TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 25, 1854.

Poetrn.

AN ANGEL IN THE WAY. Fair the downward path is spread, Love and Light thy coming greet; Fruit is blushing o'er thy head, Flowers are springing 'neath thy feet. Mirth and Sin, with tossing hands, Wave thee on, a willing prey; Yet an instant pause—there stands An angel in the way.

Heed the heavenly warning, know Fairest flowers the feet may trip; Fruits, that like the sunset glow, Turn to ashes on the lip.

Though the joys be wild and free,
Though the paths be pleasant, stay!

Even mortal eye can see An angel in the way.

Wilt thou drown in worldly pleasure? Wilt thou have, like him of old, Length of days and store of treasure, Wisdom, glory, power, and gold? Life and limb shall sickness waste, Want shall grind thee day by day, Still to win thee, God hath placed An angel in the way.

Trusting all on things that perish, Shall a hopeless faith be thine? Earthly idol wilt thou cherish? Bow before an earthly shrine? Meet rebuke to mortal love Yearning for a child of clay, Death shall cross thy path, and prove An angel in the way.

When the prophet thought to sin, Tempted by his heathen guide; When a prince's grace to win, Prophet lips would fain have lied, Even the brute the sage controlled; Found a human voice, to say "Master, smite me not-Behold An angel in the way !"

So, when Vice, to lure her slave, Woos him down the shining track, Spirit hands are stretched to save, Spirit voices warn him back. Heart of man! to evil prone, Chafe not at thy sin's delay, Bow thee humbly down, and own
An angel in the way.

-Frazer's Magazine.

THE TARGET OF ROMISH SHAFTS. [From the Calendar.] That is the Protestant Episcopal Church.

While the denominations, zealous for what they hold to be pure and undefiled religion, are fierce in their denuncia. tions of Romanism and strenuous to prevent its spread in this country, the Anglo-American Church enjoys the honour of being the chicf object of its hostility. While the denominations have confounded things which are scriptural and apostolic in the Roman Church, with things that are essentially popish, and thereby struck at the Episcopal Church, the Romanists instead of Shaftesbury in the chair, on behalf of the of making common cause with us, have Jerusalem Bishopric Fund. The Earl of Harnotwithstanding, aimed at our protestant communion their bitterest shalts. Why so? Churchmen have been comparatively moderate in their language concerning the huge papal tyranny over the conscience of men, and have given Rome very little cause to raise the cry of 'persecution'-have created very little sympathy for Romanists as suffering martyrs It may be, that the very fact of restricting their amount of capital for popular influence, has increased their ire, since Rome works rather by cunning and circumvention than by open, straight-forward dealing. Surely, if there be any legitimate object of sympathy-if any Christian body has a right to consider itself as persecuted, and its members as martyrs, it is our holy Apostolic Church, astreme opposites in Christendom. Her sit. God's providence, however, the fire was extinguished, and the next morning the entire conduct of those in the ship was a the protestant and papal quarters, the ex. to her great injury.

But why do Romanists regard her with supreme haired? Do they not fear the Church more, and therefore hate her more? when they landed Samuel Gobat received a In the other protestant bodies, they see changes, declension and disintegration, and expect no great, prolonged and ultimate mischief from them. But in the Church, testant principles he had received from Samuel they see the elements of stability, the apos- Gobat. tolic ministry, the might of truly catholic doctrines, the power of the historical argument, the calm consciousness of strength arising from a scriptural organization, and all the ways and means for meeting their claims, and resisting their aggressions. Therefore they fear the Church, and fear gives virulence to their hatred. History can show no institution which has been and the annals of the present age reveal her as making inroads terrific to Romanism. we see it stated in our last English papers, that ninety seven persons have renounced mondsey, since the last published accounts, terian Synod of Scotland. dated the 30th of September, 4853. The work of Protestant Reformation is steadily progressing in London as well as in Ire-

What the Church has done in England enact on a larger scale in this Western hemisphere. The Apostolic Church is power, the great battle here against Romanism will be fought by her. This the striving to foment a jealous animosity boys and men thus cared for the results for against us among themselves, as a safe. good are beyond all calculation. guard against the influence of Christians who Sir W. Clay has given notice that he will

identify her with the scarlet lady, nor stigmatise as popish every peculiarity of doc. trine or form in our Church unknown to them, since it is very possible that what may strike them as peculiar was once universally received in the whole Church, during the first three centuries.

Ecclesfastical Antelligence.

ENGLAND. THE CHURCH.

[From the London Clerical Journal.]

We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the indefatigable Dr. Armstrong among the Romanists at With rare skill in dispute, and extraordinary powers of persuasion, he has won the hearts as well as convinced the intellects of his converts; and it appears that they come over from the Church of Rome in an increasing ratio. The last intelligence we have of this good and gifted man is that ninety-eight converts from Popery were presented by him to the Bishop of Winchester for confirmation on the 5th inst. at Bermondsey. Romanism is falling to a discount even in its strongest fast-

nesses.

A paragraph is going the round of the papers, entitled "Christian Liberality," by which it appears that Dr. Cumming has delivered a lecture on "The Signs of the Times" in the large school-room of Cloughton Church, Birkenhead. The Rev. Dr. Blakeney, the incumbent, occupied the chair. The room was crowded by a wealthy as well as attentive audience, and the proceeds of the lecture were applied towards liquidating the debt of the Church. The generous feeling of Dr. Cumming was warmly acknowledged both by the chairman and the meeting. Nor can there be more than one opinion as to his part in the mattar; but Dr. Blakeney has been very severely handled by some of his own brethren for accepting the aid of a minister belonging to a different communion. In many dioceses, London and Exeter, for instance, he could not have done so with

impunity.
It is well known that when a clergyman is raised to the bench, Government claim the right of presenting to any preferment which he vacates in consequence. By the elevation of Mr. Hamilton to the see of Salisbury, a vacancy was created in a canonry of that cathedral, and this has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields. Independently of any personal merit, Mr. Bickersteth had a claim to the rable consideration of Government, inasmuch as by the Intramural Interments Act his much as by the Intramural Interments Act his living has been brought down from £900 to £200 per annum. His new preferment will enable him to keep a requisite staff of curates, and thus provide for the spiritual exigencies of his poor but important parish. It is somewhat remarkable that the same Government which selected Mr. Hamilton, for a hishennic checkle. selected Mr. Hamilton for a bishopric, should also select Mr. Bickersteth for a canonry, for the theological and ecclesiastical views of those gentlemen are as diametrically opposed as it is possible to find it in the Church A large meeting has been held, with the Earl

Alexandria in a ship commanded by a Roman Catholic captain. Amongst the passengers were several Italian priests. So averse was the cap-tain to his going in his ship that he told him that, if he went with him, he would not undertake to protect him from personal insult; but this did not prevent him from going, and during the voyage he was continually subjected to the jeering of his fellow-passengers. One night, however, there was a loud outcry raised that the ship was on fire, and that it was very near to the powder magazine. The passengers rushed on to the deck, and, while in a state of frenzy, they saw Samuel Gobat in a corner of the ship on his knees, and afterwards taking his seat sailed and slandered as she is by both sides, with the utmost calmness and waiting until the great and final scene should arrive. Through shafts sent from the extreme right to the of the priests treated him with special respect left, and vice versa, are made oftentimes to pass through her, and made to pierce her that he had come to him to learn the foundation of that faith, which, in such circumstances, could produce such calmness and patience. Every day after that they united in family prayer until they arrived at Alexandria, and public testimonial. The priest, however, who had thus imbibed the Protestant doctrines, as soon as the Government heard of it, was sent into banishment in consequence of those Pro-

Two peculiarly interesting charges have been delivered by colonial bishops, and recently published in London—one by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, and one by the Bishop of Victoria (China). The former is interesting from the place in which it was delivered, and we can only pray that the valuable life of the Bishop may be long preserved in that deadly climate The charge of Bishop Smith at Hong Kong is remarkable for another cause—it is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Chinese mytho such a bar and conqueror as this Church, logy and phillology; and it gives the most lucid and the annuls of the present age reveal and intelligible account with which we have yet been presented of the character and pro-In this country many of the children of the Pope are silently falling away, but are special fund raised for China in connection with rarely reported in the public journals. Yet the jubilee of the Bible Society amounted to no less than £30,486; the whole sum collected exceeded £66,507; and £3,213 has been received for the Chinese Testament fund, from the Rev the errors of Popery, in St. Paul's, Ber- G. Johnston, Moderator of the United Presby-

The success which has attended Mr. Wilson's educational schemes at Price's Patent Candle a meritorious imitation of this example. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers, have established a school and library for the and other parts of the world, she will re- boys in their employment, and have stimulated examination took place a few days ago. It was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gleig. The prizes wonderfully increasing in this country; her were distributed by the Bishop of London; and principles are sinking deep, if noiselessly, the boys were addressed in a kind and effective in many hearts, and in a day of her full speech by Mr. Lingers, the secretary to the power, the great battle here against Rocannot be too extensively known that the more completely plans of this kind are carried out, adherents of popery foresee, and are now the greater is the economy effected, while to the

reformed in doctrines and practice, hold to make his motion for the abolition of churchdesirable that they should regard the Church as their chief and most powerful enemy. Only we hope, that in the mean-while, our protestant neighbours will not the abstract propriety of the import, of the new triposes take remains to be seen. If the new tripose will enlarge the range of their vision, and where boys are trained and educated, with tripos will enlarge the range of their vision, and where boys are trained and educated, with the special view to the ministry Irish-speaking of the part of tripose will enlarge the range of their vision, and where boys are trained and educated, with the part of the new tripose will enlarge the range of t

sible in the same situation.

that St. John's would pluck the laurel from the brow of its great rival; but we find Trinity at selected. the head of the classical tripos, and also carrying off the first chancellor's medal. The Johnians, however, may well be content, for they claim the second and third classes, which is a fair addition to the senior wranglership. More-over, is there a better degree this year than that a good wrangler and second classic? It is ot every year, nor every quarter of a century, that we are startled by the appearence of an

Alderson amongst us.

The Hulsean lecturer is engaged in delivering ten of the twenty lectures which he is bound to preach in the course of the year for the £300 Mr. Hulse's bequest, the lecturer is to show the evidence for revealed religion, or to explain some of the most difficult texts or obscure parts of Holy Scripture. Mr. Cowie is dealing with the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body, and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the body and the subject of the resurrection of the subject of the result of the subject of advancing arguments to obviate the objections were assembled to hear the sentence of the colagainst the rising again of our present material odies at the last day. He cannot command those thronged audiences which are to be seen in Great St. Mary's in term time. The undergraduate benches present great vacancies, and the pit has but a desolate aspect, compared with what it assumes at a busier period of the academic year. Before the former part of his course is concluded things will improve; in May and the early part of June we are usually full in Cambridge—our courts thronging with life, and Great St. Mary's crowded on a Sunday

Apropos of Great St. Mary's, the material against the proposed desecration. What is going to be done with the church, or whether we are to have any of the improvements so often talked about, is more than we can underbut take to say. Certainly, it is now or never, as the day's proceedings; thus, also, we would suppose it quite impossible to let it remain wholly neglected; something, one may dude, will be done with it, and that soon. There is such a lack of spirit in these times; or else one might hope that the University would contrive to build a church of its own, worthy of the name of the University Church, nic Garden, if some wealthy son of Alma Mater

external authority is apt to meddle with matters tion was paid a few days ago to the society, that had better be left alone; and it is likely that the mania for reform will induce the Government to propose measures which it may be has been very shamefully misrepresented. of allowing the establishment of private halls of the pamphet, to encourage and promote a for members of the University not belonging to any college. In supporting this principle of his any college. In supporting this principle of his Bill, Lord John Russell took very curious ground.

The projected Theological College at Belfast does not appear to be winning its way to favour His argument was that, because in Cambridge among either clergy or laity. some 600 undergraduates are living in lodgings, naire is said to have promised £100, in answer therefore it would be wise to establish private halls in Oxford. But, in the first place, the lodging-house system in Cambridge is a blot which everybody deplores—the colleges ought to provide accommodation within their own walls for every one of their members; and in port his proposed independent halls on better grounds than a Cambridge precedent, the sooner into, which," he adds, "can in the end be future career.

widened. Heretofore it has been through mathematics only. The mathematical tripos was the only means of achieving honours and a degree at the same time. But what the Syndicate now at the same time. But what the Syndicate now at Stakallen, we heard it said that it was even recommends is, that candidates for the B.A. degree, having passed a more stringent previous examination than that what is at present we mention, however, only what was very comrequired, may devote themselves to any one of monly believed at the time of the foundation of the following branches of study, namely, (1)
Mathematics, (2) Theology, (3) Classics, (4)
the Moral Sciences, or (5) the Natural Sciences;

some scheme to substitute for that which is regulations; perhaps, in the course of time the at Lancaster, is about to be established in the

this shall be done solely by voluntary contribu-tions. The success of this will probably give rise to further exertions in the same direction. Three hundred sittings are to be added, and the additions which it is proposed to make to it are not of a formidable character. To the first of humiliation occurring in the week originally those who have a legal right to sittings at prethose who have a legal right to sittings at pre-sent are to have them secured as nearly as pos-two books of Euclid at present required, the third is to be added; and algebra is to extend THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: ITS SAYINGS as far as simple equations, with a little of what is called "book work," to wit, proofs of rules. AND DOINGS.

[From the Clerical Journal.]

Trinity maintains its classical prestige this add the Acts of the Apostles to the four Gosear. It was held to be almost a settled thing pels, as the portion of the Greek Testament out have heard that this worthy man has been prof which a subject of examination may be

IRELAND.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY WORLD: ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

[From the Clerical Journal.] An occurrence happily unusual in our University annals has lately taken place. Two students, having made themselves amenable to the grave displeasure of the college authorities by gross impropriety of conduct, were punished, one by expulsion for life, the other by rusticapreach in the course of the year for the £300 tion for a year. The scene of the expulsion was most solemn and impressive. The Provost, legiate court promulgated. The sentence was read in Latin by one of the junior Fellows, who seemed deeply affected while performing the solemn duty; and as he read the sentence of condemnation, the large bell of the University was slowly tolled, uttering with iron tongue se dismal pro omnibus plango tones, such as Schiller celebrates in his poem on "The Bell."
The assembled students seemed very much imdialect. We may remark here that the Irish pressed with the serious nature of proceedings their companions.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

deformity is exposed, by the removal of the old houses which used to interpose a decent veil; and its burial-ground is threatened by "improvers," who want to widen streets and trample upon graves. The parishioners are in arms against the proposed desceration. What is going to be done with the church or whether day; while it was cheering to see not only the "High and dry," and "the Low and slow," but "the Broad" Churchman taking part in far as the present generation is concerned. With the vast changes that have taken place and are taking place all around the Church, one the Church itself. The Christian Examiner has repeated its injurious allegations against the what not; but he has been himself examined by two very competent writers, the Rev. John Cotter M'Donnell, one of the Provost's sons, and the Rev. D. H. Elrington, Treasurer of the Dublin and Kildare diocesan auxiliary of the and give up the present hybrid affair to the exclusive use of the parish. But this is a hope appears in the April number of the Irish Church which has been doomed to disappointment so Journal, has clearly proved that, although there many times, that few venture to include in it is some show of argument in the Examiner's There is a fine site ready, in the old Bota- charges, there is throughout "a painful precipitancy of statement and misconception of facts."
He has, moreover, exhibited the writer in the We take the subject of University Reform very quietly here. Very likely we are not quite unous. The Rev. D. H. Elrington has published ree from deformities. It is not quite right, for instance, that the wealthy foundation of King's College should do nothing more than educate some half-dozen youths a-year, sent up to it from Eton, when its easy Fellows might employ themselves with two or three hundred undergreductes with advantage to the measure and its constant of the manufacture of th graduates, with advantage to themselves and to Sir Oracles who undertake the part of clerical the public. But we fancy ourselves less vulnerable, upon the whole, than our sister on the banks of the Isis. The disagreeable part of the who brought them forward intended them to business, however, is, that State interference is not always restricted to the remedying of defects; consequence of the subcriber being convinced by the reading of the pamphlet, that the society difficult to square with perfect justice. But are delighted to see the clarum et venerabile sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; let us nomen of Elrington associated with the cham not condemn unheard. There is one principle in pionship and defence of our old Church society; the Oxford Bill which we think would not meet with encouragement in Cambridge—namely, that of allowing the condemn that the Church of the control of th of allowing the establishment of private halls of the pamphlet, to encourage and promote a

walls for every one of their members; and, in agement to the scheme, we have heard that the next place, the under-graduates who are in when the Lord Lieutenant understood that odgings are members of colleges, subject to among the subjects to be lectured on in the collegeline as strict as that exercised within college the Romish controversy held a prominent

tion in college chapel; and are, in fact, under college discipline equally with those who have fessors. For the first three years the business rooms in college. This is a totally different state of things from that which is proposed for Oxford; and, if Lord John Russell cannot supears," and sit, as Carlyle says in his "Life of

denied that in Cambridge there are advocates of the system of independent halls; but the general feeling of the University is decidedly against anything so totally appeared to the side of the system of independent halls; but the general feeling of the University is decidedly against anything so totally appeared to the side of th against anything so totally opposed to the idea of collegiate discipline.

ment of scholarships or exhibitions in the college, it being calculated that every £1000 would But, without external pressure, we keep doing good deal in the way of renovation and adapTo raise a building fund for the erection of a twain by internal division. We have not space a good deal in the way of renovation and adaptation in Cambridge. A Syndicate has been working hard of late in the regulation of studies, and has placed before us extensive plans, involving considerable changes in various particulars. The great principle involved in the proposed changes is the dethronement of mathematics. The supremacy of that branch of study, so intimately connected with the name and character of Cambridge, has received some rude shocks within the last ten or twelve years; and it is now proposed to give it another hard and it is now proposed to give it another hard blow and great discouragement. The road to a Degree, by the way of Honours, is to be vastly learned to seek in the public schools of England," as it had been

intended to have Irish-speaking servants, with one to increase the pay of the army. A Washthe college; and on that account were amazed at seeing that Irish, instead of being the staple of the school, is now classed as an accomplishof the school, is now classed as an accomplish ments shall entitle a candidate to honours and a B.A. degree. So that, so far as the University is concerned, four other branches of study are is concerned, four other branches of study are primitive truth and Apostolic order. But let them decry us, we can bear presecution, and if need be, suffer martyrdom in the house of Commons, and absolutely carbolly cause of Christian truth. It is rather desirable that they should regard the Church and look upon it as in any other than a precari-

ome scheme to substitute for that which is breatened.

The parish church of Wrexham is to be established in the example of Trinity and St. John's will be followed, and the University examinations will not be taken as the test and fitness for fellowships.

We need a show of a market show of a ma

ocieties will be held in Dublin between the 19tth inst. and the 14th May-many of them, how-

intended for the meetings.

Among the latest productions of Irish industry is Dr. Gill's "Commentary," in five volumes full octavo size, printed by a few "raw Irish lads," as they are called, under the teaching and direction of the Rev. Mr. Doudney, Protestant curate in Bonmahon, county Waterford. We moted by his bishop to a small incumbency. He eminently deserved such a mark of approbation, in addition to 150 sovereigns and a ver tea and coffce service previously presented to him by his friends and parishioners. Such a man should be "to all the country dear," and be ranked among the benefactors of his kind. The Irish society, established thirty-five years

ago for promoting the religious instruction of Irish Roman Catholics, chiefly through the medium of their own language, continues to work among our rural population, and with most bene-ficial results. They have a collegiate school at Ventry, from which have issued four pupils who are now clergymen, ministering in the Irish are now ciergymen, ministering in the Irish tongue to large congregations of converts; and eight are students in the Dublin University, who are destined for the ministry. For the encouragement in the study of the Irish language they have instituted four "BEDELL Scholarships" in the same seat of learning; and, as far as in them lies, have endeavoured to supply the want of Irish-speaking clergymen, as lamented in the year 1575 by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by Sir Francis Bacon, another famous Englishman. As the Jews gave audience to St. Paul when they heard him speak "in the Hebrew tongue," so the Celt is won over to lend a willing ear when he hears the well-known and much-loved accents of his native pressed with the serious nature of proceedings Society's operations are in strict accordance which resulted in such deep disgrace to two of with our ecclesiastical system; and that the Irish Book of Common Prayer is circulated by the society as the best commentary on the Irish have had a most successful meeting within the College walls. Several excellent speeches were knowledge will show the advantage of such a replied the clergyman. "I do not think then," said he, "that she can be a good one, or she would not allow us of the same religion as herself to be so persecuted." The minister then

showed him that it was impossible the Queen could know of such cases as his, and that he ought not to speak harshly of his sovereign. He then thought for a moment, and replied—
"Oh! quite right, and don't I and my family pray for her every night, when we say 'O Lord, save the Queen, and mercifully hear us when

we call upon thee."
The Romish priesthood are

"Nursing their wrath to keep it warm,"

in consequence of the proposed committee for inquiry into nunneries and monasteries. They are by all means endeavouring to brew a storm which may defeat their opponents. It is observable that the perverts are the most rabid in their opposition. The Rev. Dr. Marshall, one of that class, made a most extraordinary and characteristic speech on the subject not many days ago. He called the contemplated inquiry an insult to "the Lord's beloved spouses" (sic), and that "no parsons' wives should be mitted to walk the streets dressed in silks and satins." He further added "that they"-the Romanists-" should never cease from agitation until the bells of St. Patrick's Cathedral should chime merrily for high mass."

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have sent a Presbyterian minister to Dublin to lecture weekly, and conduct a special mission to the Roman Catholics. The ground, however, we believe to be amply preocupied, and that we have quite enough of controversy in Dublin just now. The trustees of the School of Merchant Tailors, or Guild of St. John the Baptist, have given their fine hall for the purpose specified.

The Romanists are just now getting up "Ragged Schools" and "Young Men's Associations" with great haste and diligence, tating the various instrumentalities which Protestant zeal and intelligence have been using to evangelise the people. They have been discovered, moreover, sending persons into Pro-testant "Ragged Schools" to decoy and entrap the unguarded and the simple. We had almost forgotten to mention that the

Primate held an ordination on the 9th inst. at Armagh, when seven deacons were ordained. and five were admitted to priest's orders. It is reported that the Rev. J. H. Armstrong, late of St. Peter's, Dublin, is preparing a statement of

SCOTLAND.

TESTIMONIAL .- Prior to the departure of Mr. discipline as strict as that exercised within college walls. Their lodgings are little more than
sleeping-rooms; they dine in college; attend
lectures in college; form part of the congregation in college chapel; and are, in fact, under taken an interest in the Institution over which Mr. Barnacle has presided for nearly four years, in token of the regard in which they held the services rendered by him in Scotland, and of the good wishes which they entertain for his

mond's congregation in Edinburgh, as Sir William Dunbar's in Aberdeen, has been rent in

UNITED STATES. A PARALLEL CASE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 16th ult., Gen. Shields, chairman of the committee on the military, introduced three bills, among which was

ington paper speaking of this bill, says:

The compensation of the army was fixed Government have been increased during that

can obtain much better wages as laborers or other mechanics. This increase will likewise Brough, to aid in the completion of a church in tend greatly to prevent desertion. The bill also and provides for the appointment of an additional number of cadets, two from each State,

Very sensible remarks, these," doubtless when applied to the soldiers of another army:—
"The compensation of the clergy was fixed some years ago, when the cost of living was much less than at present; and although the salaries of most of the employees of government have been increased during that time, the all will say. Let us see how they will sound Becwith, being read, the Secretary was desired pay of the clergy remains unchanged. *

The number of clergy is far less than is required, and it is found that young men will not become candidates for orders, when they can obtain much better wages as laborers or other mechanics. An increase of salary would likewise tend greatly to prevent the clergy from seeking other means of obtaining a livelihood."

The cases are parallel with this single difference, that the officers of the army, whose pay t is here proposed to increase, have a mu

will show you at once that the same reason for ncreasing the pay of the army also exists for and the Secretary was desired when writing to ncreasing the pay of the clergy. The farmer s getting a higher price for his produce, the and residence for a minister at Garden Island on Lake Huron; and whether the Indians have mechanic and laborer are getting higher wages, every thing is higher, and yet as a rule almost not some funds which might be appropriated to every thing is higher, and yet as a rule almost without exception, "the compensation of the clergy was fixed some years ago, when the cost of living was much less than at present." It is a question which admits of but one answer—is that which was a compensation twenty, fifteen, or even ten years ago, a compensation now? Are not our parishes better able to give double the present salaries of their pastor, than

to raise the salary of your pastor from twenty-five to thirty per cent. If on your way to the warden or some influential vestryman, you begin to think that he may laugh at you when to think that he may laugh at you when you announce your errand, just take the trouble to

And, lest his answers to these questions may astonish you, let us tell you what answers he will give, unless your parish has a most remarkable pastor. He will answer the first question

in the negative. He will very probably answer the third in the negative. You can then put on your hat and go your way to rouse up the whole parish.

the interest of the parish at heart more than the interest of the pastor; then let us say a word to you, brother. The Church is waking up on this subject. Some laymen are moving in this matter. We know of five parishes in this diocese which have lately increased the more, but these we have heard of. We know of one who will this month increase the compensation thirty per cent. We know of another which at Easter will in all probability with the per cent. You may be assured the good work is progressing. Your parish may be left behind in this matter. Necessity may compel your pastor to accept the rectorship of some Church which will offer a full compensation. rated members. At all events, it is more than probable that in this age of "clerical changes" your parish will sooner or later become vacant. Clergymen are scarce; there are not enough now to supply the demand. You will call one after another but your low salary will be an effectual bar to procuring a pastor of any kind. Your parish remains vacant, and if it should do so for any length of time, to offer a larger salary then, will be difficult, if not impossible. So then if you would have the interest of your parish at heart. you also may put on your hat and see what you can do towards increasing the salary now .- Gospel Messenger.

NOVEL CONDITION .- A short time since a movement was made in a parish in this State to displace, on account of his age, a venerable clergyman from the post he had long filled with clergyman from the post he had long filled with honor. A petition was prepared, and addressed to him, asking him to resign his pastoral charge. One of the most influential members of the secret was waited upon and requested to head. society was waited upon, and requested to head at the mouth of St. Clair river. On nearing the the paper. He said he would consent to the movement upon one condition only, viz: that those most active in the measure would first secure the services of a clergyman who would agree never to grow old.

wharf I was rejoiced to see the benevolent race wharf I was rejoiced to see the benevolent race wharf I was rejoiced to see the benevolent race wharf I was rejoiced to see the benevolent race. agree never to grow old. BEQUESTS .- Mr. John Noble, of N. Y. has

bequeathed to the Episcopal Bible and Prayer Book Society, \$2,000; to the Episcopal Diocesan Missionary Society, \$2,000; to the Episcopal Diocesan Tract Society, \$2,000; to the Episcopal Tract Society, \$2,000; to the two Episcopal floating chapels, \$2,000.—Calendar. The Monumental church, in Richmond, Va.,

was built immediately after the burning, and on the spot of the Richmond theatre, in 1812. That was a sad night which many still remember with grief and horror. The Rev. Richard Channing Moore, M. D., of New York, was the first Rector of the new church. He was afterward, in 1814, elected and consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.

a few Sundays ago, in speaking of a deficiency in the collections, remarked that since the issue of that coin they had decreased nearly one-half in his congregation. - Banner of the Cross. MARYLAND .- The will of the late J. Albert, Esq.

of Baltimore, contains a bequest of \$10,000 to the "Boys' School of St. Paul's Parish," to the "Boys' School of St. Paul's Parish," and effective speech, in a manner which would have done credit to one of much greater age instruction and support of destitute girls in the Female School attached to the same parish.—Ib.

COLONIAL. CHURCH SOCIETY.

Present—The Lord Bishop in the chair.
The Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, the Revs. Jas.
Beaven, D.D., D. E. Blake, A.B., J. Fletcher, A.B., W. S. Darling, Henry Rowsell, Esq., the Secretary, and others.

Prayers were read by the President. Then the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Secretary, and the books signed by the Chairman.

An account against the late Depository being presented, the subject of the debts still, accordng to the books, due to that concern, was tiscussed, and in accordance with the recommendation of the standing committee it was determined that the books be placed in the After partaking of Mrs. Salt hands of R. C. Manners, Esq., with instructions to take immediate steps to have every account settled, in order that the Society may be enabled time parishioner, W. P. Vidal, Esq. Here, also,

The sum of £12 10s, voted to the Rev. C. C. the township of London, so soon as the funds of the Society would admit of it, was ordered to be

No. 43

The sum of £25 was ordered to be paid to

R. C. Manners, Esq., for extra services.
On the application for aid towards the erection of two stone churches in the township of

—and the sums subscribed, &c.

A grant of prayer-books and bibles amounting to £2 10s. was voted to the mission of Loughborough, on application of the Rev. C. C. Johnson, and Wm. Holattch, Esq.

A grant of books and tracts amounting to

£2 10s. was voted to the Protestant Orphans'
Home, Toronto, on the application of the Chaplain to that institution, the Rev. Dr. Lett.
A grant of books and tracts to the amount of £2 10s. was voted to the Rev. John Hilton, for

the use of his massion.

Come now, good, plain, straight-forward, common-sense lay brother, let us sit down and talk over this matter for a few moments. If the erection of two log churches in his mission.

The sum of £6 10s, expended by the Rev. The sum of £6 10s, expended by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, was ordered to be repaid him,

sum advanced to him with interest.

In reply to the Rev. J. A. Morris's letter inthe good people at the last generation were to give what they did?

Very well, then, take your hat, my good brother, and start at once and see if you are the give what they did?

In reply to the Rev. J. A. Morris's letter informing the Society that the inhabitants of Carleton place were not likely to pay for their glebe, the secretary was desired to obtain full particulars concerning the title, and if

to think that he may laugh at you when you announce your errand, just take the trouble to stop at the residence of your pastor and ask for a few moments' private conversation with him. Then ask him three following questions:

1. Does your present salary enable you to lay by anything to support you in case of your being disabled by sickness or otherwise?

2. Does your present salary enable you to live without denying yourself many of the (not luxuries, but) comforts of life?

3. Can you live upon your present salary at all?

And, lest his answers to these questions may and lest his answers to these questions may

cent donation towards the endowment and maintenance of the Rectory of St John's Church in

Port Hope.

Moved by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, seconded by the Rev. James Beaven, D.D.

That the thanks of this Society are due and

are hereby tendered to Dr. Chas. Jones, for the hole parish.

But possibly some one will read this who has Sound, certain valuable lots bequeathed for that purpose by the late Rev. A. W. H. Rose.

Lot 24 in the township of Warwick was or-dered to be leased to Mr. Charles Tanner. Lot 11 in the 4th con. of Dereham was ordered to be leased to Mr. Dugald Carmichael.

Secretary, and was duly elected by ballot.

Secretary gave notice that at the next meeting he would propose that the Rev. J. A. Morris, of Carleton Place, Dr. Dewson of Sandwich, Mr. Wm. Humphries, of Elizabethtown, Mr. P. G. Adams, of Cornwall, and Robt. Ar-

Prayers were then read.

To the Editor of the Church. SIR-Asyou have completed the publication of proceedings at the various Church Society meet ngs, you will, I trust, be able to find room for a brief account of some of our doings in these Western wilds, where, as a certain gallant member of Parliament expresses it, we live a hundred and fifty miles beyond the confines of civi-

lization.

I have lately paid a visit to the extensive mission of the Rev. G. Salter, for the purpose of being present at his parochial meetings at Moore, Port Sarnia and Plympton, and, with your permission, I will give a short account of my excursion. I left Detroit on the morning of Threeder, Mary 204, in the fast hittle steamer. Tuesday, May 2d, in the fast little steamer wharf I was rejoiced to see the benevolent face about three o'clock we landed at Corunna, six miles below Port Sarnia, where we were received by my esteemed friend, Mr. Salter, and a short walk took us to his pretty cottage beautifully situated on the river bank. The remainder of the day was passed in pleasant conver sation, enlivened by the presence of a worthy neighbor of our host and his daughters. We arose refreshed the next morning, and

after, in vain, waiting for the arrival of two Ame-

rican clergymen from the opposite side, drove four miles down the river to Moore, where our four miles down the river to first meeting was appointed for eleven o'clock. The season was highly unfavorable, because, after long delays, spring at last had come in good earnest, and the farmers were all busy getting in their crops; but there was, nevereless, a very fair meeting, and it was gratiapplied to our three cent pieces; and perhaps this is the reason why a Washington clergyman, taken in the proceedings by those present. The meeting was addressed by the three clergymen present, and also by several laymen. Admiral Vidal moved the first resolution, with some short berts, a candidate for holy orders, now assisting Mr. Salter, as lay-reader, delivered an animated the reluctance with which he himself had given up some secular engagements, to attend this meeting, and of the unwillingness of men generally, to postpone their temporal affairs to the interests of eternity. And when in touching words, which reached every heart he alluded to the suddenness with which the day of life so often closes in the night of death, thoughts of all instinctively reverted to the un-timely fate of his talented brother, that great

and good man, whose loss England has not yet ceased to deplore. The church at Moore was built by a private individual, and is beautifully situated; but its internal arrangements are very bad; the pulpit, which is entered from the vestry room, projects in a most unsightly manner, directly over the

After partaking of Mrs. Salter's hospitality, we drove to Port Sarnia, where I took up my the church was built by, and is still the pro-

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perty of an individual, Capt. Vidal; but I un- office of deacon, as the new canon proposes to erstood that the parishioners are about to take make it, might in some cases be held by such a steps for purchasing it of him. It is evident, medical adviser; who could thus afford to however, that in its present state it will not long suffice for the rapidly growing population.

Port Sarnia must, before long, have a resident been the wise maxim of the Emperors of China, clergyman, when there is every reason to hope that the church will soon be in a very flourish-health. The moment sickness commences, the ing condition. This was the first meeting of the Parochial branch of the Church Society, on again on the convalescence of the "Celestial." and the interest which it excited was very gratifying. It is doubtless partly owing to good fortune, but in a great measure to his fidelity and zeal, that M. Salter and zeal, that Mr. Salter receives the hearty support and co-operation of the influential members of his several congregations. The meeting at Port Sarnia contrasted very favorably with some which I have attended in places enjoying much greater advantages, where empty benches and lukewarm audiences exercise a chilling ina prominent part in the proceedings; Mr. Vidal and Mr. Davis, both of them gentlemen of the legal profession (Arcades ambo) spoke with much animation, and with read of the spoke with much legal profession (Arcades ambo) sp animation, and with good effect. Altogether the meeting was a very satisfactory one, and was calculated to exercise a happy influence. After the meeting, I spent a pleasant hour in talking of mutual friends, with my kind host and hostess, and then sought the repose which was to fit us for the labours of the coming day. Soon after five o'clock the next morning, Mr. Salter roused me from sleep with the intima-tion that there was no time to lose. We had three and twenty miles to drive to Plympton, and horrible suspicions regarding the state of the roads had been insinuated. Indeed, my good friend Mr. Salter now began to hint that it was possible (!) we might have to walk the

However, invigorated by a cup of coffee which my kind hostess had prepared, we started in good spirits, and enjoyed a beautiful drive for ten miles, when we reached Maxwell, the residence of Mrs. Jones, where a plentiful breakfast and a cordial welcome were awaiting our arrival. Here the rumors regarding the state of the roads, assumed a more definite shape, but I still placed reliance in the deceitful assurances of Mr. Salter, that we should be able to accompany to the state of the roads. complish all but two miles in the waggon. Soon after leaving Maxwell, we reached a cedar swamp, and here our troubles commenced; but, as most of your readers know what is meant by "mudholes" in Canada, I will not harrow their feelings by a description. After four miles of "mudhole," we reached a place called Errol, of which I confess I did not, on a brief acquainthat any further progress by our present mode of conveyance, was hopelessly out of the quespects for which they were appointed. tion; it being now ten o'clock, and the meeting appointed for eleven; and there being yet eight (qu. ten?) miles to travel, it was proposed and carried by a vote of two to one, that we should abandon the waggon, borrow saddles, and "ride and tie." The dissentient was Mr. Jamieson, who maintained that he was not used to such a species of locomotion, and that he would rather trust to his own legs than to those of a four-footed beast; but he was voted down, and we prepared to carry our resolution into effect. The only inhabitant whom we could discover in Errol was a phlegmatic Dutch gentleman, from whom, after some difficulty, we extracted the startling fact that Errol possesses only one saddle, that we had passed the house which is its legitimate abiding place about a mile back, and that it was very doubtful whether we should find it at home. So the minority was triumph ant, we tied the horses to a fence in front of the tayern (after a fruitless endeavor to find the landlord), tucked our trowsers into our boots, and started off in Indian file, Mr. Salter leading the way at a great pace, notwithstanding Mr. Jamieson's pathetic remonstrances touching the comparative length of our lower limbs. We carefully avoided the road, and kept close to the bank of Lake Huron, enjoying the magnificent view of its mighty waters, and refreshed by the all had sufficient experience in bush travelling to be able to "walk a log," and we rather enjoyed the adventure. The difficulties, however, increased; at one place we had to construct an extempore bridge, and showed ourselves to be skilful engineers; at another, there was no was, therefore, nothing for it but to jump; Mr. Salter and myself, trusting in our long legs, cleared the chasm, and stood, one on each side, to receive Mr. Jamieson who, we thought, might be in danger of falling back upon reaching the farther shore. To our amazement, however, he came bounding over between us, like an In dia rubber ball, and did not give us a chance of carrying our benevolent intentions into execu-tion. The last four or five miles were very toilsome; at one time we had to fight our way through a dense bush, and when to avoid this, we descended to the lake shore, the loose shingles rendered our progress slow and fatiguing. At length we reached our destination, not, however, until one o'clock, two hours after the appointed time. To our great delight, however we found a large concourse of people assembled so that although twenty or five and twenty had gone away, there were still one hundred and five persons present at the meeting. And truly the attention with which our remarks were listened to, and the evident pleasure and interest which all took in the proceedings, were more than a sufficient reward for our fatigues. Mr. Crooks, a retired officer of the navy, spoke with much energy, but he was the only layman who could muster courage for the ordeal, and we unfortunately were too much exhausted by three hours walk, to do full justice to the subjects we had to bring before them. Yet the zeal of our audience made amends for our deficiencies, and we had the satisfaction of feeling that the meeting, the first that had been held was eminently successful. Mr. Salter is only able to visit this distant part of his mission, si tuated nearly thirty miles from his home, once a month. and that on a week day, yet the congregation have subscribed £130 in a short period, and have erected a commodious and exceedingly pretty church, which is so near comoletion that we were able to use it for the first

After the meeting we partook of a handsome and abundant collation at the house of Mrs. it was found very convenient by individuals to Hill, who with her daughter and six sons, gave us a cordial welcome, and made us feel as if we were old friends, instead of new acquaintances. The afternoon was fine and calm, and some of the young men rowed us to within two miles of so at 10 o'clock at night we reached Port Sarnia, wearied in body, but refreshed in spirit, and gratified by the display, in a remote and seclu-

On the next morning we again embarked on the Ruby, and after depositing our excellent friend and pleasant companion at Algonac reached Detroit in safety at an early hour of the afternoon. My account of this excursion has far exceeded the limits within which I intended to confine, but I trust that it may not be alto-

Your obedient servant,

Sandwich, May 13th, 1854.

NEW CHURCH .- We learn that it is the intention of the members of the Episcopalian Church of this town to proceed at once to the building of a new church. We also learn that a large amount has already been subscribed, Messrs. Wallbridge, Murney, and E. Holden giving £250 each.—Belleville Intelligencer.

the amount of sickness to which he is called to the side of the question likely to prove

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The attention of parties who have not yet paid their Subscription for the current year, ending July next, is requested to the "Terms," published at foot of the last column of the paper. According to the strict interpretation of them, 15s would now be the payment required; but the Publisher is willing to receive 12s. 6d. it

LETTERS RECEIVED TO MAY 24. Rev. A. M., Adelaide; Rev. F. C., Carleton, N. B., rem. in full for S. S. and 7s. 6d. for self, on account of Vol. 18 (much obliged); S. J., Marmora; J. H., Hawkesbury.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his orethren, the clergy of the district of Niagara that he intends (D. V.) to confirm at their several missions and stations during the month of May next, in accordance with the following list. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop requests the clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

Toronto, 12th April, 1854.

 May, Friday
 26 Caledonia
 11 A.M.

 "Saturday
 27 Jarvis
 11 A.M.

 "Sunday
 28 Walpole
 11 A.M.

NOTICE.

The gentlemen composing the managing Committee of the Synod are requested to attend a

> By command of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese,

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

The Members of the Midland Clerical Association are requested to meet at the Rectory, Fredericksburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday,

J. A. MULOCK, Chairman pro tem.

The Annual Meeting of the Church Society will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday the 7th June. The several Secretaries would confer a favor by forwarding the names of those of the clergy and laity within their Districts who propose attending, in order that a selection of speakers may be made by the Committee.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY. Sec. C.S., D. T.

We beg to direct attention to the notice relative to the approaching annual meeting of the Church Society of this diocese. hope we may be pardoned the liberty of suggesting to those who have control over the arrangement of the Annual Meeting, that possibly a larger attendance might be secured, were it to be held in the evening. bridge, and no materials for building one. There We have heard an assurance expressed

> MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND TOPICS. After plundering his wretched subjects the impoverished inhabitants of Finland, of the scanty remains of last years' poor harvest, even to their seed corn, which has been seized, the Czar has removed the precious metals from the Finnish bank at Helsingford to St. Petersburg, thus making the whole country bankrupt at one blow.

> With the obituaries, recorded in our last, of Lord Cockburn and the Marquis of the poet, James Montgomery, who died at the advanced age of 82.

> The Colonial Church Society's School House in Montreal was opened on the 18th inst., by his lordship the Bishop of

> We are indebted to the N. Y. Church Journal for the following statement of the grand Seignior's late bold and summary proceeding with reference to the Turkish Mosque property:-

"A most important change has taken place in the domestic policy of Turkey. The Mosques have absorbed real estate in very much the same way that the Monastries did in the middle ages. At first, as a natural expression of regard for its property vested in religious corporations from liability to forfeiture or taxation. In process of time, as the despotism of Turkey made the property of all individuals liable, at any contingency to confiscation, and at all times to taxation enjoy the immunities possessed by the religious corporations. Hence the practice has long obtained, of vesting the title to property in these religious corporations; reserving the use of it, however, to the original owner, and his the village where we had left our horses. And heirs. Thus the property was safe, and the State was cheated out of taxes as well as its chance of escheats. The Mosques had at last come to own two-thirds of all the real estate in ded spot, of so much zeal and energy, so much kindliness of heart, and unaffected christian horne by the remaining fraction. The Sultan borne by the remaining fraction. The Sultan has now taken a step somewhat similar to the suppression of the Monastries in England, France, Spain, and many other countries. has declared this immense property to be the property of the State. This will soon triple the enue derived from this source. The Sheikhul-Islam, the Ulemas, and Softas,-the Mohammedan parti prétre-are of course in a tremendous gether without interest to some of your readers.

State of excitement and indignation. The privileges granted to the Christians were bad enough, but this is incomparably worse. They say they have gone to war with Russia because

henceforth forever." There is a very general conviction that Austria, at least, if not Prussia, is steadily advancing towards, and will eventually draw the sword on the side of the Allies. PARISH PHYSICIANS.—The Christian Witness We wish we could feel as sure of this as hopes to see a beginning made in this country our contemporaries generally appear to of introducing that part of the parish organiza- be. That both Austria and Prussia will tion in England, by which each parish employs a physician at a fixed salary, independent of

the Czar wanted them to tear two leaves out of

the Koran. And now they have got Allies who compel them to lock up the whole book from

entertains a doubt; but we cannot see as clearly as others see that, so long as Austria persists in refusing to Hungary and to her Italian territories free political institu. must be carried over waves of death and fields to describe in detail the ceremonial most tions, it is evidently her interest to unite with Great Britain which stands at the head of free governments, and can feel no head in the stands of slain.

"Who amongst our friends shall sleep in those liquid chambers? who upon the unsheltered battle-field shall bite the dust in mortal stands of the stands of being a joyous occasion likely to open even generous sentiments, may lead to some with fasting, meditation and prayer. softening of the iron institutions of that Empire; and the political amnesty so judiciously proclaimed, looks that way. Still the occupation of Lesser Wallachia by the Austrians perplexes us. The moment the Russians had left that country, the Turks returned and were received with open 'pity upon all prisoners and captives.' arms. Why should the Austrians, under such circumstances come in, if friendly to the Turks? Let our readers ponder the Turks? Let our readers ponder the the Turks? Let our readers ponder the recall as we beseech our 'good Lord,' to 'defend

Prussia has agreed to cover the Austrian fronfool as to go to war with England, France, and Turkey, unless he had had some help promised to him. The Russians too are leaving Lesser Wallachia, the very place nearest to the Austrian army, and which it will seize at the first opporare our humiliation—we should deny ourselves

If this anticipation be well grounded, the German powers have been indeed playing a thoroughly deceitful and double part, and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire would seem to be inevitable. Still our mother-land (whom may God in this perilous time protect!) may not suffer damage, if statesmen be wise, tance, form a very flattering opinion. Some day or other it will, doubtless, be a highly reday or other it will, doubtless, be a highly redicte, on Thursday, the eighth day of June next, fined and luxurious city. It being very evident day of the Church Some day or other it will, doubtless, be a highly redicted and luxurious city. It being very evident day of June next, city, on Thursday, the eighth day of June But this is speaking like prophet of evil created by the bounty of our countrymen at home, but vill, at this are time, evince the rejoicings for the Victory of Operation with the struggle upon which she has which are this year associated with the entered. Birthday of our beloved Queen. And, come what will, we can use sincerely claims of this duty upon your notice; appealing so directly to the human heart, as it does, it (we venture not to say how the Czar has used them) the sublime news with which the last Imperial manifesto closes-" Deus vobiscum quis contra nos ?"

We are glad to see that the last advices by the Franklin relative to the position of Austria are more favourable.

The Hon. John Henry Dann, for a long time Receiver General of Upper Canada, died lately in England, in which country he has been residing for the last ten years.

Mr. Hincks is to be invited to contest the representation of Kingston at the next general election.

We meet with interesting particulars in the journal of the Rev. J. C. Cochran, who is now visiting various parts of the Diocese of Nova Scotia as one of the agents of Windsor College. In a notice of the of Windsor College. In a notice of the Parish of Digby th following occurs:—

mention any project for the advancement of world alone. Oh! shall it be that while the hus these, in which they have not borne a liberal band and father has gone to contend with the part. It is well known that beside giving £100 Northern Ravager in his strongholds, his wife towards the endowment of the Parish, the house ladies, will at a future day become the property that, while the husband and father is instruof the Church. But late may that day arrive, when these "fellow laborers" in all good works. British renown, his wife shall bear a pauper's when these "fellow laborers" in all good works, shall no longer be found in Digby, with ready name, his children live on parish penury hearts and open hands to assist in the cause "of Christ and his Church!"

The last Paris correspondence of the otherwise well written, exhibits a curious helplessness those whom our brave defenders misuse of the term "Catholic." What have consigned to our care." know, Catholic literature has always been £40 was transmitted to defray the neces-Anglesey, we neglected to connect that of the calls of modern times: there is nothing to print the sermon gratuitously, the amount surprising in this, for Catholicism is con- thus contributed was immediately given Church," "real member of the Universal it is by their arm of the service alone that Church," and see how that will read. any thing has, as yet, been done; and the Surely such carelessness is highly repre- last advices shew that they have done natural motives? hensible. The correspondent of the Wit- something very much to the purpose. The the Abbé Migne is doing in the typogra- feel an absolute dread of the brave and to the divine will." the head of a stupendous printing establish. boat, bearing a flag of truce, was so disment in Paris, in which the types are gracefully fired upon at Odessa, actually maps we have yet seen of the two Seats who, we are informed, is a thorough Gal- follow her. lican and most cordially opposed to Ultra- The Quebec Mercury thus notices the montanism, has commenced a complete results of the offertory: edition of the Fathers, remarkable for the beauty of the print and the unexceptionable care bestowed upon the text. He has likewise undertaken the publication of Free Church £25; Chapel of the Holy Trining. modern works on the Evidences of Christianity, including some written by Protesplete return on Saturday when this total tanity, including some written by Protestants; for which piece of liberality he will probably be enlarged by further private expects to appear in the Index Expurga- contributions through the clergy."

THE NATIONAL FAST.

Cathedral Church, Quebec. Our brief cribed it as very eloquent.—an epithet, the perfect justice of which the following extract will enable our readers to acknowledge. Dr. Adamson, it is generally known, excels in his special sermons (we say this without intending any reflect on on his stated ministrations) : and is peculiarly happy in his efforts to excite from the pulpit feelings of Christian sympathy and benevolence. The following is a fine appeal, and well calculated to move the heart to tenderness, charity, and compas-

administer. Our contemporary thinks that the most advantageous to themselves, no one war, that we are opposed by no feeble enemy. with the religious observance of the Fast. able critiques, and then profess to take them American.

cordial sympathy with oppression or misgovernment in any shape. Possibly, however, the Austrian Emperor's marriage, thoughts, breathe in our prayers, and quicken an absolute monarch's heart to liberal and which should induce us to humble ourselves 9 P. M. and lasted during the greater part

"We shall full soon, my brethren, experience "Numerous, and precious to many of us will

and provide for the fatherless children, and following, from our discreet contemporary of the English Churchman.

"Austria is still reported as advancing towards an alliance with England and France in this of our countrymen who have gone to the war? an alliance with England and Francisco matter. A correspondent, however, remarks—
and we have often found him right respecting text, states the negative of his proposition, the that we have often found him right respectancy to the foreign politics:—

'The Austrians are sure to join Russia, and Prussia also. Everything is tending that way.

character of the fasting and humiliation which is not acceptable to Almighty God. In the words of the text, on the contrary, we are succinctly informed of the characteristics of that tier with 120,000 men. Austria is to march into Servia, Montenegro, and Albania; the very provinces allotted to her by Russia. Depend upon it these three powers understand each other. The Emperor of Russia is not such a factor of the company to t the poor that are cast out to thy house, when thou seest the naked that thou cover him, and that we might benefit others—we should impose restraint that we may practise charity. Good works should quicken our sympathy, and compassion find expression in benevolence, and when the objects which claim our help and pity are such as we are called upon this day to relieve,

It is almost presumptuous to enforce the scarcely needs the advocacy of the human voice, yet my brethren, as it is my privilege to address you this day, I must claim your pardon, if in my earnestness I urge you to do that which your own benevolent natures would prompt you spontaneously to perform. I speak, my friends, for the noble and the generous, for they are British soldiers whose claims I would advocate. I speak for those who have gone to fight for Dritain's honour, to bleed for Britain's weal, perhaps to die for Britain's sake. They are the lepositories of a sacred trust, for they, the flower of our youth are the guardians of our insulted honour. They, we know, will do their duty and fulfil their trust, and let us hope that from the death-bed of fame, on which many will whereal election.

We meet with interesting particulars in sleep, they may raise their eyes, prayerfully, to the heavens above them, and die full of hope that when the true and faithful shall rise to the

But, while the British soldier is prepared to of our Laity, who are so much richer in the breeze which just rippled its surface. For two briefs we got on very well; we had now and then to scramble up and down the sides of a steep ravine, at the bottom of which a rushing streamlet was spanned by a fallen tree; but we are sure, be exercised again. We streamlet was spanned by a fallen tree; but we are sure, be exercised again. We may be paradoued the liberty of kindred institutions. It would be difficult to wife, his children, his babes, to combat the rough of our Laity, who are so much richer in the give his life for British honor, he has left some world's goods, will enable us thus to gratify, and world's goods, will enable us thus to gratify, and assist in their labors those who desire it. The forgetting Miss Tottand Mrs. Henderson, the and kindness. In their desolate home, we may be paradoued the liberty of kindred institutions. It would not be lost upon Churchmen." kindred institutions. It would be difficult to wife, his ch ldren, his babes, to combat the rough and beautiful grounds now occupied by these eyed want in their own country? Shall it be taught in the Russian Schools, we find in no, my brethren; this should not, may not, must not be. The husbands and fathers who give us LORD ELGIN was a passenger in the afford to their children bread and shelter; that we shall protect them as far as in us lies from destitution, and it may be from degradation also The last Paris correspondence of the Montreal Witness, which is interesting and to this end, and we are bound to defend in their

> could be more incongruous and more infe- With the request made to Dr. Adamson licitous than the following ?- " As you well for the publication of his sermon, a sum of wanting in good works, corresponding to sary expense; but, as a kind friend offered these two words-adoration and fidelity demned in its very nature to remain a by the Rev. Doctor to swell the offertory stranger to all real progress." And again which had been previously made for the -which is the most amazing statement of relief of the wives and children of the all-" Alas! it is impossible for a real Ca- soldiers and sailors. It is singular that in God for our Lord the Emperor, and for Russia iholic sincerely to love truth!" Substitute many allusions to this charitable design, tn the above, "literature of the Universal the sailors have been overlooked, though ness gives us a remarkable sketch of what enemy, our readers will perceive, seem to phical way-wonderful achievements, in- skilful fellows who man our noble ships. deed, for a Romish ecclesiastic. He is at The small steam corvette Furious, whose

"The collections, so far as we have been

of losing their husbands. We are gratified, the mouse here presented.' movement; and yet, so thoroughly national off.

The Anniversary of the QUEEN'S BIRTH- from leading English journals-the Times, DAY was celebrated yesterday with unusual Athenœum, John Bull, &c., &c. Other enthusiasm and eclat. We have no time judiciously arranged by the city authorities; them on the title-pages of their rubbish. but must content ourselves with saying that everything was distinguished by a loyal zeal shower of rain, which commenced about of the night.

A GOOD CHURCHMAN AND A GOOD ARGUMENT.

We hope the following extract will be vell read and digested: we can most conscientiously commend it. Sincerely do we trust that the generation of "Darrows" will increase and multiply: the Church is an ice-floe, and in that fearful position were to is Windsor College, Nova Scotia.

"At a recent and very interesting meeting lately held at Liverpool, N. S., to consider plans for raising the money needed, the following right honest and soldierly remarks were made by Captain J. L. Darrow:—

He commenced by observing that he was no public speaker—but I am bound, said he, to say something on this occasion. I have listened, Mr. Chairman, to, all that has been said this evening, and I think that none have come so near the merk as the gentleman who last addressed you. He talked to you, sir, of pounds,

A great deal has been said to you, sir, about supporting the College and the benefit of a good education: that sir, I do not deny, and wish that every man had the benefit of it; but, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am a Churchman, and that is why I am here to-night. It is from this College that we are to get our Ministry, and if we let it go down, our Church must go down with it. That, sir, is what I look at. Our people have not considered this, or there would be no danger. Put it to them, sir, in this way. Other people are not backward in making their wants known, and why should we be? See what they have done—and let no one tell me the Churchmen cannot do the same. Our Church go down? No, sir, never while I have a drop of blood to shed, or a farthing to share, shall my support be wanting. And let no one talk, sir, of inability. In the days of your predecessor, sir, I gave three pounds per year to the Church—I now find it as easy to give five and twenty. "Where there is a will there is a way," and I have also learned to believe that what is given in this way is re-turned one hundred fold. But, Mr. Chairman, as I said before, I am no speaker-I have risen to express my feelings on this subject, and I have but one argument left-Mr. Secretary, put my name down for one hundred pounds!'

Will our more influential friends do us he kindness to read the following, and ask nemselves whether the plan which helps the Banner of the Cross, or some similar plan, might not be profitably adopted in aid of the Church?

"A liberal layman of this city lately handed us \$10, to furnish the Banner of the Cross for one year to ten of our domestic Missionaries, or other clergy, whose salaries are so small that they cannot afford to subscribe for it themselves. One of our good Bishops has also done the same thing for a number of his clergy. In every example should not be lost upon Churchmen."

RUSSIAN CATECHISM

The following extract from a catechism the Dublin Warder. If the Russian words convey the same ideas to them that the English do to us, we can only characterize the "Catechism" as being blasphemous and idolarous in the highest degree. "First Question-According to the Christian re-

igion, how should we view the authority of our Emperor reigning over all Russia?
"Answer—We consider the authority of the

Emperor as emanating directly from God.
"Third Question—What does our religion teach us to be due by his subjects to the Answer-Worship, submission, obedience,

fidelity, payment of imposts, duty; love alone, and pious exercises, and prayers, for him. Finally, everything that can be summed up in " Fourth Question-How should the Emperor

" Answer-By every means within the power of man: by words, by signs, by actions; finally, in our inward heart.
"Ninth Question—Is it necessary to pray to

our country ? "Answer-Yes, because our country being nseparable from our Emperor, prayer for it must benefit him.

" Seventeenth Question-What are the super-"Answer-First, the Emperor is an emanation from God: he is lieutenant and minister: disobedience to his authority is direct disobedience

Mr. A. H. Armour, of this city, has for sale, in the shape of pocket-charts, the best founded, the books are printed, the paper chased a 40 gun Russian frigate into shal- of War-the Black Sea and the Baltic. is glazed and bound, &c., &c , all under low water, where, without a pilot, the Their accuracy may be judged of by the the same roof! This enterprising man, fearless little stranger could not venture to circumstance that the depth of water in every part of the latter sea is marked.

LITERARY ITEMS.

The critic of the Churchman, in a review of that monument of what impudence and ignorance combined are capable of doingi. e., Webster's Dictionary-gives some insight into the manner in which public opinion is manufactured amongst our neighbors. He says, when it was first published there appeared in about twenty newspapers The offertory in England was expected simultaneously recommendations of this to realize so large a sum, far beyond the book, "which from their style and authori-We take up, according to promise, the Rev. Dr. Adamson's sermon preached on mission to be composed of distinant the same hand." After a scathing the occasion of the National Fast in the guished officers was to be appointed, to exposure of the absurd pretensions of this manage the permanent fund which it is literary empiric, he says, his "reformation notice of that discourse, last week, des- proposed to form. The wives of the sol- is entirely rejected." "And indeed it is a diers engaged in the eastern expedition do mountain that has laboured—a mountain of not exceed 4,000; and many of these rubbish; newspaper puffs, vain-glorious are in a situation to live in tolerable com- pretensions, and advertisements to match; fort, even should the calamity befall them but all the mountain has brought forth is

therefore, in assuring ourselves that such | We believe there are hosts of widely distress as may be expected to occur will circulated journals in the States which, for be amply relieved. The large results de. \$5 each, will publish as an editorial anyrived from the offertory in England are the thing that may be sent to them, if not conmore remarkable from the circumstance trary to their political creed. This vile that no offertory was enjoined by authority, want of principle affords great facilities to so that the collection was a spontaneous the vendors of worthless books to puff them

more daring literary pirates actually steal the names of distinguished authors, and put

APPLETON'S new edition of the Spec. tator, in six volumes, is described to be a luxury in the way of books. It is prefaced most interestingly with historical and biographical notices of the work and its writers. It is an admirable library edition, being exquisitely printed. Mr. Rowsell usually gets Appleton's works as they are issued. THE U. S. GRINNELL EXPEDITION, by

Dr. Kane, is one of the most thrilling narratives on record. The two vessels were fitted out to search for Sir John Franklin by the splendid munificence of an American merchant. They were frozen up in of Baffin's Bay. The wond'rous sights they saw previous to and during that terrible cruise, and their hair-breadth escapes. are all recorded in this intensely interesting volume. It is an octavo, handsomely printed, of 500 pages, and is properly illustrated with wood-cuts, lithographs, and mezzotints. We believe that the book itself has had rather a narrow escape from the perils of another element. In the great fire at Harper's the whole of the first edition was consumed save one solitary copy which was in the hands of Mr. Grinnell. and from which the present edition has been copied.

To those who at the present crisis are desirous of forming some definite ideas about Russian manners and cuctoms, we strongly recommend a book called "Pic-TURES OF ST. PETERSBURGH." It is a translation from a German work. Putnam has published it in his "Cheap Library," and it can be procured for 1s. 3d. in the book-shops. There are many interesting works published in this cheap form, bu there is a peculiarity about them worthy o notice. Mr. Putnam has got a sort o literary "bed of Procrustes" in his office. and if a book is longer than his standard he lops off a few chapters. We first discovered this in his edition of Sir Francis Head's " Fortnight in Ireland." Several importan parts relative to Romanism in that country and to Maynooth were left out without the slightest hint or apology as to the omission. We must do him the justice to declare, however, that we have not discovered that he stretches out books by any other method than that of lessening the number of lines on a page.

THE RECTOR OF ST. BARDOLPH'S, by Dr. F. W. Shelton, is a very clever book It is a picture of clerical life and its trials in the States, and along with great powers of observation and analysis of character there is an under-current of quaint humou manifest in every page, which altogethe renders it a most readable work. Ou younger clergy would find many profitable

SHADY SIDE is a work of the same de scription, but the chief character is minister of the Independent denomination and it is written by a minister's wife. There are several singularly beautiful pictures of domestic life in rural districts in the States, as well as in the bustling manufecturing towns. But the prominent feature is the terrible exposure of the heartrending miseries and degrading meannesses which flow from a total dependence on the "voluntary" system. Many thousand copies of this work have been sold, and its claims as a faithful picture have never been disputed. When in New York lately we heard an anecdote with respect to the authoress of this book, which further illustrates the system she exposes. "Shady Side" was first published anonymously, the authoress not fancying in all probability it would excite so great a sensation. Hundreds of parishes, however, felt as if they were daguerreotyped, and the volume gained great notoriety. At length the name of the writer was discovered, and the members of her husband's congregation forthwith dismissed him, at the same time in the state of the members of the Church in this part of the diocese to be so liberal; and we may from this, part of the diocese to be so liberal; and we may from this, indeed, take courage for renewed and increased exertions in this great courage for renewed and increased exertions in this great courage for renewed and increased exertions in this great courage for renewed and increased exertions in this great courage for renewed and increased exertions in this great courage for renewed and increased for the satisfactor of the means of grace, and which needs but the cordial assistance of all members of the diocese. To further this purpose so far as this District Claurch Society is concerned, it is recommended that the collectors of the Parochial Societies take a different to eath ministers into every portion of the diocese. To further this purpose so far as this District Claurch Society is concerned, it is recommended that the collectors of the Parochial Societies take a different the called the collectors of the Parochial Societies take a different the called the collectors of the Parochial Societies take a different to eath min tures of domestic life in rural districts in tem it is necessary to have, ere a minister | A sp can procure another charge.

Both this work and the Rector of St. B.'s can be procured for a trifle at Mr. Rowsell's, and we cordially recommend both to the notice of our readers. There never was a time in the annals of our Province in which it was so important for In Rev. Mr. Tremayne's mission—Subscrip, for finishing church utter inadequacy of "voluntaryism" to cope with the spiritual wants of a country.

Notes at Paris, particularly on the State and Prospects of Religion, has just been published by the Rivingtons, and is supposed to have been written by Dr. C. Wordsworth. There is much interesting information with respect to the decay of classical study in France, in addition to the information or religious matters. For instance, M. Didot, the celebrated publisher of the Greek authors, would not venture on publishing any one of them without a Latin translation at the side. So far as religion is concerned, Ultramontanism and Mariolatry are on the increase. Domestic religion does not exist, while the servile homage paid by the Church to Napoleon has sensibly diminished its hold on the community.

Dr. WILLIAM SMITH'S History of Greece s perhaps as readable, interesting, and authentic a one as can be found in the compass of a small octavo. Murray & Walton & Maberly are the publishers.

STANFORD & SWORDS, the well-known Church book-sellers, have moved "up town" to No. 637 Broadway, which, as the "C. Journal" says, compares with their former quarters as "a butterfly compares with a grub," The "Church Book Society" will be on the same premises, and also the " Church Journal."

Peru is occasioned by reports of the discovery their schemes and disseminating th arrive are made. Some say that 5,000, and and surmount all obstacles; we may, as church

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Brought forward,£455 13 5 Wilmot, per J. S. Smith, Esq 1 0 0 323 collections, amounting to......456 13 GENERAL PURPOSES FUND. Brought forward,£356

218 collections, amounting to,.....357 1 3 The note containing the following acknow-edgments sent to the paper during the Secretary's absence appears to have miscarried: PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

In paper May 11th, under head "Parochial Branch, Caradoc and Delaware" was credited

£14, instead of £14 10s.
Picton, per churchwarden, Students' Fund, received in March but omitted in acknowledgments, £1 5s. Hillier Parochial Branch, £1 5s.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT CHURCH SOCIETY. The duty of the Secretary is much more pleasant this year than it has been for some time. By God's good will the sum total for 1852 will exceed that of 1852 by no less

	the sum total for 1853 will exceed that	t	of 185	2.by	no	less
7	than £372 12s. 9½d. The Parochial reports, as regards the which more strictly falls within the	he	sums	s coll	ecte	d-
1	which more strictly falls within the	3	inten	tions	of	the
	Church Society—are as follow:—					
	Student's Fund 7	2	01/2			
	W. and O. Funds 11	0	0 2			
	General purposes 7	10	0			
,	Annual subscriptions 53	8	9			
. 1	Further do 4	0	0	91	14 1	014
3	Prescott and Maitland:	The second	ite Si	1011	LW.	10/2
1	Yearly collections-Prescott 20 1	15	0.	a dis		
	Maitland. 6	8	1			
	Rev. Mr. Blakey's subscription to W. and O. Fund	-	0			
	W. and O. Fund	5	9			
9	Maitland 0 1	19	0			
	Mission Fund—Prescott 4	12	4		380	
9	Maitland 0	19	10			
8	Widows' and Orphans' Fund—	10	410			
3	Maitland 1	10	0			
1	deneral purposes—Frescott 9	1	41/2	afra.	-18	
,	Maitland 0	17	91/2		29.2	
	O. Fund	15	0			
	O. Z data at a few mod to	10	-	58	47	6
5	Williamsburgh and Matilda:			-		Ĭ
t	Collection for Missions—	7	Service of		177	
6	Williamsburgh J					
6	Do. for W. & O. F.—	0	0			
f	Williamshurgh 1	5	2		3.07	
ı	Matilda 0	7	3			
1	Gen. purposes Williamsburgh 2	17	410	dep l	600	
	Matilda0	8	4	0		1
1	Cornwall and Moulinette:		40	0	0	
8	Annual subscriptions 20	14	11/2			
t	Donation to W. & O. F. by a lady Missionary box in Girls' Paro-	7	6			
-	Missionary box in Girls' Paro-		bass			
			41/2			
,	of the Parish 2	6	6			
	Mission Fund—Cornwall 4		0			
	Moulinette 0	15	000			
	W. & O. Fund—Cornwall 5 Moulinette 0	4	3 9			
9	General purposes—Cornwall 5					
1	Moulinette 1	8				
S	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT AND ADMINISTRAL PROPERTY.		-	60	13	6
,	Rev. Mr. Tremayne— Newboro'	0	OT			
	New Boyne					
,	Portland9	5	0			
7	11 Con. Elizabethtown 10					
	G. Crawford, Esq 5	0	0	48	0	-
8	Rev. Mr. Watkins-		7000	40	U	0
5	- W. and O. Fund 2	10				
	General purposes fund 1 Annual collections—Leeds 12	0				
r	Annual collections—Leeds 12 : Rear of Lansdown 10	10	0			
r	Front of do 10	0	0			
	Front of do. 10 Gananoque 13		0			
	to running and spoints of	14	1	49	10	0
r	Collections in Mission of Lambs-	1	Alle.			
9	pond	5	11/2			
	contestions	U	31/2	18	5	5
	Hawkesbury-	13	DB 5	1351	13	03
	Quarterly collections					43
1	Annual subscriptions 150	0	0	100	10	3
1	Edwardsburgh and Mountain	1	1772	160	0	0
				1	3	1

ial collection for the church

8 0 0 Cornwall—Offertory collections... 40 0 0 Paid to clergyman,... 50 0 0 Hawkesbury - Offertory collec-230 0 3 Prescott Offertory collections...
Rev. Mr. Watkin's mission—
Improvements in St. John's
Church, Leeds...........
Painting and fuilshing church
in rear of Lausdown........
Sunday-school books......... Which, added to the sum total alone, 545 9 712

Makes.....£1,159 18 5
The Secretary begs leave to present the above report for the approval of the meeting.
The following resolutions were then put and carried: lst. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, seconded by J. S. Merwin, Esq.—
That the report be adopted.
2nd. Moved by Rev. Mr. Harris, seconded by A. Jones, Esq.—

Esq.—
That the members of this District Society, regarding the Diocesan Church Society as an important auxiliary in adding to increase the efficiency and to extend the benefits of the Church of Christ throughout the diocese. do hereby pledge thems-lves to renewed exertions in its behalf.

3rd. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, seconded by Alfred Hooker. Esq.—

Hooker, Esq.—
That the extension of the truth as it is in Jesus, through the agency of Christ's Holy Church, should form a subject of every pious Churchman's prayer; and that to the advancement of the same object he is, moreover, morally bound to use his best endeavors as opportunities for so

ing present themselves. th. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Patton, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Boswell—
That the officers of this district branch be requested to continue in their several offices during the ensuing year, as also the members of the committee of management also, that, in compliance with Art. XIV. of the Constitution, as amended June 2nd, 1852, the Rev. Mr. Lewis be the clerical and A. Hooker, Esq., the lay delegate.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Church."

Rev. Sir-While the advocates for the Maine The rush of emigrants from Australia to the country, are most assiduous in propagating of immense lumps of gold on the Amazon .- while the promoters of railroads and of improved Various estimates of the numbers likely soon to steamboats push their experiments on zealously, others 8,000 will arrive within three or four men, ask ourselves what are we doing in our own months. Thirteen vessels were advertised in peculiar department, and in the true church sion:

"But let us remember, the remembrance will come full soon, that we are engaged in no little"

"But let us remember, the remembrance will come full soon, that we are engaged in no little"

"But let us remember, the remembrance will come full soon, that we are engaged in no little of trashy books is to insert a string of favor
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"But let us remember, the remembrance will come full soon, that we are engaged in no little of trashy books is to insert a string of favor
"But let us remember, the remembrance will the Gospel? We cannot indeed, in one sense, the offertory was very generally connected of trashy books is to insert a string of favor
"But let us remember, the remembrance will the Gospel? We cannot indeed, in one sense, the offertory was very generally connected of trashy books is to insert a string of favor-"once (ἄπαξ) delivered to the Saints," and

cannot be added unto or diminished. But there and affrighted bride was conveyed from the is much room for improvement and progress in our manner of shewing our faith by our works.

I would more particularly call the attention most melancholy nature occurred on Saturday of your readers, and especially the clerical last to a member of Mr. Peter Hutty's family, portion of them, to our neglect of the duty, of Yorkville. One of his children, a fine little which is undoubtedly incumbent on us, of having daily prayer at least once a day in the churches near which a clergyman lives. I suppose no clergyman will deny that this is plainly of a few rails, and put her head through between great dissatisfaction at the thought that they found quite lifeless. have not in this respect complied with the direction the body on Saturday night, by Coroner Duggan. tion given to them in the preface to "The Book Globe.

of Common Prayer." Now what is to hinder us from much more early than we do complying with t is directally than we do complying with t is directally and the control of the "Reserves" must be based upon sation. nearly than we do complying with t is direction? Most churches are in villages, where there would be always a few. "two or three," who would avail themselves of the privilege of who would avail themselves of the privilege of joining in the public prayers with their brethren. If the subject were urged on our people in a proper spirit, and the benefit to be derived from adopting and following up the practice of daily prayer strongly set forth in sermons, many daily prayer strongly set forth in sermons, many would be introduced to the enjoyment of spiritual blessings such as they are now entirely ignorant of. They would feel that the church system is not a mere "Sunday-go-to-meeting" outside appearance, but a reality-a veritable mode of acquiring strength to grow daily in grace and in the knowledge of Christ our Sa-whence our parochial clergy are principally sup-

There can be no question that the daily service is the only fair trial and test to which the church system can be put. The whole prayer-book supposes this. "Day by day we magnify Thee" is her language, not "Sunday by Sun-This is the true mode of working the church, and until this is practised in any parish or mission we cannot be said to have given her

If we look at other bodies not professing so much prayer as we, but attributing more effi-cacy to preaching, we find that even these do not go from Sunday to Sunday without prayer meetings. They cannot afford to omit during six days in the week the public worship of Almighty God. One often sees on a week-day evening, even when work is valuable, men and women collecting in the chapels or schoolhouses for the purpose of praying and singing, and reading the Holy Scriptures, and perhaps hearing a homely exhortation; while all this time the church door is locked, and the Parson thinking of nothing less than he is of "causing the church bell to be tolled a convenient time before he begins to say the Daily [Morning or] Evening Prayer, that the people may come to hear God's word, and to pray with him." Let us not say that "it would be of no use," that "these people would not come;" but let us wipe away the reproach clinging to us from our fathers' sins, of their having it to say that they are driven to hold conventicles because the

church is not open for prayer.

The excuse that "a lion is in the way, a lion is in the street," belongs to a character which can hardly be fastened on any of our mission-aries; but I am persuaded that many of the excuses given for not having daily service are very nearly akin in their nature to this, attri-buted by the proverb to "the slothful man."

Without entering, at present, into a conside-

ration of the benefits to our own souls, to the church at large, and to the persons now without," whose naturally religious fervor would find its best satisfaction and enjoyment in the prayers of our matchless service, I would, with your permission, urge on the attention of your readers the claims of this duty on us all, and the plain obligation under which we all lie, of doing our very utmost to increase the number of places where prayer is wont daily to be made, and where our God and Lord is daily praised. M. A.

Metcalfe, 15th May, 1854.

To the Editor of the Church newspaper. Dear Sir,-Permit me to say that there are | Wallachia:many errors in the publication sent you by me of a Vestry meeting held in Christ Church, Emily, on the 17th ult. The name Saunly should be Saunby; J. Knowlson (happens to be a Roman Catholic) should be C. Knowlson; Dranford the prevent Please, therefore, to rectify the greatest consternation prevailed at should be Davey. Please, therefore, to rectify Krajova. the errors in any way you think best, and oblige

Your obedient servants,

JOHN IRONS, Churchwardens. [We beg to express our regret that the document alluded to should have been so incorrectly

printed.—ED. CHURCH.] To the Editor of the Church. Sir,—I observe in the April number of the London Ecclesiologist the following notice of a Chapel School recently erected in Hampshire:

'CHAPEL SCHOOL, MOORDOWN, HANTS .- This chapel-school, situated on a wild heath to accommodate a scattered outlying population, is from the designs of Mr. Street. It is built of a whitecolored brick, the only procurable material; a parallelogram in plan, with the eastern portion separated by an open frame-work above a low panelled screen, which with a curtain quite blocks off the altar when the nave is used as a school. The eastern portion is divided by two levels into a chancel, with a seat on each side, and a sanctuary with the altar. The roof is open, framed of intersecting braces. The east elevation has a tall three-light early middlepointed window; in the western gable there is a sexfoiled and refoliated circle under a label. The side windows are tall trefoil-headed lancets, which are coupled in the sanctuary. An external string-course also marks the sanctuary. The roof extends a short way beyond the west gable, thus forming a shelter for a single fell. The buttresses are designed very judiciously for the material employed. It is a very successful little building; and we are glad to hear that the Bishop of Cape Town has asked for drawings of it for

It strikes me very forcibly, Mr. Editor, that this is just the sort of structure we so much require in Canada in the back settlements,—a building which on week days could be used as a school, and on Sundays and holidays be converted into a decent and fitting place for the services of the Church. I am quite sure Mr. Hay of your city could, from the above description, design an equally appropriate structure in wood for Canadian use; but at the same time I should be glad if Mr. Street's plan could be procured for this diocese, for he is truly a master in our architectural Israel. Your obedient servant,

A BRITISH CHURCHMAN.

Colonial.

A decision of Judge Harrison in the Division Court yesterday, deserves to be generally known. Our readers lately heard of several cock-fights which had occurred in this city, but it was not supposed that a case in connection with one of them would come before the courts for adjudication. Such however has been the case. In the Division Court in this city yesterday in the case of Cullivan v. Ross, after several witnesses had been examined to prove that the plaintiff was not the stakeholder of a certain wager, but only his deputy, Judge Harrison discovered that the case was connected with a cock-fight, and there-

Our Montreal exchanges relate to a most disgraceful scene which took place in St. Stephens Church a few days ago. A wedding party had assembled around the alter, when a man abruptly entered the church and in a stentorian vo forbid the marriage. The intruder proving to be the brother to the bride, Mr. Ellgood the officiating minister reasoned with him upon the improprietly of such conduct, when we regret "These w to say the violent aggressor struck him with his fist, to the dismay and confusion of the assembled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored the proceedings were brought to a close, when the weeping bled party. Quiet being restored to a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close, when the weeping bled party are not directed to be a close

girl about four years old, whilst amusing herself Many conscientious men among us two rails, when, sad to relate, her feet slipped, and she remained suspended by the neck until An inquest was held on "SECULARISATION .- We argued last week,

> the principle, that State endowments in aid of religion are always, and essentially evil-and opposed to the teachings of his Church: nor will any prudent (Roman) Catholic venture to affirm it for Upper Canada, because, if true there, it must be true here; and in its application would prove fatal to our ecclesiastical sys-tem in Lower Canada, by leading immediately whence our parochial clergy are principally supported. The logical consequence of the Kingston Herald's argument in favor of "secularisation," is—that the compulsory levy of "tithes" in Lower Canada is an evil which should be immediately repressed; and, we frankly admit it, did we recognise the truth of our cotemporary's promises, were we in consequence prepared to advocate "secularisation" to-day—upon the very same principles we should feel ourselves alled upon to agitate for the abolition of tithes -morrow. We say therefore, to the Canadian, and his friends, "Be careful what you are about—look well to the consequences of your principles. To-day you are called upon to assert the "Voluntary" principle for Upper Canada; to-morrow you will be asked to apply the "Be careful what you are ame principle to Lower Canada—and how, or with what arguments, will you be able to refuse compliance?" Knowing, therefore, that we shall soon be called upon to defend "tithes"—and knowing that they can only be logically defended by asserting the principle which "secularisation" denies—we are careful not to admit, to-day, a principle, which to-morrow, we shall iled, in self-defence, to repudiate-True Witness.

Zuropean Dews.

Vienna, May 3 .- The following report circulates in Bucharest:—Omar Pacha advanced with 70,000 men towards the Dobrudscha n the 18th or 19th of April, and a battle took place with Luder's corps between Silistria and Rassova.—During the night, Omar Pasha had letached a division in the direction of the Black Sea, and, when the battle was at its height on the next day, this corps attached the Russia in their rear, causing unexampled confusion and consternation. Gen. Luders retreated towards Czernavoda, and it is said that the Russians lost many guns, ammunition, stores, and baggage waggons, and even their military chest. On the 20th a Turkish flying corps crossed the Danube below Silistria, in order to destroy the Russian strand batteries. They advanced to Kalarash, where there was hard fighting for some hours. The Turks fought like lions, but, being terribly overmatched, were ultimately Constantinople, April 24.—The Russian bat-teries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube have

been bombarded by part of the fleet. The French troops have not yet arrived at Constan-

"Vienna, April 30 .- Baron Meyendorff has officially announced the evacuation of Little

"Orsova, April 26.-The Turkish cavalry

" It was fully expected that the Russians would undertake important operations against Rustchuk, Nicopolis, and Rassova in a few

days.'
"The Triest Zeitung says, that up to the 16th inst. three steamers had taken 15 prizes in the black sea."

"Belgrade, April 29.—On the 24th the Russians evacuated in great haste their hospitals and magazines at Krajova.

"General Liprandi and the division under his command were expected the day after at Krajova, which town he was to leave on the

The Turks from Kalafat have already occupied Muglavit, Gunia, Pojama, and Polechti.— They were expected at Krajova on the 28th or

Vienna, 30.—Credible despatches in the Presse, from Orsova, of the 28th of April, state that the Russians have retired beyond the Aluta by forced marches. All the stores not remov-

ble were burnt. Krajova was evacuated on the 16th.

HOUSE OF LORDS. The Bombardment of Odessa Confirmed.

In reply to the Marquis of Clanricade respectng the attack on Odessa, the Earl of Clarendon read the following telegraphic despatch, received this morning from the British Consul at Bel-Belgrade, May 4th, 7 50 p. m.

"Admiral Dundas announces, through her Majesty's Consul at Varna, that a division of steam boats of the combined squadron destroyed, upon the 22nd April, the Imperial Mole and the Russian ships at Odessa. The mole and quarantine and foreign ships, and the city itself of Cape Town has asked for drawings of the use in his diocese. We have omitted to say that the windows have a simple diaper quarry glass, and the altar has a painted zeredos and a perty.—The Pacha of Belgrade stated yesterday perty.—The Pacha of Belgrade stated yesterday that the great powder magazine had been blown up, and that the land batteries had been entirely destroyed, and that the loss sustained by the allied fleets did not exceed 8 men killed and 18 wounded. I am informed that the fleets, immediately after the attack upon Odessa, sailed

towards Sebastopol." (cheers.)

The Duke of Newcastle, in answer to Lord Redesdale, stated that the Duke of Cambridge had acted according to his instructions in proceeding from Paris to Vienna, and that immediately after having discharged the duty confided to him, he lost no time in proceeding on his

way to the seat of war.

After a short discussion, introduced by the Marquis of Clanricarde, on the subject of the conveyance of Russian troops from the Circassian coast to Sebastopol, the House adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Financial statement—Civil service. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he should move certain resolutions in a committee of ways and means on Monday, when he would make a Mr. Gladstone also stated financial statement. that Government did not contemplate bringing in a bill for the reform of the civil service, as they saw no reasonable prospect of passing such a measure this session.

The Bombardment of Odessa confirmed. In reply to Mr. French, Sir J. Graham stated that a telegraphic message had been received this morning from Belgrade, stating on the 22nd fore very properly non-suited the parties. Mr. James Boulton was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Skelton for the defendant.—Colonist. of the land batteries in the Lower sound, the Outer Mole, and all the Russians ships within the Outer Mole,-the town itself being spared. The loss on the part of the combined fleets amounted to eight killed and eighteen wounded. The Times records with an ordinary respect the

directions left by the late Duke of Portland in "These were to the effect, that he should be

bury the corpse in a 'simple and unostentatious' None of these elastic phrases are emloyed, which may be stretched at the pleasure f the interpreters; but they are bound down to sum which they may not exeed. It should be nentioned that out of this sum the whole cost of the transport of the corpse from Welbeck Abovey to Bolsover churchyard must be taken; so that, in point of fact, the sum named would be teemed a small one for the funeral expenses of a man in humble circumstances. The Duke of Portland was a man of enormous wealth, of he highest station in the country, and yet, with ingular good taste and propriety, he has made his own case the means of asserting the truth, that when the jaws of the grave have closed upon a human being there is an end of rank and distinction. The waste of 10,000% or 20,000%. would scarcely have been felt by the heirs of his princely estates; but he was endeavouring to establish a principle,' and in this he will robably have succeeded. Even from his coffin e has dealt a heavy blow at the undertakers, which we trust they may long feel."

The Preston strike has closed, somewhat sudonly at last, though the issue has been long foreseen. The masters, assisted by the high price of food, and the diminished demand for oods, have proved too strong for the men; and a contest maintained unreasonably on one side, harshly on the other, but with considerable selfcontrol on both, has terminated in an unconditional surrender. Let us see what are the results. Much wealth has been wasted, much misery endured-borne, we must say, with unflinching resolution and unrepining patience. Some five thousand people have been permanently thrown out of work. The mutual alousy and isolation of the two classes has been lastingly increased. The maxim that wages shall only be regulated by the law of upply and demand-a maxim which destroys the social and leaves only the commercial relation between the employer and his "hands"—has been enunciated in the rudest and most unquali-fied form. Strikes, on this principle, are of practicable means which the workman has o keeping up the price of his labor. The defea of the men is a less evil than their victory would have been, but it is not a result to be proud of on either side.-London Guardian.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA" The Europa has arrived at New York with

dates from Liverpool to 6th May.

The batteries, military stores, &c., of Odessa estroyed. Two powder magazines blown up. Twelve Russian ships of war sunk, and thir-teen laden with ammunition takeu. The allied fleets have sailed for Sebastopol.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, arrived at New York by the Europa.

Privateers are swarming in the Archipelago.

An English brig had drifted ashore on the Island of Engostt. No one on board, but the cabins were drenched with blood.

The Russians had suffered more severely at Odessa than was at first reported. The Allies The allied fleets are reported as having bom-

parded the ports at the mouth of the Danube.

The Russian fleet had left Sebastopol. There had been a severe action fought near listria, and the Turks were compelled to fall pack before overwhelming numbers

The Austrians had entered Little Wallachia. There had been considerable fighting on the Danube, but not on a large scale. The American schooner Grape Shot, which cleered lately from New York, for St. Thomas, was reported to have turned privateer, and had

aptured a French merchantman off the Land's The Baltic fleet have blockaded all the Rus ian ports. Napier was off Stockholm, and was expecting the ice to break up, so as to leave

ronstadt clear by the end of April. It is reported that a Polish legion had been organized in Turkey.
Prince Napoleon is said to have arrived at

France has called into actual service on land and sea 80,000 additional men. The Imperial guard has been re-established.

At Hamilton, on the 9th instant, JANE, eldest daughter exception of the Piræus all the coasts of Greece are rigidly watched by the French and English ships of war.

The following are the particulars of the reported capture by the clipper Grape-shot. Some excitement was occasioned by the statement of a sailor representing himself as a Gascon, named Goazue, second mate of the French brig Ville de Marseilles, who called on Lloyds' agent at Ives, Cornwall, with the statement that he had swam ashore from a frigate which had captured his vessel. He stated that the capture took place 20 leagues from Cardiff, and that the frigate hoisted English colors. The Captain and crew tried to escape in the boat; but were fired on and the Captain and three of the crew were killed. The frigate went up the channel. The Admiral immediately sent two steamers in search. On the 5th the excitement was considerably increased by the publication in the Morning Herald of the following:

"News have reached the Admiralty that the

American clipper Grape-shot had captured a French merchantman off Land's End. The Grape-shot cleared for St. Thomas on the 22nd, with 1200 packages on board, professedly of hardware, but really containing muskets, sup-

posed for Finland."

PARIS, 4th May.—A letter from the Baltic fleet says, that Napier and his fleet were still at anchor four miles from Stockholm.

The Russian army in the Dobrudscha has suspended its march in obedience to the orders of Prince Paskiewitch, It appears that the orders given by the Emperor were that the Russian army instantly on entering the Dobrudscha were to march without delay and strike a blow before the Allies could come up. It had not been anticipated that the Turks could arrest their progress. The Trieste Zeitung says, on the 16th of April, three steamers had taken 16 prizes in the Black

The Swedes are decidedly in favor of England. One line of battle ship and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen. The Swedish Go-vernment intend putting several more in com-

It is rumoured that the Russian forces have entered Servia and Bosnia.

The London Morning Herald speaks of the defeat of the Russians near Silistria as a stock

obbing affair. It is positively asserted that the French army will be augmented by 100,000 men. The formation of a camp of 60,000 men at Boulogne, with a view of an expedition to the Baltic, is spoken of. It is intended to propose to the French Chambers a demand for authority to raise another loan of 250,000,000 of francs.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN. New York, May 22. The Steamer Franklin arrived at Sandy Hook, with dates to Liverpool, May 10th.

No special war news.

very firm. Lard unchanged. Manchester Market quiet, unchanged. London Money

Paris-Bourse rose. It was reported Denmark and Sweden had oined the Western Powers.

Austria has presented fresh terms to Russia which, if declined, she would join England and

Russian fleet reported sailed from Helsingfors May 5th, when Admiral Napier signalled the allied fleet to prepare for sea immediately.

A camp of 1000 men were to be placed at St.

Russia had offered a new proposition to Austria, but it had not been received. Flour in good demand at 1s. advance. Philadelphia 39s. @ 40. Wheat slightly better. Corn has recovered last week's decline of 1s.

The City of Glasgow heard from.

Marshal Paskie witch declares that Little Vallachia was evacuated solely from strategic reasons, and that the Russians will soon return and subject to martial law all who may assist the Turks; and he also declares that Greater Wallachia will now be evacuated.

The steamer City of Glesgow was spoken April 21st, in lat. 45 30, with a bark alongside, steering towards Agnes. Her masts and por tions of her rigging were taken for firewood; but a telegraph from Cork to Richerdson Bros,, says that the ship spoken had yellow paddle boxes—there is some mistake of course. Prince Napoleon arrived at Gallipoli on the

Lord Raglan arrived at Constantinople on the

The difficulty between the French Ambassa dor and the Porte had been satisfactorily Advices from Calcutta to the 6th April have

Burmah still continued in a very disturbed The steamer Franklin brings 112 passengers

among them De Cruta, minister from Spain to the United States, and M. Winslow, special bearer of despatches from Spain. Yesterday, when off Nantucket Shoals, she came in contact with the propeller Wm. Penn.

It is understood that Lord Elgin is charged with a special communication from the English

Government to the President of the United We have no news of exciting interest from the seat of war. Nothing important from the Black Sea or the Danube. The Russians have

evacuated Krajova. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 9th. Clare and Sons report a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and buyers trade for export have dvanced largely in the day's business, the trade having bought sparingly; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs—Richardson & Bros. quote an exensive demand, notwithstanding large importations. An advance of 1s. on really fine Philadelphia, Ohio and Baltimore, sales having een made of such at 39s. @ 40s. Indian Corn better request and recovered 1s of last week's McHenry reports Beef advanced, Pork very firm, Bacon moves freely; the decline is seemingly arrested. The Income tax is doubled. The Malt tax had been raised and a duty put on Sugar. The London Corn Market is down 1 @ 2s. American Flour saleable at previous prices.

MARRIED. In St. Paul's Church in this city, on Tuesday the 16th nst, by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, W. A., Charles Stuar fraddon, Esq., of the city of Quebec, to Frances, eldes laughter of John Thomas Brondgeest, Esq., of this city.

At St. George's Church, Kingston, by the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, A. M. Mr. A. Livingston, Merchant, to Selina, eldest daughter of Mr. Sydney Scobell, all of this city. DIED.

Died in this Town, on the ord inct, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Kirby, proprietor of the Mail, Mrs. Magnalene Whitemone, reliet of the late John Whitemore, Esq., Lake Road, Niagara Township, aged 78

The bombardment of Odessa has been officially reported to Parliament. A debate took place in the House of Commons on the 4th, relative to the Cuban Slave trade. Lord John Russell reported that recent assurances of the Spanish Government as to existing treaties on the subject were satisfactory.

It is stated that Omar Pasha on the 18th of April marched with 70,000 troops to the woods of the Dobrudscha, and a battle took place between him and the Russians under General Luders, between Silistria and Rassova. It was not known how the action resulted.

The Turks had made a gallant attack on the Russians before Silistria, but were driven back by the overwhelming forces of the nemy.

The Turks had captured Peta, the principal head-quarters of the Greek insurrection. The loss of the insurgents was 150 killed. With the exception of the Pireus all the coasts of Greece are rejirdly wasted by the Sanda has been officially reported to Parliament. A debate took place in the House of Commons on the 4th, relative to the Cuban Slave trade Lord John Russell reported. This venerable and most amiable lady was one of the old stock of the noble U. E. Loyalises who, at the time of the American Revolution, abandoned their property and possessions in the revolted colonies rather than turn from their allegiance to the British Crown. Her father, where the first proving the Arm Internation of the Pireus all the coke place in the revolted colonies rather than turn from their allegiance to the British Crown. Her father, who are resided in Stone's "Life of Brant." Her father took up arms and served honorably as an officer in the crops of Butler's Rangers until the close of the war, when he settled in Stone's "Life of Brant." Her father took up arms and served honorably as an officer in the crops of Butler's Rangers until the close of the war, when he settled in Stone's "Life of Brant." Her father took up arms and served honorably as an officer in the crops of Butler's Rangers until the close of the war, when he settled in Stone's "Life of Br

on the 19th a fight ensued with the Turks and Montenegrians of Neshick, in which the latter Seq., sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

New Advertisements.

TORONTO MARKETS. Токовто, Мау 17, 1854.

in that can be be be because and the	S.	D.		8.	D.
Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	37	6	a	40	0
Farmers' per 196 lbs	30	0	a	35	0
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	8	6	a	8	9
Oatmeal, per barrel,	38	9	a	40	0
Rve, per bushel, 50 los	5	3	a	6	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	4	0	a	4	4
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	3	0	a	3	6
Peas, per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	10	a	4	6
Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel,	33	0	a	35	0
Hay, per ton,	110	0	a	126	0
Straw, per ton,	40	0		50	0
Onions, per bushel,		3	a	8	9
Butter— l'ub, per lb	0	8	a	0	9
Each war lb		0	a		3
Fresh, per lb,	40	0	a	45	0
Beef, per 100 lbs,	20.00	20000		***	
Pork, per 100lbs,	20	0	a		0
Eggs per dozen	0	8	a	0	10
Fire wood per, cord	22	6	a	25	0



Court of Revision. THE COURT to revise the Assessment for the current year will meet in the City Hall,

On Saturday the 27th Instant At NINE o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of revising the Assessment of St. Lawrence

and St. Andrew's Wards.

The Court will commence with St. Lawrence Ward, at nine o'clock in the morning, and with St. Andrew's Ward at two o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, the 23d, to revise the assessment, or Tuesday, the 23d, to revise the assessment. ment of St. George and St. David's Wards; to commence with St. George's Ward at nine in the morning, and St. David's at 2 in the afternoon; on Thursday the 25th to revise the assessment of St. James and St. David's Wards; commencing with St. James's, beginning at hine in the morning, and St. Patrick's at two in the afternoon; on Saturday the 27th, to revise the assess-ment of St. John's Ward, beginning at nine in the morning. Of which all persons interested are required to take notice and govern them-

selves accordingly.

CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, Torontc, March 10, 1854. 43td All the papers of the City to alter as above, and continue prominently until the 27th.

GOVERNESS.

consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal A LADY wishes for a situation as resident Governess in a respectable family. She will undertake to teach Music, French, and the Consols rose to 88 in consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget announcing that no loan would be raised for war ences can be given if required. Apply (if by letter, post-paid), to L. M. N., Post Office, St. Catherine's.

WHEREAS the Common Council of the City of Toronto have adopted a resolution requiring the Mayor to issue a proclamation, calling upon the owners of all Dogs and Bitches in the city to restrain them from running at

These are therefore to require all owners of Dogs and Bitches in the city or liberties to keep hem properly secured, so as to prevent them om being or running at large in or the Dogs and Bitches so found at large in the streets between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of October next will be destroyed.

J. G. BEARD,

Mayor's Office,
Toronto, May 17, 1854.

All the papers of the City to copy till 1

Notice.

Clerk's Office, Legislative Assembly, Quebec, 3d May, 1854. THE time fixed by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private or Local ills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is ranscribed. Printed Petitions may be received, rovided there are at least three ares upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY,

Clerk Assembly. provided there are at least three genuine signa-

Toronto, May 12, 1854. This Notice to be published in the Canada Gazette and other newspapers of the Provinc,

> THE TORONTO Circulating Library,

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

RS HIGGINS informs ber friends and the MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the Library, containing over 2,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard Works and the Peristre of the property of the Press. odicals as they issue from the Press. The terms of Subscription, payable in advance,

entitling the subscriber to-Two sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week.

Three sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week. One month 0 3 9 0 6 3

N, B.—If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets every three months.

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

Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a well assorted stock of

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY. to which she invites attention. Toronto, May 8th, 1854.

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, and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in return for any assistance he may receive

in pursuit of his own studies. A situation with a private gentleman would

Prints, Fancy Shirtings, light-colored Cobourgs, Cashmere Cloths and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barrege Scarfs and Shawls; together with other Goods, too numer-And a tremendous lot of

The Cheapest Bonnets offered in the city, embracing all that is Fashion-

An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited. JNO. CHARLESWORTH. Toronto House, No. 60 King street, Toronto. The great assortment of MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

New Garden and Seed Store, No. 113, QUEEN STREET WEST. TORONTO.

Toronto, 27th April, 1854.

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-RAL SEEDS, and he would assure all parties who may tavor him with their patrouage, that 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, 113 Queen Street.

Toronto, March 21, 1854. MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT. MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE,

King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C. W. Have constantly on hand and for sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize:

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

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

Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and The latest music from England, Paris,

Trinity College, Toronto.

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

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for

four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20.

The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first

Examinations in the Arts Course. ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for hree years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a prefer ence, cæteris paribus, to Candidates intending receive Holy Orders in the Church of England The holder of this Scholarship must graduate

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

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

eventeenth, year.

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

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

TRINITY COLLEGE, Eeb. 24, 1854.

FEMALE EDUCATION. A CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure for his own child the advantages of home

education under the superintendence of an ac-complished lady, is induced to offer to receive one young lady into his family, to be treated in

October 26, 1853. TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION

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

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

under his care who are of a proper age to be confirmed.

No. 81—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self examination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Ven. William H. Hall

No. 87—Questions and Answers on Confirmation, to be learned by those who are to be confirmed No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation.

No. 655—Meaning of the answer "I do," in the Confirmation Service Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society. No. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

March 15th, 1854. HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Broker, commission merchant

King Street, Toronto.

Office-Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street. AGENTS IN ENGLAND:

Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. Lady Principal......MRS. POETTER.
Lady ResidentMRS. HAMMERSLEY. ASSISTANTS. 1st English Teacher Miss Kennedy.
2nd " Miss Driscoll.
3rd " Miss Driscoll. 3rd " Miss Driscoll. Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley. Drawing Mr. Bull.

The studies include a thorough English educaion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

Cathedral. TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Education.....£15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils 5 " additional.
Boarding and Washing 35 "

(No extras) Poetter to make some arrangements, which will enable her to receive a few more at Easter. She 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

horough English education.

The fourth term of this institution will comnence on Monday, the 24th of April.

Persons wishing for further information are equested to apply (if by letter postpaid) to MRS. POETTER,

Toronto, 21st March, 1854. 35-tf

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

IVING a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry, and resources 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 of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853: By Thomas Baldwin, and J. Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map of the United States. In one thick volume, boun he United States.
In sheep, price £1.
HENRY ROWSELL.

Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

THOMAS BILTON.

In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got u the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-

in the best possible style.

In a few days a well-assorted stock of men
Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to
be strictly in character with every other branch

Toronto, March 28th, 1854

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT

Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit.

THESTEAMER

CITY OF HAMILTON,

WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sunon Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather

G. B. HOLLAND,

Toronto, April 5, 1854.

COLLINS & WILSON.

BEG respectfully to inform the LADIES of TORONTO and Canada West that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be opened for the Season on Tuesday the 9th inst. Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

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

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

50 Yonge Street, Toronto. CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods; and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not Genuine. The coating of the point is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years; the nature is soft and can be cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of Electric fluids. Look out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W. They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, but are not. They are made of steel highly polished; but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmos all respects as a member of it.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church sure to notice the stamp, Spratt's Improvements of the Church sure to notice the stamp sure to notice th sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED

POINTS, near the base.

NOTICE.—No Policy of Insurance covers
losses by lightning, unless burned down or set on fire

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

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER. CALLING AT Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg. THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

WILL until further notice (commencing on CAPT. ROBERT KERR. Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this 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, weather permitting.

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

G. B. HOLLAND,

Circulating Library. THE LIBRARY formerly open for circula-Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3,
Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old

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

> HENRY ROWSELL. Toronto, April 18, 1854.

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!! For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats. Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture se perfected, that their Bells have a world wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's FAIR in New York, over all others, several from The continued applications for the admission of Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrs. and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diand the continued applications for the admission of Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrs. plomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, pro-longing the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Ham-mer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats,

mer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats, 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 specifications being given. Old Bells taken in excepting Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the prin-

Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.
March 1, 1854.

ipal routes in all directions, either Railroad,

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. 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 after Easter.
The course of Instruction, in addition to the

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
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 Englis Houses.

In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be

of the business.

In Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Establishment so large a portion of business.

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

36-t Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

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Family Reading.

She put her head out of the window, and saw Tom Carter's little girl coming up the yard to return the dishes that had been sent with Mrs. Wentworth's thoughtful present. She was very scantily clothed, and looked thin and miserable. Grace was down at the door in a moment, to receive her. " How is your father Jenny?" neked Grace

"Poorly, very poorly," said Jenny, who had the womanly way of one who has early seen much care and trouble.

"I wish I had something to give her," thought Grace. "I'll let her have my blue cashmere; I never wear it, and I have plenty of dresses without it." Away she flew up stairs, and soon was returning with the pretty dress in her hand. Mrs. Wentworth met her on the stairs. "What salutation.

"Going to give it to Jenny Carter,"

said Grace, hurrying on. "Stop! stop!" called out Mrs. Went-

But Grace did not stop, and she had reached the kitchen, and placed the gift in Jenny's hands, before Mrs. Wentworth, who was very fat, could overtake her. "Grace, you must not give that away," said Mrs. Wentworth.

"But I have given it away already, and I won't take it back," was the hasty reply. " Give me that dress!" said Mrs. Went.

worth to Jen y.

The child handed it to her, with a fright-

ened air. "I will give it to her; she shall have it," shouled Grace snatching at the frock, which Mrs. Wentworth held out of her reach. "I did not think you were so stingy, grandma. It is mean, very mean indeed, to take it away from Jenny.

disappointed expression, and then ran out of the room.

Her grandfather had given her a ten dollar gold piece, the night before, as her of the humble suppliants.—Phil. Inquirer. father had requested, and with this she soon made her appearance. "Grandma can't prevent my giving this away," she thought, as she placed it triumphantly in Jenny's hand .- "That's my own," said, looking impertinently at Mrs. Went-

"May I keep it, ma'am?" asked Jenny, doubtfully.

"Certainly, if Grace says so," was the reply, "and I will give you a couple of frocks which I have been getting ready for you, that will do you much more ser-vice than this would."

Mis. Wentworth then brought out two very comfortable homespun dresses, and gave them to the child, and sent her away arm-Jenny folged her culico shawl deand heard."

Mr. Jumes, who was reading, in the She had received no reproof from her grandsadly upon her.

grandma?" she began, feelling sure that he

having her own way." having her own way."

"I am sure you said, the other day, we also if you will not be converted."

"Sir," answered the old man, "the Count

half pouting.

replied, "but do you think the pure and said several times that you pity me; but it you had, but, at the same time, you were king. These girls and I, who have a part give to the poor, or God will not accept a potter to bow down to images of clay. our offerings. I am afraid you did far

James," she added, "you talk to me as Bastile. if you thought I was a very bad girl. I don't believe you love me."

"I do love you," he answered. "You must never doubt that, whatever I may say to you. I love you so truly, that I want with the request of a correspondent, by inyou to show, by your behaviour, that you serting the following interesting account of are one of the lambs of the Saviour's flock, an island which our readers will remember and I want you to be happy by being as the scene of missionary labours of the

There was something so kind and affectionste in Mr. James's manner, that Grace Acunha': very few ships touch here, on felt sure that he did love her, and she laid account of its being out of the way; but her hand in his, and said frankly, but softly, occasionally, as was the case with us, the "I meant to be very good to-day, and you wind allows of it, and good-natured skip-

Mr. James, "but I am sure she will not lived there. stop trying, because she has failed once.

begin to try to reform it. If any little girl all fear of Boney was over, they were sent thinks she has no faults, it is a certain proof for home; but some of them had grown so

she has never faithfully tried to do right, and she should commence immediately; for faults grow as fast in the character that She was looking on her last "map question," when she heard the gate swing.

She put her hard

> THE LITURGY. From the Church Times.

The Rev. W. H. Cooper, formerly of King's College, Windsor, and lately Clergyman in P. E. Island, who with his family was a passenger in the ill fated San Francisco, has published several letters in the Episcopal Record, giving a touching and graphic description of the terrible scenes through which he has passed. The following testimony to the value of our Liturgy as a vehicle of the most intense feel ings and aspirations of the soul, we find in one of our exchanges :

THE SAN FRANCISCO-AFFECTING IN-CIDENT,-At a moment when hope was almost abandoned, and despair on every are you doing with that trock?" was the countenance, death in the most appalling form seeming inevitable, in a state of han distraction, Do sir, pray for us,' was the request to the Rev. Clergyman. Some one having said, 'Oh, sir, in this awful crisis your Prayer Book can be of no service to you'-the only response to this, by the faithful Herald of the Cross, the Missionary of the God of Mercy, was to fall on nis knees, and with a fervor that penetrated every heart implore, in the solemn words of the L tany;

·O God, the Father of Heaven, have mercy upon us, miserable sinuers.' OGod the Son Redeemer of the World,

have mercy upon us, miserable sinners.? O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, have mercy

upon us, miserable sinners. . O Holy, blessed, and Glorious Trinity, Three Persons and One God, have mercy

upon us, miserable sinners.' The effect of this was electrifying. Tears were in every eye, and they all, as if with Grace knew her grandmother was one heart and one voice, joined in supplineither mean nor stingy, but she was so cating their God to save them from a angry, that she did not stop to think watery grave, them-elves, their wives, and whether she was speaking the truth or not. their children-when He, who rides in the She looked at the trock with an ill-natured, whirlwind, and directs the storm, and commands the winds and the waves, ' peace be still,' and there was a calm, raised their sinking hearts, granting the earnest prayers

THE POTTER AND THE KING.

Some of the noblest specimens of Christian heroism are to be found in the History of the Huguenots of France.

Palissy was celebrated for skill and dis. coveries in the art of manufacturing earth. enware. He was, however, a Huguenot, and though he escaped the massacre of St. Butholomew, yet he was afterwards sent to the Bastile for being a Reformer. The following passage describes an interview he had with the French king before his death, and touchingly illustrates the nobility of his spirit. For the dea h of unsentenced Reformers the Catholic leaders were clamorous; one of them, Mathieu de with a basket full of provisions on her Launay, who had at one time been a minister in the Reformed Church, solicited murely about her shoulders, and walked especially the public execution, already too slowly away, thinking of what she had seen long deferred, of the old potter. This happened in the year 1588, when Palissy was seventy-nine years old, and the age of dining room, was an unwilling listener to Henry III. was thirty-seven. The king, this conversation, as the door between the starched, frilled, and curled, according to rooms happened to be ajar. Grace started, his own fantastic custom, frequently visias she came suddenly upon him, with her ted the prisons, and felt an interest in the face all flushed with her recent anger. poor old man, whom he regarded as an ancient servant of his mother. Finding that mother, and she had felt no shame until his age would not protect him from the she met Mr. James's large, kind eye, fixed stake, the king held with the potter the following discourse, which has been preserved "Don't you think it was too bad in for us in a contemporary record.

"My good man," said the king, "you had overheard the whole proceeding, and have been forty-five years in the service that she must say something.

"It was too bad in Grace," he said, sorwe have suffered you to live in your own rowfully, " to speak so rudely to any oue, religion, amidst all the executions and masparticularly to a person so much older sacres. Now, however, I am so pressed than herself; it was too bad in Grace to by the Guise party and my people, that I be so angry about a trifle; it was too bad in have been compelled, in spite of myself, Grace to give away her gold piece to an- to imprison these poor women and you; noy her Grandmother, and for the sake of they are to be burned to-morrow, and you

ought to give to the poor," said Grace, de Maulevrier came yesterday, on our part, promising life to those sisters, if they would "Most certainly we ought," he calmly surrender their honour of God. You have holy God was pleased with your gift this is I who pity you; who have said, "I am morning? You gave away all the money compelled." That is not speaking like a openly offending against that charity with- in the kingdom of Heaven, we will teach out which it is impossible to please Him. you to walk loyally. The Guisarts, all We must act in the spirit of love when we your people, and yourself, cannot compel

The girls were burned in a few months more harm to Jenny by displaying such afterwards, in June, 1588. The news of evil feelings before her, than your money their death reached the Huguenot camp, could do her good. We are bound to set Monsignor du Plesis said to the king of the poor a proper example, as well as to Navarre, shortly to be King Henry IV. of supply their wants. Did you ever think France, "Courage, sire! since even our this, Grace?"

"No! I am sure I never did. Mr. girls can face death for the Gospel." And in the following year Palissy died in the

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

[From the Gospel Missionary.] We have much pleasure in complying Rev. W. Taylor.

"Yesterday we arrived at Tristan d'. think I have been naughty already."

"My little friend thinks so too," said count of the poor Robinson Crusoes who

Tristan d'Acunha is an extinct volcano, so You do not yet know your own faults; by steep that it seems to rise perpendicularly and by, when you have learned what your from the sea: the captain told mei t was temptations are, you will overcome them 8,000 feet high. It is a bare rock; but more easily. You have found out three here and there are patches of ground of your faults this morning; you must be which can be cultivated. In Bonaparte's careful not to indulge them again." time, Lord Castlerengh took a fancy that Grace commenced thinking very ear- the French might make it useful as an innestly, and by the aid of what Mr. James termediate point of communication with St. had said, she made out that the three faults Helena: sailors say it was an absurd nohe referred to, were disrespect, being too tion, for that the winds and currents make easily provoked, and too fond of having it impossible for any ship to sail from the her own way. It was true that she did one island to the other. However, Lord not know her faults; children seldom have C-established a corporal and party of any idea of their own character until they soldiers to take care of the island. When

fond of their desert island, that they begged leave to remain, and here they have been these twenty-years; Corporal Glass, now styled the Governor, and five of his men, with their six wives, and among them thirty-two children. It was not possible for us to go on shore; but Glass and four of his men came off to see us. They looked very healthy and comfortable-cared not a sous for anything out of their island-and did not ask one question concerning any. thing outside their own little rock. The captain gave them a good supper and plenty of valuable presents, and everybody made up a parcel of clothes or some little oddments. They said what they most wanted was nails, as the wind had lately blown down their houses. They had fifty head of cattle and a hundred sheep : a little corn, twelve acres of potatoes, plenty of apples and pears, and 'ecco tutto!' I was curious to know whether old Glass was masier, and whether the others minded him; but he said no one was master; that the men never quarrel, but the women do, that they have no laws nor rules, and are all very happy together; and that no one ever interferes with another. Old Glass does a great deal of extra work; he is The Duchess of Argyll. schoolmoster to the children, and says many of his scholars can read the Bible quite pretty. He is also chaplain—

buries and christone. 'quite pretty.' He is also chaplain—
buries and christens, and reads the service
every Sunday, 'all according to the
Church of England, sir.' They had only

Mrs. Carr.

The Countess of Charlemon
Mrs. Lewis Eyre.
Mrs. Douglas Galton
Mrs. William Hayes. Church of England, sir.' They had only Biair's Sermons, which they have read ever since they have possessed them; but the old man said, very innocently, 'We do Mrs. Arthur Malkin. Mrs. Arthur Malkin. not understand them yet, I suppose they Mrs. Marcett. are too good for us.' Of course they were well supplied with books before they left us. Arithmetic and Algebra They make all their own clothes out of Drawing- | Figure sew them with twine, and they looked very respectable; but they said it was not so easy to dress the ladies, and they were exceedingly glad of any old clothes we could rummage out for them. Their shoes Italiar are made of seal skin: they put their feet Method iuto the skin while it is moist, and let it

out a very tidy shoe. After they had collected all the 'incoherent odds and ends' we could find for them, and finished their supper, they went off again in a beautiful little boat given them again in a beauitful liule boot given them by a whaler. The skipper gave the gover- lat July.

Leaster Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close the July. nor a salute of one gun, two blue lights and two rockets; and they treated us with a bonfire on shore. I was sorry for several day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. bonfire on shore. I was sorry for several things I had left behind, which would have been treasures to Mrs Glass, especially

dry to the shape of the foot, and it turns

"Voluntaryism."—The beautiful system of Voluntaryism, as understood by the Reserve Spoilers, is at present well illustrated in this town. A reverend centleman, a resident, in connexion with a Congregation, at a late Misconnexion with a Congregation, at a late Missionary meeting in this place, laboured hard to prove the evil of "State support," and to point out the iniquities of the English Church, as partaking of "State endowment." Now, this may appear a strangely inconsistent argument on his part, when the fact is patent, that the Church (?) over which he was called here to preside, so now, and has been for some time closed, and we learn—for lack of support,—yes, its Minister literally starved out! Surely a bad step-mother is voluntaryism to the Rev. Mr. R. We mean not the slightest disrespect or dis paragement to the Rev. gentleman, who, we ne, is a good and talented man; but surely his hostility to endowments is a singular fea ture in his principles, under the circumstances The "Anti-Reserve Association" of Toronto, should, for the credit of their cause, see to this

The furnice of the St. Lawrence Forges, near Three Rivers, exploded on the 17th April. One man was killed on the spot and another danger-ously wounded. The building was almost entirely

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. Secretary's Office.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Goernment has been pleased to appoint— Captain John H. Francklyn, R.A., to be Superintendent of Emigration at Grosse Isle, during season of 1854; and

George M. Douglas, Esquire, M.D., to be Medical Superintendent.

James Frederick Davis, of Port Sarnia, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public in Upper

David Ghent, of Wellington Square, Esquire, rovincial Surveyor, to be Commissioners of rown Lands, under the Act 16 Vict. ch. 230. bet. 8, to ascertain the amount of loss sustained the Township of Beverly, &c.

Pierre Gauvreyor, to be Commissioners of Landing Commi and Henry Winters, of Milton, Esquire, Deputy Crown Lands, under the Act 16 Vict. ch. 230. sect. 8, to ascertain the amount of loss sustained

Pierre Gauvreau, of Father Point, county of aouski, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to grant Licenses to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, to the following gentlemen, viz.: Edway Ogden, of Cooksville; Daniel Cline, of Almer, county of Elgin, and Henry McNaughton,

Advertisements.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEBURST, TORONTO.

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

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 arrived from Europe, by whom German and Italian are also taught.

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needle work

work£15 0 0
upils under 10 years of age 12 10 0
ay Pupils inging 5 talian..... 2 10 Dancing during the winter Season.

The high patronage and support experienced during the eight years Mons. and Madame Deslandes have resided in Toronto, and the entire satisfaction expressed by the parents of the pupils who have been and now are under their pupils who have been and now are under their pupils who have been and now are under their pupils who have been and now are under their pupils who have been and now are under their pupils who have been and now are under their pupils. arge, induce them still to hold out the same advantages which they have hitherto done. The Fourth Term of this establishment will re-rommence on Thursday 27th April. Religious instruction most kincly afforded by Rev. Dr. Let', once a week, in the school. Toronto, April 6th. 1854. 3611

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67, HARLEY STREET,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853,) FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, AND FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Visitor. THE RIGHT HON. & RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Council. THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.
THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS CARE, D.D., late LORD Bishop OF Rombay. THE RIGHT REV. TROMAS CARR, D.D., RECEDING OF BOMDAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIE JOHN PATTESON.

SIE CHARLES LEMON, BART., M.P., F.R.S.

SIE JOHN FORBES, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

THE REV. J. S. M. ANDERSON, M.A.

THE REV. R. W. BEOWNE, M.A., Ph. D., F.G.S.

E. MUND BECKETT DENISON, ESQ.

THE REV. T. GAHNIER, B.C.L.

THE REV. T. G. HALL, M.A.

THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D.

Committee of Education, Consisting of the Professors of the College. Chairman—Rev. R. C. TRENCH, B.D.
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Isidore Brasseur, Esq.
The Rev. Michael Biggs, M.A.
Henry Warren, Esq.
Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.
The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.

Lady Visitors. Mrs. Milmau.
The Lady Montesgle.
Mrs. Murray.
The Lady Laura Palmer.
Mrs. Proctor.
Lady Romilly. Mrs. Proctor.
Lady Komilly.
Mrs. Edward Romilly.
Lady Kay Shut.leworth.
Mrs. Stanley.
The Lady Caroline Stirling.
Mrs. Strutt.
Miss Emily Taylor.
Miss Twining.
Mrs Hensleigh Wedgwood.
Mrs Gordon Whitbread.
Lady Wood.
Ariss Williams Wynn.

Professors. . Mr. Cock. . Mr Armitage. . Mr. Warren—Mr.Weigall. e Mr. Plumptre. . Mr. Brasseur. . Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Johns. . Dr. Bernays—Dr. Fischel. History-Aucient, English, and

Jatin Mr. Nic lay—Mr. Baly.

Mr. Nic lay—Mr Brewer.
Mr. Lacaita—St. Bingdi.
Mr. Hothod in Learning & Teaching Mr. Johns.
Vatural Philos'y & Astronomy Mr. Cock.
Validation of the Astronomy Mr. Cock.
Validation of the Astronomy Mr. Mr. Validation of the Mr. Mr. Validation of the Mr. Mr. Validation of the Mr. Nic lay—Mr. Baly.

Mr. Dock.

Validation of the Mr. Nic lay—Mr. Baly.

Mr. Ock.

Validation of the Mr. Nic lay—Mr. Baly.

Mr. Ock.

Mr. Nic lay—Mr. Baly.

Mr. Ock.

Mr. Dacaita—St. Bingdi.

Mr. Nic lay—Mr. Baly.

Mr. Dacaita—St. Bingdi.

Mr. Ock.

Mr. Dacaita—St. Bingdi.

Mr. Dacaita—St. Bingdi.

Mr. Ock.

Mr. Dacaita—St. Bingdi.

Mr. Ock.

Mr. Dacaita—St. Bingdi.

Mr. Da hilosophy—Moral and Mental
keading Mr. Nicolay,
keading Mr. Trench—Mr. Biggs,
ivinity and Church History Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—
focal Music Mr Bann'ster. Vocal Music Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will

lose Dec 17. Lent Term will commence 19th Jan. 1854, and close 6th

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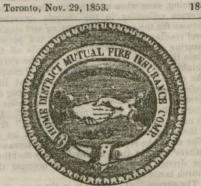
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