld cathedral, which will be completed this year. The funds as usual come from abroad.

But your renders, I doubt not, as was the case with myself, will be more interested in the in-What has our church done, and what is she now doing to relieve the spiritual destitution still so prevalent on every side?" I am most happy to reply, "Much every way," although here, as also, everywhere else, must be said, not as much as she should or might. We have now two organized, well attended and liberally supported parishes, "Trinity" and "Grace" churches. In a city of 60,000 inhabitants, the metropolis of the l'acific coast, whose influence is to tell for weal or wee upon unnum bered millions in the future, we ought to have more than twice two churches. We might have, would but churchmen here and at the east, do their whole and admitted duty. Let me, however, speak of the present, hoping and praying that the good and holy cause of our beloved church may grow and prosper, in the future, far more than has been the case in the past. Considering the many obstacles which the church has encountered from the very outset, and look ing at even her present position, we have every reason to thank God and take courage.

Trinity Church, the mother church of this

Diocess, owes its existence and fine establish-

ment to the orrequing, self-denving, realous 8. Mines. He died in the business, and his remains roposo honeath the chancel of the church of his love, until they shall awake in the resur-rection of the just. Oh! could a dozen of men like him have been sent to California when he came, how differently would church matters have now appeared from what they do! But have now appeared the water they do? Interests are unavailie, save as they may prevent a like remiseness and mistake in the future. a like remiseness and mistake in the future. Mr. M. was all beloved by the host which he mathered, and oncoured and respected by those extered, and gathered, and the death, a vacancy existed without months, but it was most happily for sothe choice and acceptance of the present filled, the Rev. C. B. Wyatt, a worthy son of a FM worthy sire, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt of Balti-lore. Under his judicious, wealous and most acceptable supervision, Trinity Church has a large and influential congregation. Their iron church sent from Now York, and erected by Mr. M., is already too straitened for their accom dation, and as soon as the present financial depression and orisis shall have passed away, and a healthy prosperity succeeded, as it doubtless will, a new, large and handsome church will be errected, which will be an honour to the congregation and to the city. Mr. Wyatt is a thorough and living churchman. During Lent he had prayers in church twice a day, with a third or Litany service on Wednesdays and Fridays. The nttendance on these would shame many an older and larger congregation in the Atlantic cities And what was most gratifying to me was the fact that these wook day congregations were not composed almost exclusively of ladies, but that many (more than I ever saw in any such gathering in the east,) of my own sex, could and did find time to turn aside an hour from their lusi-

I had the pleasure of preaching for Mr. W., on the Sunday evening that I spent in San Francisco, and from the numbers, appearance and devout attention of the congregation, the earnest responses to the service, and mos superior music, I had little to remind me that was thousands of miles from home and old friends, and was preaching in a city and Church that only six years before, had an existence only in name. It was my first Sunday in a strange land, and it will never be forgotten by me while memory lasts.

ness to pray and give thanks to God in his holy

Grace Church, although organized not long after Trinity, did not meet with a like success Owing to a variety of obstacles well known to all in San Francisco, but to which I will make no plainer or other allusion, the parish dwindled away, until, at the same Bishop Kip arrived in California, it was as near absolute dissolution as it well could be. And had it not been for his arrival and favourable answer to the urgent appeals made by him to assume its pastoral charge, I have no doubt, but that ere this, the edifice would have been sold by the Sheriff, and the parish itself numbered among the things that were. But a brighter day for Grace Church immediately dawned when the Bishop became its Rector. And although his necessary supervision of and visits to other parts of his extensive though full diocese, (and let your readers remember that in area, California is four times as large as the State of New York), interfere greatly with his parochial duties, yet have his labours been greatly blessed. Grace Church has not only revived. blessed. Grace Church has not only revived, but has become a prosperous parish. Its debts have been paid, the building every way improved, and I believe enlarged, and it is now filled with as intelligent and Church-like a congregation as I ever saw at the East. Should I but name some of the constant attendants, your readers would acknowledge that I but make the schar truth. The attendance have moke the sober truth. The attendance too, on prayer days, is most gratifying.

CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

On Thursday, June 28th, the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled at West-minster, in pursuance of adjournment from last session.

UPPER HOUSE-Thursday. The Upper House met in Queen Ann's Bounty
Cffice, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.
There were present the Bishops of London,
Winchester, Oxford, Exeter, Salisbury, Glouwith a request that he would submit them for

Chancel Furniture made in New York.

To Mr.

Frank Wills, whom the Bishop knew as the architect of Predericton Cathedral, was entrusted the making of the design and superintending the execution of the work. He has done so, we believe, with a view of making his efforts in accordance with the general design of efforts in accordance with the general design of M.P., pointing out a mode which, with the sanction of the Crown, would be both safe and highest satisfaction. easy for removing the anomalies at present existing in the representation of the Clergy in the Lower House of Convocation. That it appears to them most important that those anomalies should be corrected, in order that the House We have Chinese idolators, Sandwich Island and native Indian heathens, German atheists, (the notorious band of "Turners,") thousands of Jews, who are the greatest opponents of all laws intended to effects religious or moral improvement, and thousands of comigrants from the Atlantic States, who seem to have left behind them all care for God and hely things.

Still, I repeat, notwithstanding all these address. may address themselves to the consideration of

by the Bishop of London, and seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, a discussion ensued, in the comes of which the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Winchester objected to the report, while the Bishops of Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells, spoke in favor of it, and the Bishop of Oxford, n answer to the objection that the report was in direct opposition to that agreed upon last session, explained that the circumstances were changed, because then they had no reliable information as to the practiculility of the change proposed to be made in the elerical representa ion, whereas now they had a high legal opinio n answer to a care submitted to Sir Richard Bethell and Dr. Robert Phillimore, and which s to the following effect:-

Convocation is summoned by a Writ from the From to the Archbishop. See Trevor's Two

Convocations, pp. 172-3,

The Archbishop issues his Mandate to the
Dean of the Province. See Trevor, pp. 175-6.

The Dean of the Province issues a Citation to the Bishops of the Province. See Trevor, pp.

Having regard to the expression, "The whol Corgy," to the Royal Writ, You are requested to advise-

I. Whether it is connectent to the Archbishop upon a petition to that effect from both Bous f Convocation, by virtue of his own authority Province to summon the Bishops and Clergy of his province, to give special directions respec ing the number of the Proctors for the Clergy to be returned from each diocese, the mode their election, and the qualifications of the electors, being Spiritual persons, varying and enlarging the directions now contained in the

Mandate of the Archbishop.

And whether such directions given by the relibishop in his Mandate would be sufficient warrant to the Bishops, and all returning officers, to conduct the elections in conformity with such directions,—the customs now existing in the everal dioceses (which are neither uniform nor invariable) with regard to the election of Proc ors notwithstanding.

H. And if you think the Archbishop's author rity insufficient to effect, the object proposed, you are requested further to state what course you would suggest for the purpose of giving the necessary validity to the Archbishop's direc-

"History of Convocation" by ...lathbury....... accompant Travor, OPINION.

1. The Writ to the Archbishop, respecting the semblage of Convocation, orders his Grace to summon "the Clergy" (Clerum), and is silent as to the manner and made of their representation. It would seem that the mode of representation as varied at different times in different ways, and among them, by the omission and addition of Proctors.

Novertheless, it appears to us that it would

not now be competent to Convocation to put a construction upon the word Clerus, or Clergy, so as thereby to enlarge the constituency beyond the limits assigned to it by usage, without the

II. We are of opinion that it would be con petent to Convocation, having obtained the license of the Crown, to discuss the question of the alteration of their representative buly, and to make a Canon cularging it; and that suc anon, if it subsequently obtained the approba tion of the Crown, would be sufficient legally a new representation of the Clergy i RICHARD BETHELL

ROBERT PHILLIMORE Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. April 30, 1856. At the close of the discussion a division took lace, when there appeared, for the adoption of the report, 6-the Bishops of London, Oxford, Exetor, Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol, and Bath and Wells; against it, 3—the Dishops of linghester, Lincoln, and St. Asaph.

The report being entried, the following address to her Majesty was agreed to :—
" We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the
Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province

Canterbury, assembled in Convecation umbly represent to your Majesty that con mittees of Convocation have ant and after exreful consideration have reported to Convoca tion on various subjects deeply concerning th spiritual welfare of this realm-viz., on the measures needful for enforcing discipling smonget the Clergy, the extension of the Church the modification of her services, and the reform of the representation of the Clergy in the vincial synod of Canterbury. We are convince that the full consideration of those subjects is a great moment to the well-being of our Church ut, in order that our deliberations on these, such other matters as your Majesty shall see fi to submit for our consideration, may be so conducted as to give to the Church the fulles satisfaction that in them the mind of the Clerc will be tairly expressed, we humbly subyour Majesty that the representation of the Clergy in the Lower House of Convocation ought to be amended. On consulting very high legal authorities, we are informed that s amendment may lawfully be carried into effect, if your Majesty shall be pleased to grant us your Royal license to consider with a view to agreeing on any such amendments, and shall afterwards approve of the same when submitted

to your Royal consideration.

"We venture, therefore, humbly to pray your Majesty to grant us your Royal lices sider of a constitution hereupon; and in order that these deliberations may include the Clergy of the northern province, we further pray you Majesty to grant a similar license to the Convo cation of the Province of York, and to sanction our communicating with that body, with a view to uniting, under your Majesty's approval, our deliberations hereon.'

The Bishop of Oxford then moved the follow

ing resolution, which was likewiso agreed to :-"That since the last meeting of this House, the House having received an opinion of Her Majesty's Solicitor-General and Dr. Robert ere, pointing out a safe and easy mode if it should be sauctioned by Her Majesty, of amending the representation of the Clergy in the Lower House, it appears to this House that the reasons which led them, at the last session, o postpone the consideration of this subject, ne longer exist, and that they can most effectually seeking in the first instance, an amendment of esentation of the Clergy in the Lower

consideration to the Lower House, and report ipon them, if possible, the next day. Their Lordships then adjourned.

CIPER HOUSE.—Freday. Their Lordships having re-assembled on Fri day morning, the proceedings were for some time conducted with closed doors, and eventually their Lordships adjourned till two o'clock, when the Prologator with his assessors attended to present the following amended address: --

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province Archbishop, Inshops, and Ciergy of the province of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, hum-bly represent to your Majesty.

"That committees of Convocation have sat, and after careful consideration, have reported

and after careful consideration, have represented to Convocation on various subjects deeply concerning the spiritual welfare of this realimmanely, on the measures needful for enforcing discipline amongst the Clergy, the extension of the Church, the modification of the services, and the reform of the representation of the Clergy in the provincial synod of Canterbury. We are convinced that the full consideration of these subjects is of great moment to the well-being of our Church. But in order that our deliberaour Church. But in order that our dealbera-tions on these, or any matters which your Majesty shall see fit to sub-mit for our consider-ation, may be so conducted as to give to the Church the fullest satisfaction that, in the mind of the Clergy, wid be firly expressed, we humbly submit to your Majesty that the represen-tation of the Clergy in the Lower House of our

Convocation ought to be amended. · We venture, therefore, hambly to pray you Majesty to grant as your Royal license to consider and agree of a constitution hereupon, to

be afterwards submitted to your Majesty. The amendments were, after considerable

liscussion, agreed to. The Prolocutor afterwards brought up the report on the Fees of Bishops' Secretaries, on the Maintenance of Parsonage Houses, which were ordered to lie on the table for consideration next session.

LOWER HOUSE - Thursday.

In the Lower House, which met in the Jerusalem Chumber, the Prolocutor having nominated the Deans of Norwich and Worces-tor, the Archdeacons of Nottingham and St. Alban's, Dr. Russell and Chancellor Martin as his nesessors, and some formal business having leen disposed of, the Probentor had before the House a report of the committee on Gravanina m the subject of church rates, presented in the schedule of the Rev. Cannon Wordsworth.

The report, after declaring it to be desirable that church rates should be limited to charges strictly necessary for maintaining the fabric of the church and the churchyard in decent order and repair, proceeds to recommend the adoption of the course pointed out by the Royal Commission in 1830, making it imperative on the com in 1966, making it imperative on the churchwardens, within a certain period after their appointment, to submit to the vestry an estimate of the expenses to be incurred in th ensuing year, together with a detailed statement of the items, when, if the vestry refuses to make a sufficient rate, the Quarter Sessions are to be appealed to, and in either case, the Quarter Sessions having made or affirmed the rate, it is to be enforced in the same way as the poor rate. The report further suggests the adoption of the recommendation of the commis-sion for the determination of pew rights and the reservation of free sittings. Lastly, the re-port proposes the suspension of the church rate law by order in council on the report of the bishop, in any case in which the church is cer and the clergy and churchwardens certify that it is likely to be so kept; and suggests the

adoption of some provision for the commutation or redemption of church rates.

Notices of amendments to this report were given by the Roys, Chancellor Martin, Massingberd and Woodgate. The Prolocutor next rend a report from the

committee of Gravamina, on the subject of fees schedule of Archdencon Atlen. The report recommends that these fees, at present varying in amount, and mounthorized,

should be made uniform and moderate, and that the archbishop and bishops should be requested to regulate them.

Another report from the Committee of Gra-

vamina was then read by the Prolocutor, touching the present state of the law of dilapidations. The report recommends that a competent arroyer should be appointed in every diocese, to advise the elergy, and to not as umpire in cases of dispute, and that the archbishop and bishops should be requested to take the matter into consideration.

At this stage of the proceedings the Prolocutor ed to the Upper House, and on his return rend the resolution and address agreed o by the Upper House, for which see the report of the Upper House. After considerable discussion, in the course of which the question of the admission of the bity to Convocation was incidentally introduced, the House adjourned without coming to a conclusion, on the ground that from some mistake in the notice of ad journment some members were not aware of their meeting on Thursday, and that it was desirable they should have an opportunity the next day of expressing their opinion.

LOWER ROUSE-Friday. The members having assembled in larger numbers than on the previous day, the Prolo cutor said the first business before the House would be to proceed to the consideration of the address which had been brought down from the Upper House. He would read the address

paragraph by paragraph.

The Archdencon of Bristol here interposed with a governmen, relative to the late prorugation, which was at the time thought to be merely formal, and to the notice, which was eroneou as to date, as well as to the inconvenience of meeting on so late a day in the week, and that day a festival in the Church.

The Rev. O. Hills, Canon of Norwich, then presented a resolution having for its object the stablishment of a uniform system of collections

for Church purposes.

The Rev. Mr. Massingberd gave notice of a motion relative to the division of the services.

with the sanction of the bishop.

The adoption of the address having been moved by the Archdencon of Nottingham, and seconded by the Doan of Norwich, a long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Archdescon of Taunton professed himself uns-ble to vote for the address as it stood, and proposed an amendment which upon a division was lost, by 27 to 13. In the course of the dis introduced (for which see the amended address in the report of the Upper House), and the address, as amended, was carried by 83 to 9. The Key Dr. M'Call then proposed the fol-

lowing resolution :-"That masmuch as the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury represents only a por-tion of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, does not represent the Colonial Church at all, nor the laity, no addition to the number of its members or its constituency can make it competent to legislate for the whole Church, and as the appearance alters its constitution with a view to further changes of the very gravest character, such as the alteration of our common praver and national worship without first consulting the laity, would, in the present circumstances of the times, be most injurious to the best interests of the Church, the Upper House be respectfully requested to join in an address to our most gracious Sovereign, praying that Her Mijesty would appoint a commission, composed of Clergy and laity, to consider the necessities of the Church in the present times, and to devise such measures to be submitted to Parliament and Convecation as may by God's blessing be most likely to promote the spiritual weltare of the whole British em-

At the suggestion of several members, Dr. M'Call agreed to let the motion stand as a notice for next session.

A motion by the Rev. Chancellor Martin,

requesting the Upper House, in the event of Province of York, was carried unanimously.

the Upper House. ennes. Of the latter there are only two of the Prolocutor having been summoned to the three houses, and of the former but one, which

and would take into consideration the other reports.

The Rev. R. Seymour then gave notice of the

following motion for the next ses-ion:-That, in adopting the address to Her Majesty the Queen, which has been submitted to us by your Grace and their Lordships the Bishops of the Upper House, we beg to remind address on the reform of the constitution of the ower House, calls attention to the question of representation of the laity with a view to ne co-operation on their part with the Clergy in their deliberations; and inasmuch as any express reference to that question is omitted in he Address to Her Majesty, we respectfully pray your Grace so to order the adjournments of this House as to enable us on some early oc-casion to deliberate on this question."

The House then adjourned

Romanism and Dissent.

PRESERVERIAN UNITY IN SCOTLAND.-Preshyterianism has done, on the whole, better in Scotland than anywhere else, both as to foctrine and discipline. Let us look at it

In the reign of Charles II. there were two parties of Presbyterians, called Resolutionists and Remonstrants. The first received a license from the King: the second would accept of no compromise, and religiously, they answered in general to Mountes and Evangelicals. At he Revolution, they for the most part conferced, but some Remonstrants would accept of no settlement not embodying the solemn lengue and ovenant, and formed a separate society, called he Reformed Presbytery. Thus they were-A. 1690-1. Establishmentarians.

2. Reformed Presbyterians. In 1733, a dispute arose at Kinross, about the placing of a preacher; a controversy succeeded, and, in 1740, eight preachers were deposed by the General Assembly, and formed the first

B. 1710,-1. Establishmentarians.

 Seceders.
 Reformed Presbyterians. In 1717, the Seceders divided on this point admission as a Burgher, an oath was to be aken to this effect - " I do profess the religion presently established in the realm." Some hought this to be generally against Romanism and others to be positively in favor of the Esta-dishment. The first became Burghers and blishment.

C. 1817-1. Establishmentarians.

nd Anti-Burghers.

3. Anti-Burghers. 4. Reformed Presbyterians.

In 1755 a difference arose at Jedburgh, xactly similar to that at Kinross. Two prenchers were deposed by the General Assembly, and rmed the Relief Presbyterians. D. 1755-1. Establishmentarians.

2. Burghers. 3. Anti-Burghers.

4. Relief Presbyterians.

5. Reformed Presbyterians. In 1800, some Burghers wished a declaration to be signed in favor of the union of civil and celesiastical authority; but others differed, and formed a new society, called the Associate

Synod of Original Seceders, E. 1806—1. Establishmentarianism.

 Burghers. 3. Auti-Burghyran or vergue

Secoders.
5. Relief Presbyterians.

6. Reformed Presbyterians In 1821, the Burghers' Oath was generally isused, and the Burghers and Anti-Burghers prepared to re-unite; but some Burghers would of confesce, and formed the Original Burghers ssociate Synod, and the other Burghers, with the Anti-Burchers, formed the Union Associate

iynod. F. 1821—1. Establishmentarians.

United Associate Synod. 3. Associate Synod of Original

Secoders.
4. Original Burgher's Associate.

5. Relief Presbyterians.

6. Reformed Presbyterians. In 1834, the General Assembly passed the Veto Act, which gave an absolute veto on the placing of a preacher to the majority of male communicants, being heads of houses. This by law was declared to be illegal, first by the preme Scotch Court, afterwards by the House It was then formally repealed by the leneral Assembly in 1843, and formed the Free

Presbytery; and now the Presbyterians stand G. 1842-1. Establishmentarians.

2. United Associate Synod. 3. Associate Synod of Original.

Seceders. 4. Original Burghers' Associate

5. Relief Presbyteriaus.

6. Free Presbyterians.7. Reformed Presbyterians. On the whole, it will be seen that the Establishment divided thrice—in 1740, 1755 and 1843—and that one of those subsecessions divided in 1806. Each body has its own Presbyteries and Synods, and believes itself to be the true representative of John Knox's opin Such are the terrible results of the Scottish Schism, to say nothing of some minor offshoots, such as Sandemanians and a number of ites

States of America .- Hamilton Gazette. AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON PARISTS.-This is illustrated in the history of religion in the extensive territories which have been annexed to the Union. On this subject, we give a few statistics from a sermon by Rev. Mr. Henderon, New Orleans:--

and isms, which are to be found in the United

with what success have papists met in our land? Maryland was originally settled by them. Until the year 1820, Florida was as completely theirs as Cuba is at present. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and all the territory west of the Mississippi, they held the ground and held. the Mississippi, they held the ground, and had a golden opportunity of laying broad and deep their foundations. But in which of these states have they now a predominant control? In Mary-land there are but 65 Papal churches, while there are 800 Protestant. Of 162 in Forida, only five belong to the Pope. Of 278 in Louisiada, only 55. O: 184 in Texas, only 13. For the last 50 years Papal emigrants have landed ing list. on our shores by millions. There have also been monthly importations of ecclesiastics, who now number 7 archbishops, 88 bishops, and 1,764 priests. These have started, and kept in operation, 20 colleges, 29 theological seminarie 120 female academies, and 22 weekly, 1 mont ly, I quarterly, and 2 annual periodicals. Wh ey blow a trumpet before them, and proclai the vast scale of their accessions and agencie we instinctively tremble. But when the bis has ceased, we take breath, and ask, what ha these alieus and their portentious appliane accomplished! How much have they gained the Protostants! What is their comparati strength in numbers! The Protestant houses worship, compared with the Roman, are 82 to And the actual sittings in Protestant church are as 22 to 1. Unless we misinterpret the signs of the times, the Jesuits are on the war They have been sowing their seed in an uncor genial soil. They are multiplying their rea ers, but are gathering no harvest. - Barner.

Irsty.-The Piedmont Convents Bill he received the Royal assent, and has thus becon their agreeing to the amended address, to the law of the land. The provisions of the a agreeing to the suremore sources, or microse it to the Conversion of the will be immediately put in force to a number of York, was carried unanimously.

The amended address was then taken by the the Royal decree designating the various religion Friday Prolocutor to the Upper House.

The reports of the Committee of Gravamina with the provisions of the act: "From this list there are two orders of nun-

on the subject of fees to lish ps Secretaries, and on the present state of the law of dilapidations, were likewise agreed to, and sent up to regard. They are the Secremental and Selections. Upper House, upon his return announced that was founded by the late Queen bowager. The Bishops had adopted the amended address, Sacramentini are not recognized as a corporate body, and the house in which they reside is the property of the Duke of Gemos. They possess no real property, but each member must bring a portion of 20,000 france, which is invested in

the purchase of an annuity.

"The clerical papers assert that many monks and nuns have decided to reject the terms offered by the Sardinian Government of an your Grace that the report alluded to in the annuity, and that they will seek refuge rather in convents of their order in some land where religion and justice are held in more esteem than

> The correspondence of a morning paper gives n account of a curious trial which has been oing on before the civil tribunal at Grenoble. An action was brought by a certain Mille, de Lamerliere against the Abbé Deleon, a priest of the diocese of Grenoble, for having published two works-one entitled An address to the Pope, published by the Abbé Deleon, although it was proved to have been written by the Abbe Cartelier, one of the curates of Grenoble; and another work called La Sallette Fallavaux; or, The Valley of Lies, in both of which Midle. de Lamerliere was reported as having got up the airacles of the Apparition of the Virgin to the Shenherds on Mount Salette; and, in fact, for having published strong evidence to show that she was the person who impersonated the Virgin on that occasion. For the injury done to her character by the two prelates in question this lady demanded 20,000 francs fine, and the utmost penalty of the law. After a careful investigation of the evidence, the Court has mblished its sentence, which is extremely

> erbose. It says—
> "That, whereas the object of the reverend authors of these books was to prove that this event had nothing supernatural in it; that they vere actuated by a sincere love of truth in aid of religion, and by no means by malace prepense; that, as priests of the Roman Catholic Church they felt bound to denounce error and oppose its propagation; that they had published evidence to show that Mddlle, de Lamerlière actually was on the mountain of La Salette on the 19th September, 1846, and in giving this evidence they were compelled to drag into publicity cer-tain circumstances in the life of Madlle, di Lamerlière, which served as connecting links in the chain of demonstration; that whereas the niracles of a La Salette had assumed the proportions of an historical event, and it is believed at all such events should be fully scrutinised: hat as Madlle, Lamerliere could not have sus ained any material or moral prejudice, by the writings of two respectable ciergymen in question, the Court declared her nonsuited, and condemned her to the expenses of the prose

A correspondent of the London Guardian writes from Constantinople as follows: Ramazan has commenced with its usual idennities. The Turks, instead of showing my aversion to foreigners entering their mosque during the celebration of their religious rites, are evineing towards all visitors a spirit of courtesy and kindness that would do honor to the most Christian people on earth. As far as their knowledge of our language goes, they exert themselves to the utmost in explaining to all inquirers the constitution of their religious system. Many of the priests or Ulemas are not behind the Mohammedan party in satisfying the curiosity of strangers. The increased ntercourse which we are now having with the Turks has dispelled the old idea, that they were a jenlous, suspicious minded race. We cannot avoid admitting that in their nature there are elements of candour and confidence which, if

al, and religious results. The immense military influence which French have acquired here has inspired the atholics with the hope that sooner or later St. Sophia may be handed over to them by the Sultan. The possession of the ancient and favourite abode of Christianity and the church of the great Patriarchs of the East by the representatives of the Western Church, would be little else than a recognition by ruling powers of the supremncy of the Pope of Rome, and such a measure would be a severe blow to the Greek Church. The conversion of a large portion of the Turks, which is contemplated, and certainly will be attempted by the French pretend to exalt the Church of Rome in this important part of the world. The consecration of the British burying ground here took place last week. The Bishop of Gibraltar, attended by six of the chaplains of the army and hospitals, officiated. The services of the day were gratifying to the feelings of those who had relatives and friends now resting there. The hallowed regard paid to the place will tend to neutralise he reluctance with which they will think of their friends being buried in a foreign land.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JULY 22. Rev. W. G., Kingston, rem. Vol. 18; F. G., Montreal, rem. Vol. 19; R. H. L., Dorchester, i. B., rem.; D. B. S., Picton, rem. Vol. 18; E. Y., St. Thomas, add. sub. and rem. : Rev W. M., Buckingham, rem.; J. D. C., Grafton, rem. for Vol. 19; Mrs. W., Hamilton, rem. for Vol. 19; T. S., Guelph, rem. for Vol. 17 and 18; Rev. R. W., St. Arnand West, rem. for Vol. 18: ., Lennoxville: Rev. J. P., Murray, rem.: T. Vol. 18: J. B., Port Burwell, rem. Vol. 18.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT Situation wanted. Illustrated magazines for children and vouns

Departmental notice-Public school libraries Departmental notice-Maps and school apa-

University of Bishop's College. Private Education for Young Ladies.

The Church.

TORONIO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Toronto, June 27, 1855. My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston,-It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your

several Parishes, in accordance with the follow I remain, Sc., John Toronto. July, 1855.

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e*.	Friday	27.	Annwooder Trenton	11 a.m.
th-	!	••	Frankford	3 p.m.
æn	Saturday	28.	Rawden	10 a.m.
im		••	Hungerford	3 p.m.
es,	Sunday	29.	Belleville	11 a.m.
ast.	Tuesday		Shannonville	
we		••	Northport	3 p.m.
tes.	Argest		•	•
on	Westnesday	. 1.	Mohawk Village	10 a.m.
ve	•••		Napanee	S p.m.
110	Thursday		Clarke's Mills	lo a.m.
1.			Bath.	3 p.m.
1.	Friday	.2	Adoiphustown	H a.m.
les	· · · · · ·	٠.	Paul miskshamak	
he	2	4	Fredericksburgh	3 p.m.
re.	Saturday		Amherst Island	II a.m.
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٠,	Monday	tî,	Darrieneld	11 a.m.
1	••	••	St. John's, Portsmouth	S p.m.
25	Tuesday	₹.		11 a.m.
ne !	Wednesday	: Š,	St. James, Pittsburgh	11 s.m.
KE .	••	••	South Lake Station	3 p.m.
of	Thursday	.9,		10 a.m.
es l			St. John's front, Lansd.	2 p.m.
				• • • •

Saturday Monday Tuesday Lausiowa 12 noon 10, Perth Fitzroy ... 4 p.m. Monday 21. Pembroke, Renfrew Wednesday 22. county 11 a.m. Thursday 23. Saturday 25, Ninth line, Fitzroy 11 a.m. Hon. Mr. Pinkey's ... 3 p.m. Bytown 3 p.m. Tuesday Richmond 10 a.m. Merrickville 1, Osnabruck 10 a.m. Saturday

The Clergy Trust Committee of the Diocese of Toronto meet at the Society's Board Room, on the 2nd Wednesday in August, at 11 a.m.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE GORE AND WELLINGTON

DISTRICTS. The clergy of the Gore and Wellington Districts are particularly requested to attend a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, on Thursday the 7th of August, in the Sunday School room of Christ's Church, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock, noon; " for the purpose of taking into consideration a very important proposition made by the Bishop in reference to supplying the destitute portion of the diocese within the limits of the association with travelling missionaries. The committee will also have to consider a motion made by Mr. Shade at the last meeting, relative to the promotion of travelling missions, and which was ordered to lie over for further consideration." Please notify your churchwardens, who are

ex oficio members of the committee.

Very truly yours, T. J. M. W. BLACKMAN, Acting Secretary. OUR REMOVAL.

The present number of . The Church is the last which will be issued in Toronto, as arrangements have been made to transfer its management and publication to Mr. H. B. Bull, of

Hamilton. The pecuniary difficulties with which this ionrnal has had to contend for some time back, are we believe, well known to the majority of our readers. They have already entailed heavy sacrifices upon our presentdisinterested publisher, Mr. Rowsell; while the want of resources to remunerate an editor has deprived the journal of that undivided attention and supervision, on the part of some one responsible party, which are mgagements, have given such superintendence to it as time stolen from the hours of needful rest would permit, have perhaps some reason to complain of a want of sympathy and aid which, had they been given by those who profess to feel and think with us, might have rendered the paper almost all that under

the circumstances we could desire. We do not however wish to dwell upon the fact. We are too sincerely opportunity serves, to bring about such rejoiced that the care which has hitherto rested upon us is about to pass into other hands, who we trust will be able to do more for the efficiency of the journal than our engagements would ever permit us to attempt.

Mr. Bull will henceforth assume the general arrangement and management recent and satisfactory as possible-an facilities afforded by his office, we succeed.

We need scarcely add that the change

the principles of the paper. The doctrines of holy scripture as ness becoming christian gentlemen.

With our best wishes for the success

been our readers a hearty farewell.

matter of importance. scriptions, but so large a proportion she ventured with the authority that bewere in arrears, as to make him unwill-cometh the Bride of the King of Saints

10. Brockville II a.m. ing to continue the risk of publication, allowing the publication to pass into

We complained last week of the New York Churchman for its use of the above phrase, as not being a very reverential method of speaking of the Anglo-Catholic Church,-we do so still: nevertheless we accept it as not undescriptive of the suffer-Carlton Place 3 p.m. accept it as not undescriptive of the suffer-Lanark, St. John's 11 a.m. ing condition in which our beloved Mother, Ramsay 3 p.m. the Bride of Christ in England, is at this Pakingham 11 a.m. time placed by the tyranny, or the selfseeking timidity, of a half unchristianized Government. The conclusions which we draw, however, respecting Her duty under these circumstances are vasily different from those indicated by our American brethren, and even some of her own sons.

The resistance to Convocation, the

tampering with Doctrine, the political character of appointments to the Episcopate, the scornful efforts which influential parties, often connected with the Government, are continually making, not only to permit, but to sanction and uphold, any Kemptville 10 a.m. and every form of heresy and schism, &c.

Mountain 3 p.m. are all, we readily admit, so many proof. are all, we readily admit, so many proofs 31. Edwardsburgh 10 a.m. are all, we readily admit, so many proofs
Watilda 1 p.m. of that sore bondage in which the State is Williamsburgh 4 p.m. at present endeavoring to keep the Church. But the conclusion which we draw from these facts is very different from that which Moulinette 2 p.m. the able editor of the Churchman seems to adopt. It is the misfortune of our brethren on the other side of the line to dwell in a democratic atmosphere so thoroughly unchristian in its very first principles as to be in danger of leading even sincere Churchmen to feel as though the vindication of our rights against all. whosoever they may be, that oppose them, were the necessary consequence of noble and generous impulses! forgetful of those nfinitely more elevating and god-like princinles which cause the christian, regardless of what is due to himself, to + look rather upon the things of another," insomuch that he is literally ready to "do good to those that despitefully use him." But in the case before us there is another positive law of God directly applicable,-and one which, we verily believe, it would have been well for our American friends, as a nation, had they always reverenced; -we mean that law which requires us to "submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake," and that not only to "the good and gentle, but also to the froward," -a principle so strikingly enforced by our blessed Lord's own example, that one would suppose that, with a reverentminded Christian, its application could admit of no controversy. The divine Jesus had just instructed his Apostles to provide themselves with swords, doubtless,-now that the constant miraculous protection which He had hitherto afforded them as the consequence of His earthly residence amongst them was about to be withdrawn, -that they might serve to defend them against the lawless banditti at that time nfesting the land of Judea;-yet when St. Peter drew one of these very swords - bi. Master's defence, he was sharply reproved by Him; unquestionably, because awfully iniquitous as was the arrest of the Saviour, it was yet done according to law. Never can the entire history of the human race afford another so apparently justifiable ground of violent resistance to the existing authorities. When the Incarnate Son of Gol, therefore, so sternly forbad it even in this instance, at the same time denouncessentially necessary to secure for it the in this instance, at the same time denounce character and influence which are reining a fearful judgment upon all those who quisite for its success. We, who amidst a muliplicity of other and imperative engagements, have given such superever, a sin, at the thought of which, His faithful and rightly-instructed members, to the end of time, must tremble. Here then is our first defence of the

submissive course pursued by the Church of England under the persecutions to which, for they really amount to that, she is subjected by the state. She protests; she even uses constitutional reasons as changes in the advisers of the crown as may tend to produce holier treatment on the part of the state of the Bride of Christ; she diligently and vigorously petitions, and endeavours to rouse all Britain to aid her herein—as for instance in the matter of convocation, the means of affording the ordinances of the church to the thronging of the paper. In the Ecclesiastical masses of our large towns, the facilities for department he will receive, we under- giving religio-secular instruction to all her stand, the assistance of several of the youth, &c., &c. What could she do clergy, while it will be his aim to render more, as the bride of the determinately the civil and local intelligence as full, submissive suffering sufferer of Gethsamane? Of course we have no wish to undertaking in which, considering the deny or apologise for the indifference, or worse, of a multitude of her sons, and have little doubt that he will be able to the too ready, and it may be worldly, compliances, of some individuals amongst her rulers; but we speak of the Angloin the place of publication and in the Catholic Church as one, and as vindi-management will involve no change in cated and witnessed for by the host of her faithful sons, clergy and laity. Where is her equal in patient endurance, received and interpreted by the church, and yet earnest, fearless remonstrance? will be fearlessly set forth, and the most To attribute the former to a sordid fear of perfect and entire independence will bising her endowments, is surely unworthy mark the course which will be persued of a Churchman. Why the very numbers -at the same time, there will, we be- from amongst the various classes of her lieve, be every care and effort to utter endowed c'ergy, who, at the loss of all even the most unpleasant truths with their ecclesiastical emoluments, have fallen the charity and moderation of a christian away to the Church of Rome, might save spirit, and with the courtesy and frank- her from this charge; for it is surely a case in which, from many we may judge all!

And now, if before we proceed we inof The Church under the new arrange- vite attention to "our sister church in her ment, we bid those who have hitherto chains," they must not be offended; she has forced the comparison; and we would Mr. Rowsell has in the last numbers do so in no spirit of retaliation: it is a of the paper, enclosed bills to those sub- subject concerning which we have long scribers who were in his debt. (except- mourned, and indeed wished for an opporting to those in places where the list of tunity of raising our humble voice in tones dues had been previously sent to a local of kindly warning. The church in the agent for collection.) He trusts that. United States is bitterly suffering, both in after reading the above announcement, efficiency and extent of operation, for want they will remit to him immediately, and of the funds adequately and in sufficient so enable him to close his accounts con- numbers to support her clergy; but has nected with this publication. The sum she dared the unpopularity which would due by each subscriber is comparatively result from authoritatively (and she has small, and does not warrant any outlay the power of synodical action) declaring in the collecting, yet the aggregate is so to her people their unalterable obligation large as to make its early collection a to pay to God the tenth of their increase for the support of his priesthood? She To many of his subscribers he has mourns over the auful exclusion (we reason to be thankful for the regular were about to use a deeper word!) of and prompt remittance of their sub- the poor from her churches; but has

nemust do, has she had the holy boldness, a defiance of the intense earthliness by which she is surrounded, firmly to enforce nis duty upon the government of the United States; even so far as to urge the re-enactment of the old New England aw, by which every householder was bound to pay a certain portion of his income for the support of some religious denomination! She deeply laments the semi-Pagan position of her youth;" (see New Haven Church Review, July); but has she, with Apostolic indifference to the people's rage, brought her wasted strength be bear upon the question of Denominatotal Schools, in opposition to the present thereby he enabled to train her children according to her own convictions, both secularly and religiously, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, as is her mestimable right, and one which she cannot wilfully, or from timidity, forego, without deep sin, and most bitter and irreparable loss? Finally, we do trust that our sister Church in the United States, notwithstanding her being in a measure comoronised by what we conscientiously ousider to be the unhallowed theories of lemocracy, does yet believe, on the word of God, that " rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft;" and that insubordination, whether in children, servants, or citizens ("subjects" is the scriptural term), is in an especial manner a sin against the law of Christ. But yet how seldom do we hear her solemnly warning her people against this minpant sin of the age, and, regardless of whom she pleases or displeases. nay, at the almost certain risk of causing many of her children, as in the case of her master, "to walk no more with her.' boldly enjoining them " to submit to every ordmance of man, for the Lord's sake :5 irrespective of the worthiness of the law makers, or even of the character of the law itself, so long as it is not plainly opposed to the positive law of God? Nor will it avail to plead that distinctive

teaching on these points would be unavailing, and therefore inexpedient. Duty is ours a results belong to God! The Church is to declare the whole counsel of God, and certain sound!

In concluding our remarks for this of his sect, rent and scattered to the four week, we beg to assure our American winds of heaven until its original feabrethren that we write in sorrowing love, tures are obliterated, back to a primitive not in bitterness or wrath. Our wish is at once to raise our humble voice in warn- what is then the consolation afforded to ing to them, and in demonstrating the fact his wavering and doubting faith? He that even the deep abuse of a divine beholds but the first step in schism; he organization is far less to be dreaded than hears of new doctrines and religious the natural consequences of a trust in speculations which had no existence hence, while it is the for nearly sixteen hundred years after our from democratic indifference and scornful assumption.

Did our strictures require any other in the Churchman which has called them Haven, Conn. Speaking of the late conthe reviewer says, " What she (the Anglican Church) wants is, more of the lay elements in her legislation where she now has none, and less of it in her judiciary, where she has nothing else. And yet she owe nothing lut mingled feelings of indig-nation, and sorrow, and pity." What! only when she saw she had undertaken was there no Archbishop? were there to satisfy "the cry of the daughters of no successive Bishops of London who, in the household," and that six hundred their characters as such, urged and re- more alterations were demanded in her urged upon Government the duty of pro- ritual. voing Bishops for the colonies? Think again, good brother! And be it rememall its results.

We hope to resume next week. A. T.

We have received a lengthened com-Churchwardens of St. James's Church, things—older than Wesley, older than Wish a request for its insertion. To this, Presbyterian, older than Lutheran. Re-Lowever, we decline yielding, having formed, or Calvinis:—ay, older than

The state of the s erlen her wealthe children to forego already devoted much valuable space to Roman. "Christian the name: Catholic rearthly distinctions in their fathers' a matter of no interest to the majority the surname. On this foundation unity amon house of prayer, and, there at of our readers. We have given each of to treat with a brothers respect the disputants a fair opportunity of ble. And on this rock still stands the policy, the poorest member of Christ? stating their case at great length, and Episcopal Church, inviting the world acknowledges-for the Bible is with have no desire to make ourselves a party back to the "status in quo ante bellum."

PRESBYTERIAN UNITY.

The question of unity in this sect " of ning to attract a considerable share of we see the subject twice alluded to in the Globe during the past week. For ourselves, we should rejoice to see the gaping grounds in the side of dissent healed up, if by that means a reduction might be made in the number of sectarian denominations which now bring contempt and discredit on the Christian name; not that we thereby anticipate any real benefit either to ourselves or others.

In a late account of the ordination (!) of a Presbyterian minister we are informed "Mr. Lees (the gentleman in question) enjoyed the warm interest of Presbyterians of all denominations; and a very harmonious opinion prevailed, that if he became their minister, they would merge their differences;" "that the Free Church and Church of Scotland ministers placed their conventicles at the service of the United Pesbyterian Church," whose candidate the individual above-named was. We then read, "When we see the harmony of the people and ministers of the three Presbyterian Churches thus uniting in one, the absurdity of our Presbyterian divisions seems more apparent, and the wish for an incorporated union becomes more heartfelt." Here is an open acknowledgment of that which one non-Presbyterian is allowed to perceive, viz: the absurdity of their divisions!

We remember reading a short time since how greatly the poor Caffres were puzzled, when only one Church of England and three Sectarian ministers were attempting their conversion to Christianity: "which of them," they naturally asked "are we to believe as the representative of the true faith?" How much more distracted then in his choice of " Unity" must be the humble Presbyterian, when called on to "merge his differences" in the general concord, and sign his settled adhesion to a common standard of faith made up (as we can only imagine) of the pet dogmas and doctrinal hair-splittings in which the various Presbyterian denominations love to indulge! And what, in sober truth, will to add this to your numerous and unceasing be his guiding star to so desirable a gifts to me, His unworthy servant.

"The little! I have done among you can never practises are called in question, we point in proof of their validity to the incontrovertible precedent of primitive usage, the consistent evidence of antiquity, the how shall, the children of God eschew the early Church, to the teaching of what is eval if His messengers fear to do holy scripture, as interpreted and conso; or how shall the people ever prepare themselves to battle against the arrogant elements just quoted. But where does ens of the age, if the watchinen, dreading the Presbyterian recognize "the pillar the combat, refuse to give the trumpet a and ground of the truth?" He may trace the changing and troubled history

antiquity of nearly three centuries; and

binding duty of all her sons most vigor- Saviour planted his holy church on ously to endeavor to free the Church from earth. And even upon so inauspicieither, that yet the "chains" forged by ons a community, how rapid and fearful regal neglect and state abuse are far less have been the downward tendencies of injurious to her holy independence and the system! Founded in schism, conpractical usefulness than those resulting firmed and strengthened by heresy, the very first fruits of this human institution were destructive of peace and unity, productive of desolation and incalculdefence than their truth and the editorial able mischief to the church. 'It is remarkable,' says one of three hundred forth, we might find it in the not very nice ministers who have left the Presbyterian character of some of the remarks in the communion, that excepting for a brief last Church Review, published in New space of six years, there was not a Romish bishop in England for 140 years tocation of the province of Canterbury, after the reformation, nor until the very year (say 1685) that the Puritans ultimately separated from the church: and when more than seven hundred and sixty subdivisions and heresies had overspread the land. And one hundred and ten adheres to these anomalies as if they were years before (say in 1570) Pope Pius V. the very foundation stones of the Church excommunicated Elizabeth, absolved itself." (The italics are ours.) And yet her subjects from their allegiance to the this is said in face not only of the open crown, and gave her dominions to the crown, and gave her dominions to the denial of any spiritual authority in the king of Spain; and an inducement for Gorham decision, but of the strenuous that was given by the Presbyterian efforts which are making for the revival Protestants, who were then returning of convocation as the only legitimate with new illeas from Geneva, and were authority for the remedy of these evils. likely to succeed in the outery for a Efforts which are made, it is true, not with further reformation,' This then was republican impetuosity, but with the patient the first disastrous effects of the first endurance, determined energy and pious step in schism: yet, like a fond parent, care of those who feel they are engaged was the church found ready to receive the awful responsibility of repairing the back into her bosom these rebellious breaches in the walls of the city of God 1 sons, and in order that there might be Again, says the reviewer, speaking of the no divisions, and to "appease the Calvinsynodical movement at Melbourne, "To ists, she offered to give up the surplice. the renerable Propagation Society we the kneeling at the communion, and the owe an untold debt of gratitude. To the sign of the cross, all which even Luther English Church authorities, as such, we and his followers retained: and she re-

Even now as then, our beloved church holds out her arms and invites the bered that for the sins of the Government wanderers from her fold to return back brought in upon semi-democratic princi- into close communion with her. . She Ples in 1685, in opposition to her wishes, directs the earnest enquirer after truth the Anglican Church ought scarcely to be to cast aside the vain surmises of an held responsible, especially by those whose unsatisfying and ever changing creed. principles would lead them, we fear, to and acknowledge as the only general vindicate that revolution, notwithstanding bond of union, "one Lord, one faith, all its results." This is the one rallying point for the distracted speculations of dissent, under what form soever they appear; the only banner and watchword which will lead us on to the great viccanication from Mr. Francis Heward, tory of unity.—In hoc signo rinces. In the subject of his dispute with the Let us go back then to the ancient

is possible: and on this alone is it possi-

In our last number we gave a brief account, copied from the Hamilton Gazette, of the testimonial presented to the many colours" and shades of religious | Rev. W. A. Johnson on the occasion of opinion is now, it would appear, begin- his leaving Cobourg. A friend has sent us a copy of an address read by A. Burn. attention from those therein interested: ham, Esq., and reply of the Rev. gentleman, which we insert with much pleasure. To the Rev. W. A. Johnson, late Curate of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.

> "REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,-Very many of the members of St. Feter's Church, in this parish, on the occasion of your departure from amongst them, desire to give expression to their feelings of respect and affectionate esteem for you by requesting your acceptance of the ac-companying plate, as a small but sincere tribute of their attachment and regard.

> "During the period of your residence in this parish you have, Reverend sir, in the various ministrations of the Church, in your friendly and social intercourse, and by your courteous and Christian deportment, endeared yourself to many of this congregation.

"You have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God, in the discharge of the onerous and important duties of visiting the numerous members of the Church, of attending to the sick, and of caring for the poor and needy, your exertions have been faithful and unremitting.

"The seed you have sown will, we believe, not be without fruit. For ourselves we assure you that not only shall we endeavor, with the divine assistance, to follow the counsel which you have given us, but also bring up those com-mitted to our care in the faith and practice of the Gospel—a faith and practice which have been well and forcibly expounded to us, not only by your doctrine, but also in your life and conversation. This assurance we give you because we feel assured that it will be far more acceptable than anything else that we could

"We would request you to convey to Mrs. Johnson the assurance of our sincere esteem and regard; and, whatever sphere of duty may be allotted to you, our earnest prayer for yourself and every member of your family is, that every blessing, temporal and spiritual, may

"With this inadequate expression of our feelings we now bid you a heartfelt and affec-

To which the Reverend gentleman reolied as follows:

"My DEAR FRIENDS,-It is my difficult, yet pleasurable duty to acknowledge your handsome and most generous gift.

"Pleasurable, my dear friends, I may most safely say it is, for the well-known countenances f you who are here present assure me that that generous offering is not to be viewed by me as the reward of popularity alone, but as the expression of your sincere Christian logs.

of itself have called forth such an expression of gratitude; but I may be allowed with pleasure to reflect that, while you are aware of my personal deficiencies and shortcomings, you are desirous to offer largely of what you possess to an appointed ambassador of your Saviour and your God.

"This, your most generous offering, has but Inis, your most generous onering, has out one shadow over its lustre. It reminds me that I am about to part from men who are striving and longing to be ornaments of their Christian profession; men, zealous, active, desirous to do all they can for the Church of the living God. Yes! it reminds me that this is perhaps my last personal interview here with such laymen as a pastor loves to have in his flock; men whom he can love and advise with as a friend, and whom (constituting, as they do, the real endowment of the Church) he is sure to find ready and willing to assist in every enterprise for the good of the

"Your love and sympathy, which has never waited to be asked before ministering to my wants, will never be forgotten by me, or hy my family. Whether in health or in sickness, you have individually sympathized with me as though it were my brother; and although otherwise unable to serve you now, my constant concern shall be to pray our Heavenly Father that you may stand fast in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he found rich in good works in the day when He shall return to gather his saints from the four corners of the earth.

"Would that I had been more deserving of your favor! more zealous for your welfare! more devoted to the work of the Lord! You must forgive my deficiencies, and earnest pray God, as I will try to do on your behalf, that, naming the name of Jesus Christ, we may be self-denying, and depart from all iniquity, and perseveringly walk in the way of the Lord unto

"I pray you, my dear friends, convey my cere thanks to your absent members in this kind expression of your Christian love; assure them how deeply I feel their kindness, and how joyfully I shall cherish the recollection

"And believe me ever to be your sincerely attached and grateful servant for Christ,

"W. A. JOHNSON. "Cobourg, May 21st, 1855."

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Chubches. CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1855, TO BE APPLIED TO THE FUNDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MISSIONARIES

MISSIONARY FUND. Previously announced£16 11 7

•	St. Paul's, Norval 1 9 9			
•	St. George's Georgetown. 1 15 6			
•	per Rev. Thos. Marsh,	8	5	3
. !	St. Paul's, Kingston, per Rev. W.			_
:	Greily	0	15	0
-	St. Mury's, Cayuga			
	Heights 0 7 6			
•	All Saints, Mt. Pleasant 0 15 0		_	_ '
•	per. Rev. E. R. Stimson	1	2	6
	Christ's Church, Hunt-			
f	ingford 3 11 10			
ſ	Lot 28, Con. XII, East			
	Zorra 0 17 5		_	_
r	per Rev. F. D. Fauquier	4	3	3
	St. Mary's, Warwick 0 16 5			
1	East Warwick, Crones 0 17 3			
	Capt. Alison's 0 8 10			
	Brooke 0 7 6			_
	per Rev. P. Smyth	2	10	0
	St. George's, Kingston, per Rev. W.		_	
1	David	5	0	0
	Holy Trinity, West			
. !	Hawkesbury 2 14 8			
	St. John's Church, Van-			
•	kleek's hill 0 13 3			
•	per Rev. R. L. Stephenson	3	7	6
	Carrying Place, Murray, per Bev.	_		_
f	J. Padfield	0	15]
- !				_
П	25 collections, amounting to	37	16	2
	STUDESTS' FUSD.			
1			_	_

159 collections, amounting to £246 1 3

per Rev. A. Dixon

By the Canada.

Eurapean Mews.

INTENDED ASSAULT ON SEBASTOPOL.

Paris, June 80. General Pelissier reports that he will make another assault early in July, and that, should it be unsuccessful, he will raise the siege, and attack the Russian army in the open field; but he is determined to defer no longer striking a decisive blow. The government is preparing for all emergencies, and is sending to the Crimea 50,000 men from the camp in the north. THE BALTIC PLEET.

Of Cronstadt, June 25. The Blenkein and Exmouth, and two gunboats,

which left the fleet on the 10th to reconnoitre the mouth of the river Narva, returned on the 19th. The heavy firing I mentioned baving heard when I closed my last letter proceeded from them. At the river's mouth they found a small fort, which opened fire upon them, but which they soon silenced, by dismounting two of the guns and throwing a few 12 lb. rockets into it. The Ermonth was not touched, but the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the above rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any Blenheim received two shots, one in the maintop part of the Province. splinter from which, in falling on deck, slightly wounded Captain Searle, R. N. One round shot glauced off the bow of the gun-boat Snap, and another made a dint in her side and then fell into the water. There is a large village on the left bank of the river full of soldiers, but a sandbank which runs across the entrance makes t so shallow that only gunboats could cross it The town of Narva is eight miles up the river, is strongly fortified, and full of troops. About 8 p. m. (19th) the Majestic hove in sight, and

was recalled from watching Cronstadt.

20th.—A large French storeship, the Isis, arrived in the night with provisions for their division of the fleet. At 8 a. m. a general signal was made to prepare for sea, get up steam at slow speed, and shorten in cable. At 10 all the fleet got under way, and proceeded to the east-ward, with the exception of the French corvette D'Assas, which parted company. The Commander-in-Chief keeps his own counsel so well that not a hint of any movement in the fleet is known until the moment it happens. Nobody had the least idea we were to return to Cronstadt so soon, but about 3 o'clock p.m., when we were over our old anchoring ground, three miles west of the Tolboukin Lighthouse, the fleet divided into two divisions. The first consisting of the Duke of Wellington, Exmouth, Nile, Cressy, Orion, James Watt, Dragon, Vul-ture, Merlin, and eight gunboats, and the French ships Turville, Austerlitz, and Isis, continued their course along the north side of the island until they anchored within five miles of the town of Cronstadt, and in sight of the domes and spires of St. Petersburgh. The second division, consisting of the Royal George, Casar, Majestic, Blenkeim and Duquesne (French) anchored as a reserve in mid-channel, between the lighthouse and the opposite coast. The enemy, perhaps, nover anticipated so bold a step as bringing line-of-battle ships up the north side and so close to the arsenal, but was in every way prepared for smaller vessels.

There are in the metropolis, north of the Thames, 36 turnpikes and 79 side bars. The lebt on three districts is £21,236 15s. 9d. The electric telegraph between Odessa and

St. Petersburgh was opened on the 19th June.
The declared value of our exports from twelve principal ports of the United Kingdom last year was £89,866,072. From the port of London the value was £22,330,272; and from Liverpool, £46,719,177. A London Steam packet Company is about to

oly on Southampton water between the Isle of Wight and Southampton.
The local journals of Scinde continue to agi-

tate the question of the establishment of a direcine of steam communication between the port of Kurrachee (one of the termini of the Scinde railway) and Suez or Aden.

The harvest is going on with such rapidly in the department of Vaucluse that in a very few

days not an ear of corn will be left standing. All the farmers agree in saying that the crop will be an abundant one; the cars are beavy, and will yield more than last year.

Holloway's Omiment and Pülli, a certain Cure for Scald Heads.—Henry, Maria, and John Amer, of Bras POr, Nova Scotia, were all three affected with this disagreeable malady. Maria in particular was in a wretched plight with it. And although there were many remeches tried, yet the malady did not seem to decrease; indeed the disease agreeal itself over the surface of the head. to the great amoyance of the parouts and discomfiture of the child; the blood of the others equally impure. At last the parents put the three under a course of Holloway's Olintment and Pillis, which cured them all in the space of mistoen days. They are wonderfully efficacacious in all diseases of

New Advertisements.



DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.

Public School Libraries.

TO MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL CORPO-RATIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

TNTIL further notice, the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada will apportion one hundred per cent. upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Mupicipal Councils and School Corporations, for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, under the regulations provided according to law.

In selecting from the General and Supplementary Catalogues, parties will be particular to give merely the catalogue number of the book required, and the department from which it is selected. To give the names of books, without their name or department, (as is frequently done), causes great delay in the selection and despatch of the library. The list should be on a distinct sheet of paper from the

Department of Public Instruction, U. C. ? July 9, 1855. Toronto, July 24, 1856.

SITUATION WANTED.

PERSON who can give respectable refer-A ences is anxious to obtain employment. She was desirous of tenching embroidery, but, failing in obtaining a sufficient number of pupils. she is ready to engage in the capacity of seam she is ready to regard in the distribution of the stress or housekeeper in a small family either in the town or country. She is able to make children's dresses, and do any sewing.

For further particulars address to Mrs. Dillon, care of the Secretary of the Church Society,

PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

RS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, receives into her house at Yorkville, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION.

The next Quarter will begin on the 6th of Further particulars may be obtained by letter,

addressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855.

University of Bishop's College.

THE COUNCIL of BISHOP'S COLLEGE being empowered to make enquiries for a suitable person to fill the office of PROPESSOR OF CHEMISTRY and MINERALOGY, are prepared to receive applications through the undersigned.

J. H. NICOLLS, Principal of B. C. Lennoxville, July 20, 1855. 62-6in

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July 1st., 1835.

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Maps and School Apparatus. TO MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL CORPO-RATIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

Till Legislature having granted annually, I from the commencement of the current year, a sufficient sum of money to enable this Department to supply Maps and Apparatus (not text books) to Grammar and Common schools, upon the same terms as Library Books are now supplied to Trustees and Muni cipalities, the Chief Superintendent for Upper Canada will be happy to add one hundred per cent, to any sum or sums, not less than ave dollars, forwarded to the Department, and to forward Maps, Apparatus, and Charts, and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augnented, upon receiving a list of the articles equired by the Trustees.

Department of Public Instructions, U. C. July 18, 1855. 52-2in Toronto, July 24, 1855.

TO LET, ON the Kingston Road, five miles from Toronto,

A HOUSE with 70 ACRES of LAND, Delightfully situated on the Lake Shore, and Dengaturity situated on the Lake Shore, and suitable in all respects for a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE. The House is in good repair, and contains a Drawing Room, Dining Room, five Bedrooms, Kitchen, Pantry, &c., and has a supply of hard and soft water. There are also good stables, Coach Houses and other out-buildings.

For terms, &c., apply to Or MR. H. ROWSELL,

Toronto.

Toronto, May 8, 1855. University of Toronto.

MATRICULATION. The Annual Examinations will commence on

the 24th day of SEPTEMBER.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS will then be ffered for competition amongst Candidates for n Law, seven of the value of £30 per annum lmission, viz :

each. (Three amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts, simultaneously, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over five years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, and Bachelors of Arts, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law extending over three years.)
In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per

In Arts, fifteen of the value of £30 pe each. In Civil Engineering, three of the value of £30

per annua each. In Agriculture, three of the value of £30 per

At the same period Undergraduates and Caudidates for Degrees in Law and Medicine; Stu-dents of the standing of one or two years from Matriculation, and Candidates for Diplomas, in

Civil Engineering, or Agriculture, are required to present themselves.

The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition, viz:

(1.) Amongst Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation. In Law, three of the value of £30 per annum

In Civil Engineering, two of the value of £30 per annum each.
In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 per

annum each.
(2.) Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation. In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per

annum each.
3.) Amongst Students of the standing of three years from Matriculation.
In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per

annum each.

Each of the Scholarships established in this University is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the

Scholars of each year are englished to Scholarships of the succeding year.
Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their respective Universities. Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a

Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

Candidates, who purpose presenting themselves for Examination are required to transmit the necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, at least four weeks before the first day of Examination.
Further information as to subjects of Examination and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
June 30, 1855.

PREPARATORY SEMINARY YOUNG LADIES.

A PEW YOUNG LADIES will be received as BOARDERS, at the Parsonage, St. George's Hill, Dundas Street, Etobicoke, and instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education, with French and Needlework.

Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under 9, £35 per annum. Music and Drawing extra. Loo per annum. Music and Drawing extra.
Letters relating to the above may be addressed (postphid) to the Rev. H. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill, Etobicoke.

July 18, 1855.

51.

EDUCATION.

M. R. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd. 1864.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James'

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THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-

1st English Teacher, 2nd """ 3rd """ Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Singing Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English educa-

ion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind uperintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

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Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is

HINDLEY) has arrived from Loudon. Some of the highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that ahe has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nortrouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with suc-Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for

enchers in other departments of her School, who re expected to arrive soon after Christmas. The FINISHING CLASS is under Mas, Pour The Finishing Class is under Mas, Port-tran's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Phose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-

tion in foreign languages. Mus. Pokyrka teels grateful to the parent of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on

er part to insure their improvement.

The School will redpen after the Christ nas vacation on the Sth of January, 1855.

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

MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 20th December, 1854

Establishment for Young Ladies, 116 Queen St. West, Toronto.

MISS McCARTNEY

BEGS to announce that her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will re-assemble after the Easter Vacation, on the 15th of April, 1855. MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domes-

MASTERS. Musio Mr. Ambrose, Drawing Me. O' Brien. German and Station if required. TRAMS per Quarter to Boarders, including the

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SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

88

Toronto, April 16th, 1856.

Pinchurst, Toronto, C.W. MRS. FORSTER, having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable resience, will be prepared, on the lat of Septem-er, to receive BOARDERS, as well as DAY

Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best Masters.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Ken-nedy, Church Society's Office, King-street; or to Mrs. Forster, Pinchurst, Toronto. July 18, 1856.

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Till Society is intended to succeed the Toronto Building Society, and the Farmer's and Mechanics' Building Society, both now approaching a successful termination; several mportant improvements in the mode of operation aving been adopted. Investing members may join any time, and will share in the profits from the time of their

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inquinate the debts of a Church, or similar Institution, or for other purposes, the facilities
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to any other mode of investment.
Purther information, with copies of the Prospectus and By-laws, may be had on application
if by letter (post-paid) to the Secretary as above
Toronto, June 12th, 1855.

51-4t

MUSICAL TUITION.

R. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his frience and former pupils, and the public in general, that will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS. EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EARLY SHKRTS from the Shitch publishers, by which we are sushbol to place all our re-prize is the hande of subscribers about as soon as they can be furnished with the fursign copies. Although the levelues a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as hereofore, viz.

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THE Stock Books of this Company will be THE Stock Books of this Company will be opened at the following places in a few days, and will continue open till the 16th of May, when they will be closed, namely—At Barrie, Belleville, Elerlin, Brockville, Bytown, Chatham, Chip-The Society will effect loans on real estate for any period the borrower may require from One to Six years, payable in instalments.

Money will be received by the Society on Deposit, for which interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums over £10, and five per cent. under that amount will be paid.

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At Bowmanville, Brantford, Cobourg, Picton, Port Stanley, Whitby and Woodstoak, at the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal. At Galt, Guelph, Paris and Simcoe, at the Agencies of the Gore Bank.

At Oshawa, Perth, Peterborough, Prescott, at the Agencies of the Commercial Bank. At Drummondville, John Orchard, Esq.

At Dundas, Thomas Robertson, Esq. At Brampton. At Milton, Gilbert T. Bastedo, Esq. At Napanee, Robt. Easton, Esq.

At all of which places a Prospectus of the Com-pany may be obtained on application, as well as at the office, 54, King-st. East, Toronto, C. W.

April 4th., 1855.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR JULY 29 .- EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER

TRINITY. 1. Jeroboam stood by the altar to burn incesse. 1 Kings xiii. 1.

Although Jeroboam obtained the throne of the ten tribes of God's appointment, he chose rather to stand upon his title as a successful rebel against Rehoboam; and accordingly he tried to strengthen himself by worldly policy. He therefore forsook the worship of God at Jerusalem, and established a professed worship of God according to his own will, officiating himself as a priest, and making priests whom he would. Give me grace, O Lord, ever to remember that all the gifts of fortune come from thee, and to hold my possession of them only in dependance on

2. His hand which he put forth against him, dried up. 1 Kings zili. 4.

When God sent a prophet to reprove and warn Jeroboam, he was so far from receiving the warning, that he stretched forth his hand against him and gave orders to seize him. But God would show him and his people that his authority was with his word, and therefore the stretched-out hand was stiffened, and the altar at which he offered was rent. Give me, O Lord, ever to receive thy threatenings and reproofs with meekness and fear; and may I ever serve thee, not according to my own will, but thine.

JULY 30.

1. It is the man of God, who was disobedient unto the word of the Lord. 1 Kings ziii. 26. God punishes those whom he loves and honours, if they disobey him. The prophet who warned Jeroboam was commanded neither to eat nor drink at the place: but he was beguiled by another prophet, who professed to have received another revelation, absolving him from the command; and he disobeyed God's own word to himself and was killed. Let me learn that when God has given a command, he expects it to be obeyed, unless he himself should remove it; and then he will make the removal as clear as the command.

2. After this thing Jeroboam returned not from his ovil way, but made again of the lowest of the people pricats of the high places. 1 Kings xili. 83.

His arm was restored at the intercession of the prophet, and his heart had never been moved to repentance; and was withdrawn, he returned to his old courses, and repeated and continued the to supply our loss, so far as may be ne sins with which he had begun. How difficult is it for those who have grown on his protection and support. old in worldliness of mind, to receive the thought of God again into their minds. Let me listen carefully to all his calls, lest by neglecting any I begin that hardening of myself which shall nover end.

JULY 31.

1. As many as are led by the spirit of God they are the sons of God. Rom. vili. 14. God makes us his children of his mere grace and mercy: but we have no right to regard ourselves as such, or to expect to be treated as such, except so punishment, and that they who are far as we act as children towards a parent. He has made us his children by with sin. Give me, O Lord, to call my putting his Holy Spirit within us; we must hold our state of children by being comes, yet to seek deliverance by led by that spirit into every good thing. drawing nearer to thee and all that is O that I may thus improve this inesti- hely.

2. Ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. Rom. viii. 17. Man does not by nature regard God first working of the new life in the soul; for the spirit of God gently lends the

heart up to him; and the spirit of the son makes us act and feel as sons. Whenever therefore our heart thus turn to God, let us recognize the effect in us of the spirit of adoption; and when we sco the same feeling in others, let us recognize in them the same spirit. () that I may more and more have this proof that I am led by the spirit. Avoust 1.

1. The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the sons of God. Rom. viii. 16.

Our own heart goeth forth towards God in confidence and gratitude and love and obedience, and is a witness that we have the true temper of mind of God's children; and the Holy Spirit of God, both by his word, and by holy ordinances, and by the inward leading of our minds; and sweetly inclines us to confidence and reliance, and to casting ourselves wholly on him; and by moving us to act as children, gives his sanction to our thinking ourselves such. May I always have this two-fold witness.

2. If children, then heirs. Rom. viii. 17. Men count it much if they are heirs to houses or land; but how few value an inheritance beyond the grave. Yet we are heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ, and consequently heirs of an eternal kingdom. And shall we continue to value that which is perishable beyond that which is imperishable,that which we must quit before that which endures forever,-that which can neither satisfy nor improve the soul, to that which shall both satisfy and sanctify. Quicken thou me, O Lord, and raise me from the dust.

August 2.

1. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Matt.

can know any thing. We may believe Sacred Melodies on Cards, with Views of Cathedrals of that a thing is either good or bad on the That is the only test by which we testimony of those we can trust, and above all of God; but if we are to know. that requires evidence; and the only evidence that a teacher or a doctrine is cither good or evil is by the good or evil conduct of the teacher, or the good or evil effect of the doctrine. But for this time and care are required. Give me, O Lord, to prove all things and hold

fast that which is good. 2. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is bewn down and cast into the fire. Matt.

God has planted us in his vineyard, and he tends us by his ministers, and supplies nourishment and refreshment by his word and ordinances, and prunes us by affliction. But all is that we may be fruitful, and that our fruit may be good. But if that is not the case, then, when the time of visitation comes, we shall be hewn down and cast out of the vineyard and cast into the fire, O that the grace of God may not be to me in vain.

August 3.

1. Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, ard, shall enter into the kingdom of beaven. Matt. vii. 21.

Jesus did not come seeking his own glory, but the honour of his heavenly Father; and therefore he would not admit to his kingdom those who merely paid honour to himself, but only those who did the will of his Father. And he is still unchanged. He has the keys of the kingdom; and with him prayers and worship will not avail, unless accompanied with the offering of a faithful and obedient heart, and a godly life. O that I may have this proof of my fitness for the kingdom.

2. There shall not be dew nor rain in these years, but according to my word. 1 Kings zvii. 1.

Elijah desired carnestly to bring his countrymen back to God's service; but in order to do so, he knew that it was necessary that they should be convinced that He was with him, who has all power in heaven and earth; and to awaken their attention it was necessary that his power should be felt throughout the nation, and for a continuance, that it might sink into their minds. He therefore prayed that there might be neither dew nor rain for three years; and God revealed to him that he had granted his request. O may I have the same single desire for God's honour.

Avovst 4. I have commanded the ravens to find these there. 1 Kings xvii. 4.

When it became known that it was through Elijah's word that the min was withheld, there was great indignation against him, and Alaz sought every where for him to slay him; so that it was necessary for him to be supported in secresy. God therefore directed him to go to the brook Cherith, and provided his subsistence by a daily miracle. And so, if God should call us to make ourselves obnoxious to others in the distherefore, when the immediate alarm charge of our duty, he will hide us from the strife of tongues, and will take care cessary for us. Let me securely rely

2. Art thou come to call my sin to remem-brance, and to slay my son. I Kings xvii. 18. So spake the widow of Zarephath, to Elijah, when her son fell sick and died. It is true that Elijah had sustained her and her son for many days by miracle.

Yet now she thinks her son's death comes likewise from the prophet, in punishment for her sins; thinking herself too unholy for the presence of one so near to God. So strong is the persunsion of the soul, that sin deserves nearest to God must be most at variance sin to remembrance when affliction

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Roading Mr. Nicolay.
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Wr. Trench—Mr. Blagg.
Mr. Hillah—Mr. May—
Mr. Bannister.

Michaelmae Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec 17. Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1851, and close 6th April.

En-ter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July. The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday.

The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s, for the year, or £9 9s, for one term; or £111s, 6d, per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £11s, for those which meet once. All

payments to be made at entrance.

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

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The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for practice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wedne Thursdays, and Fridays during Term.

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troductory to the College Course. Calisthenic Master...... M. Rolla.

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Lady Resident, MRS. W. ROWSELL. The ordinary periods of Examination for Certificates are the last week in each term, but ladies unable to attend at those times may, on special application, be examined at any time during

term. Fee for first Certificate, £1; for every Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Chairman at the College, every Wednesday and Saturday before two o'clock.

February 16th, 1854.

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I remain, Sir, your humble servand.

(Signed) WILLIAM RENYES.

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