"her Foundations are upon the holy hills."

The Church.

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

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 4, 1854.

VOL. XVII.]

poetry.

THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.

[This exquisite piece will doubtless send many a reader the little volume from which it is taken.* The *Letters*, the principal poem of the book, is a curicity of its class? rincipal poem of the book, is a curiosity of its class imply a narrative of a little matrimonial quarrel, of most ordinary, and indeed prosaic kind, begun in and ending in kisses, yet full of the postry both of magination and the affections. The shorter pieces the usual amount of grace, simplicity, pathos, and ious feeling by which the muse of Charles Swain aends herself to a wide circle of 'the gentle and the 1

OH! the old, old clock, of the household stock Was the brightest thing and neatest; Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold, And its chime rang still the sweetest. 'Twas a monitor, too, though its words were few,

Yet they lived, though nations altered; And its voice, still strong, warned old and young, When the voice of friendship faltered ! 'Tick, tick,' it said- 'quick, quick, to bed-For ten I've given warning;

Up, up, and go, or else, you know, You'll never rise soon in the morning !'

A friendly voice was that old, old clock, As it stood in the corner smiling, And blessed the time with a merry chime, The wintry hours beguiling; But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock, As it called at daybreak boldly, When the dawn looked gray o'er the misty way,

And the early air blew coldly ; 'Tick, tick,' it said-'quick, out of bed, For five I've given warning; You'll never have health, you'll never get wealth, Unless you're up soon in the morning.'

Still hourly the sound goes round and round, With a tongue that ceases never; While tears are shed for the bright days fled, And the old friends lost for ever! Its heart beats on-though hearts are gone That warmer beat and younger; Its hands still move-though hands we love Are clasped on earth no longer! 'Tick-tick,' it said-' to the church-yard bed, The grave hath given warning-Up, up, and rise, and look to the skies, And prepare for a Heavenly morning !' -Chamber's Journal. *Letters of Laura & Auverne. By Charles Swain. Lon-don: Longman, 1853.

FINE PREACHING-MELVILLE. Upon the whole what do we want most in preaching? Even this, that a subject should be placed, not in an atmosphere of sound, but an atmosphere of light. The gift of hearing was conferred, not, we take ceptions, and bamboozling the understandsignificance—Symbolism, how few of all promises from the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl the tropes and figures used have been of Derby, and Sir Walter Farquhar, of £500

d or used to any purpose. Time each. was when every figure was an analogy,

veil drops; in company people perhaps find that the ministry is composed of beings like themselves; and as all persons dislike to find themselves wrong, especially when they imposed upon themselves, they pour down a torrent of angry maledictions upon the whole race of ministers; finding them no better than others, they determine that they must therefore be worse. In all

these remarks we intend no invidious allusions to Mr. Melville ; we should judge him to be a most lovely and kindly man. Often, very often, have we seen him during the reading of prayers on the Sabbath evening, open his pew door and beckon in some poor old man or woman standing in the crowded aisles. On such occasions he always shared his prayerbook with the humble worshipper. Little traits of character like these open up to us the whole character; especially when we see them to be the result of unaffected and spontaneous kindness. No, no ! we mean here nothing more than the discussion of the inflated style of discourse, as a means of pulpit instruction; our remarks must apply, not to Henry Melville, but to the Rev. Mr. Pecksniff, for that gentleman is installed reader and preacher in many a church and chapel throughout the kingdom ; and, consistently with ourselves and our book, we turn aside, repeatedly, in the course of our pages, to enter our protest against the oratory, if that affects the ears more than the perceptions, and gives more colors to fancy than impulses to holiness .- Lamps of the Temple.

Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

For the following items we are indebted to he London Guardian :--

Four seats are at present vacant in the Convocation of the province of Canterbury-namely, for Salisbury chapter by the elevation of Mr. Hamilton to the Bishopric; for the chapter of Bristol Cathedral by the elevation of Dr. Jack-son to the Bishopric of Lincoln; for the diocese of Canterbury, by the death of the Rev. Dr. Mill; and for the chapter of Ely Cathedral, by the death of the Rev. Henry Fardell. In the Convocation of the province of York, two seats are vacant, viz: From the chapter of York, by the death of the Rev. W. H. Dixon : and for the diocese of York, by the acceptance of prefer-ment by the Rev. S. Gamlen, in the province of Canterbury. Hamilton to the Bishopric ; for the chapter of

Canterbury. It appears from a statement recently printed by the rector of St. James's, Westminster, that for the whole population of the parish (36,400), comprising 20,000 poor, there is not free church ccommodation for more than 810 adults. To gut of hearing was contented, not, we take α remedy this, the rector proposes raising a sum remedy this, the rector proposes raising a sum of £15,000, to be expended partly in increasing the free accommodation in existing churches and ing, but as an avenue to the mind, in order chapels, and partly in erecting a new church. that it may see; and so with images, since Towards this fund the bishop of London offers the world was made, and men began to £1,000, upon condition of £4,000 more being speak freely, and things acquired a spiritual subscribed in sums of not less than £500. His lordship's condition has been already met by

Our obituary announces the death of the Rev. Henry Fardell, Vicar of Wisbeach, and Canon and suggested instantly a prompt resem-Upon the vacancy the Morning Herald of Ely. blance to the matter in hand; but now remarks :they are more freakish, and their forms "One of the church enormities of the days of far less definite and obvious than the glasses of a kaleidoscope. Perspicuity of style demands much more than the mere gramdemands much more than the mere gram-pears to have been inducted into his canonry in matical perspicuity of a sentence; it 1817, which, being thirty-five years since, seems demands that the whole array of the thought to prove him to have been of the ripe age of and the subject should be marshalled be- twenty-four years when he obtained this high fore the hearer's mind. The style of these and valuable distinction. But this was not all He held also two vicarages-one Waterbeach. of the annual value of £424, the other the great fine writers is like the setting sun beheld through a mountain mist-all things are town of Wisdeach, with an income of £1,779 per confused-everything lies shapeless and annum. Thus, his gross income must have been undefined; yet you feel a sense of splen-dor, and you see a shadowing forth of he was son-in-law to Bishop Sparkes. Of the individual himself we say not one word. He individual himself we say not one word. He may have been an amiable and deserving man. glory; you see enough and feel enough to lead you to say, "Oh, that the sun were But the system was unendurable, and we rejoice to know that it has passed away. We feel no doubt that the present Bishop of Ely will do his duty to the great parish of Wisbeach, which contains 12,709 people, and an ecclesiastical income of £1,979 per annum. There is, we preached at Camden Chapel in London. believe, a second church, with only a very The reports in circulation respecting the small endowment. But the above income wil solicitude manifested by him during the suffice for three incumbents; and a town of the

Rochester held a visitation of his cathedral church, for the purpose of considering, among other things, certain alleged abuses of the cathedral trusts, preferred by the Rev. R Whis-ton, head master of the grammar school, the on, head master of the grammar school, the mation.

the four scholars to be sent to the Universities ment, and for God's honor, should be left like a a stronger indisposition than ever to those solthe four scholars to be sent to the Universities ought to be selected from the scholars in the Cathedral School, provided fit and proper per-sons are at the time of any vacancy in the said school; of which the Dean, or, in his absence, the Chapter, are to judge; that if in any in-stance there should be any just cause of com-

llowance to be made to the students, the com- for an unrighteous and forbidden thing, when allowance to be made to the students, the com-plaint is not cognizable by him as visitor.— With respect to the second and third com-plaints as to certain small fees taken from the plaints as to certain small fees taken from the undation boys and bedesmen, that he sees that this was a condition of things applicable to foundation boys and bedesmen, that he sees that this was a condition of things applicable to the fourth head of complaint, that the dean has not complied with the requirement of the fourth statute, De Officio Decani, the visitor has had no reply, that if the principle be correct in the one complaint preferred, alleging that the boys are not instructed *cum fructu* according to the terms there is nothing, in the nature of things, which f that statute, and the statute prescribing no can justify the alleged distinction between them. articular mode in which the dean shall discharge his duty the visitor sees no grievance requiring correction. With respect to the pre-sentment and complaint of the master of the bair desiring correction with respect to the prechoir, desiring an increase of salary, the visitor leciares that such complaint is not within his With respect to the pre- We must infer, indeed, quite the reverse, from sentment and complaint of the lay clerks, pray-ing for an increase of salary, the visitor declares New Testament itself. As we have already that the said complaint is not cognizable by him stated, we read there of the existence, in the earliest days of Christianity, of a common fund 1854. (Signed) G. ROCHESTER, Visitor." for char tableand ecclesiastical purposes; because

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOS-DEL.—Anniversary.—The Anniversary Festival deemed effectual to that end. Moreover, we find St. Paul constantly speaking of the obligawill be celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on tions of Christians in this respect, in a way that will be celebrated at St. Full's Cathedral on Thursday, June 22nd. The Preacher on the occasion will be the Archbishop of Dublin. The Annual Public Meeting will take place at Willis' Rooms the previous day, Wednesday, June 21. tions of Christians in this respect. In a way that assures us that the analogy with the Jewish dis-pensation was meant to be kept up. For example, this: "THE LORD HATH ORDAINED, that they who preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel;"* that is peremptorily and positively, and not as a whim or mere feeling might dictate. (From the Church Review.) It does not appear to be left to individual liberty The subject which heads this article has or choice; but constraint and obligation, by a lready been discussed in the pages of this Divine ordinance, is imposed. Leslie, in work on Tithes, has these forcible remarks on Journal; but as it is one of momentous cor-cern to our sister Church in Ganada, and has the words just quoted : "But what was it that the Lord ordained ? That every man should pay what he pleased? That they might do, and that they would do, without any order or law made f.r it? Was there ever such a law made, that every man should do just what he pleased, and no more? Would not such a law be just good for nothing? That is to say, it would be no law; for law is a requiring and enjoiring something, a refraining of liberty, and putting men under an obligation who were free before as to what the law commands; and, therefore, that which lays no restraint or obligation, but leaves every man perfectly at his own liberty, is no law; and consequently, if every man were left to his own liberty, what he pleased to give to the Gospel, then Christ here ordained just nothing ; it was no ordinance or law at all." If we should not find in the New Testament any very express directions, or any very formal avrangements upon this point, it would be from the same cause that minute directions upon some other subjects were omitted there because it was unnecessary to be thus explicit. It was unnecessary to inform the converts to the way in which they were to maintain the ministers of the Church; because by all antece-purpose, instead of one-seventh of inc Christianity, in a minute and detailed manner, dent rule and custom, they were sufficiently instructed in that duty. Christians would naturally act upon that rule, and carry it out fully, made out of every lot of land so deeded, but, as soon as it would be in their power to do so. instead of being deducted from the individual's And history teaches us that they did so. When farm, it was fixed upon such and such a lot or circumstances wa ranted, gifts increased. The farm, set apart entirely for the Clergy. "common fund" became in time a systematic organization. Individuals or congregations did of sustaining the Church, prompted originally not act upon their separate impulses, but all this reservation ; but another prominent reason blocese was placed in charge of it; to be allotted and distributed under his direction and according to his judgment, for the maintenance of the ministry and other eccle instical objects. Here then, was an endowment; the best which, un-then was an endowment; the best which, unconcentrated or tangible property as landed It will be worth while to look closely at what Is the Divine empirement in this particular. would very speedily have been seized upon, to To gratify the spite of pagan priests, or to satisfy this appropriation for the Church of little practi-cal value for many years. The population was ham after a remarkable victory, paying the tenth of all the spoils to Melchizedec, the Priest became Christian, and Christian influence, from take a Clergy lot on lease, when freeholds were of the Most High God; and that this was no the vastly increased number of its adherents, attainable for little or nothing. But this was isolated case, but to be understood as the work-was extended far and wide. Then gifts and an evil which time would surely if not speedily ing of a fixed and revealed principle, we have an incidental discovery in the vow of Jacob, (Ganaria veryiii 22.) the if a more than the work of the sought after gradu-ancient rule of maintaining religion by specific ancient with the work of the sought after gradu-ally, and a small amount of revenue was derived for the sought after gradu-ally, and a small amount of revenue was derived and the sought after gradu-ally, and a small amount of revenue was derived and the sought after gradu-ally, and a small amount of revenue was derived and the sought after gradu-ally, and a small amount of revenue was derived and the sought after gradu-ally, and a small amount of the sought after gradu-ally, and a small amount of the sought after gradu-ally and a small amount of the sought after gradu-ally and a small amount of the sought after gradu-ally after a sought after gradu-ally and a small amount of the sought after gradu-ally and a small amount of the sought after gradu-ally and a small amount of the sought after gradu-ally after a sought after gradu-ally after a sought after gradu-ally a sought after gradu-ally after a sought after a sought after gradu-ally after a sought Genesis xxviii, 22,) that if permitted to come appropriations of a tenth, or even more, not from them; and in 1819, a Corporation, comback to his own land in peace, after his proposed only came to be universally acted upon amongst posed of the Bishop of the Diocese, and a certain ojourn, he "would surely give the tenth unto Christians, but received the sanction of the law, and was made binding in a fixed and unalterable It is a great mistake to suppose that the State, or Kings, or others in authority, origiin two successive instances the same proportion of religious gift maintained. Moreover, we dis-cover the prevalence of the same custom among cover the prevalence of the same custom among and confirmed what people, conscientiously in the nation with one consent made and solemnly ratified this scriptural and standing appropriation for the maintenance of religion; and they But we bound themselves by the most solemn imprecations never to take or retract what had been so dictated. And so to the practical grievance paid. Were no tithes chargeable upon the land, the annual rent would be just so much more ; so that the grievance, if any, must be laid to the account of the landlords, and not to the fact of the existing of tithes.

In the month of July last, the Bishop of erance. And we have proof of this in fact, from formed. Suppose they desire to convert the Rochester held a visitation of his cathedral the readiness with which they came forward with heathen, they do not in sending missionaries precentor and minor canons, lay clerks and others, who complained that the Dean and Chapter misappropriated funds which were spe-cifically left by the founder for certain purposes. His lordship has now forwarded the following That was emphatically a time in which, of all an endowment, as it may be called-from which amongst other reasons, as we must believe,-- of this new world-without the means of Grace, tul and Kight Hon. Stephen Lushington, Doctor to the establishment of the entren. The con- tenance: Is its worth and importance so of Laws, his lordship's chancellor, the visitor trast would not be advantageous, if they should esteemed as to urge people to self-sacrifices in or Laws, his fordship's challector, the resentment see an orderly, and systematic, and well-balanced order that it may be sustained? Is the farmer having taken into consideration the presentment and complaint of the Rev. Samuel Shepherd, M.A., minor canon and precentor, requesting an increase of his allowance, the visitor declares increase of his allowance, the visitor declares that such complaint is not within his cognizance as visitor. With respect to the presentment and complaint of the Rev. Robert Whiston, M. A., Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, tal heing - should exhibit areav are and liberal to the visitor declares that a convolue to the 36th tal heing - should exhibit areav are and liberal to the visitor declares that area area and the visitor declares that such complaint is not within his cognizance to the presentment and dividual action or caprice. The contrast dividual action or caprice area and liberal to the visitor declares that area area area and the disposition be fully formed which will secure the table of the cathedral Grammar School, tal heing - should exhibit areav area and liberal to the visitor declares that area area are the visitor declares that area area area are the visitor declares that area area area and liberal to the visitor declares that area area area area. Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, the visitor declares that, according to the 36th statute of the Cathedral Canons of Rochester,

The real convictions of people upon this great question are thus often permitted, indirectly Beside it is a general admission that we should never

upon the solemn importance attached to an oath. and efficacy of an oath without religious con viction? How soon would its solemnity disappear and itself become a mere name and formality there were no engrafted religious belief We depend then, as a community and as a people, upon the value attached to religious obligation and upon us, as a people, rests accordingly, the responsibility and duty of causing such ob tions to be taught, and urged, and deepened, and strengthened, and diffused. And to effect this, we are surely not to depend upon individu-al impulses or voluntary benificence ; We must employ our resources as a people to uphold and extend them.

Now, if the rule of sustaining the Church in England, adopted and acted upon from time immemorial, cannot be controverted as to its Divine origin, moral soundness, and practical benefit shall think it only natural and dutiful that we shall think it only natural and duration that she should have sought the perpetuation of that rule, in principle at least, to the colonies she planted. It was clearly competent with Great Britain, in making grants of land in any new country, confessedly her own, as bought with her own blood and treasure, to have annexed to the gifts of such lands to the settlers, or even their purchase, any condition she pleased. In doing what she would with her own, she might have required that they should forever have paid the tithe of their produce to the Church ; and had she done so, there could have been no reasonable ground for complaint. Had they pur-chased this property from Government, the amount of purchase-money demanded would have been less in proportion to the cost of the condition affixed; if it were a gift, the cause for complaint at the existence of such a condition would have been even less real.

The British Government at the first settle-

must necessarily be shared in by them. The place in such administration. The Church of incertainty of the law.

tides rushed on. The contest became general ; the land.

gainst the recognition of many of them as case at least for disputation, and there was no only so far as to give a legal recognition lack of political adventurers to try their luck in this tempting field for party strife. But it was all members of the Church. found hard, by any show of equity or law to substantiate or build up individual cases; it

was harder still to agree upon anything like a fair or satisfactory division of the Reserves; for there were many, it was discovered, assuming the Protestant name, who were in tenets, as in origin so new, and in numbers so insignificant, that it was impossible to include them in any such distribution. This difficulty, at an early such distribution. This difficulty, at an early stage of the controversy, led to the proposition in the Provincial House of Assembly, that the Clergy Reserves should be diverted entirely rom their first and sacred object, and applied to education-education of course, uninfluenced by clerical interference, and unmixed with reli cierical interference, and unnixed with refi-gious teaching; an education merely for this world—one which would only qualify men to be keen speculators for the goods of earth, and cunning assailants too, of the inconvenient re-

straints of a Gospel morality. This was, at last, the favorite scheme ; and it gained favor, mainly because its adoption was gained favor, mainly because its adoption was the most likely way to exclude the religious jealousy which would follow in case a partition should be decided upon. But if, it acquired popularity, it was because no due or religious nsideration was given to the reality of the great sin of alienating to the service of the world, what had been solemnly given up to the cause of God.

But there was enough of public virtue, and of jection of this sacrilegious project. The House of Assembly—as a too general rule, the creation of popular whim and caprice, rather than of a sound public opinion-did now and again pass such a measure; but the Legislative Council, who were composed of men from a better and more were composed of men from a better and more educated class of the country, uniformly of Lords but was rejected in the Commons. threw out this proposal for confiscation.

terms of the Act constituting the Clorgy Reserves, England has surely at least the same right to certainly bear out no such interpretation; but lirectly assume that none other than the bodies have; and it is as necessary in her case lergy of the Church of England were meant. as in any other, to her well being, that she should By that act special provision was made that Rectories should be established according to the Bishop is the Church, he ought not, in justice to regulations of the Church of England; but there himself and others, to be charged with sole legiswas not a word-as would have been natural lative power. I accept the definition of the had the endowment of Scottish Presbyterianism been intended—regarding allotments of land for ministers of this persuasion. But law some-times receives strange, intervention of the Church which is given by Bishop Hopkins (p. 6 of "*Plain Words*"), and therefore I believe that all the constituent parts of the Church times receives strange interpretations; and, should have their proper share in the adminiswithout the details of reasons which must satis-fy the sceptical, or give ease to the conscientious, the Crown Officers of England, in 1829, gave it as their opinion that ministers of the Observer as their opinion that ministers of the Church of Scotland could legally share in this provision! the *inherent right* of deliberating on her own af-It would have been unfortunate as respects any practical benefit from this opinion, if the Gov-legislative interference. No one can deny that mor and Council of Upper Canada had allotted, | right: but as in England the supremacy of the as they were legally empowered to do, the whole of these lands to the endowment of Rectories of the Church of England. This at least would Royal license: because the Church being, by have been a practical illustration of the glorious the constitution of the country, incorporat to speak, with the State, the acts of a Synod are

[No. 40.

But the flood-gates were now open, and the ratified by Parliament, and become the law of for all who bore by courtesy the name *Protestant* began to consider themselves entitled to a share of the property allotted to a Clergy under that the Church in these Colonies being a part of the Church in these man impediments are conceived to stand in the way of the assem-

comprehensive designation. In the hot race for the blunder, there was no stopping to ask who were ecognised as *Protestant* sects at the time of the those impediments, which ought not to clog us, ecognised as Protestant sects at the time of the bassing of that Act; and more than this, what was inasmuch as the Church in the Colonies stands the legal sense in which the term Clergy was then virtually in no relation to the State different uniformly employed. If law and usage should from that which other religious bodies bear. recognize many as "Protestants" both would be desire to be placed, in this respect, on a footing of simple equality with other bodies. We also 'Clergy." But no matter. There was a broad desire the interference of the local Legislature, on to our

So far, then, the matter seems to be sufficient-ly simple and clear. It has not, however, re-ceived as much consideration as it deserves, and consequently some lamentable misconceptions consequently some namentation insconceptions prevail upon some points connected with it. Most of us have grown up with ideas and asso-ciations regarding the Church which have refer-ence to its condition as an *establishment*: and the necessity of adapting our views to the different relation which she bears to the Government of a Colony does not seem to press itself upon our attention as it ought to do. The Church was too long regarded as a mere creature of the state: and the fact that for many years the Government of England thought it no more than the duty of a Christian State to make some provision for the maintenance of Religion in the Colonies has tended, however unwarrantably, to foster this notion. Men forget that as they do not, as subjects of the Queen, stand in the same relation to Imperial laws as their fellow countrymen in England so neither is this their condition as Churchmen. so neither is this their condition as Churchmen. If we need a separate Legislative power within the Colony in civil affairs, we need it in Ecclesiasti-cal also. If, indeed, the whole system of the British constitution, of which the Church is an essential part, had been reproduced in the colo-nies, this necessity would not exist; or rather, it would have been provided for. But now that the Church is left destitute of whatever advan-tages were derived to her from connection with tages were derived to her from connection with fundamental piety in the land to effect the re- the State, she must be permitted, in all reason

The Imperial Parliament was requested to enact a measure which would relieve the Coloni-al Churches from the operation of the act 25 And so matters continued until the Union of interference with Colonial rights seems to be ca-And so matters continued until the Union of the Provinces, when, to secure the harmoni-ous working of this perilous measure, it was considered indspensable that a settlement of the Clergy Reserves' question should be made, so decided and final that its resuscitation—with Uthe direct end form the direct and and that its resuscitation—with the bill being simply permissive, no Colonial Diocese would have been obliged to act upon it: and 2ndly, that the real or supposed disabilities, which it was its object to remove emprine upb Clergy Reserves should be reinvested in the where permission is given to the Clergy and Imperial Parliament with more prudence and op. One would think that it might be almost justice than could be ensured amidst the heat sufficient, to show the unreasonableness of this objection, to put the case of the bill reading thus "It shall be lawful for the Clergy and Laity of tion in the mother country it was agreed that the legal opinion of the judges should be taken and regulations wITHOUT the assent of the Bishop." be given to the term "Protestant Clergy; and out his assent.) Suppose such an act had be after a short deliberation, they came to the conclusion, that it could be legally construed to include Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and even teachers of other religious Denomina-tions! This was a subject of great amazement to a tions: I his was a subject of great amazement to a large body of single-minded Churchmen, both in and out of England; begetting the unwilling apprehension, that party politics, or the desire of party compromise, could give a coloring to the sober and solemn decisions of justice. A bill was soon after passed w? and d Victoria to the sole and solemn decisions of party compromise and solemn decisions of justice. A bill was soon after passed---3 and 4 Victoria, chap. ject to this clause of the bill. They want, in plain English, to have the Clergy and the Laity governing a Diocese, framing rules by which the Bishop himself must be bound, while they ignore the very existence of his office. I can well co nceive how a conscientious Episcopalian, under such a system as this, might feel himself constrained to disobey the enactments of such a Synod, even though they might have the sanction of the civil law. He would recognize his Bishop as his chief spiritual guide and ruler, under Christ: he would find his Bishop, (supported it might be by nearly one half of the Clergy—possibly more, making allowances for necessary absences, &c.—and nearly one half of the Lay representatives, and though they might have the sanction of the civil possibly a great majority of the lay people out of doors,) pointing out one course of action as the "A Few Plain Words on some points connected duty of the Church, and an accidental majority, on some particular occasion, of Clergy and Laity enjoining another. He believes his bishop to be, if any on earth are, among "the powers that The subject which occupies the mind of so be"-he believes, on the authority of inspiration, many among us at this time is one of vast importance; and, if it shall please God to bless the whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power resist leliberations upon it, of happy promise to the netrests of the Church of England in this Province, there can be but one opinion among all not a Presbyterian: and therefore does not besonable men, who are at all acquainted with lieve that the Clergy and Laity without the Bishit, as to the necessity of seeking some remedy for the existing state of things. It is plain that operating power, and to limit by it the power of

With such facts as these before them, we get on, in law or jurisprudence, or in the comthe Chapter, are to judge; that is in any in-stance there should be any just cause of com-plaint, application ought forthwith to be made to the visitor. The visitor sees no reason for his interference at the present time. The visi-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the amount of the visitor is to be amount of the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the amount of the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the amount of the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the amount of the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the amount of the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the amount of the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the amount of the the solution the complaint as to the amount of the the solution the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the students, the com-tor declares that the students the com-tor declares that, having taken into his consid-eration the complaint as to the students the com-tor declares the students the com-tor declares that the students the com-tor declares the students the students

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n now shining clear and bright to-day !" RAL Fine preaching, we say, this of Mr. serva" Melville's. And the labor bestowed upon it is said to be immense during the time he lungs, f con" medy 1.D. YER ERSeal by owles 1-6m e. LETY nts o ovided nded to gent, et East. 16tf. TO AVENE ME ING. by ellington word or a sentence, and pop it down beonth : of thin six f volume, od. ear. the fidgetty anxiety with which the sermon advances, the fastidious rejection of this

tion, and nd ander bsequent first initten in-arged acfor this mitted themselves by some action rather n, N.B. BOOK

composition of a discourse were many size of Wisbeach ought to have at least as many. composition of a discourse were many and ludicrous. We know that he was quite inaccessible for about eight hours of every day in the week, closely locked, it was said, within his study. He at that time was said to bestow pains upon his discourse of internet of the study of the discourse the right part of the discourse the discourse the right part o

times doubted this, and are still prepared the funds of this association for the propagation to believe that they are exaggerators who assure us that at these times he invariably of the gospel, if we can, by district soc and particularly by parochial societies. assure us that at these times he invariably wrote his discourses twice and sometimes three times; after which they were trans-cribed by his wife, in a clear and legible know by experience that by this method you hand, for the pulpit. Suppose the case not to be so bad as this, still is it not dread-find that all classes, down to the day labourer, ful thus to misunderstand the intentions of the Gospel ministry? We do not impugn the Gospel ministry ? We do not impugn even in the poorest districts, will be productive Mr. Melville's piety, if he did this it is no more than hundreds have done to far less good to the givers, and in their aggregate will purpose than he. But this vamping up, by whomsoever practised, does seem to be a deplorable mistake, and our belief pera deplorable mistake, and our belief per- church societies, no matter in what direction; I sonally is, that in this, or something like have found that the very humblest classes, ever this, we are to look for the real failure of of domestic servants and day labourers, have all this, we are to look for the real failure of the modern ministry. To prowl to and fro in a study for hours and days, searching for the corbels of speech, to fasten upon a

The Bishop of Graham's Town pointed out

done nothing for the Fingoes, a race of liberated advances, the fastidious rejection of this slaves, who had escaped from the Kaffirs, and word and another, the vanity induced by become the hewers of wood and drawers of all this, the wonder how it will tell, the water of the English. To these people he did rejection of visitors who may desire an not dare to send a single missionary; he had interview, where a better word might be rule laid down by our great Master, who sent spoken. These are the men who surround themselves with a kind of awe-struck wonder; men, who are only seen in the pulpit to advantage at all ; who are ever- engaging in the missionary work, not to endealastingly fearful lest they may have com- vour to dissuade them from it; and referring to the facility with which men could be go forth and engage in war, or navigate the icy more human and friendly than ordinary. seas, or perform any other perilous task, ex-And what does this imply? The belief pressed his regret that, up to the present time, that the minister should be another being he had only been able to obtain three clergythan the hearer—that he is holier, wiser, better; this is the current belief, and it must be said that the people do all they must be said that the people do all they accompany him, but had been prevented from can to encourage the idea. Presently the so doing by their friends."

been carefully viewed in its later aspects and phases in the documents we have cited above, we shall not be exceeding the interest or going beyond the patience of our readers, in taking we sha a cursory glance again at the whole question. In treating this subject as one of vital imporance to our sister Church, we are at the outse bound to make the enquiry, Whether a Church can be fully planted, and permanently maintained in any land without an endowment, aid irrespective of what the people of that land may directly and voluntarily contribute. In the words of one of the treatises before us, "we should go a little into the philosophy of the question, and show that it was no novel princiole, -- no ill-digested, sudden, or fanciant theory, -- which begat this principle and which should impel honest, Christian men to its maintenance This aspect of the question will enable us more correctly to appreciate the arguments, which of late years have been advanced agairst State Endowments, and in favor of what is called the Voluntary principle; as showing that specific and settled appropriations for the maint of religion are as ancient as the world itself, and the Voluntary principle, in its exclusive or ordinary acceptation. is a fiction of modern times."* We confess we have no answer to our enquiry in the fact, that at the first rise of Christianity, its support and propagation was secured by the voluntary contributions of its members; that although everything was hostile to the Church in the world around, and a public provision for its support was impossible

CHURCH PROPERTY.

as visitor.-March 1854.

till its ministers were sustained and it grew. The circumstances of the case were then peculiar ; there was a miraculous outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the great work of planting and extending the Church was not left to mere hu-man strength or impulse. Moreover, the ministry was not sustained simply by the direct contributions of the people whom they taught. There was a "common fund" into which Christians generally poured their offerings; and from this vas drawn, as the case might require, aid for he poor and help towards the propagation of

was the Divine appointment in this particular, — at what was the will of God from the beginning ouching the maintenance of His Church. go back to the patriarchal days, we find Abra- a private cupidity.

God of all that he should give him." This cannot be thought an accidental or mere way. voluntary act and sudden impulse, affecting only individual cases; or we should hardly observe

ancient heathen nations,-the constant devotion the tenth of spoils as religious offerings. Some appropriation would not surprise us.; but this exact and universal allotment of the tenth,like the universal prevalence of sacrifices,can hardly be accounted for, independent of Divine Revelation at the beginning. But we can be at no loss as to the Divine interposition n favor of this rule when we find it distinctly incorporated into the Jewish Law, and made to stand as an ordinance forever.

And we are to believe that this rule and principle was thus laid down because of the probable axity of the times, rather than : ny indisp then existing to maintain the ser ice of God. We can hardly imagine a repugnance on the part of the people of Israel at that time to make large and grateful offerings to their Almighty Benefactor, and to everything connected with his service, when they were under the influence * Speech of Archdeacon Bethune, at the Cobourg Church

In spite of the outcry against state endowof continued miracles, —when signs and wonders ments, we find continually, even amongst their were being wrought continually for their delivupon, the principle upon which they have been

*1 Cor. ix. 14.

ment of Upper Canada, desirous of maintaining in some form the ancient principle of sustaining the Church, adopted a course more likely than any to remove even the shadow of a grievance. They set aside the system of tithes alto one that had already awakened prejudices--very groundlessly as we think-in the mother country; and they adopted in its room an appropriation of land, equivalent, as it was deemed, to the of the produce, they assigned for the maintenance of the Church one-seventh of the lands of

ginally deducted one-seventh from every lot of land made over to the settlers. Yet, rather than break in upon the integrity of these respective allocations, the reservation for the Church was distinct and by itself. Every seventh farm or purpose, instead of one-seventh of individual

their gifts and offerings flowed into this general treasury. And that it might have this common well-endowed Roman Catholic Church of Lower aspect and general influence, the Bishop of each | Canada, naturally cause them, in dividing the Diocese was placed in charge of it; to be allotted Province, to establish some similar provision for der the circumstances, Christians could make. it has been made to comprehend so many There were days of persecution, when such religious bodies of different and conflicting tenets; but no unnatural one at the time of its

Many circumstances would conspire to render

thin, and the country settling but slowly. lished for managing and conductingthe Clergy Reserves

This acted as an alarm-bell; and Church dominancy, though in the far future, soon became the acting upon Divine rule, imposed upon them-selves. And so in England at the Council of Calenth, held A. D. 786, the men of property portion of the Empire, that recognition should be extended to all the Colonies in which Scottish settlers might be found. We can hardly, however admit the strength or validity of this plea, when it is recollected that after a long and sanguinary conflict, the establishment of Presbyterianis of which it is asserted, the institution of tithes was conceded in Scotland, and that the Act of Union was founded upon this concession, is the cause, it can be such only to the proprietor of the land; to the tenant it cannot operate in the Act of Union was not in its provisions and the Act of Union was not in its provisions and this burthensome way. He obtains a reduction of rent in proportion to the amount of tithes maid. Ware no tithes abargeable more in the source of the the source of the Empire must be of the Episcopal persuasion, and crowned by episcopal rites; or that the Chapment for the support of the Clergy in the colonies to demand that they shall occupy their legitimate who would prefer to be governed solely by their

decided and final that its resuscitation with and 2 may, that the rear or supposed distontities, all the elements of strife from the direct antag-onism of Romanism and Protestantism, brought about by this Union—would be impossible. It plated such a case as ours, *Imperial* Legislation was therefore decided by the Provincial Legis- was necessary to set us free from them. lature, a little anterior to the Union, that the objection is made also to the wording of the Bill Crown---a measure founded upon the belief that Laity of a Diocese to meet in Synod and enact the minds of the people, as far as possible, the spirit and meaning of this appropriation, they ori-Imperial Parliament with more prudence and op. One would think that it might be almost

and strife of local legislation. as to the extent of the interpretation which might 78,-by which one-half of the Clergy Reserves unsold should be placed in the hands of the Government of Canada for application to the moral and religious instruction of the people, of all religious persuasions ; and one-half divided between the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Colonial Ecclesiastical.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND, SUGGESTED BY READING with the subject of Synodical Action." QUEBEC, 9th January, 1854.

My DEAR -

unless it is desirable, for their own sakes as well as for the general interest, to leave upon our the powers that are ordained of God; and in this as for the general interest, to leave upon our Bishops alone the whole responsibility of origi-nating as well as of carrying out every measure which is necessary for the stability and advance-ment of the Church, both their power and their responsibility must be shared by the Clergy and by the Laity, each in their proper sphere and degree. The Bishops of the Church of England in the Colonies are in a position which no other in the Colonies are in a position which no other Bishops in any time or place ever were: a posi-tion which is unfair both to the the community. But the case is differtion which is unfair both to themselves and to ent in the Church; because it is in its very form their flocks. If they attempt to exercise the power committed to them, when that exercise is lainly called for, they are in some quarters deounced as tyrants; if they are restrained from their own distinctive character as Episcopic doing so, in any case, by the consciousness of An Englishman under Cromwell was as much must be of the Episcopal persuasion, and crowned by episcopal rites; or that the Chap-lains of the Army and Navy, in which there would be Scottish soldiers and Scottish sailors, should be exclusively of the Church of England. These last might with as much reason be claimed for the Scottish Kirk, as the privileges of an establishment all the world over, where British rule was recognized; and that every endow-ment for the support of the Clergy in the colonies

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the Bishop is willing to associate both Clergy English Gothic of the fourteenth century, with and Laity with himself in the administration of a nave and clerestory 36ft in width, and 56ft affairs, they should be *compelled* to yield obedi-ence to a different authority, and one which whole being 72ft clear width, the portion of they cannot recognize. There can be no injus- the new building now erected being 70ft in tice to any in submitting all to the action of the length. The interior of the building throughout has laws which have received the concurrent assent of Bishop, Clergy, and Laity.'

many inconsistent notions, in the world, that we | ribs and rich and varied bosses at the intersec must go even further .--- To meet what is said by | tions; the groins spring from enriched corbels, men professing to be *Episcopalians*, we must needs prove the Apostolic origin of Episcopacy. will not attempt to do that here. My object | the principals exposed, the roof being open to in writing is to enable you, by God's blessing, to put such men, when you may meet with them, and pannelled with arched and moulded ribs on upon thinking whether they do really see the the flat, and flowers at the intersections; the lengths they are going-that it is nothing short pannels being further divided into small of repudiating the primitive Constitution of the Church ;- whether they understand what they say, and whereof they affirm-whether they are not sometimes guilty of "foolish talking," which is "not convenient,"-that is, unbecoming a On the small transverse beams near the top are Christian: whether they remember that "for inscribed with letters in gold, "GLORY TO GOD EVERY IDLE WORD that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgthat " by their words they shall be justified, and by their words they shall be condemned." Men run wild with a popular notion : they do the style throughout. The chancel window of not consider their responsibility before God: they forget that the aim of a Christian should be in whatsoever he does, whether in word or in deed, to do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, and for the glory of God. They forget that to Trinity, or three in one, being three quartrefoils despise dominion, to be presumptious, self-willed, and not afraid to speak evil of dignities, are characteristic of the enemies of the Cross of Christ and that the adversary of souls has no surer way of obstructing the progress of Christian truth than by sowing strife among Christian men-and they suffer themselves, all unconsciously, to fall into his snare, and to act as his instruments. They forget that divisions are signs of a carnal mind, which is enmily agains! May God, in mercy, grant them the grace to see their fault and their danger, —may He give us all grace "to keep the Unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace:" "with one mind, to strive together for the faith of the Gospel," and to "obey those that have the rule over us, and to submit ourselves" that the account which they shall render for us, may not be "unprofit-

But there is one other point of view in which with vermillion, gold bronze, and white. we must regard this matter. It is sometimes found that well meaning, and in the main well affected men are afraid of the *possible conse*. The interior of the side aisle roofs are epenly quences of giving too much power into the hands They are ready to profess their of a Bishop. belief that under existing arrangements they should have no apprehensions: but they wish to guard against the possibility of danger. But this is altogether an incorrect way to put the case, as I think a little honest reflection will bold projecting buttresses on the exterior, convince them. Because, first of all, they having pinnacles on the angles of the Church cannot give the Bishop power: he can have no power at all, except it be given him from above: by a decorated cross. The end of the chance and they will do well to pause, lest haply, in resisting the ordinance of God, they be found even to fight against God. And, secondly-they witch we owe to the office of those who are over we should be pleased were we allowed to point we should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the two should be pleased were we allowed to please the twere we allowed to please the twere the two should be ple us in the Lord, and to attach ourselves to their more particularly to the singers; but we must persons-to regard them, not as the ambassa-dors of Christ, but in their private and indi-and delight with which we, in common with the vidual capacities; and I believe that many of traced to this source. Bishops, certainly, are but mortal men : we do not claim infallibility for them : but if we believe the Episcopale to be an the noble zeal which has prompted them to the ordinance of God, we must act accordingly, and attainment of such high excellence may not be leave the issue to God alone. In a matter where permitted to cool, but that they may continue principle is concerned, we have nothing whatever their labors, and win for their Church the to do with consequences. If it be our duty, as Episcopalians, to give the Bishop his due choir in the Province—that they are not unable authority, it does not require any very great exercise of faith to believe that God will give Hamilton Spectator. His blessing to His own ordinance-that we may safely trust HIM to make things work together for good to His Church, if we carry out his appointments. Surely it argues more of Christi that the "Church being always preserved from false Apostles may be ordered and guided by faithful and true pastors," than to be running counter to the spirit of Apostolic institutions, in order to guard against the possible continwe were, all of us, "men of faith and men of great interest, as showing the character of the gency of having "an unworthy Bishop." If we were, all of us, "men of faith and men of prayer," we should not need to fight these aborigines in this country, when they had been but lately converted to Christianity, and were tles of Apostolic Order. If Evangelical Truth really pervaded all our hearts, we should not be going about to devise human precautions against evils for which God has provided the I do not wish to depart from the principle which I have just now endeavored to lay down, or I might shew the groundlessness of such fears as I have spoken of, from the actual working of similar institutions. I am content, for my part, to take my stand upon the prin-ciple that, as I believe Episcopacy to be an essential element in the Constitution of the Church, as it was ordered by the Apostles, acting under the immediate guidance of the Holy Spirit, I cannot be a party (even if it were expedient) to handing over the government of the Church to Presbyters and Laymen. And I pray God to give all our Bishops grace to stand firm in the defence of the rights of their office. For so only can we

Bishop; and it is unjust to such as these, while style of architecture is of the Early Decorated

been finished in a very careful manner, and with All this is so reasonable that we might hope it would meet with general acceptance. But, alas! there are so many unreasonable men, so and with column shafts continued from the floor through the nave piers. The chancel roof has the interior of the apex, being 54ft in height, lozenges, with subordinate ribs. The principals are an arched trefoil, with pierced tracery springing from moulded and enriched corbel minating at the wall with crowned angels. IN THE HIGHEST." The chancel has an enriched cornice in open work, and the pannels and arches of the chancel and large end window, are studded with enrichments characteristic o seven lights is now being glazed with stained glass of a beautiful design, executed by Messrs. Ballantine & Allen, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The elerestory windows are emblematical of the character; it imparts to the interior a rich, subdued, and mellowed tone in effect. Some figured portions of the aisle windows are of ained glass, and the windows being otherwise glaced with ground glass in diamond quarries the appearance of the whole is exceedingly

> A particular feature in the completion of the erior, and we believe the first introduction of this kind of Church decoration in this Province is that the pannels of the nave and chancel ilings and grounds of the wall enrichments are in positive colors; the ceiling pannels being of a beautiful light ultra marine blue, and the grounds to the wall enrichments vermillion red the moulded ribs and foliage being white. The of principals of the chancel are picked in Th

timbered, having principals with pierced tracery on moulded corbels, with ribbed boarding of

The new part gives an accommodation of 65 But additional pews; in the whole, 370 sittings. The Church has been erected of stone, with and chancel, the gable of which is surmounted is conspicuous for its large seven light richly

We cannot close this notice without paying a pacities; and I believe that many of which oppress the Church may be To say that the choir has very greatly improved, s not enough ; for their exertions were worthy of a Metropolitan Church. We only hope that

> A NATIVE VESTRY MEETING IN NEW ZEALAND. [From the Colonial Church Chronicle.]

TWe are permitted to print the following in-

"Now arose the Tinana (a leading chief), and said, 'Yes, it is right, and if I had not so much business at my village, I would have come to live here.'

"William Hobson (the native teacher) stands up, and says, 'O Bishop, there is no man that will come and live on this spot, near the Chapel. The only men that come to live here are Mr. Yes and Mr. Aye. (That is to say, they are all ready to say they will come, but they don't doit.) But only let this man (pointing to Te Tawa, the great chief of the tribe, better known as Te Kawau) come and live here, and the old man that stands there, and all will follow.' Up rises will draw all the young men.' Then Te Tawa is chosen Churchwarden. The Bishop asks for another Warden. Te Kene says, 'Let Richmond Gen This was not quite acceptable. be the other !' Then says W. Hobson, 'Bishop, your principle is accepted. Though we refused before, it was

not lost. Although it be overlaid now, it will not die-because you live and your word lives.' Then they have the money counted, and it is found to be £10.9s. (for repairing the Chapel). "Signed by Te Kawau, Te Tinana, and the tribe of Ngatiwhatua." I remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly, C. J. ABRAHAM.

Letters from JAMAICA speak very favourably of the progress of the College which the Bishop has recently established. The students devote a portion of their time to parochial work in the ighbourhood. The Bishop is expected to visi England in the course of the present year, as is also the Bishop of BARBADOES. The Bishop of

GUIANA is now in England, engaging clergymen and schoolmasters for his diocese .- Colonial Church Chronicle.

opportunity of proceeding to his diocese. The newly founded mission to the Zoolus is about to sustain a loss in the retirement of the principal missionary, the Rev. H. H. Methuen, who is obliged to return to England on account of his wife's health.—Colonial Church Chronicle. "We believe it w

The Bishop of ADELAIDE, now in England, is exerting himself to procure additional funds and clergymen for the Church in South Australia, and for the establishment of the long-promised Bishopric in West Australia. It is not easy to understand why this latter undertaking has been

so long deferred. The metropolitan See of Sid-NEY still remains vacant; but it will probably soon be filled up after the expected arrival of the Bishop of NEW ZEALAND in England .-Colonial Church Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

AN INDIAN SUBSCRIBER .- The Rev. Mr. Breck, writing to us, sends the name of an Indian as a subscriber to the Messenger. He encloses \$1, which the native earned during the sugar season, and promises the remaining dollar "when rice gathering comes." Mr. Breck says of him, "he a full Chippeway Indian, and acts for us in Indian taking a religious newspaper in the Church.-Gospel Messenger.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Secretary of the Eastern District Church Society has gained his point, non vi, sed sape cadendo; the portion of the Report alluded to will be inserted in our next.

College, N postponed to our next. LETTERS RECEIVED TO MAY 3.

. D., Bath ; C. J. F., Matilda. rem. ; Mrs. Col. 2. Finch ; Rev. E. J. B., Morrisburg ; Rev. H. of the Baltic fleet, had Sir Charles Napler R., Upper Ireland, rem. for self and R. B. (cat-not been at hand for that duty. The "The state of the case w alogue preparing) Miss C. Queenston; Rev. R. Albion remarks:

to excess; at the last oration, the hall was not half-filled, and Gavazzi was the only person on the platform! The reason probably was, beause he not only far outdid his former self in denunciations of the Pope and Popery, but fell foul of Puseyites and Tractarians as worse

The -Church.

than the Jesuits, whom he had described to be quite as bad as the devil; he denounced Prothat Archdeacon Braithwaite has resigned estantism as a mere negation, meaning nothing lefended negro slavery in America, as better George's in that Island. We are likewise than English servitude; denounced Uncle Tom's Cabin, as a mere romance ; sneered at the temerance movement, as arrant nonsense; avowed his preference for the Turkish Crescent over the Grecian Cross; and, finally, sported the emblem f a sword instead of a crucifix ! announcing that having abandoned popery, and determined to the Tawa and says 'Yes.' Then the Bishop calls him to his side, and says, 'The old man will draw all the young men.' Then Te Tawa

General Sir Richard Armstrong, who "The ravages of cholera in Nevis, Tortola was much esteemed during his stay in and St. Thomas have been terrible. Hith-Canada, died at sea on the 3rd March erto we have been spared the visitation, last, on his voyage from Madras to Eng- and every precaution which human experience and vigilance could take has been land.

The 6th of this month has been fixed adopted here. It is announced that the epidemic has altogether ceased in the two upon for Lord Elgin's departure, from latter islands, and in Nevis for some time England on his return to his Government. its virulence has greatly abated."

Mrs. Wines, wife of the British Consul The N.Y. Church Journal mentions at Para, and daughter of the late Daniel that Mr. Bryan, lately a prominent Baptist O'Connell, has embraced the communion preacher, has been confirmed by the of the Church of England. Bishop of Oxford, and will apply for Holy

Can any of our readers, or the Chris= Orders in the Church. tian Guardian, kindly inform us in which of the "Oxford Tracts" the following found the description of an ingenious and, strong passage is to be found, for surely apparently, effective invention for the venthe particular spot of its nativity is sometilation of rail-way cars, which owes its where between No. I and No. XC. ? We origin to Henry Ruttan Esq., of Cobourg.

The Bishops of CAPETOWN and NATAL have have, it is true, seen this energetic testiarrived, after a prosperous voyage, at Capetown. The Bishop of Natal was about to take the first ted as the words of JOHN WESLEY ; but ted as the words of JOHN WESLEY; but can it be possible that such a passage oc- of the Powhattan. She was an old ship, curs in any edition of his works current and many of her timbers were rotten. amongst the "Wesleyan" Methodists of

> "We believe it would not be right for us to administer either baptism or the Lord's Supper, unless we had a commission so to do from those Bishops whom we apprehend to be in a succession from the Apostle

as it is quoted, in an isolated position, and The St. John's (N.B.) Courier records without reference to the very peculiar cirthe death of the Rev. T. W. Robertson cumstances of that Diocese, has certainly Rector of Lancaster. He was the first a strange appearance, and would seem to Rector of that Parish, and labored in it for deserve the rather severe editorial heading a long period with untiring zeal and great of "A novel test of Church Membership. The letter, in short, is an intimation to the success. parishioner, that as he had not contributed

We believe that there is less craving for Annexation" in this Province at the present moment than there has ever been

since 1812. Not a little of the loyalty, it may be, savours more of the selfish than the chivalrous, for our increasing prosperity is putting the country into good this mission as interpreter. He has been read- humor, and people very generally feel that ing your paper for some time past, and likes it we should not be better off as a State of This is perhaps the first instance of an the neighbouring republic. Our position seems to answer the conditions of Cobbett's well known aphotism, that the surest way

to avert colonial separation is to take care that the colony shall have no reason to think that separation will be a benefit to it. We conceive, then, that Lord John Russell's allusion to the possible separation Mr. Campbell's Letter relative to Windsor of this Province from the mother country S., is in type; but is unavoidably was a very gratuitous allusion indeed, and one less consistent with the position of a ian affection and respect to avoid every-Cabinet Minister than with the noted " boldness" of a man who would probably Rev. F. .., Port Nelson, rem. for Mr. S.; have been quite ready to take command of the Baltic fleet, had Sir Charles Napier

"The state of the case we understand to be of my living! ministrations have "There is, however, a fair proof, that his been conducted in Newfoundland by a few poor Lordship did not exercise his memory or arrange his thoughts, with much method. In his hint believe, the Society has informed the Bishoj an event with the hope that men of Lord Elgin's stamp would always be found ready to govern, he forgot that an independent Colony would not

uring winter. From this letter we learn

his Archdeaconry and the Rectory of St.

informed that, up to the date above men-

tioned, the Cholera had not reached St.

Kitts, though from other sources we are

given to understand that it has since made

its appearance there. We trust, however,

be incorrect. Our correspondent writes,

Amongst our U.S. intelligence will be

Under the same head we are grieved to

nsert a harrowing account of the wreck

THE CHURCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The last Echo publishes a letter from

a clergyman in the Diocese of Newfound

and to one of his parishioners, which, read

to the Church the amount at which he had

been assessed, as being clearly within his

ability, he was not fully entitled to the

advantages of Church membership. We,

with our resources, have some difficulty in

understanding an intimation of that sort ;

but then we are not in the suffering and

really critical state in which the Church in

Newfoundland is at the present moment

placed. The circumstances of the Church

in that poor Colony are such as to excite

our sympathy; and, though we cannot

say that we are prepared to go with the

excellent Bishop Field to the full length

of the arrangements which he has made

in conjunction, we believe, with his Church

Society, to meet the pressing pecuniary

difficulty which threatens the Church in his

Diocese; still we are bound in Christ-

thing like a harsh and ironical allusion t

what we may justly call his peculiar trials.

We will quote the London Guardian's

ability to correct it.

following extract :

tion.

man should have stirred up an unpleasant dis-

cussion about irritating things as petty pecu-niary payments in connexion with the adminis-

tration of the Holy Sacraments. But when we

eflect upon what the feelings of a Bishop must

be at seeing his laborious Clergy likely to be

left in a state of semi-starvation ; and when we look about and find how few Bishops have the

ourage to attempt anything for a suffering

lergy in this respect : we feel more disposed

to sympathize with the good intentions of the

Bishop, than to join in a cry against him for an

error of judgment in carrying them into execu-

"THE SHADY SIDE."

from a letter written by a Presbyterian

Minister in India, which appeared in the

ten or twelve feet logs, hitch my horse to them

wo sermons a week, riding most weeks fifty or

sixty miles, teaching Sabbath school, riding three miles to post office and store, &c.—even then I am accused by my brethren of 'doing nothing but riding about and reading my books,'

and told I 'might work a little, and earn a part

order " to do them a great service.

The following deplorable specimen of

A private letter from St. Kitts, W. I., ground of exclusion from the Holy Com- will be able to assist in the ceremony of of date February 28th, sent via Nova munion, the ability to pay being, of course, consecration. We understand that the This, at least, is window alluded to in the article taken Scotia, has only just come to hand,-a re- incontestibly evident. markable instance of our dismally slow certain, that Bishop Field's position is a from the Hamilton Spectator under our ommunication with the Lower Provinces very trying one; and it would be far better Colonial head, has been completed and is to pray for him and his clergy that they considered by competent judges a most may be guided to wise decisions, and that elegant production of art, both as regards brighter prospects may visit their Diocese, the simplicity and beauty of the design, and than to seek to fasten reproach on them. the superiority of the execution.

Our contemporary of the Echo is pro-We hope that some of our Hamilton bably not aware of the peculiar circum- correspondents will favor us with a more stances we have mentioned; otherwise we minute description of the window. In feel sure that the letter we have alluded to the mean time we give our readers the would not have appeared in his columns description of the Church, for which we are without some explanatory comments .- indebted to our Hamilton contemporary. God forbid that our diocese should be We are happy to find that although now of brought so low as that of Newfoundland is large dimensions, (146 feet by 72,) the likely to be, if zeal very general and very Church is admirably adapted for hearing, determined be not awakened there. An and is quite within the compass of a modidea of its difficulties may be derived from erately strong voice, provided the enunciathe suggestion of the Guardian, that the tion be clear and distinct. The capacity remedy should be, not the "refusal of of the Church is equal to about 1400 souls. rites," but the formation, in certain cases, The Gazette of Monday had not come of a fishing clergy. That would be a to hand when we gave in to the printer literal conformity to Apostolic precedent the article in the Spectator. more likely to bring blessing to the suffer-

ing clergy, than to the selfish laity who The Calendar informs us, to our great could permit such a state of things, with joy, that Bishop Brownell "is in a fair way of recovery."

Since writing the above we have seen Two excellent articles appeared last some excellent comments on the subject week under our English Ecclesiastical in our able contemporary, the N.Y. Intelligence without the proper " credit;" Church Journal, from which we make the the one on the vacant See of Salisbury, from the John Bull: the other, on the

"The Bishop has referred to this country as Colonial Church Bill, from the English Churchman. We beg our esteemed consustaining his view, but he is grieviously mistaken in his supposition. When applied to, to baptize children whether privately or publicly, temporaries to accept our apologies for this o clergyman makes it a condition that, the omission. parent shall first take a pew, or testify willing

A correspondence between the Rev. ness to do so, or any equivalent thereto. clergyman would be for a moment sustained in R. V. Rogers and the Secretary of the any such position. Nor are surplice fees (ex-Church Society, with reference to the cept for marriages) known among us, but as rare exceptions, unless a pair of black gloves or a linen scarf at a funeral be looked upon in that Bye-law passed in May last, will appear in our next. The Secretary's letter is in every respect a very satisfactory document, We regret that so zealous and self-devoted a and will no doubt do good.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

OLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE-HALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH 1854.

STUDENT FUND.£222 7 7 Brought forward West Hawkesbury, per Rev. J. 8 15 6 Lewis. St. John's Church, Mersea 11 Township of Raleigh Township of Harwick East Tilbury the bitter fruits of voluntaryism is taken from a letter written by a Presbyterian per Rev. J. Kennedy Peterboro', per Churchwarden 1 15 0 Christian Herald. We commend it to 152 collections, amounting to.....£230 8 1

the notice of those vissionaries, who would WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND. rob our clergy of their scanty portion in Brought forward£453 6 8 Otterville, per Rev. Charles Brown 1 5 0 "We live on less than \$200 per annum, inclu- Sacramental offerings of the congregation at Oakridges'..... 1 2 2 ding horse keeping and travelling expenses; and my travelling a year is not less than three

322 collections, amounting to.....£455 13 5 thousand miles. I have to go to a neighboring wood and fell down the trees, chop them into PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Additional, Vaughan, 1, per Rev. D. drag them to the house, chop, saw, and split them for stove fuel, and then, after preaching

6 3 2 0 0 collection in full, per Rev. E. C Bower ... 1 1 3

Emily, additional, per Rev. R. Harding.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. So likewise we would call their atten-Rev. A. Lampman £1 5 0 THOS. SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T. Toronto, May 3, 1854. CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE EXPENSES OF SYNOD. Previously announced £12 11 0 St. Mary's, Blanchard, per Rev. A. 10 0 Lampman St. George's Church, Toronto, per Churchwardens 3 0 0 Total..... £16 1 0 THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY. Colonfal.

1854.

1854

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Col.

hope for lasting peace. Believe me, Your sincere friend and fellow-servant in Christ,

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL ASSO-CIATION.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held on Wednesday evening, 15th instant, in the Church, Union street. In consequence of selves and the low habits they had witnessed the sudden and unfavorable change in the wea-ther, which occurred about the time appointed for holding the meeting (7, p. m.) it was feared that many persons would not attend, as the interior of the Church at that hour presented rather a thin appearance, but half an hour, however, had scarcely elapsed, when the good feel-ing for the common Master's great cause was (or native village), and pointed out the best p an ing for the common Master's great cause was manifestly evinced by the Congregation of St. James', in the fair attendance, despite the weather, and all seemingly impressed with an earnestness of feeling that characterized more or less the entire of the proceedings throughout. After prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr Bower, St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, an an-

them was sung by the very efficient choir attached to St. James'. The chair was then taken by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, who having made a few remarks respecting the pur-

tion was taken up in aid of the library of the Sunday School. The choir then chaunted the Te Deum, and the benediction having been pro-nounced by the Archdeacon, the meeting was dismissed; every one seemingly pleased with the proceedings of the evening; several members of other Episcopal congregations in the city having attended, like good sons of the Church, not a word in reply! nothing attended. their Master's Kingdom -Com.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON.

mencement of a new edifice, as an addition to the former building, on the east end, took place in 1852, and is now completed; the Church of business, I would have said Aye, I will be in 1852, and is now completed; the Church being opened for public worship, including the enlargement, on Easter Sunday last; and con-sidering the difficulties that had to be surmounted in attaching a portion of a new building, Paul-'By and bye! let me see the men a entirely different in style to the old structure, come and live together here, and then I'll conthe general effect obtained is decidedly good, even much better than could be possibly sup-shall be one hereafter.' Paul agrees. posed to be made; but we hope that the day is not far distant when we shall see the whole (a friendly abbreviation of Paul) you are right. edifice carried out, as from what has been done There he pauses for some time, and then says, it leads us to infer that it will be altogether a 'O Bishop, if this town is to be settled h grand and imposing structure.

The building has been erected from the de-signs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Thomas, Architect, of this city. The

er from Archdeacon Abraham to a H., Emily; J. P., Vittoria friend in England.]

St. John's College, Auckland, October 31st, 1853.

My DEAR SIR,-It has occurred to me that the following document might hereafter be of beginning to form ecclesiastical organizations. How valuable and important would an early Anglo-Saxon document of this kind be consid ered! How interesting it would be to us now to see the "Minutes" of the first Anglo-Saxon Vestry Meeting, about the year 620 A.D. !-What light it would shed upon the character and modes of thought of the people, if we could be sure it was bona fide written by one of themselves, and not a foreigner of education that had converted them ! Now I can warrant this paper to be really the composition of one of their own ody, who seems to have taken exact note (as is their habit) of every minute circumstance; and I believe this to be the first attempt in this country to form a Parish, with Parochial Offi The tribe who have taken this forward step is one about which the Bishop and this

College generally have long taken great interest -and, as it seemed heretofore, almost in vain For they live close to Auckland, and have been very much influenced by contact with the low and dissolute habits of some English of the worst matters connected with that Branch. kind, that are sure to be found in all commercial and trading ports, especially, too, colonial towns of that description. We seemed to have no chance of competing with the evil example of the town; but at last they have come to a

and feeling rather ashamed of being pointed at, and known as being behind many other tribes in Christian order and civilization, they invited the Bishop to come and have a talk with them about an improved mode of life; and after he had met them and talked the matter over, the or forming a Christian and civilized community, It was after this that the Bishop went to erform service there, and after service, further conversation with the people, and there and then they elected Churchwardens to carry on the secular affairs of the parish, and to take charge of all church lands.

The following is an exact translation of the original document in the Bishop's possession, a port of the meeting, called on the Secretary to read the annual report. At the conclusion of the addresses, a collec-"On the 21st Sunday after Trinity [Oct. 16, g attended, like good sons of the Church, us to exhibit an interest in the spread of Bishop says, 'Come, be quick, and appoint some one to count the money that has been collected.' Up rises Paul Tuhaere (the chief's son), and says-'I am pleased with this workit is a good work, this, to my mind. But I am The enlargement of this Church, by the com- a busy man, great are my occupations. I am a

> "Then up starts Waka and says, 'Yes, Pau (pointing to the boards of the Chapel), what

Che Church. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

NOTICE. The Rural Dean of the Home District begs to illustration of the fickleness of our climate Lay Delegates, and such others of the Laity as weather previously seemed to justify, was the Clergy may desire to invite, resident within distributed through the city Guring a heavy specting the Episcopal Endowment Fund.

noon, in the Church Society's House, Toronto, of a snow storm on the 27th of April. there will be a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Home District Branch of the Church Society, for the purpose of deciding on arrangements for the Annual Meeting, and other By authority of the Chairman,

J. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

The gentlemen composing the managing Committee of the Synod are requested to attend a the appointment of a day for humbling meeting in the Board Room of the Church So- ourselves as a people before Almighty God ciety, on Thursday, the eighth day of June next, has usually been made by the supreme at 10 A.M., to take into consideration the objects for which they were appointed.

Diocese,

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

of the same in time to be corrected. Toronto, 12th April, 1854.

May. Sunday, 14 Grimsby 11 A.M. 15 Jordan..... 10 A.M. 15 Port Dalhousie... 8 P.M. Monday St. Catharines..., 11 A.M. Tuesday Eight Mile Creek 3 P.M.

Niagara 11 A.M. Wednes'y Queenston 8 P.M. Thorold 11 Thursday Port Robinson Drummondville ... 11 A.M. Friday Stamford..... 11 Saturday 11 A.M. Sunday 21 Chippawa 11 A.M. Fort Erie Monday 23 Bertie..... 11 A.M. 23 Port Colborne 2 P.M. Tuesday 24 Port Maitland 11 A.M. Wednes'y Dunnville Thursday 25 Cayuga 11 A.M.

3 P.M. Caledonia 11 A.M. " Friday

ham College presided, and the place was crowded | necessary arrangements."

his thoughts, with much method. In his hint at a possible separation, and in coupling such probably import its Governors."

The North American notices a curious vored indeed if they enjoyed the steady weather in harvest which we have. We

There seems to have been some miscon ception, and, as we are given to understand, a little excited feeling, in consequence of the 26th April last not having been observed as a day of Humiliation by the Church of England in this city, though arrangements were made for its partial Church to those who neglect this duty."

observance by other religious communities. The state of the case is simply this, that civil authority in the Province, and the proper way to ensure its general obser-

ence to this matter.

the body was passed which declared that the Council fully concurred in the object of the petition of the Revd. Doctor, but suggested, in effect, that the few hours' notice of a day of humiliation and prayer for a city containing forty-five thousand inhabitants of almost every religious decomination graver insufficient: and also religious denomination was insufficient; and also that a large annual Fair, which had been an-nounced for months past, was to be held on that day, and could not possibly be postponed! As far as we can recollect the resolution means of the resolution of the resolu

and to a certain extent, a reduction would take place in the contributions of the society, and consequently in the number of the clergy. We onsequently in the number of the clergy. believe this to be substantially, if not literally, give notice that, on Thursday, the 4th of May at this season of the year. The Colonist the terms imposed upon the Bishop; and in a next, at 2 p.m., in the Church Society's House, of the 26th ult., containing an eulogistic Diocese so little able or accustomed to bear Toronto, there will be a meeting of the Clergy, allusion to the climate which the fine expenses, they were sufficiently perplexing.-He was called upon (and not unfairly) either to relinquish the funds by which alone he was able to supply the rough and hard-working fisherme his Rural Deanery, for the purpose of making snow storm. It is a providential blessing of Newfoundland with such inadequate spiritual arrangements to carry into effect the recom- that our harvest is not like our spring: the care as they then received, or to extract from mendations of the Lord Bishop of Toronto re- British Isles would deem themselves fa. them contributions which, however just, were novel, and therefore more than likely to be grudged or refused. He took, of course, the latter alternative ; he directed his clergy to On Thursday, the 4th of May next, at 12 must not complain, then, too bitterly even "require" from heads of families, or at least from those who were comparatively well off, a contribution of about 10s. a year for Church purposes, which is not denied to be moderate in omparison with their means. Of course the lergy were expected to urge on their people the duty of complying with this requisition.— But the Bishop went further. He did not indeed direct them, but he declares himself

ready to justify them in refusing the rites of the We hold Bishop Field in honor, and it painful to us to express the opinion that is last step is a step too lar. If it be contemplated (though we hope this cannot be the case) that the children of defaulters should not be admitted to baptism, we cannot see how that exclusion could be By command of the Lord Bishop of the vance is to issue a general proclamation. defended on any ground. The letter in When the proclamation shall have been the Echo, however, uses only the general issued, our church will not be behind hand expression of " Church Membership;" and, THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the clergy of the district of Niagara brethren, the clergy of the district of Niagara that he intends (D. V.) to confirm at their seve-ral missions and stations during the month of national trial which has fallen upon us. May next, in accordance with the following list. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop requests the clergyman interested to notify him nocent with the guilty, as the Bishop with "The Globe and Leader have not reported the much reason argues. We cannot enter proceedings of the Town Council on Monday last with their usual accuracy. We do not con-sider that the petition of the Rev. Dr. Willis and his here the the petition of the Rev. Dr. Willis and

his brethren was rejected, when a resolution of joyed what with the rest of his Colonial the body was passed which declared that the brethren he would no doubt be right glad far as we can recollect, the resolution passed owing to the anomalous and harassing

tion to the following painful extracts from letters written by Missionaries of the Church, in the adjoining republic, and published in a leading ecclesiastical period. ical there. " Lately indeed I had almost resolved to wait

for the future in patience, say no more; but how, dear Brother, can I do this honestly? Passing over the heavier matters, indigent credit tors in my neighbourhood are wearied with asking me for small sums. A post-office bill of about \$15 must be paid. Not a cent from the No private income at presmissionary source. ent-from my parish or station nothing, with a very trifling exception, but ' produce' and work. Surely then you will excuse this troublesome epistle." Again. "I have no other depend-

ence or resource to meet these engagen than the stipend pledged me by the Committee; they are obligations which my necessities forced me to incur, and should their stipend be with held. I see no alternative but that my poor family, which have long been deprived of many necessaries, must now be rendered houseless and homeless. * * * It is a serious fact, that for the last six months, I have not had whether or not there exist a right in the Legis-

years of painfulness, and loneliness, and toil, in which I have been engaged for this glorious object, (building up Christ's Church) I have given, and freely given, towards its attainment, more than \$400 in money, out of the mere pittance of a salary which I have received, and his is character as the advocates of secularization get the upper hand, if the "*Pharissical brawlers*" have their way, might will be taken as right, and have their way, might will be taken as right, and which was always given at the expense of my having the power, they will not fail to use it in personal comfort ; but it occasions me deep and an hostile manner. poignant pain and grief to be made to feel that There can be no doubt that this is the correct others, who possess the means in abundance, and to whom the cause should be as dear as to

the promotion of its sacred interest their health, and strength, and lives." will but create a relish for more such food, and lead immediately to an attack upon the Roman and strength, and lives." Again. "I feel very unwilling to speak of Catholic endowments of Lower Canada. If this all the unpleasant things to which the non-re-ceipt of my missionary allowance has subjected me. But more than a month ago I confessed of the reserves, it will look to be gorged with vide for myself and family."

We might give many more extracts to passed beyond their power. Fanaticism once the same effect, but these are sufficient to let loose cannot be easily curbed; and if a show the wretched miseries which will crusade be preached against Roman Catholic encompass many of the Canadian Clergy, if the enemies of the church succeed in who, if they thought the reserves of our church accomplishing their sacrilegious schemes were lost either by French Canadian aid or by of plunder.

opening because it afforded very great principle or religious endowments. 2 P.M. far as we can recollect, the resolution passed 11 A.M. was as follows: That the Council fully concurs 3 P.M. Willie the interposition of the Revel. Dr. Willie the transformer of the resolution passed in the object of the memorial of the Revel. Dr. Willie the interposition of colonial Bishops generally as to enforcement of discipline, has been com-be greatly on the wane, and very justly, arrangement" that their names did not appear the very maintenance of the Church's the building will be ready for consecration perty in question were but a farthing, the prinbe greatly on the wane, and very justly, if the following from the *Chester Chronicle* that memorial, for we know that they are always ready to act in concert with other reli-be correct:— "At the first oration, a Professor of Rother-"At the first oration, a Professor of Rotherdecide non-payment to . be a sufficient | ly, and it is hoped that many of the Clergy ranks, one thing is certain that they will abide

The Journal de Quebec has put the question of ecclesiastical property in Lower Canada in its true light, and left it unnecessary for either the advocates or antagonists of secularization to discuss the questions whether or not the religious endowments of Lower Canada be held by the same tenure there as in Upper Canada, and fifty dollars to defray all the expenses of my family, and that in a place where the expenses of living are as great as in New York city. * * * * I do not regret, that during the nine years of painfulness, and loneliness, and toil, in lessly faces the danger, and tells the French

me, or to any, obviously care but little indeed either for its success and prosperity, or for the ized; neither can there be a doubt that "the welfare of those who are willingly devoting to paltry mess of pottage," as the Globe calls it, - that I had nothing with which to pro- the Romish endowments, and however much the Conservatives of Upper Canada may desire to check the sacrilegious career, it will have French Canadian indifference, would at once retaliate upon the latter, or apply the same principle of religious equality as perty to the rich endowments of the Church of We are happy to find from our Hamil- Rome. Were such a cry once general, the ton exchanges that the magnificent opposition which the conservatives of Upper Canada could offer to it would be as nothing, and though they might never lend themselves just been completed at a cost of $\pounds 5000$, was opened for Divine service on Easter aside and others put in their place who would Sunday. This festival was chosen for the not have the same respect for either political

CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON.

1854

beach

THE LATE COL. MOUNTAIN.

(From the Quebec Mercury.) Col. Mountain entered the army at an early deck of the Powhattan all this while, called age—his first commission having been in the 96th Regt. While he was still very young, he went upon half-pay for about three years, during part of which he placed himself at a College in that all those who came ashore were dead, and ermany. The remainder was spent in visiting that it was no use looking for them, as they different countries of continental Europe and acquiring their languages, in which he was gifted with a singular facility. He obtained his lieutenancy in the 52nd Light Infantry and his company in the 76th Regt., after which he was, for sometime, an unattached Major. Upon the late Lord Dalhousie's going out to India as Commander-in-Chief, he was nominated by the interposition of that nobleman to a majority in the 26th Cameronians, at that time his Lord-binz ship's own regiment and serving in the East. Subsequently he was appointed Military Secre-tary to Sir Colin Halkatt at Bombay; and, upon the retirement of Sir Colin, was taken upon the a fragment of the hulk which lay upon the personal staff of Lord W. Bentinck, Governor General, as Aide-de-Camp Upon his Lord-ships's relinquishment of that government and return home, in 1835, Col. Mountain came also to England; and, after a time, returned to India, while the wind wailed loud and mournfully, adding where he ultimately succeeded to the command still more horror to the awful catastrophe. All of his regiment, as Lieut. Colonel. Upon the breaking out of the Chinese war, he was appointed by the late Sir Jasper Nicolls, Comman-der-in-Chief in India, to the situation of Adju-from the government house that night, and Capt. tant General of the expeditionary force sent against the Chinese, and filled a distinguished self, a lonely watcher of the dead. On Monday morning four men arrived from the station house, but their help came too late.part in the war, during which he was severely wounded. After his return to England, having previously been made C. B., he was appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty, which their way back to the wreck on Sunday, with the gave him the rank of full Colonel. He had now resumed the command of the 26th Regt. and was quartered successively at different statice in the successively at different return nearly frozen to death. This party of and was quartered successively at different return hearly noted to death. This party of stations in the British Isles, till the present Maronis of Dalhousie, son of the late Earl, mediately about finding and gathering together Marquis of Dalhousie, son of the late Earl, being appointed Governor General of India in those bodles that had been washed ashore. 1846, took him out in the capacity of his Military Secretary. He accordingly exchanged the Secretary. He accordingly exchanged the and children were found, almost harded, could be deadfully command of the 26th for that of the 29th Regt., ed along the beach, some of them dreadfully the latter being on service in India at the time. bruised and cut. Upon the breaking out of war in India Col.

bon the breaking out of war in India Col. Mountain volunteered for active service and was engaged in the very hottest scenes of the bloody actions of Chillian-wallah and Goojerat; but his head was covered in that day of battle and he came out unhurt. Immediately after the latter actions is not unhurt. Immediately after the latter action, he was disabled in the hand, by an accident of so severe a nature as to compel him to resign the command of his brigade. He was then appointed from home Adjutant General of quite dead, and appeared as if it had also died the Queen's Forces in India, and held this post ashore from exposure to the day of his death.

to the day of his death. Col. Mountain was twice married. His first wife, who died in India, was Miss Obeirne, daughter of a cavalry officer and grand-daughter of the Bishop of Meath. His second, whom he many is a bound and children. They apmarried in 1845, and who has been left to pro- rosy cheeks and smiling faces, looking as if they ceed home as a widow from India, was a daugh-ter of Col. Dundas, of Caron Hall, near Falkirk, in Scotland. Hergrandfather and grandmother, General and Lady Eleanor Dundas, were at one VENTILATING CAR. time in Quebec and are well remembered by some residents of the place yet living.

The subject of this memoir was a person of Excellent military talents; of a very high order accomplishments; and of most engaging manners, having been extraordinarily beloved by the officers and men with whom he served as well as in the whole circle of his friends. In his feelings and dispositions, he was eminently domestic. Above all, he was a sincere christian, and a sound believer. Never had he forgotten the lessons of his early youth; and, by the goodthe lessons of his early youth, and, by the gen hess of God, they were matured with his maturer years. He died on the 8th of February, having just completed his fifty seventh year, having just completed his fifty seventh year. having just completed his fifty seventh year, after a short attack of fever—tranquilly and without pain, --retaining his consciousness to the last moment, -- and his expiring words were these, "PEACE-PARDON-SALVATION.

Col. Mountain gave evidence, from time to time, of not forgetting an interest in his native He was a contributor of £50 sterling land towards the Church now in progress opposite to the Mount Hermon Cemetery.

while General St. Arnaud is to have the comby principle, and fearlessly do their duty, even their last before they reached the beach, being mand of the combined land forces. though as a party they be overwhelmed in the conflict. -British Canadian. awfully mangled by the force of the waves pushing them against the hull of the vessel, and throwing them with violent force upon the

London, 16th April. The Daily News, under date of Copenhagen, 14th April, says the British frigate Amphion, 34 guns, is ashore near Drago, and all attempts to generally, that he is daily receiving the off have proved fruitless. At this time Capt. Meyers, who was on the

The post from Hamburgh, 14th April, reports All the Novelties of the Season Admiral Napier having received a report from Admiral Plumridge that 16 Russian ships of war Admiral Plumridge that 16 Russian ships of war were anchored at Helsingfors and wished to gain the port of Revel, and that he is making to at-lot of LACE CUFFS and SLEEVES, from 1¹/₂d. tack them. In England nothing doing on account of the

Easter holidays. Odessa, 10th April. All the French and English vessels have been

sent out of port. ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC." New York, May 1. The Pacific arrived at 10 o'clock this morning,

inging dates to the 19th April and four days later news. Western canal flour 39s; Ohio 40s. Corn-

rellow 41s; white 42s. No new incidents of war, except that five erchantmen were taken in the Baltic.

At Liverpool, April 19th, the news was altogether indefinite. Napier's fleet of 31 sail left their anchorage at Rioge and put to sea eastward, supposed to attack the Russian squadron. The frigate *Tribune* had joined Napier from Admiral Plamrige's division, having captured the first prize, viz: three ships loaded and sul-

phur, from Lubec, bound to Russian ports in the Gulf of Finland.

Admiral Descline sailed with the French squadron to join the allied fleets at Varna, April 1st, which sailed in the direction of Sebas-The storm it seems, was so severe, that while on ppool. Since then no account, excepting runours that they were about to attack Odessa from the Danube.

The substance of the news is that no great operation had taken place, but that sanguinary skirmishes occurred daily.

Mustapha Pasha has his main force, 50,000 men, at Karras, and likewise holds the Tehrenouvila and Kustenidke, north of the Trajan The Russians maintain themselves in Dobra

One man was found about fifty yards from Omar Pacha would not hazard an attack until

he had the allies in his rear. About 10,000 men have reached Gallipolo. There is a great absence of authentic information for some days past. Austria, it is said, is marching into Serviaupposed to be true, but not confirmed. The expulsion of the Greeks from the Turkish

they were fortifying early in March. The Circassians gained a victory over the Russians, compelling them to evacuate several

forts and return to their ships. Some of the VENTILATING CAR .- We were present a few

garrisons were cut to pieces. The English Parliament is not in Session. Great Britain demands that Spain shall refuse lar, invented and patented by H. Ruttan, of admittance of Russian privateers into Spanish

Car, inventee and patentee by H. Rutan, of Cobourg, C. W. The car is now running on the New York and Erie Railroad. The plan of con-struction is to take a supply of fresh air from the top or sides of the car by a funnel-shaped open-Breadstuffs are admitted free into Sweden until the 2nd. ing, pass it down to the bottom of the car over Daily negotiations continue between Austria a water tank to free it from dust and cinders, and Prnssia. The Prussian Minister is recalled from London and introduce it to the inside through a double stove in winter, and a pedestal in summer. The current of warm air in going out of the car passes the whole length beneath the passengers' feet,

must leave Egypt. passengers were unanimous in their approval. The only complaint we heard was from a single

BIRTHS. BIRTHS. At Warwick, Western Canada, on the 15th inst., the lady of F. Rothwell, Esq., of a daughter. On Wednesday. the 26th inst., Mrs Thomas Evans, Spring Cottage, Flamboro' East, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 20th ult., in St. Paul's Church, London, C. W., by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Mr. Thomas Ford, third son of John Ford, Esq., of Lisbelaw, to Elizabeth, eldest daugh-ter of William Irvine, Esq., of Loutherstown, all of the County Fermanagh, Ireland.

The Church.

New Goods. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully in-. timate to his customers and the public erally, that he is daily receiving his SPRING

per pair; also a cheap lot of HOSIERY, Bon-net and Cap RIBBONS, LACES, &c.; Furniture

Prints, Fancy Shirtings, light-colored Cobourgs, Cashmere Cloths and Lama Delaines, Cashmere

Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barrege Scarfs and

The Cheapest Bonnets

offered in the city, embracing all that is Fashion

An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited.

Toronto House, No. 60 King street, Toron

The great assortment of MILLINERY is now

COLLINS & WILSON

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

ALL THE NOVELTIES!

For the present and forthcoming season.

Toronto, April 20th, 1854.

BEG to announce to their numerous Custo that they are now receiving their

ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade

Toronto, 27th April, 1854.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH,

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Shawls; together with other Goods, too numer-

ous to mention. And a tremendous lot of

able and New.

ment of

Oil Cloth.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS MANUFACTURED BY

And the public generally to their tastefully selected assortment of Damasks, Carpeting and 38-tf TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENIS. Spratt's Obstetric Tables.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer, King Street

Toronto, March 23, 1854. New Garden and Seed Store,

No. 113, QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

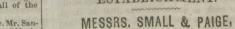
THE Subscriber would beg to announce to the Citizens of Toronto and the Public generally, that he has opened a store for the sale of all kinds of GARDEN AND AGRICULTU-Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning, for personal, not political reasons. The Austrian Consul General at Alexandria RAL SEEDS, and he would assure all parties that their patronage, that notified the Russian subjects that his protectorate over them ceased after April 29th, when they every article which he offers for sale will be of

the best quality, and at moderate prices. He is also prepared to attend to the manage-ment of GARDENS, laying out Pleasure Grounds, &c., which he hopes to be able to do in the most satisfactory manner. CHRISTOPHER GREY, Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, April 5, 1854.

113 Queen Street. Toronto, March 21, 1854. 35-3n

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

TORONTO, C.W.





For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, 26th January, 1854.

130and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

(FROM LONDON.) Toronto, July 8, 1853.

WILLIAM HAY, A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

BY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great Britain, a situation as Visiting or Resident Governess in a respectable family. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualification in Music and the general branches of an English

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853.



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE-No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Baildings, in general, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS:

JOHN MCMURRICH	, Esq., President.
mes Shaw lex'r McGlashan,	W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers,
bseph Sheard,	Thomas Clarkson,

Franklin Jackes, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, . RAINS. Secretary All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid.

21-tf Toronto, June 5, 1850.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co's.

LIST OF British Periodical Publications.

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

Messrs. FYSON, CURLING & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.) De found in the advertising columns of the Old The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository,

HENRY BOVELL HOPE,

Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent,

Broker, commission merchant

OFFICE-Corner of Church Street ; entrance from

Front Street.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND:

ASSISTANTS.

TERMS.

(No extras.)

Toronto, 21st March, 1854.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW AND COMPLETE

Gazetteer of the United States.

VIVING a full and comprehensive review of

Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,

THOMAS BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings.

f the business. In Official Robes, in their various orders, th

same regard to correctness will be adhered to

which for some years has secured to this Estab-

lishment so large a portion of business.

Toronto, March 28th, 1854

King Street.

30

36-t

additional.

MRS. POETTER,

Front Street.

35-6t

Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley,

Prawing Mr. Bull.

March 15th, 1854.

Countryman newspape

King Street, Toronto.

8 Wellington Buildings 26 OWEN AND WOOD, 50-12mg

159

28tf

37-11 3

TORONTO COACH FACTORY.

WANTED,

Education can be given. Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkville. 18-tf

United States.

THE WRECK OF THE POWHATTAN. Two hundred and fifty lives lost.

[From the New York Herald, April 21.] Two hundred and fifty human beings have been swept together into eternity-men, women, and children-there is not one left to tell the

of the 5th of April-during that terrific storm which we felt so severely here, through comfortably housed-was lying among shoals below, with the waves washing over her. Seldom is it the painful duty of a journalist to record such an We often read of horrible shipawful scenc. wrecks, and our blood curdles at the tale of sufus. Eighteen years have passed away since we chronicled an account as heartrending as the one how before are account as heartrending as the one now before us. But though eighteen years have elapsed, who has forgotten the loss of the Mexi-co and the Bristol? The details of the wreck

of the Powhattan are even yet more terrible. Within the memory of man such a storm as that which commenced on Friday, the 14th, and lasted during the three succeeding days, has hot been known. The coast, strewn with frag-ments of shipping, told of its unparalleled fury. The form the fierce northeaster was felt even here, and mage was done to vessels in our sheltered an-an old ship of about six hundred tonsbecame ungovernable and struggled fruitlessly in the waters? What wonder that, on Saturday last, after runing before the gale for hours under that, on Satur-by a sailing ship. The following is an extract of a letter dated Melbourne, Jan. 30:---the under bare poles, she found herself at last irre-trievably entangled in the shoals about twelve miles below Barnegat inlet? miles below Barnegat inlet?

So it was. The ship, laden with passengers, there until Sunday evening at five o'clock before she went to pieces. It was observed by the anxious eye witnesses on shore that directly she struck she "hauled to the wind," from which circumstance it was immediate from the inefficiency of the pilot. which circumstance it was impossible for any of her passengers to leave without certain death ing the result. They however hoped for the -They trusted that the storm which had now lasted so long must soon abate. During Africa for Liverpool on the 16th of April. the long night of Saturday and the whole of Sunday, the unfortunates-it is supposed some two hundred and fifty in number-were seen elinging to the leeward bulwarks of the ship, with the sea continually washing over them, and expecting death at the rise of every succeeding wave. No assistance could be offered to them, No assistance could be offered to them, for the sea then ran so high that a boat, (if any had been at hand,) would have been instantly swamped.

When first discovered by Capt. Jennings, of Long beach, which was on Sunday morning, she lay with her head to the south, the decks were rowded with passengers, and the sea was makng a clean breach over her. The wind blowas a perfect gale from the north-northeast, the waves ran mountains high, twisting the ship bout in the sand as if she were merely a cork Poat. Seeing the condition of the vessel, Capt. ennings, who is stationed as a wreck master on ch, sent all the men that were at his comhand, though the snow storm was raging olently, to the Government House, in order to oring down the life car and other wrecking ap tus, and stood on shore himself watching he effects of the billows upon the ill-fated vessel.—Hour after hour slipped by, but the men did not return with the life car. The vessel became uncasier, and many unfortunate people were swept off by the heavy surf. About 5 o'clock performance and were sent to the Gulf of Finland. M., one immense wave washed fully one hundred persons overboard, who were carried way down the beach by the undertow. Some of them came ashore and were picked up lifeless by Mr. Jennings, who searched in vain amongst

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trip a fact which spoke volumes in its favor. Every seat in the car was occupied, and there were even several standing in the passage. On going to the other car, which was one of the rdinary construction, there were only about a dozen passengers, yet even with this difference in the consumption of oxygen, the change in the smell of the air was decidedly disagreeable.

lays since at the trial trip of a new Ventilating

individual, who complained that the air was too

fresh, but as the temperature was pretty con-

stant at a about 65°, there could be no just cause

of complaint on this score. There was a singu-

Iar equality of temperament throughout the car-Indeed, at one time the thermometer indicated

the coldest portion to be the part nearest the stove. We noticed during the latter part of the

We are acquainted with no plan of car ventilation which we consider as good as Mr. Ruttan's, The Baltimore ship Powhattan, on the night & we are disposed to think that when he shall have made some contemptated alterations, rendering it more simple and at the same time more

thoroughly efficient in freeing the air from dust, his plan will be nearly all that can be desired. We can only say in conclusion that railroad companies deserve and will certainly receive the censure of the public unless they adopt this or some other better plan, (if a better one is to be and the west, which will adopt early this summer some good ventilator like Mr. Ruttan's will receive three-fourths of the travel.

European Dews.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARCO POLO IN AUSTRALIA. -We have received accounts of the arrival of -What wonder then, that the Powhat- the celebrated ship Marco Polo, after another unparalleled passage of seventy-four days twelve hours, from port to port, the fastest ever made

Point. The writer having procured the assisleft Havre for New York on the 1st of March last, under the command of Captain Meyers, of Baltimore. She was driven among the shoals at time, the efforts used have been unavailing; but the place we have indicated above and remained success is still hoped for. Capt. M'Donnell is

got aground in the Clyde on the 11th of April and sprung a leak, compelling her to return to lischarge her cargo. The Arabia reports having passed the steamer

On the 20th of March an important sally was

 10 RONTO, May 2, 1854.

 s. D.
 s. D.

 Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel
 35 0 a 36

 Farmers' per 196 lbs.
 30 6 a 32 c

 Wheat—Fail, per bushel, 60 lbs.
 7 6 a 7 6

 Oatmeal, per bushel, 60 lbs.
 8 8 a 40 0

 Rye, per bushel, 61 bs.
 8 0 a 5 3

 Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.
 4 0 a 4 4

 Oats, per bushel, 48 lbs.
 2 10 a 3 4

 Peas, per bushel, 48 lbs.
 3 10 a 4 6

 Apples, per bushel, 50 a 5 3
 3 6 a 4 0

 Totatoes, per bushel, 50 a 5 3
 3 6 a 4 0

 Totass Seed, per bushel, 50 a 5 0
 3 6 a 4 0

 Inver Seed per bushel, 50 a 3 9 a 35 0
 3 3 9 a 35 0

 Iay, per ton.
 95 0 a 1260

 uraw, per ton.
 6 3 a 6 8 9

 rtaw, per bushel, 50 0
 6 3 a 6 8 9

 rter, 10b, per lb.
 0 8 8 - 8 9

 Fract, see bushel, 50 0
 0 8 - 8 9
 made from Kalafat, and a sanguinary engage-ment of four hours' duration took place. The ment of four hours' duration took place. Russians were routed and pursued for some distance.

A British war steamer arrived at Malta on the 7th of April, and brought important news. The Turks purposely left a free passage for the Rusians to Hirsova, and then attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight, half of the Russians

were cut to pieces and the rest crossed the Danube. General Canrobert and 3,000 troops arrived

and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in return for any assistance he may receive in pursuit of his own studies. at Constantinople on the 5th April. The declaration of war by England and France was known in Turkey and caused much excitement. Hanover sides with the Western Powers, and not be objected to. the minor German States, except Bavaria, do likewise, and will support Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself, should the subject 217. Toronto come before the Federal Diet.

The Independent Belge announces that a treaty of permanent alliance, offensive and defensive, had just been signed by France and England in-RUSSIA AS IT IS, by Count A. D. Gurowski, 5 0 Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by 3 9 dependently of the present war. Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Mary J. Hoimes "The Foresters, by Alex. Dumas, translated from the author's original MSS. The Sunshine of Greystone, a Story for Girls, by Copenhagen, April 13.

Four steam frigates, under Admiral Plum-The British frigate *Empress* had chased a Russian corvette into Sveaborg.

Marseilles, 14th April.

Admiral Bruat had replaced Admiral Hamlin he number for a survivor, but all had breathed in the Baltic Sea, for the purpose of giving Ad-miral Dundas the chief command of both fleets,

In this City, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. San-son, Mr. Jeremiah II. Shoridan, of the township of Mark-ham, to Miss Margaret Brett, of Toronto. King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, At St. John's Church, Jordan, on Tuesday, April 25th, y the Rev. Alexander Dixon, B A., Rector of Louth, illerförer Gurney, Esq., of London, U. C., to Maria A. Have constantly on hand and for sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ielles, of Grimsoy. At York Mills, on the 24th April. by the Rev. R. ditchele, Fred J. B. Johns, Esq., formerly of Cornwall, ingland, to Miss Mary Ann Sanders, of Richmond Hill, Every article of Musical Merchandize :

DIED.

han live under the American Government. ey was the mother of Mrs. R. Ross, Bytown.

TORONTO MARKETS.

New Advertisements.

For further particulars apply to A. B., box

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854.

April 5, 1854.

Butter— I'ub, per lb... Fresh, per lb,... Beef, per 100 lbs,....

Eggs per dozen Fire wood per, cord ...

Токовто, Мау 2, 1854.

29

Piano Fortes,

b. W. On Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, at the Church of the Joly Trinity, Toronto, by the Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., neumbent, Daniel McMichael, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Amy Charlton, eldest daughter of the late William Vedd, Esq., of Boughton, Monchelsea, Kent, England. From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Coll , London-Bacon & Raven, N. York -Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers. On Thursday, the 27th ult., at the residence of Matthew sciley, Esq., step-father of the bride, Wellington Sireet, oronto, by the Rev. Henry J. Grasett, M.A., J. Gordon rown, Esq., to Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. corge Browne, of Cotehill, Cavan, Ireland. AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER

CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS.

Melodeons, &c.

BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best

Church Music,

DIED. Suddenly, at Picton, on Friday the 24th March, Mrs. Christiana Morley, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Morley, Ractor of Chatham, C. W., (first resident Church of Eng-land Clergy man of Picton) and formerly of Capt. James Cumming, of Picton, acting commissariat officer for that section of the country during the war of 1812. She was one of the oldest settlers of the Bay of Quinte, having come over from the United States when a child, with her father, the late Major Paul Trumpour, of Adolphustown, who was Captain of a troop of cavalty throughout the American Revolutionary War. When that country was lost to Great Britain, he with other U. E. Loyalist left it, settled in Canada, then a wilderness, leaving property bhind him that would now be of immense value, rather than live under the American Government. Mrs. Morconsisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal in applying the process of loam moulding in Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser- Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a pervices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and

1	The latest music from England,	Lain
	Germany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854.	33tf
۰.	A STATE STATE STATE AND A STATE OF A STATE O	

y was the mother of Mrs. R. Ross, Bytown. On the 7th ult., at Brighton-villa, St. Heliers, Jersey, the 59th year of his age, the Rev. George Marshall oliwell, 32 years Rector of Swallow, in the County of neohn, and father of Mr. C. E. Holiwell, Spadina Ave-te. Toronto. WANTED in Toronto, a daily or residen GOVERNESS, to undertake the charge At Gamble Park, Yonge Street, on the 22d ult., James of one Pupil. She must thoroughly understand At Gamble Fack, longe Street, on the 22d day black of one Fupil. She hidst thoroughly understand teaching Music, French, and the usual routine of a sound English education. A liberal salary ness, borne with much patience and resignation to the bivine Will, Mary, relict of the late John Wilson, Esq., will be given to a Lady who is competent to unlertake what is required, and who can devote five hours every morning to her Pupil-she must

belong to the Established Church

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

PROFESSORS : Of Singing...... Mr. Humphreys. Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose. Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien. Writing Master..... Mr. Ebbels. Calisthenics by a Master. by a Master.

Calisthenics...... by a Master. The best English Branches (with Arithmetic) are taught by a professor. The French depart-ment is under the immediate superintendence of Monsieur Deslandes, assisted by a lady recently by whom German and A GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons, An an est statistic difference in the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needle work

A situation with a private gentleman would

Religious instruction most kindly afforded by tev. Dr. Let', once a week, in the school. Rev. Dr. Let', once a week, in the school. Toronto, April 6th. 1854.

ronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Books as perfect as possible. Many complete works as well as odd volumes, were missing at the time the Library closed, and some of them ave not yet been returned to him. Any party who may have volumes in their possession, or know where any may be found, will confer a favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course no charge is intended to be made for the loan of the books.

Circulating Library.

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circula-

siderable additions, by another party in To-

tion under the management of HENRY Rowsell, being about to be re-opened with

HENRY ROWSELL. Toronto, April 18, 1854.

Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this

G. B. HOLLAND,

Agent.

37-tf

weather permitting.

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!!

For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Singing......Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English educa-Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, tion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide The religious instruction is under the kind celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded uperintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral. fect casting and even temper ; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WonLD's FAIR in New York, over all others, several from this Constant of the Work The continued applications for the admission of Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrs. this Country and Europe being in competition ; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Di-Poetter to make some arrangements, which will enable her to receive a few more at Easter. She plomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a rusts that the parents of her pupils who can variety of tones of the same weight, and they lso furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their horough English education. The fourth term of this institution will com-Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with oveable arms, and which may be turned upon

Apply by letter to A. Z., Box 972, Post Office oronto. February 23, 1854. 31-tf Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifi-cations being given. Old Bells taken in ex-

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions,

made, and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Railroad Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by commu-

March 1, 1854.

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

The course of Instruction, in addition to the

satisfaction expressed by the parents of the pupils who have been and now are under their charge, induce them still to hold out the same birbette done. (£50, (£15,

28-tf The North British Review, (Free Church.) Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) Lady Principal......Mrs. POETTER. Lady ResidentMrs. HAMMERSLEY.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) Although these works are distinguished by the political hades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessed if far above all other journals of their class. B.ackwood, still under the fatherly care of Christo. North, maintains its ancient cell brity, and is at this time musually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons," and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "The Gree Hand," "Katie Stewart," and other serials. of which numercus rival editions are issued by the leading pub lishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Sout & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Mag zine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

rearliest reacing of these functionaling tales. TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews - - \$3 per annum. For any three of the four Reviews - - \$7 per annum. For all of the four Reviews - - \$7 per annum. For Blackwood's Magazine - - - \$3 per annum. For Blackwood's and three Reviews - \$9 per annum. For Blackwood's and three Reviews - \$9 per annum. For Blackwood's and three Reviews - \$10 per annum. Participation of the four Reviews - \$10 per annum. For Blackwood's and three serve in seture of the per annum.

For Blackwood's and the four devices of the payments to be made in all cases in advance. Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Payments and communications should be always addressed (post-paid) to the Publishers-LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 75 Fulton Street, New York, Entrance-54 Gold Street.

AGENT :

HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, Canada West.

trusts that the parents of her pupils who can make it convenient will attend the yearly private Examinations of the School, when they will have an opportunity of appreciating the plans adopted by Mrs. Poetter for giving her pupils a sound and thorough English education.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter postpaid) to

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with a lilustrations, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York, THE STANDARD BEARER,

An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Pub-lished monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New York. The undersigned has made arrangements for

the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any

part of the Province: For one or more copies (less than eight) 1s. 6d.

each copy, per annum. Eight copies to one address, 10s. per annum payable invariably in advance.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

Sept. 1, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED.

LETTERS to the Wesleyan Methodists of the Mission of Mono, by the Rev. John Fletcher, B. A. Second Edition, 52 pages demy 2mo., paper cover. Price 71d each, 6s. per doz., 40s. per hundred.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street.

Toronto, April 5th, 1854. 36-4in

Pereira's Materia Medica. YOL. 2 just received-Price, £1 5s. HENRY ROWSELL, 8 Wellington Buildings Toronto, 26th January, 1854.

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English Dancing during the winter Season. The high patronage and support experienced during the eight years Mons. and Madame Des-landes have resided in Toronto, and the entire satisfaction expressed by the parents of the pupils who have been and now are under their Houses In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got u in the best possible style. In a few days a well-assorted stock of men Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be structly in character with every other branch

28

advantages which they have hither to done. The Fourth Term of this establishment will re-rommence on *Thursday* 27th April. Papiers in the fourth of the stablishment will Papiers in the stablishment will Papiers in the fourth of the stablishment will Papiers in the stablishment will be stablishment will Papiers in the stablishment

36tf Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

G the present condition, industry, and re-sources of the American Confederacy; embracing also important Topographical, Statistical and Historical information, from recent and original sources; together with the results of t' e Censu of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853 : By Thomas Baldwin, and J nication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENEELY'S SONS, Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. the United States. In one thick volume, boun in sheep, price £1. HENRY ROWSELL,

YUATAILA.

160

Family Reading.

BASIL LEE: OR, THE GLORIOUS REVENCE. "I will never forgive him, that I won't," exclaimed Basil Lee, bursting into the room where his eldest sister was quietly seated at her work. "I will never forgive him."

"Never forgive whom, Basil? My dear boy, how angry and excited you look. Who has offended you ?"

"Why, Charles West, Alice," replied Basil, as he put his books away in their place.

"And what has Charles West done to offend you? Come and sit by me-there, now tell me all about it."

"Well," said Basil, "Mr. Raymond, who is a friend of Mr. Mauhews, and is stopping with him, came into the school. room to-day : he is a very nice, kind gentleman, and so he offered a half dollar to the boy who first did a sum he should set out. Five boys beside me took up their slates, he set us all the same, and then we all set to work .--- Charles West came and sat next to me, and I saw him copy I had only one figure to do, Mr. Matthews you may take your pick out of my whole down every figureas fast as I did i. When left the room; I looked to see who went out, and when I turned to my slate again, every figure was rubbed out. I know Charles did it, because he colored so. In a minute he had finished his sum and car. ried it up; it was first done and correct, the bell rung to go home, and I ran off directly; but I am determined to have a glorious revenge on him. Was it not provoking, Alice ?"

"Yes, very, dear; and what is your revenge to be ?"

"O, I know; I will tell you; he just deserves it. Mr. Matthews has said tha: he will turn away any boy out of the school who uses the key to the Grammar Exercise. Well I saw Charles using one yesterday, and I will tell of him, I am determined.

"Listen to me a moment, Basil. Charthe end of that time a gentleman has pro- threaten to fight, other nations will be mised, if he behaves well, to place him in a rendy too. Love will beget love; a wish situation where in a few years he will be to be at peace. You can only overcome able to support his widowed mother. Do evil with good. There is no other way.you think the gentleman will give him his Democratic Review. situation if he is turned in disgrace from his school ?- And what would be the disappointment of his aged mother, to think that her son, who she hoped would support and comfort her latter days, had dis- more than six hundred years ago. He graced himself! Surely, he would bring was a man of great skill in Latin, Greek down her gray hairs with sorrow to the and Hebrew, but especially fond of chemgrave."

"O, Alice," exclaimed Basil, with tears in h s eyes. "I never thought of all that: in one of the secret cents in the while no, I would not ruin poor Charley for the thus employed, he had found that sulphur, world.'

my dear boy," said Alice quietly.

"O, no, no! dear Alice, I never, never could be so wicked as that, though Char- himself was almost afraid of it, and thereles did make me very angry at that time ; fore told no one of his discovery. but you know I should like to punish him

a little for it." Alice, dear, pray tell me," said Basil.

once a light flashed upon me. I asked and its tall spires rising high. Suddenly a stream of flame rose from the convent myself would it not be well for you to try high on the darkened sky, and in an inin your own conduct the peace principle stant a loud roar, as of the heaviest thun. you are preaching to others ? I thought der burst on the still night air, and distinctly it all over, and settled in my mind as to amid this fearful sound was heard a sharp, the best course to be pursued. short cry of distress. In a moment the

The next morning I rode over to see neighbor Pulsifer. I found him chopping wood at his door.

"Good morning neighbor." No answer.

horse a man drew from the ruins, the lifeless form of Hubert. "Good morning, I repeated." He gave a kind of a grunt like a hog, vithout looking up. "I came," continued I, "to see about the

At this he threw down his axe, and ex-

aimed in a most angry mannerdown in death. He wrote this well-kept "Now aren't you a pretty neighbor, to ell your men to kill my sheep? I heard of it-a rich man like you to shoot a poor man's sheep !"

"I was wrong, neighbour,' said I, "but it will not do to let your sheep eat up all my grain; so I came to say that I would take your sheep to my pasture, and put them in with mine and in the fall you may take them back ; aad if any one is missing, by year the world advances in knowledge, and the children of 1854 are familiar with

Pulsifer looked confounded-he did not learned men six hundred years ago. know how to take me. At last he stammered out-DRIFT ICE IN THE FROZEN OCEAN.

"Now, Squire, are you in earnest ?" "Certainly, I am," I answered; it is better for me to feed your sheep in my

claimed.

"The sheep shen't trouble you again ; will fetter them all; but I'll let you know that when any man talks of shooting, I can shoot, too; and when they are kind and neighborly, I can be kind too."

The sheep never again trespassed on my lot. And my friends, he would coninue, addressing the audience, remember when you talk of injuring your neighbors, they talk of injuring you, and when nations

THE MONK'S SECRET.

Roger Bacon was an English monk, who taught in the University of Oxford istry. He used to spend many hours a day in one of the secret cells in the convent, charcoal, and saltpetre mingled together "This would be your glorious revenge, in a certain way would make a new and strange compound ; indeed, so strange did

"Well, Basil, I know a way to punish him, and to have a really glorious revenge." was so fond of study, and so prompt to obey his teachers, that he became a favor-ite with all and Roger Bacon would often

The Church.

From our English Files.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

(From the John Bull.) To the very last the EMPEROR of RUSSIA has To the very last the EMPEROR of RUSSIA has maintained his twofold character of a robber and a hypocrite. The papers, of which we gave our readers an abstract last week, showed that the bling monk dashed down the hill side to the scene of woe. As he sprung from his ambitious designs which underlie his policy

the Earl of ABERDEEN, the CZAR did not hesi tate to offer to the British Government Egypt less form of Hubert. The terfified crowd believed that Roger Bacon had been practising witchcraft, and which Russia was to have had the lion's share. without listening to his defence threw him into a gloomy dungeon. For many years is appears that overtures of the same unprin-it appears that overtures of the same unprinhe remained in prison, but at last he was cipled character were made to the EMPEROR of released, and at the age of eighty, lay down in death. He wrote this well-kept declined. What offers may have been made to Austria and Prussia, to purchase their acquiessecret in stronge words in one of his books, and wise men studied long years before they could understand it. He had discov-ered how to make gunpowder. actually were made, is rendered extremely probable by the conduct of those two Courts, The terrible explosion of 1282 does not seem strange to us for we know the wonderful power of gunpowder; but to the and England to preserve Turkey from the propeople of England at that time, it appeared posed spoliation, has been so tardily and relucto be the work of an evil spirit. Thus year | tantly given. The papers which have since been laid before

Parliament by command of Her MAJESTY, exhibited the determined perseverance of the NOTICES OF MOTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. many things that were mysterious to learned men six hundred years ago. relate are, the suspension of diplomatic rela-tions, consequent upon the massacre of Sinope, and the *ultimatum* addressed to Russia, previous to the formal declaration of war. In reference A large portion of Dr. Kane's Narrative to both those points the conduct of Russia is, by the clear evidence of the State papers last is occupied with the description of the inci-

dents and perils of this wonderful drift. It produced, wholly indefensible. The massacre of Sinope was a flagrant viola-tion of a pledge given by Russia that during is told in the words of his journal, written on the spot and at the time of the occurthe continuance of the negociations set on foot by the Western Powers with a view to the rence, which are described with a vividness solution of "the Eastern difficulty," she would which no subsequent elaboration could have attained. During almost the whole maintain a strictly defensive position for the period they were in momentary peril of protection of her "material guarantee" north period they were in momentary peril of of the Danube. Instead of resorting to active reprisals, which, under the circumstances, France and England would have been perfectly being crushed or overwhelmed by the huge masses of ice among which their own island was drifting. Sometimes they would encounter a field of ice moving in a contrary direction, great fragments from which, broken by the tempest, came tumbling on their part for the security of those waters. broken by the tempest, came tumbling Thereupon the CZAR, affecting to misapprehend along, heaping themselves high above the bulwarks of the vessel; summoning all hands out in the darkness to "fight the hands out in the darkness to "light the ice." Other portions would slide under the vessel, lifting them completely out of the water, with one end far above the other. "excludes all Turks from the Principalities, At other times the ice would bear down upon them in huge mountains, grinding its "from the Black Sea" This determination on way through their own Island, which was now their sole protector, with a force which nothing could resist, and in a direction nothing could resist, and in a direction as an insult. He recalled his Ambassadors from in the year 1788, and was thus in his sixty-fifth which seemed to render escape impossible. On one occasion a great mass forced its way directly upon the vessel's stern, which it approached so near that a man could it approached so near that a man could sively and decidedly, the act of the CZAR.

scarcely pass between. One half-minute The only alternative that now remained open more of advance, and no human power to the Western Powers, was to summon Russia could have saved the vessel and crew. to withdraw from the Principalities. Before Those few inches of distance were the sole the arrangement for sending this summons Those few inches of distance were the sole thing that intervened between them and death. The space was not passed; the mass of ice was checked, and soon froze strange compound, indetories that the monk, himself was almost afraid of it, and there-fore told no one of his discovery. Among the pupils was a youth who was so fond of study, and so prompt to obey his teachers, that he became a favor-ite with all and Roger Bacon would often ask his help in the laboratory—a large room where the students were instructed in advertisity be never allowed him almost desperate hope of reaching the shore deny that such a summons was just in itself, published in a collected form, under the title of over the floating masses. Four times, in and called for by the position of affairs; they Recreations of Christopher North, and which, in the course of a single twenty four hours, both felt it incumbent on them to support it by many respects manifests that true poetry with the author of the Narrative had his Journal their representatives at the Imperial Court. which his other works were characterised. the author of the Narrative had ins Journal secured in a canvass bag, ready to be flung overboard in case they were obliged to among the decided. "The British Government," so runs lace during the unbroken night of an Arc- the despatch addressed to Count NESSELRODE continue to add to its pre-eminent celebrity among the other academic institutions. He continued in the office till the close of the session ic Winter. To the cons ant peril, and the by the Earl of CLARENDON, and supported by a erpetual internal noise of the ice crush. despatch from the French Government to the ng and grating, and bursting around, was same effect, "has for many months anxiously of 1850-51, when advancing years and declining laboured, in conjunction with its allies to health compelled him to resign. retirement brought, however, little relief; the effect a reconciliation of differences between was a perpetual twilight. For months, "Russia and the Sublime Porte, and it is with sun had evidently set for ever, and now he has sunk into the grave to be honoured for ages to ' the utmost pain that the British Government "has come to the conclusion that one last hope come-regretted wherever the English language alone remains of averting the calamity which is known. has so long impended over Europe. "It rests with the Government of Russia to

determine whether that hope shall be realized

or extinguished; for the British Government,

having exhausted all the efforts of negociation, is compelled to declare to the Cabine of St. Petersburg, that if Russia should de-

he answer of the Russian Cabinet to this inti-

mation. No answer was given. The British

proper to return any answer to Lord CLAREN

measures accordingly."

of a power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the EMPEROR of the FRENCH, for the defence " of the SULTAN.

" Her MAJESTY is persuaded that in so acting she will have a cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an "religion will be used in vain to cover an "aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy "precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit. "Her MAJESTY humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations."

"on sale and solid foundations." That in the struggle so commenced Her MAJESTY will have the hearty support of her Parliament and of her people, is beyond all doubt. The language held in both Houses on the receipt of the Royal Message, as well as the language held, without a single exception, by the organs of public opinion, is indicative of a most auspicious unanimity of national sentiof a most auspicious unanimity of national sentiment on the subject. Nor may we doubt that in so just a cause HEAVEN will prosper our arms, provided the war be entered upon and carried on, by Parliament and by the nation at large, in that spirit of humble reliance on "the "blessing of Providence," which had indited the concluding lines of the Declaration of War, and which it is intended to kindle in the hearts of the people by setting apart a special day of humiliation and prayer, for the purpose of making a national appeal to "HIM who is the only given of all violent" only giver of all victory."

The second reading of the Oaths Bill is defer-

red till Monday, the 8th of May. The committee of the Colonial Clergy Disa-

early period after Easter, submit a motion to the

notwithstanding." THE LATE PROFESSOR WILSON .- One of Scot-

"from the Black Sea" This determination on the part of the maritime Powers to oppose further aggression, was resented by the Cruz midnicht of Mondagh, at ten minutes after him, among other honours, to carry off the Newdegate prize for an English poem. [The

first in 1806; subject, 'Recommendation of the Study of Grecian and Roman Architecture.'] At the end of that period he left Oxford, and having purchased the estate of Elleray, beauti-fully situated on the Windermere, he found, for a time, in the picturesque beauty of the district, something to minister to his naturally high poetic temperament. Having been obliged,

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King Street, Toronto. January 12 1850.

AND HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS,

The committee of the Colonnal Chergy Disabilities Bill is postponed for the present. Sir W. Clay has given notice that, if Her Majesty's Government did not bring in a bill for the abolition of church-rates, he would, at an Suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts. THE WILKIE GALLERY-a selection of the bes

house on that subject. The second reading of the University Reform Bill stands for Friday next, when Mr. Heywood, in committee, after clause 24, moves to add the following clauses:--" That from and after Michaelmas-day, 1854, it shall not be necessary for any person, upon matriculating in the University of Oxford, to make or subscribe any leclaration, or to take any oath, save the oath of allegiance, or any equivalent declaration of allegiance, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. That from and after Michael-mas-day, 1854, it shall not be necessary for any person, upon taking any of the degrees in arts, w, or medicine, usually conferred by the said University of Oxford, to make or subscribe any declaration, or to take any oath, save the oath of allegiance, or an equivalent declaration of allegiance, any law or statute to the contrary

and's most eloquent and noblest of sons, "Christopher North," is no more. The Caledo-

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October 19th, 1853. 12-6m

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that have put to defiance all other remedies.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

"Well, do you remember the text, 'Be room where the students were instructed not overcome with evil'-what comes in chemistry-but he never allowed him next.

"Why, 'but overcome evil with good,' name was Hubert de Dreux. to be sure, Alice. I know what you mean now.

revenge you can have by obeying the com- distant thunder coming from his master's mand in that text, my dear," and Alice apartment : sometimes a bright light shone left the room."

decided what he would do. With Alice's almost sufficiate him. All these things permission, on the following day he invited excited his curiosity ; but, whenever he Charles West to tea; he was much sur- knocked, or strove to enter, Roger Bacon prised on receiving the invitation, but ac- would sternly bid him to attend to his own cepted it. They had a very pleasant affairs and never again interrupt him. The evening together. Their principal amuse- door was always kept locked, and every ment consisted in sailing Basil's ships on a time the boy ventured to ask the cause pond in the garden; for the finest, Charles he was silenced by his teacher with gruff expressed great admiration; but the time words and severe looks. for his return to school came. Basil took him up to his play-room. "Charley," said eagerly, but vainly, sought to learn the he, " you admited the Hero most of all my secret. At length an opportunity offered.

" I could not think of such a thing."

Alice lets me do what I like with my who had been dangerously hurt. The ships, and I can make myself another just monk gave all necessary orders to Hubert, like it, and papa, says if Mr. Matthews and bidding him put out the fires and lock will allow you, you can come up on Sat- the door when he was done, he started on urday and sail it with mine, and I will his errand of mercy. teach you how to make ships, too."

his tears.

other good night, "I will never try to in- several days; I can now find out what jure you again, as I did yesterday-no, I keeps him so much in the dark, damp cell.' never will. Good night, dear Basil."

firm friends. Charles was easily per- he reached the fordidden room. The key suaded never to use the key to the excreises is not there and there is no hope of enter again-he always after tried to imitate his friend's example, and he gained the esteem through the key-hole, and kneeling, he of his master, and the love of his schoolfellows .- My young readers, was not Basil Lee's a glorious revenge ?- Forrester's in his haste, had locked without closing it, Boys' and Girls' Magazine.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

It was not mere good nature, but the a sad face turns away, when his eyes falls I had, said he, a fine field of grain him. character :

messages, but all without avail. Perhaps wisest teacher. they would be kept out a day or two, but All that afternoon Roger Bacon had the legs of the sheep were long, and my been bending over a sick man's bed ; he grain more tempting than the adjoining had done all he could to relieve his sufpasture. I rode by again, the sheep were ferings, and as night came on he bade him etill there-I became angry and told my adieu, and set out for home. The wind men to set the dogs on them, and if that whistled over the bleak hills, and the would shoot the sheep.

to enter his private cell. This youth's

Sometmes as Hubert sat reading, or studying, or mixing medicines in the

"Well, then think over what a glorious larger room, he was startled by sounds like for a moment through the chinks of the Basil did not sit thinking long, before he door, and then an unpleasant odor would

Months, glided away, and still he vessels, so I will make you a present of it." Roger Bacon was widely known as a "O, no," cried Charles, stepping back, physician and surgeon. Oue cold November day, he was called to wait on Walter "O, but Charley, you must have it. de Losely, a rich man in the next town,

Hubert soon finished his task, rnd was Charles turned away his head to hide just bounding up the oaken stairway, when an evil thought came into his mind. "Ro-"Basil," he exclaimed, as they bid each ger Bacon is gone ; he will not be back for He looks anxiously around; no one is near, From that day Charley and Basil were and with a light step and fast beating heart

ing; yet, perhaps he may see something presses his cheek against the heavy door It opened at his touch, for Roger Bacon and thus the eager boy stands where he had for months longed to be. In vain he

looks for anything new or strange and with

adoption of the peace principles, which upon a huge book whose open page is still made Wm. Ladd, thus gentle hearted. A wet with ink from the teacher's pen. It is story which he often told with peculiar written in Latin but that is as plain to him relish, will illustrate this moulding of his as his own English, and in another moment he has read the secret so long hidden from

growing upon an out farm, at some dis- Now he must try it for himself, to see growing upon an out larm, at some dis involve I wow he must try it for himself, to see tance from the homestead. Whenever I if indeed this mixture is so wonderful. rode by, I saw neighbor Pulsifer's sheep in "Ah," he exclaims, "this yellow powder is the lot, destroying my hopes of harvest. the sulphur, and this black powder must be These sheep were of the gaunt, long eared the other. Here is the very bottle my kind, active as spaniels; they could spring master has used; I will mix it in this over the highest fence, and no partition and see."-The fire is not dead in the furwall could keep them out. I complained nace; a few sparks will give heat enough, to neighbor Pulsifer about them, sent him and Hubert de Dreux is as wise as his

would not do, I would pay them if they monk wrapped his cloak closer around him, and hurried his horse towards the professional remedies were equally amus-

betake themselves to the ice. All this, it must be borne in mind, took decided. added the horror of unbroken gloom. It the nearest approach to daylight was a faint rosy streak just crowning the southern horizon. For eighty-six times four-and. wenty hours, the sun never rose above the porizon. " Never," says Dr. Kane, in recording the joy caused by the reappearance of the great luminary, "Never, until the grave-cold or the ice covers me, may foregoe this blessing of blessings again." For weeks after they were frozen fast hey were unable to make any adequate provision against the cold. It was not till the thermometer without had fallen to twenty degrees below zero that they were able o set up stoves in the cabin ; the only artificial heat in their power was derived from smoky lamps, which could raise the temprature only a little above the freezing point. The cold, however, was less in. upportable than the constant dripping from every timber, produced by the condensation of the moisture of the atmosphere. At last, when the ice around them had become so solid as to afford something like security, such prepations for comfort as the case admitted were made. The crews of both vessels were housed in the cabin of the Advance, the narrow limits of which became the home of thirty-three persons. Warmth was produced by three stoves ; lamps supplied, as far as possible the plac of daylight, and aided in overcom-, ing the cold. Need enough was there of their assistance, for the thermometer had now fallen to forty degrees below zero.

The discomforts of so small a space, at having thus been exhausted on the part of once the cooking, eating, sleeping, loung. many persons, can easily be imagined. The monotonous way of life, the stifling Governments. The QUEEN's messenger, who was the bearer of the CZAR's intimation that atmosphere, the enforced want of due exer-'there was no answer," arrived in London on cise, began to tell on the spirits and health of the men. Their faces grew pale and livid, like those of corpses. They became livid, like those of corpses. They became moody and gloomy. They fancied they heard strange voices around them. One approaching conflict, and Tuesday's Gazette contained the formal " Declaration. dreamed that he had wandered away on the ice, and had come back laden with the preservation of peace, sets forth the neceswatermelons; another had discovered Sir sity of having recourse to force of arms in the John Franklin in a beautiful village filled following terms:-with orange groves. Then they grew strangely apathetic and careless .- Their physical system shared in the depression. Old ulcers, healed long ago, and forgotten, burst out again ; old bruises grew painful again. Dr. Kane, though himself a sufferer, brought all his art into requisition to heal the mental and bodily ills of the old salts among the crew. Some of his extra

I rode away much agitated, for I was convent's good shelter. As he reached ing and effective; so effective in fact, that not so much of a peace man then as I am the top of the last hill, Oxford lay before of the entire crew not one was lost during

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cline to restrict within purely diplomatic limits the discussion in which she has for some time THIS ESTABL'SHMENT will be re-openeo past been engaged with the Sublime Porte, L after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1854. and does not by return of the messenger who is the bearer of my present letter, announce

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L.D. President of the her intention of causing the Russian troops under the orders of Prince GORTSCHAROFF to commence their march with a view to recross University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. the Pruth, so that the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be completely evacuated "on the 30th of April next, the British Govern-"ment must consider the refusal or the silence "of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg as equivalent to a declaration of war, and will take its "measures accordingly" retary of the Church Society. 2-tf A term of six days was fixed for receiving

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Consul at St. Petersburg was informed by Count NESSELRODE that "the EMPEROR did not think THE National Miscellany: a Magazine of general literature. Vol. 1-cloth, extra... THE National Interature. Vol. 1-cloth, extra... Muller's Physics and Meteorology. Narrative of the United States' Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea: by W. F. Lynch, U. S. N... Erman's Travels in S.beria; The Chinese Fron-"DON's letter ;" and this intimation was accom-panied by the statement that "Russia would "not declare war!!" Summed up in a few words, what does all this amount to? The words, what does all this amount to? The EMPEROR OF RUSSIA says in fact: "I will "commit what violence I please, and any inter-"ference with me I consider an act of hostility. "As for the prey I have already seized, I do "not intend to relinquish it. But I am a man "of peace; I shall not declare war." EMPEROR OF RUSSIA says in fact: "I will "commit what violence I please, and any inter-

All means to avoid the alternative of war 0 10 0 Air means to avoid the sentence of the sentence and England, nothing remained but to france and England, nothing remained but to issue the formal declaration of war, which has issue the formal declaration of war, which has

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ument, after recapitulating the efforts made for

"The time has now arrived when the advice

preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the EM "PEROR of RUSSIA has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the

"In this conjuncture Her MAJESTY feels "called upon, by regard for an ally, the integ-Alice The Pilgrim's Progress: for the young . illus

"rity and independence of whose empire have been recognized as essential to the peace of ' Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, "and to save Europe from the preponderance

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