A CHARGE,

DELIVERED TO THE CLEEGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

At the Visitation, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1853 BY JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

(Concluded from our last.)

Instead, therefore, of keeping up a constant jarring between this world, in which we must act and take an interest, and the world to come, in which we ought to find our lasting happiness and welfare, we should discharge our duty in our present state with all our might and in the most religious spirit we can put forth; and in doing this, we may be assured that we are preparing ourselves for a greater trust and higher station in the world to come, of which this is an earnest and

In fine, our style of preaching ought to be made conformable to the spirit and peculiarities of Christianity, and the example of our beloved Master, who fulfilled "the work that was given him to do." And in thus following him in our subordinate spheres with corresponding diligence and practical wisdom, we shall hope to rise with him to a higher place in his Father's Kingdom. Always remembering that this world is the kingdom of grace and of forgiveness to sinners; that we must never cease to be humble, contrite, believing, thankful and full of hope, as becomes beings who are conscious of having sinned, but who are also permitted to look for that pardon and acceptance which was proclaimed by one who himself came from Heaven on this special errand of mercy to the human race.

Were you, my brethren of the Clergy, conscientiously to pursue the course which I have endeavoured, though feebly, to bring under your consideration, it would vastly increase your influence for good, and the whole diocese would present a formidable barrier to the progress of evil. Our office is to bring men out of the kingdom of this world into the kingdom of God. We are therefore to be at work in both kingdoms; hence the necessity of our being watchful and diligent in our vocation, prompt in charity, blameless in our conversation, and pure in our doctrine, that we may win the love and respect of our people, and procure from them a ready concurrence and obedience in all things lawful.

This is the true and prevailing influence to which a faithful clergyman ought to aspire and endeavour to possess in his Parish; and, while it admits of no abuse, cannot fail to be effective for good.

CONTROVERSY WITH ROME.

In my last charge I briefly mentioned what has been called the Papal Aggression, and told you that I district view it in so formidable a light as many others. The language is indeed arrogant and offensive, and deeply to be regretted; because it was sure to produce (as it has done) great excitement, by rousing the worst passions and reviving the warfare between the two Churches, which good men hoped was gradually subsiding. But, since it could have little or no effect as a positive attack on our Protestant faith, I deprecated all penal enactments.

If, indeed, it militates against the Royal Supremacy and the Constitutional Law, the Imperial Government had, and still has, the remedy in its own hands, to preserve its prerogatives, to keep the peace, and to see that the just rights of all parties are secured.

It is true the Roman Church desires not toleration and equal rights, but absolute ascendancy and domination, crowned at last by the suppression of every other creed. But this is no new discovery; it has ever been the leading principle of that Church before, as well as since the Reformation. She may have advanced or withdrawn it, at times, as it suited her convenience, but she never gave it up. Her doctrinal pretensions are ever the same; and wherever Romanism lifts her head and extends her branches, freedom of thought withers and disappears.

All this was as well known before the Aggression as since, and rendered the remedy adopted against it more than ridiculous, because (as was foreseen) totally ineffectual. And so will be the result of all attempts in the present age to coerce matters of opinion and conscience, because they are beyond the power of legislation.

There is nevertheless serious difficulty in dealing with the Romish Church. It is not simply a form of worship and Theology, for, in that case, Roman Catholics and Dissenters would be much the same. But the Roman Catholic system is different from all varieties of non-conformity, for it is not merely a Religion but a Polity, and this System or Polity embraces the whole of her Religion.

The truths she publishes exist only in her keeping, or during the pleasure of the Pope, whom she pronounces infallible, and who can alter, change, extend, or contract day by day whatever she affects to believe. She is therefore continually in a state of transition, and her polity grasps all things of a temporal as well as of a spiritual nature, when

opportunity serves. So far as our Church is concerned, these attacks from Rome have done her good service. They have opened the eyes of all the thoughtful and serious of our own people and of all other Protestant denominations, both at home and abroad, to her vast importance in the religious war that Rome in her phrenzy has commenced; and they begin to doubt whether they are acting wisely, not only in alienating themselves from the Church of England, the true bulwark of the Protestant faith, and aiding the great enemy of Gospel truth on account of some minor differences unknown to the Church Catholie in its primitive purity, and which, when traced back to their foundation, have only the authority of single and erring individuals. As if the judgment of one was to be preferred to the Creeds which have been sanctioned by the prayers, and watered by the tears and blood, of saints and

martys. The attacks of Rome are not made against Protestant Dissenters, whom she values as nothing; but, as might be expected, they are directed against the United Church of England and Ireland—her only powerful opponent; before whose vigor, zeal and learning she has often quailed. She feels our Church is a true branch of the Catholic Church, the pillar and ground of truth, and the only one that can make

Nor is the United Church of England and Ireland insensible of her high mission. She knows it to be her duty, as it is her privilege, to stand in the front of the battle. But her weapons must not be those of her adversary,-intolerance, persecution, torments, and death; but those which were used so effectually by the holy Apostles and their successors during the first three centuries of the Christian era. These holy men went forth having their loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of rightcourness, and their feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace. Above all, they had the shield of faith, wherewith they were able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. They had the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the

head against her corruption.

Word of God: and all these were sanctified with prayer, and

supplication, and watching with all perseverance. Now these weapons are all ours, and, if used in humble dependence upon God our Saviour, they will be as effectual now against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against Spiritual wickedness in high places, as they were during the more early ages of the Church.

The same weapons directed by the same Holy Spirit distinguished the great preachers of the Reformation, and enabled them to shake off the fetters of superstition and the corruptions of Faith, and to rear the purest form of Gospel truth and order that had yet been known since its first promulgation. And, for more than three hundred years, the Church which they established in such purity and excellence has brought forth a succession of sons not unworthy of their fame and approbation.

During this long period the Divines of our Church have nobly and incontrovertibly supported the principles and evidences of the Christian faith against every form of heresy and infidelity. With Rome they have carried on the contest in a manner unanswerable and triumphant, both from Scripture and reason. Every novel and unauthorized sect, as it arose, has been met with a complete refutation of their errors and the most perfect elucidation of the pure and complete doctrines of the Gospel which were once delivered to the

Surely in the founders of our Church, and their able and vigilant successors, our Clergy of the present day can never want high examples to animate their zeal in the cause of Divine Truth.

I look, therefore, forward with assurance to a successful issue in our contest with the Church of Rome; and while our main defence will continue to be the strict discharge in all Christian love of our duty in our respective parishes; yet, should any of us be called to a more extensive field, I hope we shall not be found wanting.

COLONIAL CHURCH REGULATION BILL.

I directed the Colonial Church Regulation Bill to be printed for the Conference, because some expression of opinion on its provisions seems to be called for from the Church of this Diocese.

The Bill was introduced by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who remarked, on the 21st of July, in the Lord's Committee, that, for some years past, considerable distress and inconvenience had arisen in the Colonies in consequence of the want of the regular administration of their Ecclesiastical affairs. His Grace further stated that there was considerable unanimity among the members of the Church in the Colonies on the subject, for all agreed that some legislation was necessary on the part of the Imperial Parliament: that whatever plan might be adopted for the regulation of the Church in the Colonies, the Lay members ought to have a fair share in the administration of her affairs; but that nothing ought to be agreed upon which had any tendency to separate us from the Church in the Mother Country.

After a spirited debate the Bill passed through the Committee and was reported to the llouse, with amendments, without a division.

As the measure had been agreed upon by the whole bench of Bishops and unanimously passed the House of Lords, it was expected to go through the House of Commons without the slightest difficulty. It was simply permissive, not compulsory, and merely empowered the Churc's in the Colonies to exercise her natural and inherent right to regulate her own affairs and discipline, but which certain impediments placed in her way by some antiquated and obsolete laws prevented

her, without some enabling enactment, to carry out. The Bill consists of the preamble and seventeen clauses, and is entitled, "An Act to enable the Bishons, Clergy and Laity of the United Churc's of England and Ireland, in her Majesty's Foreign and Colonial possessions, to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church in such pos-

On Tuesday, the 2nd of August, the Bill was called up in a way very singular, if not offensive, by Lord John Russell, who told the House of Commons that the Solicitor General had prepared certain clauses to do, in an unobjectionable manner, what was proposed by the bill; and moved that the second reading be adjourned till Monday the eighth. This called up Mr. Kinnaird, who declared that he would resist the Bill in every stage, as opposed to the principles of Colonial

self-government. How he can make this out does not appear; but he con-cluded his speech by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. The Colonial Church seemed to have no friend in the House, or any one who took the slightest interest in a proceeding of the utmost consequence to her future welfare and progress, if not to her existence, except Mr. Roundell Palmer, who, in a manly and straightforward speech, vindicated the measure against the unworthy clamour and mean prejudices raised against it by misrepresenting its character.

This upright senator considered the treatment the Bill had met with not very respectful to such a body as the Bishops of the Church of England with whom it had originated, being the result of the mature and deliberate consultation of that venerable body, assisted by several of the Colonial Bishops, who had come home for the express purpose of considering by what means they might best accomplish the objects desired by the members of the Church of England in their respective Dioceses, without introducing the principle of a Church establishment, and without interfering with the rights of other denominations of Christians.

Mr. Palmer declared that the Bill was not open to those terms of contumely and reproach which had been thrown out against it, nor was it open to the charge of seeking to obtain any special privileges for the Church of England in the Colonies. His defence of the Bill was true, vigorous, and triumphant, but he was alone; only one senator could be found in the House of Commons to stand up in favor of the inherent rights of the Colonial Church, embracing more than a million of British subjects!

It is true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer faintly admitted that the measure had not been fairly attacked in the discussion that evening, and therefore he thought it right to say a few words before the question was put. He believed that the positive character of the provisions of the Bill, which was objected to as tending to create an Established Church in the Colonies, was a fault in the Bill; if so, why were not those provisions modified by the Duke of Newcastle, who was a party to its preparation, and who seems to have been permitted to make an amendments he thought right or expedient, while the measure was in progress through the House of Lords.

It is a new thing to see a Minister of the Crown eagerly assiduous in rendering palative a measure and passing it unanimously in one house, and then allowing it to be thrown out without ceremony in the other.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer likewise stated, that in

a former session of Parliament he had brought in a Bill for the purpose of liberating the Church in the Colonies from the real or supposed disabling effects of Imperial Statutes, and so far to place it in the position of Dissenting bodies in the Colonies; and to that declaration of the law or repeal of the disabling statutes, he added certain clauses containing certain restraints. He then proceeded to make several judicious remarks respecting the provisions of the Bill and the truo question at issue, which, if they had been made with a view of amending the Bill, instead of forming an excuse for acquiescing in its postponement, the Colonies would have been thankful.

But, when it is considered that Mr. Gladstone might have procured, through his colleague, the necessary modifications of the measure before it passed the House of Lords, or when it came before him in the House of Commons, we cannot feel assured that he was earnest in the cause, or that his fondness for his own Bill did not make him forget the respect due to the heads of the Church at home as well as of the Colonies, who were all earnestly employed in perfecting the measure; and although they might not be, (as was sareastically observed.) such Colonial philosophers as there were in the House of Commons, they were nevertheless anxiously desirous of maintaining the connection between the Church at Home and the Church in the Colonies, and entitled to much more courtesy and respect than they appear to have received.

As the subject stands over to the next session of Parliament, we must wait with as much patience as we can under a sense of unmerited disappointment, and solace ourselves with the hope that the Imperial Legislature will give a fair reception and full consideration to some such measure during the next session, for the purpose of allowing the Church fair play in the Colonies, upon the footing of an Established Body.

On reference to the Statutes of Upper Canada, I find that the Legislature at its first session enacted that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of England as a rule for the decision of the same; but no notice whatever is taken of the Ecclesiastical Laws of England. Hence it might at first be inferred that they did not extend to this Diocese; but on further examination, such an inference does not hold good, for the Colonial Churches are in law considered as offshoots of the Church of England; and their Clergy are by their ordination yows bound by the same regulations as those of the Mother Church. Their Bishops are under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to His Grace, their Clergy may in certain cases appeal; and such appeal, when brought to a hearing, must be decided by the Ecclesiastical Law of England.

Moreover, the case of holding regular Convocations in the Colonies was tried by the Bishop of New Zealand, a Prelate whom all bless and honour; but the regulations or canons drawn up under his guidance, when sent to England and submitted to the highest law authorities, were declared illegal and invalid.

Now, it being the great object of the Colonial Church to preserve and maintain its identity with the Church at Home, this cannot be effectually done without some measure of the Imperial Parliament, and as this may be done, according to the Hon. Mr. Gladstone by a simple concernent of half a page, it is strange that such opposition or difficulty should stand in its way. Nevertheless, the emancipation of the Colonial Church is of great importance and worth waiting for, and it is so just and reasonable that it cannot be much longer delayed.

As the Bill has been postponed, I shall not detain you with going through its different provisions, for enough transpired in the House of Commons to satisfy us that it will never be presented in the same shape; and therefore the best course open for us to take will be to make use of the Chancellor of e Exchequer's hint, and request simply by petition clause of half a page to enable us to hold Synods for the management of our Ecclesiastical affairs. This much even our greatest enemies seem prepared to grant, and perhaps it is better than to be entangled by a number of details and restrictions. The measure, though delayed for this year and perhaps longer, must soon again come up; for neither indifference nor the continuance of the bitter hostility with which it has been assailed, can long prevent its being brought forward in a modified form and becoming law. In the meantime let us be patient, but yet strenuous in demanding our just rights and privileges, which we do not forfeit by removing to a Colony.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

" On Friday, the 3rd of December, 1852, Sir William Molesworth asked Sir John Pakington, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether it was the intention of the Ministers to bring in a Bill to enable the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to the condition that the stipends and allowances heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, should be secured during the natural lives and incumbencies of the parties now receiving

"Sir John Pakington answered that Her Majesty's Government had given the fullest and most anxious consideration to this difficult question, and to the whole of the circumstances under which it had been forced upon their attention; and his answer now was, that, considering that it was essentially an Upper Canada question, and that the Representatives of Upper Canada were as nearly as possible equally divided upon it,—considering that the majority which had carried the Resolutions consisted of a large proportion of Roman Catholic members of the Lower Province, whose religion had been amply and munificently endowed,—considering that the Act of 1810 was proposed and accepted by all parties as a final settlement of this long discussed and most difficult question,—and considering, above all, that the Act of 1810 was part of the arrangement made by the Act of Union of the two Provinces ;-considering all these circumstances, it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any Bill for the purpose of enabling the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in the manner referred to by the honorable gentleman.

Unhappily, Lord Derby's Government was soon after overturned by the strangest and most accommodating coalition that is to be found in the history of the British Empire, and no sooner was the new Ministry installed, than it began the

The despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of Canada, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, is dated the 15th of January. It was published on the 16th February, at Quebec, and reached Toronto about the 20th .-This document announced a total change of policy in dealing with the Church property in Canada, from that which had been wisely and honestly adopted by Her Majesty's late advisers. It took the Province completely by surprise; and before the members of our Church had time to consider the grounds upon which a change so injurious to the interests of religion in the Colony was sought to be supported, or to devise the means of averting a course which must, if pursued, not only destroy the peace of Canada, but in time, be made a precedent for subverting the Church Establishment of the United

Kingdom, we learned from the London Times and other English journals, that a Bill for placing the Reserves at the disposal of the Canadian Legislature had been brought into the House of Commons, and had passed to a second reading.

You are aware that the Bill thus introduced has become Law; and a reference to the debates will show that nothing was said by the supporters of the measure to invalidate in the slightest degree the powerful, and what ought to have been felt as the irresistible, arguments of the Earl of Derby, Lord St. Leonard, the Bishops of Exeter and London, and other friends of the Church, against it.

The argument of Government was simply a repetition of the revolutionary maxim, skilfully disguised in verbiage and sophistry,—"that might makes right;"—but, as you are well acquainted with this subject, and I trust, convinced, that everything within our power to agert this calamity has been done, I shall not enlarge upon it, at this time, but merely observe, in the words of one who was in the House of Lords during the debate, that the most revolting and inclancholy feature of the proceedings, and which in the end may prove far more disastrous than even the confiscation of the Clergy Reserves, was that of beholding nine Bishops out of nineteen (the number present in the House of Lords) voting for the destruction of the temporal support of a branch of that very Church which they had vowed in the most solemn manner to cherish, preserve and extend; and handing over three Dioceses, embracing a space nearly as large as the half of Europe, to the tender mercies of the Church of Rome. Were these Bishops to live to the age of Methusalah, they could never atone for the iniquity of this sacrilegious vote.

The field of debate, and I fear, of contention, in spite of Lord Sydenham's solemn protest, and the judgment and opinions of the best informed sons of the Church, both here and at home, has been transferred to this country; and it becomes us to consider what steps ought now to be taken in defence of our dearest birthright; and, if we do so with prayerful earnestness for light and direction, in a matter of so great importance to ourselves and our posterity, and really and truly feel as the conscientions sons of our Holy Church ought to feel, we shall act with unity and faithful determinatian in that high and holy character, and not, I trust, without effect. The divine grace will be with us, and we shall have nothing to fear.

It nevertheless becomes us to look the danger in the face, and to examine it in all its bearings; for to be thoroughly acquainted with the extent and nature of our position, is, under God, half the victory. We have been betrayed and described by our natural protectors, and it is well; we trusted, perhaps, too much in the arm of flesh, instead of entreating thould and protection of our Heavenly Father; and, neglecting self-reliance and exertion under his guidance, we have been too much disposed to look for that assistance from distant and uncertain friends, which we might have supplied from ourselves.

It must, indeed, be allowed, that the prospects of the Church in this Diocese are, in a temporal aspect, dark and threatening; for, should her remaining property be confiscated, our Missions, from time to time, will become vacant, as their Incumbents die. Not that in all cases the ministrations of the Church will then cease, but it will be so for a time in inany; and, from the poverty of our people, their hardships in the new settlements, and severity of the climate, they are, and will continue to be for years, (even where willing) unable to support their Clergy. Add to all this, the most fearful feature of the Church population is the coldness and apathy of many of its wealthy members, and their unwillingness to give up to God his portion for the support of public worship. Hence many of the successors to those Incumbents who shall be taken away will have to cat their scanty morsal in bitterness and sorrow. In the meantime, the extension of the in the new and remote settlements will retarded.

But, leaving this gloomy side of the subject, I am unwilling to believe that we shall lose the remainder of our Church property, for the following, among other, reasons:-

1st. We have, I should hope, a phalanx of 22 members in the House of Assembly attached to the United Church of England and Iroland; and, should a dissolution take place, we shall have many more. Now, although they have not, in all things, answered our expectations by their unity, firmness, and untiring exertions on this vital question, yet, when the crisis actually comes, we feel assured that none of them will shrink from the combat, but that each will do his utmost to protect the Church of his Fathers from further spoliation. And, if so knit together, they will succeed, because no minister would dare to resist one-fourth of the Assembly, thus resolute and determined; or, if he attempted to do so, their righteous cause would gain them a sufficient number of friends to buille his injustice.

2nd. By the debates in the Imperial Parliament it appears that the Endowments of the Church of Rome rest on the same footing, or rather on one more precarious than those of the Church of England, and that nothing within the Province of Canada is excluded from the action of the local Legislature. Hence every measure introduced into the house which affects the one affects the other, and this construction and understanding our friends ought to insist upon as of present operation, and thus at once tear away the delusion on this side of the Atlantic, as it has been on the other, viz:-that the property of the Church of Rome is better protected than that of the Church of England; for it

is not so. Both may be dealt with as the Legislature thinks fit. 3rd. I cannot bring myself to believe that the Roman Catholics will join the enemies of Christianity in their crusade against religious endowments, for, besides those they enjoy in Lower Canada, they have by the 3rd & 4th Victoria, a large interest in the Clergy Reserves in Canada West, of de secularization would deprive them; and they must be singularly blind to their own interests if they do not see that the fiercest opponents of the clergy reserves are the most

bitter foes of all sacred endowments whatever. 4th. It is true the Church of England has great reason to complain of Roman Catholic members in the House of Assembly since the perpetration of the union. To their votes she owes the destruction of her University, and the transferring of the question of the reserves from the Imperial Parliament to the local Legislature. But there is still time to return to a more just and becoming policy. They should recollect that from the first settlement of Upper Conada till the union of the two provinces in 1840, a courteous and uninterrupted interchange of civilities and social intercourse continued between the Church of England and the Church of Rome; and although many Roman Catholic members have been hostile, yet the two Churches still maintain the same friendly interchange of good offices. And, as the Church of Rome is not yet spoken on the subject of religious endowments, it will be easy for her, if so inclined, to restrain her. friends in the legislature, and to direct their energies into the proper channel.

Indeed I have no hesitation in saying that we have a right to expect that such will be the course adopted, because the

Roman Catholic endowments. So long as our Church is sustained Roman Catholic members we are deprived of our Church property (and without their votes our enemies can never succeed), the question will arise whether we can in duty, after such a deadly blow, respect the endowments delight. of our spoilers.

How different would the religious aspect of Canada be, were the Roman Catholic members henceforth to do their duty. It is their safety as well as ours. If, instead of joining the enemics of religion, they were to make a common cause with the Churches of separate schools on a just basis, is concorned, harmony and peace would prevail throughout the Province, and the socialist and infidel would sink into insignificance before such a powerful com-

Hence, it is manifest that if the result of the present contest be confiscation of the clergy reserves, the day will speedily arrive when the same measure will be meted to the Roman Catholies; for when they stand alone their Church property will soon be swept away.

In fine, the confiscation of the clergy reserves will become the commencement of a fresh contest of the most uncompromising character. Let those therefore who look for peace in robbing the Church of England of her patrimony, pause in their career of madness; for its accomplishment will engender a more bitter dissension than has yet been seen in Canada.

Yet the Roman Catholics are not al blind to the consequences of secularization, and one of them asks the French members of the House of Assembly. how they are to preserve their rights, if they record their votes for the spoli ation of the Church of England.

" Think you (says this writer) that those who abrogate the law which gives the Church of England her rights will respect that which regards yours? Will they hold sacred that treaty which gives your Church in Eastern Canada wealth and power !--When you see this remember that the destroyer, in his turn, shall perish. The clergy reserve question is the outer wall that protects your rights, and against which now bents the swelling tide of irreligion, and threatens destruction to all you hold dear and holy. It is our duty and interest therefore to aid in preserving to the Church of England her rights. Is there any one so obtuse as not to understand the import of the fearful denunciation, - secularization of the clergy reserves? Is it not a declaration of war against all that Catholics hold to the Church of the United States. sacred and holy? What does it mean but a present and temporary forbearance to the Catholic Church and future proscription !

Notwithstanding the very objection-Legislature, I still feel disposed to to Canada.

crisis to lay aside these hopes and excan be done should the Church property for which we have been so long: contending be actually confiscated.

To such a question I do not hesitate

to reply that, were we all true to our members belonging to the United tages. Church of England and Ireland in Alre each of these families to contribute on to all nations. an average the price of a cheap newspaper, or three dollars per annum, it better prepared than ever for this great would yield thirty-seven thousand five harvest :- the idolatry of India and the hundred pounds, or nearly double what delusions of Mahomet are waxing feeble the Church of the diocese at the pre- and retain little hold on the affections sent moment derives from the surplus of their votaries. China is accessible. of the clergy reserves fund, and the and the opening of Japan will soon folbounty of the Society for the Propa-low. It only remains for the Anglo-gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Saxon Church to commence operations and the Rev. Dr. Davis, Bishop of South able to give this contribution, small as corner of the earth and islands of the it is, but all could give something, sea, which is her true mission; and we

in their temporal affairs. on some such principle, and the burthen the Purity of her Faith-necessary for would not be increased; for, as the accomplishing so glorious a consumchurch can only be extended by multi- mation. plying her members, any additional expense that might be incurred would be of a race indomitable in resolution and met by the growing number of centributers.

mal as some may suppose. We want tury, we cannot be accused of any great only real sincerity in our profession stretch of imagination in cherishing and a singleness of spirit to direct our the belief that Paganism will be toefforts and all our necessities will be tally overthrown at no distant period.

sapplied.

has in all her proceedings respected the gate the evils with which it must be followed.

of her property, devoted as it is to sa- astrons to the church in this diocese. ered purposes, she will feel it her duty The passing of the Clergy Reserve to respect that of the Church of Rome. Act places her support in immediate While retaining our endowments, dimi- jeopardy, and the only measure from nutive as they are, we can meet on which we might have derived reliefsomething like equal terms; but if, namely, the power of synodical action through the votes and influence of |-has been without necessity delayed. CONCLUSION.

It is refreshing to turn from these

perplexing topics to a subject upon which we can dwell with pleasure and

Two years ago the United Church of England and Ireland having determined to celebrate the third jubilee of her great missionary Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, not only requested her own children in the colonies to partake in this great festival, but invited in the most cordial manner her daughter in England and Scotland so far as the inost cordial manner.

England and Scotland so far as the inost cordial manner and different preservation of Church property an inition, to assist in the holy celebra-

The invitation was promptly accepted by the Episcopal Church of the United States, and two of her most distinguished prelates were sent to London to represent her on this happy occasion and to express with grateful acknow ledgments, that the English Church is her Spiritual mother, to whom she i indebted for her first foundation, and a long continuance of nursing care and protection.

On the 16th of June 1852, St. Paul' Cathedral presented a glorious spec tacle. The Anglo-Saxon Church ap peared in all her fulness of visible and spiritual harmony and union. By this we mean, the United Church of England and Ireland and their colonies the Episcopal Church in Scotland and the Episcopal Church of the United States. Never had such an assembly been seen in that magnificent and ven venerable sanctuary. There were Pre-lates, Presbyters and Lay-members not merely from every quarter, but we may say from almost every corner, of the world. It was indeed a day to be had in lasting remembrance, and has been especially blessed by gathering together in one body the scattered

against the assaults of its numerous enemies. Nor is this all the kind sympathy and affection which were called forth and strengthened between the mother and daughter: it will yet yield eternal fruit. St. Paul's Cathedral is at this moment reciprocated in New York by the presence of one of our most accoun plished prelates-Archdencon Sinclair -and several presbyters of known celebrity, forming a deputation from the United Church of England and Ireland

branches of the only protestant church

capable of defending the catholic faith

Yet, levely as such an interchange of good offices and visits must be, they are only transient and occasional. We therefore look forward to far more perable proceedings of the Roman Ca- manent and important results from the tholic laymen in the Government and cordial intimacy which has so happily commenced between the Churches. hope that the Church of Rome in the We desire to see them more closely province will declare through her ven- and systematically connected in the erable dignituries against seculariza- glorious enterprise of evengelising the tion, and thus quiet the troubled waters whole world. It is evidently their and give lasting peace and tranquillity bounden duty. Providence points them out for the work. The Anglo-Saxon But after all, it behoves us at this Church already numbers seventeen millions, and we know that one hundred pectations, however just and reason- and twenty in an upper chamber in able, and to ask ourselves plainly what Jerusalem once comprised the whole of the Christian Church; and now perhaps one-third of the human race ac-

knowledges the cross of Christ. Those seventeen millions possess, or command ready access to, every nation baptismal yows, such a calamity might and tribe on the face of the globe, and in a short time be more than repaired. ample power to avail themselves of There are, perhaps, nearly 300,000 their manifest and numerous advan-

Already they have members, zealous this Diocese: but assuming only 250,- and devoted, in every clime; and all 000, and allowing five to a family, they want is full unity of purpose and we have a congregation in Upper Can- | well-devised plans of active co-operaada of 50,000 families. Now, were tion, to carry the blessing of salvation

Moreover, the world seems much It is true, many families are not and to carry the Gospel into every stowed upon her every facility,-in Establish a clergy sustentation fund Commerce, in the Arts, and, above all,

Her members are chiefly composed perseverance, and increasing far more rapidly than any other branch of the On the whole, our prospects, even human family. And from what has at the worst, are not so fearfully dis-

Nor need we doubt our success in The worst feature is the postponement of the Colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of
we have always been on friendly terms, to this object, and to wipe of a debt of some is to be defended on high principle.

COLONIAL

and between instances,— the noise of Cores, and Loy negatives to whom Bishop Specier and Archdeac in Singular threat of the threat of the threat of the threat of the have always been on friendly terms, to this object, and to wipe of a debt of some is to be defended on high principle. On the hosboard by them

Colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the threat of the have always been on friendly terms, to this object, and to wipe of a debt of some is to be defended on high principle. On the hosboard principle.

Colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the base of Cores, and Loy negatives to whom Bishop Specier and Archdeac in Singular threat of the base of Cores, and Loy negatives to the hosboard in the threat of the solid threat of the base of Cores, and Loy negatives to the solid threat of the solid threat of the base of Cores, and Loy negatives to the hosboard in the former of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the threat of the base of Cores, and Loy negatives to the hosboard in the former of the colonial Church," is the featless Bishop whom Bishop Specier and Archdeac in Singular threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, because, if the threat of the colonial Church Regulation Bill, secularization be actually carried out, and there is even now no barrier to

of secular civilization, will remove the and every one who gives at all, has in the crust which at present darkens and present day, an overwhealing number of appli-The last session of the Imperial Par- overloads, by the weight of rites and in the possession of the small remnant liament has indeed been peculiarly dis- ceremonies, the precious truths of the

Greek Church still retain. Nor need we fear to gain on the Latin Church or that of Rome. The Cathefral, moreover, which he has built, is public understanding of Christendom and magnificence a not new other specimen of the public understanding of Christendom. is so much improved and enlarged, and inspinitence, a not unworthy specimen of the great architecture of this country; and, of general improvement, as to add thousands daily to the number of those who look with abhorrence on her confessed corruptions. The striking fact that in which needs a better sendard of church-buildwater in the thirsty sand, shows that great and practical value, such as those who as science and true knowledge extend, her charms and delusions will disap-

Such is the faint glimpse which we have ventured to take of the future glories of the Anglo-Saxon Church and, weak and obscure as this Dioces may seem to be, it enjoys at this mo ment an opportunity which I trust it will embrace, of taking one graceful and seasonable step to accelerate her onward course.

There are, my brethren, still some few restrictions that require to be removed by the British Government, and which, while they continue, prevent trust, that the aid of the English Churchmen Clergymen in American orders from full freedom in officiating in England or in her Colonies. Let us then, while pated, and which he can only pay by personal mercine for Symulal action. introduce sacrifices, not mercily impairing his dignity, but praying for Synodal action, introduce a respectful request that such restrictions may be speedily repealed.

And now, my brethren of the Clergy and Laity, it only remains for me to apologize for detaining you so long, but at my advanced period of life, we your consideration as many of the integrated manner.

"We do not happen to owe any of our acquain." portant subjects that were passing through my mind as I could with propriety accomplish.

with me carnestly in praying that our Lord Jesus Christ will vouchsafe to which less good can possibly be derived. It is bloss the deliberations on which we bless the deliberations on which we are now to enter, and give us grace to quisitions up in this topic, and it is not very difficult them in all courtesy, peace cult, as though good procure their publication. But and harmony, avoiding everything like we can conceive no task more dreaty of unpro-fitable, than that of reading them. Every nov heat and irritation, that the result may redound to the glory of God, and the brains have been added by then devotion to such good of our immortal souls.

Becleslastical Entelligence.

UNITED STATES. GENRIAL ANGLICAN COUNCIL-The Coloni

Church Chronicle for September, in a brief but interesting article (signed F. H. D.), on the connexion that is bereafter to exist between the Church of England and the Churches of the Colonies, makes an approving allusion to an idea which has attracted no small degree of attention, and will bereafter demand much more. If Mr. BRITTAN. be The first to make the public suggestion of a General Council of the Reformed Church, however, was the Bishop of Vermont, in his reply to the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to join in the Jubilee celebration of 1852. Bishop Whittingham subsequently urged it on the Platform, in England itself, in a speech reported in the English papers; and under those circumstances it attracted so much notice, that the proposal has over since gone by his name. But to return to the Colonial Church Chron

"Hereafter it is to be hoped that a great council of the whole Anglican Communion may be formed, to meet occasionally, such as Bishop Whittingham suggested last year. But it is obvious that the decrees of such a Synod musbe separately and freely received in this country and the United States, before they could be held to be binding; to provide otherwise would to to compromise the independence of the two nations, and to give rise to endless jealousies "If such a Synod is established, I think that all the necessities of the present and of the future also, when the Anglican Communion will probably comprise not two, but many kingdoms and republies, will be sufficiently provided for, if it be stipulated that its decrees are only to be valid where it has been received by the provincial or diocesan assembly which usually legislates in Church matters in each place. This plan would follow the law of a general Council as regards precedent and principle; and as regards expediency, it seems to me that it is most likely the assemblies would use their free-dom gladly to register the decrees of such a Synod, and that it these did not, it must plantly be through some misenrriage, and that when this occurs, to attempt to enforce the dec-would endanger schism. - Church Journal.

We are indebted to our thoroughly Church contemporary the Patriot, for the following:--

We are very glad to perceive that the deputation from the English Church to the Protestan Episcopal Church of the United States had an opportunity presented to them of assisting in one of the most important ceremonies of the Church. We take the following from the New most important ceremonies of the York Herald of Thursday :-

TRIKNNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT Ertscoral CRURCH.

Consecration of Rulops-interesting ceremonics Carolina to fill the vacancy in that diocese Carolina, took place on Monday the 17th, at St. John's Chapel, in Varich Street.

It was contemplated delaying the interesting ceremony till the close of the convention, but it is, but all could give something, sea, which is her true mission; and we for the purpose of accommodating the delegation of the University of Toronto; to allow it all wall, who purposes remaining a short time facts connected with the Romanist mono-vine. George Herbert, has suffered sady and the deficiency might be more than verily believe that God has raised her to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and to the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and the convention from the Mother Church in the credit which may be its due; and the convention from the Church in the credit which may be its due; and the credit which may be its du made up by those who are more blessed up for this express purpose, and be- England, who are desirous of returning home scrupulously render it all the justice it can very soon, and who wished to unite service, it was resolved to install the bishops

> to its utmost espacity, all the sisles being filled, members of the convention; both clerical and lay delagates, and those who might accompany After morning prayer the Right Rev. Lord

> taking for the text the following words, from the Second Epistle of Paul to Timothy, chapter Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir not the Gifts of God which are in thee,

Bishop of Fredericton delivered the sermon,

by the putting on of hand.

For God had not given us the spirit of fear;
out of power, and of love, and of a sound

we are not, as we ought to have been, mutual communion; we have therefore in a position to adopt with authority good hope that more frequent, and in readers, or point their attention to particular that principle, let it fall!

்ற மாள் நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ளும். இருக்கும் இராள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ளும் நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ளத அது ஆண்ட்டர் நாள்ள நாள்ள இண்ணுக்கு நாள்ள நாள்ளும். இது இண்ணுக்கும் அண்ணுக்கும் நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ள நாள்ளுகள் அனை anited Church of England and Ireland any financial scheme to stay or miti- time full intercourse, and the advance cases of hard-hip and instress; such matters from England, he has yet, we believe, been in which any such link as this with the feelings States, Romanism is disappearing like and associations of the mother country has a ive in an ancient and architectural country can hardly comprehend a lequately. This fine Church has been built not only with great taste, --a- we gather from a poper that has been forwarded to us -severely and unfuly. same paper, eigned by the trustworthy name of Messrs. Armstrong and Bartholomew, we are since the commencement of the cathedral have been almost entirely rained, and now the subscriptions of the colony itself are targety and extent of £1.100, decline to keep their promises and this large sum is thrown entirely upon th hardworking and impoverished Bishop. Th appeal before us is made without his knowledge or sanction, and it can hardly be doubted, w will be withheld from such a man as Bishop Medley, involved for such a purpose in a debt which no reasonable foresight could have anticiseriously crippling his usefulness and efficiency

Romanism and Dissent.

SPIRIT RAPPING .- A misgue'ed man lately in effected a book upon the public, tearing upon this subject, and being desatisfied with the sharp but at my advanced period of life, we cromple of the "N. Y. Daily Times," on his permay never meet at another Visitation, formance, he shallenged the Editor to append and I have been anxious to bring under entropy to this modest request, in the follow-

are, probably, many ways in which more co-mive In conclusion, I entreat you to join evil may be done, than by studying, willing or reading upon this subject; --but we know none in which time can be more utterly wasted, or from to cover reams of paper with interminable dis studies; and the only reason why we do not be of more is, because the majority of those whe enter upon such pursuits are either destitute o brains altogether, or else they are hopelessly ad

died in advance.
We think Mr. Britras would have shown much stronger faith in his spiritual gymnastics if he had accepted the offer recently published in our columns, of \$100 to any medium who wou move the tables, or answer the questions of the gentle man who made the offer. The money was in our hands, and the offer was repeatedly published in our columns; but as no medium came forward, we were compelled to return the money. If Mr. BRITTAN, however, chooses to accept in now, we presume the offer would be renewed. This would be a much more decisive and satisfactory mode of arthing this question than by such a controversy as Mr. B. proposes. What does

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend's" verses have come to hand; bu it is against our rule to insert anything, ever on a purely literary subject, without being favored (in strict confidence of course) with th writer's name. A rule of this kind must be applied in every instance, as distinction would

The Rev. John Butler will ple thanks for his interesting communication. We have not been able to make room for it this week; but it shall appear in our next.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Rev. R. S. B., Frampton, West, (the paper has been sent regularly to former address, but is now changed.) Col. K., Niagara, add. sub. V. rem. Rev. T. G., Port Nelson, rem.

B B	Date.		1st Lesson, 2d Lesson,		
	Oct. 30, 23rd S. aft. Tri 1 1	Prov.	11	Luke 1	
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Che Church.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, THERSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1853.

Considering the pressing demands on our space, we have devoted quite as much sacrifice, it may be, of a livelihood. of it as we can conveniently spare this delivered by the professors who have been recently attached to University College. We do not wish to imore the existence of that College, or of the central University of which it is the Government College. We desire to deal findy and manfully with

this claim at our hands.

Influenced by this spirit of honest imparelect vesterday.

At a very early hour the Church was crowded traity, we should be sorry to say aught in disparagement of the literary character of and every standing place taken up. The lower the University College. Its professors, in connexion with one of his London floor was reserved until 19 o'clock for the unquestionable, occupy a high rank in their unquestionably, occupy a high rank in their several departments. To impeach, or to depreciate the scholarship and the abdity in their respective lecture-rooms of such men as McCaul, Beaven, Croft, Cherriman and the new Pr fessors, would be estabhishing for ourselves a reputation for thorough partizansh p, very much at the House adjourning in a body for the purpose expense of our discernment or our candor. The lower house deputed a comments Our cause—the cause of Trinity College—is not to be thus detended. That flour shing Dr. Potter addressed the Delegation on behalt of and beloved assistance,-" the offspring of the House of Cerest and Lay

entions for his bounty. We notice especially, suspected that we use it in any way as a however, the appeal in favor of the linshop of val to ince defects in other respects. Let val to ince detects in other respects. Let been welcomed, the placeure they have received. House of there and may reputies by a Constitution of the farther from the truth than such a supposition, that our earnest exhibition of the sition, that our earnest exhibition of the There being abundance of time, the Polegation Arnold, Esq. They bear Resolutions had.

There being abundance of time, the Polegation of extressiting the feelings of the Sections of the Section of the Sections of the Sections of the Sections of the Section of the Sections of the Sections of the Sections of the Section of the Sections of the Section of the Sect Cospel, which the formularies of the Gospel, which the formularies of the grounds. Munificently helped as he has been farther from the truth than such a suppoalone brings with it character and strength. there were many present both Clergy and Laity, to whom it was no new exercise of stead of gaining ground in the United ing more than we Englishmen can realize, and judgment to observe and to test the marks of scholarship at once elegant, ripe and sound. We know that these were favorably impressed; that they were delighted; that they entertain the most cheering hope of the distinguished success of the Church but with great economy; and in its building University, whose auspacious commemo-the private resources of the lifsh op have been ration of its ROYAL CHARTER they were gratified at witnessing. Trinty College alone, in this Province, edjoys the distinction of a royal charter. Its best triends informed -- what, indeed, had become matter of have no fear of its proving unworthy of that public notoriety - that the Bishop's private means homour. Its Professors are gentlemen of finished education, who will not exert themselves with the less zeal because they The coloniets, to the feel that they are not merely communicating human knowledge, but are directly erving their Church.

The gifted president of University College delivered a brilliant speech at the closof the recent inaugural fectures to which we have alluded. We will take the liberty just now of passing over the brilliant features of his speech, with that tribute to his rhetorical powers which seems to be paid hon as a matter of course; and will fasten mon some passages of a practical learning. Among these we venture to select the following: --

" In a University, it is plain that but one three systems can be adopted—that in which there is but one form of religion, one system of doctrine taught—another in which all are taugh and degrees conferred on all or mostly, that is which no system of doctrine is taught. I had no hesitation in saying that I consider the first of these infinitely the best as I consider it bost the the whole community should be of one mind, and united together in harmony and brotherly love. But unfortunately it is not so, nor will any reasonable man believe that in this country one form of divine worship or of doctrine will be recognized as the sole mode of obtaining religious instruction in any institution deriving support from the public funds."

The principle, then, on which Trinity Co'lege has been established is, according to Dr. McCaul's candid avowal of personal conviction, "infinitely the best" for collegiate education. This, we conceive, is a perfectly fair-application of the frank and the important declaration which we have quoted with considerable satisfaction; for ve attach no weight, and in strict logical sequence no weight, we think, can be justly cttached, to the qualification immediately following, which limits the application of he principle to a supposed union of "the whole community." Are we to forbear from worshipping the God of our fathers and extending the faith of Christ, harmonously, unitedly amongst ourselves, in the way in which we think best, because the sect-spirit in dismembered Christendom refuse to join with us in the worship of God and the preaching of the Gospel! Are we to refrain from establishing our College on the best system," because we cannot unbrace " the whole community?" The outh of our own Church we can educate with this; for even this is a great object to not a "national institution." It is none the worse for that, in some particulars, though it lacks the advantage of endowment from public funds. If it possess no national endowment, it is, at least, beyond the reachsmall matter in the present day. There Neither Professors nor undergraduates there need turn their minds from their books express his approval,-a very qualified Liturgy instead, by authority. to watch each ominous cloud that gathers and guarded approval of course. on the political horizon, to anxiously calculate how far or how near may be the time. small, but secure, is preferable to precarious wealth. Trinity College has already, even with its small means, achieved an honourable position; but were its difficulties and its struggles greater than they really are, it is visitly better to bear almost anything in advance, than to be subject, as the institu-

THE UNITED STATES

The Propagation Society's Delegation have left New York for England in the Arabia, with the exception of Mr. Hawby the illness of his wife; and Mr. Cas-Minturn, a Churchman of whose religious liberality we ourselves have had experience packet ships, chartered a small steambout to convey the "departing guests" to the Aracia. Pravers for their preservation on the great does had been previously offered. up in the New York Churches.

"They were accompanied , the Church Journal We purpose doing nothing of the kind, to accompany the Bishops in this their parting

1.100. ... Darrior aristons, and he was tollowed by the Property College was Dishop of Western New York, who hade them

We speak, of course, of reignous prin- regorded again; and nothing could have have a numerous family of Sisters, with whom rejonded again; and nothing could have a numerical namely of Sisters, with whose with which the invitation had been given and accepted, on the one hand, and, on the other, the joy with which the honored belegation has been welcomed, the pleusure they have received, the meabounest they carry away unittee appointed for that purpose. The members of the meabount of the members of the carry away.

College occupies in secular scholarship. We for home. The smaller company, remained shown to ter accountry while among us. We close by until the Arabia moved on her way: heartily bid them, Welcome:

The smaller company, remained shown to ter accountry while among us. We close by until the Arabia moved on her way: heartily bid them, Welcome:

The Spacelly which they were appointed met in the Cathedral Church of Teronto, on Welness alone brings with it character and strength. The stormy deep, the parting day, October 12. The Rev. H. Patton, Rund them and one of the above Delegation and one of the above Delegation and the company of the above them. was complete.

Before their departure the delegation, together with the Bishop of Fredericton School and the Theological seminary, extend to a length quite beyond the capaenv of our columns until next week. At Tomity School, "the Queen" was given as as existing in a particular quarter of St. a toast. "In connection with this, (says James's Cemetery, does not proceed from the Church Journal) Bishop Wainwright the cause which our contemporary suprelated a happy anecdote of the Archdea- poses; but from a butcher's slaughtercon of London, who once catechising the house in the immediate neighbourhood. come Princes, and being surprised at the accuracy of their answers in the Catechism. said to the Prince: Your governess de demi-official announcement that the Govserves great credit for instructing you so erment design postponing the settlement of thoroughly in the Catechism, whereupon the the Clergy Reserve Question, until after royal boy responded, Oh! but it is mamma, the next general election. who teaches us our Catechism."

DR. RYERSON'S LATE CORRESPONDENCE CHURCHES &C., BUILT, CONSECRATED, OR ON THE COMMON SCHOOL QUESTION.

doubt, do so effectually, and need no help Seniors of Trinity College, Cambridge, from us even in dealing with so clever and Three Churches consecrated by the Bishop brief nonce. We believe the Patriot has Right Hon. Lord Ward .- Parish Church for "ban," in the sentence, " He actually mainly by the exertions of Miss Nevill, at said. As to the reference so considerately | Church, Rinon. made to His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, in regard to some makeshift of religious instruction in one of the endless Com- Diocese of Ripon, built by bequest of the Lordship thoroughly disapproves, the public | Bishop of Ripon .- At Faversham, the most Doubtless it was polite and amiable in Dr. been completed; and the Church, a spa-Ryerson to submit any part of his Common School Regulations to His Lordship; and re-opened for public worship.-Foundation we can easily understand his readiness to quote the faintest approval or acquiescence sev, laid. Her Majesty and H. R. H. the sections of the printed Forms and Regu- donation of £100 in aid of a new church lations(writes Dr. Rverson) on the constitution and government of schools in respect to religious instruction (a section which Rev. H. Usborne, M.A.—First stone laid I submitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto of a new Church at Ashtield-with-Thorp, before I adopted it, and which was approved to be erected at the sole expense of the on " the best system;" let us be satisfied by him,) religious instruction is left as a Right Hon. Lord Henniker-Model church matter of arrangement between the Trustees to be built in Liverpool.-New church in accomplish. But then Trusty College is and the Teacher. This, we need not Bardsea, Lancaster, consecrated by the say, does not mean that the Bishop was Beshop of Chester; built at the expense of satisfied with an arrangement leaving reli- the Rev. T. E. Petty.-The grand west gious instruction dependent on the chance front of Wells Cathedral to be renovated composition of the Board of Trustees and immediately.-Restoration of St. Peter's the creed which the Teacher might happen | Church, Tiverton, making great progress. of national interference, and that is no to profess. His Lordship, very probably,

ceases to expanate upon our precious pri- committed against the Church of Christ. when the "University question" shall be vilege of "separate schools," require to be Schools, where no Creed, and where not made the political touchstone, the grand told that we cannot, in the religious educationen the Ten Commandments are taught, agitation-topic; the electioneering slogan tion of our children, make common cause are supported by the governmentof the day. Unquestion bly, there are with those who account our Bishops to be Wealthy men act not as God's stewards: cases in the history of institutions, as no better than usurping Presbyters; our owners of mines, manufactories, &c., give well as of individuals, where a competency Prayer-book a tame attempt to escape no sufficient heed to the spiritual instrucfrom Romish mammeries; and our sur-tion of the immense masses of workmen; plice a rag of Popery! We wish our God's portion, the tenth, is withholden; and children to be taught religion, not in the the tithes of more than 4,000 parishes of vague generalities in which Methodists, England and Wales have been alienated. Baptists, and even Sociations can unite; These, he strongly represents as offences but in the special, distinct, definite, dog- which provoke the Davine judgments on the way of severe privation and toilsome matic teaching of the Church. We wish the land advance, than to be subject, as the insular them to be consented in such and under-tion which was once "King's College" has they shall love their Church, and under-has declined a proposition to unite with them to be educated in such a way as that at the mercy of Parliamentary majorities, claims on their warm affections. This is that in the Diocese of Worcester. who may ruthlessly lop off at any time the only kind of religious teaching which On St. Matthew's day the Bishop of the a staff of professors with the handsome will satisfy us, as likely to sink into the United Diocese of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, compensation of one year's income for the heart, and grow with the growth, and rule and Dunblane, Bishop Wordsworth, was the life, and make our children what we enthroned in his cathedral (St. Ninian's wish them to be,-consistent and earnest Porth). The Bishop's sermon on the The erremony of consecrating the Rev. week to a review of the Loangural Lectures | DELEGATION OF THE S. P. G. F. P. TO members of the Ho'y Catholic and Apos- occasion was a most carnest and stirring tolic Church. This teaching Dr. R. knows appear to Scottish Churchmen to shake perfectly well that we cannot have hylaw, off that worldliness and half-heartedness Where then is the fairness of the taunt, source of the Church's present weakkins who, we are sorry to hear, is detained! so far as we are concerned, with which ness, he tries to repel Mr. Dewar's startling. The venerable parish Church of the "difacts connected with the Romanist monowest evinced, as everything going before. Mr. Dewar are not the fault of the School had done, the most carnest cordinate, affect system, or the School law, but the fault of correspondent of the London. Guardian: tion, and sense of brotherhood. Mr. R. B., the parties concerned not availing themselves of its provisions !"

> In the last paragraph of his letter, Dr. R. opens a vehement assault on the Bishop allow George Herbert's resting-place to remain of Toronto—the Father, as we may justly encumbered with a huge gallery filled up closely call him, of sound education in this Pro-vince. We cannot take up that paragraph at present; but we can promise for next congregation; the west window is blocked up

> Since the above was written we have observed in the Patriot an acknowledge law told that it has been proposed to pull it ment of a letter from Mr. Ardagh, which idean, and build a larger church. Surely it was to appear to day.

DELEGATION FROM THE PIOCESE OF TORONTO TO THE UNITED STATES. CHURCH CONVENTION.

We give the to'llowing a conspicuous

THE TOSONTO DELEGATION -The revival founded, and, if it cannot be sustained on that principle, let it fair!

Bishop of nestern sew 17/2, who done area former on the House of Bishops.

Bishop Spencer and Archdeacon Stilliar both as in the remembrance that we, as the Daughter, and Sept. 1858.

place in our columns :-

Iwan, and one of the above Delegation, preached the Sermon before the Synod, from the ten: "O prove for the proce of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee." It is described as having It is described as having attended the anniversary of the Board of been an uncommonly beautiful and eloquent of Missions, and made visits to Trinity discourse. The Visitation was held in the afternoon of the same day, the Venerable Bishop delivering a Charge of great ability, and We regret that we cannot make room for about two hours in length. We shall give a detailed report, containing, as it does a detailed report, containing, as it does Journal.

The effluvia spoken of by the " Globe"

The Pilot of the 20th Inst., contains a

DIVERS ECCLESIASTICAL TOPICS.

RESTORED .- Holy Trinity Chapel, Years-The Rev. S. B. Ardagh is quite com- ley, parish of Oxford, consecrated by the petent to discuss with Dr. Rverson the Archbishop of York. This has been built Common School controversy which the nearly on the same foundation with an elaborate statement of the latter gentleman ancient chapel (fragments of which have is likely to raise between them. Should been found on the spot) erected as a house Mr. Ardagh feel himself called upon to of Prayer for the villagers by the Canons place anything before the public in addition of Newburgh Priory. The tithes of the to his remarks in the Synod, he will, no parish are owned by the Master and copious a writer as the presiding genius of of Meath (acting for the Bishop of Derry, our Common School Education. We do who is in ill health); one at Moville; the not, then, volunteer an uncalled-for assis- second at Glennes, through the liberality of tance, nor throw ourselves officiously into the Marchioness Conyugham and her son; the contest which may possibly arise from the third at Dunlewy, reared and endowed Dr. Rverson's correspondence recently pub- chiefly through the exertions of Mrs. Ruslished in the Patriot. Still, there are two sell. Plans have been prepared for a new or three points in that Correspondence of Church, two schools, almshouses, and a which we would take a brief, and only a hospital, to be erected in Dudley by the already pointed out the misprint of "hand" of Llangennede, enlarged and restored put his hand upon Gol's Holy Word." the cost of about £1,000 .- Painted win-Upon that particular nothing more need be dow given by Mrs. Mason to Sharon

Namuerch Church (Diocese of St. Asaph) rebuilt and opened. St. John's, Bay Hall mon school plans, of the whole of which His late Sir John Ramsden, consecrated by the will attach no great importance to that, magnificent National Schools have recently cious and handsome edifice, will soon be stone of a new church at Braishfield, Romon His Lordship's part. "According to Prince Albert have forwarded a further at Eton .- New Church at Bitterne, near

A correspondent of the "English Churchmay have expected to meet with no visible man" computes the expense of a special s academic seclusion in Trinty College, concern about religion at all, and finding form of Prayer for the Cholera at £400, it in some shape, was so far prepared to and suggests the use of the Prayer in the without exertion is hypocrisy," he observes, How long will Dr. Ryerson, before he and he dwells upon the sins of England,

o long as the law stands as at present, which has proved the most abundant

may be gathered from what is stated by a

Sir-Allow me to call your attention to the painful state of Bemerton Church, near this place. Surely Churchmen will not much longer week what, as we think, will prove an hy the gailery, and its little quatrefoil plastered effectual counterpoise.

Second the above was written we have down, and build a larger church. Surely in might rather be restored, and an aisle added but much better would it be in my judgment to build a new church for the parish, and restore the old one with a small endowment, for two por clerks to sing matins and evensong forests n mem my of him who sleeps beneath its alter Something certainly should be done. Aller : to call your attention to the fact, and I am sure some one will be found willing and able

.. Miss Detecola.

The Spelof Adelaide is to be divided. the dia new See created, to be ASSTOR Mess Burden Courts has promand are sum of money towards the costs had endowment of the new See.

Days of absence for two or three years what's be granted to Dr. Trower, of Glasgow, without the appointnetted a successor in that See. There was a report that the Hon, and Rev. R. Lodell was to be appointed, but this has been contradicted.

The undappy effects which it was Smyth's Falls, per Rev. F. Treapprehended would follow the 100 misso ares scheme, are beginning to shew namelyes in Ireland. The malice of the existerated Romanists is spreading fast; test outrages are being committed, and pase, now, on the authorised agents of the Courch. The case is simply this-the Courch. The case is simply this—the per Ven. Archdeacon Bethune Psection Preachers have been driven St. John's Ch. Ancaster £2 0 0 cat, and have left the clergy of the Church St. James's Ch. Dunds 2 0 0 to weather, as well as they can, the Per Rev. Dr. McMurray tempest which their injudicious step has rased. A correspondent of the " Record" rased. A correspondent of the "Record" per Rev. T. Green communicates a disheartening report of Sydenham, Dundas St. 20 13 9 the state of the Irish Church Mission. An Insta Roman Priest has told his people to had out for three months more, and they would see that "heretical" Society extravagance; still a good work has been cheek of by the "zeal without know-'edge" of the Protestant irregulars, and ir may take the Church of Ireland some time to get back to the former improvng state of tiongs.

A Memorial window in memory of the late Queen Adelaide, is to be erected in Worcester Cathedral.

Our Review.

Memair of the Revd. W. B. Johnson, Church Switty's Missionary in Africa, with an introductory notice, by Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., New York, Carter & Bros. Toronto, H. Rucsell and A. Armour. The zeal and apostolic devotedness mani-

fested by Mr. Johnson in his efforts to civilize and Christianize the barbarous savages amongst whom he laboured, is beyond praise. But whilst we admire the earnest mind of the man we are by no means satisfied with the circumstances under which he was sent. Mr. Johnson was originally a workman in a sugar bakery in London, in which situation he suffered all the worst miseries of poverty. He turned for comfort to religion, and found what he sought. An earnest desire to become a missionary sprung up in his mind, and he don Society. Being disappointed in his course which the Synod had already adopted. expectations there, he got an introduction to this society he was appointed as school-master to a station in Africa, but it would appear ordsined. Accordingly they communicated these wishes to some Moravians, and from the preachers of this body Mr. Johnson received have acted differently. Only three years after his arrival in Africa Mr. J. paid a visit to a llishop, as he should have done.

We doubt not but that Mr. Johnson did much good in weaning the savages from their barbarous practices, though at times we feel a repugnance to the mesus he employed; as, and in fact, making no mention of impedim meetings," at which, it would appear from various incidental hints, that the scenes enacted among his semi-savage, and very excitable congregations far exceeded the wild phrensy of an American camp-meeting. The word "Josus" alone excited cries on every government, praying for permission to do the side, when he commenced what he calls a very thing it had already done, and dropping " Go i palaver."

Had Mr. J. been led by his employers to do things according to the harmonious order and divinely prescribed rule of the Church, we firmly believe that more enduring fruits in its formal resolution, had directly refused t would have resulted from his manifold labours. The grace of continuance seems, by an almighty decree, to be confined to what is done lawfelly and in order."

-This is a very pleasing number of this of doubts afterwards, and petition "for preful child's magazine. Church intelligence of holding Diocesan Synods," seems to me sin it is easy enough to obtain; but to put it gularly inconsistent. into a shope which will be attractive to a tions will restoubt answer its purpose. The Synol's own previous action. the same in Missions in Nava Scotia; A with the boldness of conscious right that the in Barneo: Departure of Missionaries.

Carrier Dire is; but embracing general will entertain a petition from a distype of thigies truth and duty. The Course Piper, if we are not inistaken, has a the petition prays. hide circulation, even in Church Sunday Madecided Church character.

The " £ (0.000) affair" has terminated, so far without permissive enactments of the civil legisis the Toronto Corporation is concerned, with lature. the carrying of the following Resolution:

What a Rudroad, is nevertheless of epinion

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHIECE SATELY OF THE DECKES OF PORCHE

Below the of Porth, Western collections nade in the sevenal currents. CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLEGGY IN THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 23TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1-TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Previously announced in the Churck newspaper,

Vol. 17, No. 12 £247 Church at Orillia £0 18 4 Medonte 0 2 8 Per Rev. T. B. Reid

St. Philip's, Weston, per Churchwarden mayne St. Peters, Tyrconnel £1 10 104 Trinity Church, Howard 1 18 8

Fingal 0 8 23 Per Rev. H. Holland St. Peter's Church, Cobourg Additional (whole collect £17 5s.)

Wellington Square and Nelson, St. Peter's, Springfield 3 gheld 3 7 9 9 7 6 Port Credit . Per Rev. S. Gwins 4 9 0

end. This is, of course, more fanatical 198 Collections, amounting to ... £266 3 01 MISSION FUND, PALM SUNDAY-ADDITIONAL.

73 Collections, amounting to £145 7 4

GENERAL PURPOSES. St. John's Church, Port Hope (put into the plate by H. Adams, n postage stamps)

Per Rev. J. Shortt. THOS. SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C.S.D.T.

Correspondence.

We deem it necessary to follow the example of the andou Church periodicits, and to apprize our reader hat we are not responsible for the opinions of our corre-ordents. incents. As we do not imagine that we have a right, or, if we As we do not imagine that we have a right, or, if we had the right, that it would be judicious to impose on our correspondents the same meas see of constraint, in regard to doctrinal discussion, which we may deem it advasable to observe ourselves, we desdre to have it district, understood that communications, providen they be imolycomorable in other respects will not be declined merely because they may touch on topics of internal controvers; — En. Cu.

THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

To the Editor of " The Church." Ray, Sin,-Allow me to offer, through your columns, some vindication of the course which I pursued on Friday last, in opposing to the last

The more the matter is considered the more apparent, I think, becomes the utter inconsismade application for employment to the "Lon- tency of that resolution and petition with the In the debate of the previous day, in which all supposed doubts and impediments had been the Church Missionary Society, which body fully discussed, the assembly, with one voice, determined to avail itself of his services. By declared itself "the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto:" and the very next day it passes a

resolution asking permission to hold Synods. that they did not limit him to such duty, for ally. The right of the Church to hold its Synody The thing was not done by halves, or condition we find him officiating as only a clergyman was positively and distinctly affirmed. The should efficiate immediately after he took first resolution to that effect was introduced by shipping for Africa. After his arrival in Dr. Borell, with the statement that "previous Regent's town, he assumed clerical duties to applications to the Imperial government for pera great extent, until at length the Society that "we had the power to do so without perfinding that "he had grown involuntarily into mission:" and the resolution itself "declared a missionary," recommended that he should be our right to do so, and refused to admit of inter-

ference from any quarter." The Rev. B. Cronyn, in seconding that resolution, considered "that the language was not too " The Rev. A. Palmer thought we might their form of ordination. As a Church safely risk the consequences of proceeding in institution we think the C. M. Society should the face of any technical impediments arising from English statutes, and that "we should never get a bill that would give our decisions the force of law." His Lordship the Bishop said England, and he surely might then have "that he did not object to the spirit of the reso received a regular ordination at the hands of lution, but could not with propriety put the motion, unless there was an acknowledgment that impediments existed:" and when this rese lution was withdrawn and the Rev. Dr. Lett moved another in its stead, less defiant in expression. but not less positive or less independent in spirit for example adults' and "boys' and girls' prayer and declaring "that this meeting of the Bishop. Clergy and Laity, is the Diocesan Synod of thi Diocese." This resolution, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, was "carried unanimously and with

Now, if we contrast with this the proceedings of the next day, we find the first formal act pro posed to the Synod was a petition to the Imperial

title it had unanimously assumed. If it be said that the petition was only to have the doubts removed which hang over the right of the Colonial Dioceses to hold Synods, the Synod had already negatived those doubts; nay, acknowledge any impediments. The declaring itself a Synod was alone tuntamount to declaring it had no doubts on the subject. If it had doubted, and still did that of which it doubted the legality, it stands self-condemned. If it had doubted, it should not have done it. But, hav-THE GOSPEL MISSISSARY for October, ing ignored all doubts and impediments, to think measure to remove all doubts as to the legality

In short, if the permission of the Imperial chili requires no small tact and ingenuity government was necessary to constitute us a We think that, at times, the contents of the not necessary, which was the decision of Thurs-G sp.? Misd mary are not sufficiently alluring day and the purport of Dr. Lett's and Dr. to the minds of very young persons; but the Beaven's resolution, then to petition for it was number to the me, with its two pretty illustra- both unnecessary and a contradiction of the

Mish metan Fair; Pariars attending a meet- Bishop, Clergy and Laity, having met in Synod lez: Him to Deceit; Rijsh Brooke's arrival and assumed their synodical functions, were desirous of obtaining from the Crown and Imperial legislature such an enactment as would give We wish that some one of our Church validity to the acts of the said Synod, so far as Societies of Courch publishers in Britain or to make its canons binding upon all, but no make its canons binding upon all, but no to make its canons binding upon all its canons because its canons because its canons binding upon all its canons binding upon all its canons because its canon the United States would give us a Church other than, the members of the Church of Englishestian is the style of the Child's Puper. what more in accordance with the position we and at the same cheap rate. We do not mean had taken. As it runs now, it appears to me a positioning purely Missionary, such as the really doubtful whether the Imperial parliament

My opposition was directed against the peti-Schools; and, although we have never ob-tioning on the subject at all. While it is ad-terved anything in it adverse to the Church, mitted on all hands that no bill going into details similar to the last is at all likely to be introand its practical teaching is excellent, we similar to the last is equally admitted that duced or to pass, it is equally admitted that terisicis should be glad to meet with some-some simple permissive enactment cannot be some simple permissive enactment of the source of t would have come without our going cap in hand to the parliament, and establishing as a precedent that we cannot more in church matters

As a petition, and supposing that petitioning As a petition, and supposing that petitioning was the proper course, it was ably drawn, as might have been expected from the composition of the committee. There appeared to me, however, to be one exception, which I had marked want of cambour shown by his Worship the for notice had not the discussion been already May of the terrore to the Debourses issual to be respected as long as the Sensil monad discount. The reference to the Debentures issued to protracted as long as the Synod seemed disposed to bear. I allude to the clause-"That the the corrides rendered to the city by his Imperial legislature having in its wishon the church that thought right to withdraw from the Church that care by this Council in relation to that protection in regard to its property which it had assertion."

hitherto enjoyed," &c.

come to formal and authoritative expressions of opinion, the Church Society, at its last annual position, terms, the measure in very strong tion was particularly correct, and he infused terms, the mover denouncing it as the result of into our particularly correct, and he infused terms, the mover denouncing it as the result of into our particularly a large proportion and temperatural and our venes of the sprightliness and vivales of the rable Diocesan, in his recent chases he are the sprightliness. sacrilegious" act. 1 1 0

t a "sacrilegious" act.

If this allusion to the wisdom of that act was neant for a quiet bit of irony, it was richly leserved; though it is what even I, rash as some of my opponents thought me, would hardly have ventured upon in such a document. If it was as a customary form, it seems scarcely right in us to use even a form implying the very reverse of our generally expressed opinion. If it is really meant to affirm the visdom of the parliament in connection with that piece of legislation, why, then, the less we say about its injustice for the future the better. Perhaps the provisional committee may yet reousider the expression, before the petitions, with the Bishop's signature, are forwarded from the Diocese.

Though I cannot expect that all will view the subject of this letter in the same light as I my-self do, yet I trust that what I have said will in some degree justify the conclusion that my ient was not altogether groundless and unreasonable.

H. C. Cooper. Etobicoke Oct. 21, 1853.

Colonfal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quelier, 10th October, 1853. HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint Kenneth McKenzie, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Queen's Counsel, for Upper Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 15th, 1853. HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:
George Moore Boswell, of Osgoode Hail,

George Moore Boswell, of Osgoode Hall, On the 24th inst. by the Ker. Dr. Lett, Mr. Stewart Esquire. Barrister-at-law, to be Judge of the Graffon of thetowaship of Fermio, for Catharine, daughter County Court of the United Counties of Nor- of Mr. Abraham Kennesly, of the same place. thumberland and Durham, in the place of Rober M. Boucher, Esquire, resigned. Kenneth McKenzie, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire

Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the County Sourt of the United Counties of Frontenae, Loniox and Addington, in the place of James J. Burrows, Esquire, resigned.
Alfred Rubidge, of Port Hope, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, and Thomas A. Hudspeth, of Co-

ourg, Esquire, Attorney-at-law, to be Notaries

Public for Upper Canada. HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to grant Licenses. o practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, under Medical Board Certificates.

Michael Lavell, of Toronto, and William C. Van Buskirk, of St. Thomas

Gentlemen. HIS EXCRELENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint B. C. A. Gugy, Esquire, and W. Ermatinger, Esquire, aspector and Superintendent of Police for the District of Montreal; and also to appoint B. C. Esquire, Superintendent of the Enrolled Pensioners in and for the District of

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Wednesday evening having been appointed for the Inaugural he Inaugural Lectures of the newly appointed professors, the Hall was filled at an early hour by chighly respectable andience, a large proporti if which consisted of ladies. At eight o'clock the Professors entered. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, as President, took the chair. The proceedings commenced by an address from the learned and Rev. President, stating the object of the meeting. As might have been expected, he was elequent and impressive. He stated the presence of the learned gentlemen who were now to be introduced would prevent his doing them that justice which heir,merits deserved, and which be o bestow; but he congratulated the Institutions. the City and the Province, on the appointment of men of such distinguished reputation, which would form an important accession to the present Would form an important accession to the present number of teachers. He said that they could happily divest themselves of the apprehension so many expressed of the instability of the College— it had indeed been rocked in a rough cradle, but like a vigorous baby, it had come out of it with improved strength, and he "felt confident" would iow go on with unimpeded progress. He "felt ersuaded" that the good sense of the people o anada would never permit the noble end a be wrested from them. We cannot follow the apply enough expressed. He concluded by

Professor Wilson, Professor of Modern Hisory and English Literature, before commencing hanked the President for the flattering terms in which he had expressed himself towards him and is colleagues, and begged the inculgence of the udience more particularly, as none of their books and papers had yet arrived. The Professor's address was most attentively listened to, and occasionally warmly applanded, we believe, not so much on account of the subject, as of the highly legan; and eloquent language and admirable ideas contained. His was the eloquence of the Chrisian Pailosopher and highly poetic mind nunciation was far too rapid for any reporter o attempt to follow, but yet his earnestness servof accumpt to mow, our yet his cancer measured of the carry the listener away and as it were to intensify the interest which the speaker himself appeared to feel on his favorite topic. After him Mr. Chapman, Professor of Mineralogy and leology, was introduced by the President. earned gentleman's appearance is very prepoessing Helikewise claimed the indulgen andience, to which he was most justly entitled som the fact that he had arrived in Toronto only he day previous, after a lengthened and most fa-iguing voyage. He spoke from a few notes, evilently as a person thoroughly acquainted with his ubject matter—and was warmly received accord-The Rev. Mr. Hincks, Professor of Satural History, Dr. Forneti, Professor of Modern anguages, gave their inaugural lecteres last

We hope to give notice of these gentlemen n Monday.
When we beheld the Professors enter the Hall we could not help thinking of the sad diminution of their number; tollowed, as it has been by the es of perhaps an hundred Students drawn from all classes of society, and when we heard the Res President's assurances of the future stability of the Institution," we heard also, on all sides, whispers of great doubt—And again, when we has to the elequent remarks on history from the new Profesor we could not draw a favourable ugury of the future progress of " the Institution ! from its past history. If an unscrupulous Min-stry could by the hands of the spriler on the ands, when they were legally entirely beyond its control, is it to be expected that they will be respected when by Act of Parliament they are trade part of the Provincial funds ! Trinty College | just form the prop of Education in this noble novince henceforth.

On Friday evening Professors Hincks and Forneri delivered their inaugural tertures in the Hall (pro tempore), at the Parliament building. The former labored under the disadvantage of ak eye eight, which occasioned a rather unleasant embarrassment two or three times. The learned professor dwelt some time rather : njudiciously on a laborious and by no means, Man his Religion and his World, by the Rev. satisfactory apology for the recent changes in the teaching department of the University—or College. It forcibly brought to our mind his connection with the individual, who, if he did not initiate the spoliation movement, certainly are it a forward movement, when he had it in s power to have absolutely prevented it. The lecture itself was, in the main, very good, dwelling on the extensive range Natural History opens to the human mond, and the important entages to be derived from the pursuit of

How can we acknowledge the window of that has leading to accuracy of detail as well as to legislature in an act which the whole Church of generalization, and, above all, as leading the the province has united in condenning as unjust mind from the creation up to the Greater and fraught with the most persons consequences of all things, and to the contemplation of His both to the reagious and civil welfare of the infinite beneficence and power. Mr. Hincks's country? But one general equation has been delivery is too hard and precise, and interfered expressed by the Church on this subject; and, much with the satisfaction which would have been derived from the subject and style of com-

> Professor Forneri successiol. His composidisadvantage from his strongly marked foreign pronunciation, he was easily and thoroughly intelligible, and if he did not succeed in sincing his hearers, that they ought all to become his pupils without delay, he left no doubt of the great importance of the study of modern languages, and where he did not thoroughly convince, he thoroughly delighted. The ladies, of whom he seemed to be a devoted and ardent admirer, were particularly energetic in showing their pleasing approxiation of his endeavers.

At the close, the Reverend the President made a most interesting address to the audience, relative to the past history, present state, and the largest in this City, and perhaps not less future prospects of the University College.

We should have transferred his remarks to our of Canada. columns, but not anticipating any thing so important, were not prepared to report them. In few words, it was a history of spolistion under of October, 1853; the W the pressure of democratic and religious jeal, the 1st of next month, onsy. We shall rejoice if the obvious exils of having received their ord the past and present be overruled for good, but it is not easy to anticipate that the system of iniquitous proceedings which have resulted in the present University College, is at all likely to result in the securing any advantage to the Province. - Patriot.

Like Sincon .- We are glad to hear that the trade on this lake is rapidly increasing. A very fine Schooner was launched at Oritis on Mon day, the 10th instant, and the owners have already given orders for the construction of a still larger vessel.

On the 22rd inst, the wife of Kiras Tully, Esq., Architect and C. E., of a daughter. the Frisher, October 21, at Langley Terrace, the wife of F. F Carruthers, Eq. Barrister, of a son

At Stratford, on the 25th ult, the wife of the Rev. Mr MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., by the Roy, Dr. Lott, Mr. John Davis of Forento township, to Miss Mattilla Phillips. On the 6th inst, he the Re H J Grawtt, M A. Rector of Toronto, John, eldest son of James Lerg, of the township of King to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Gale of this city. DIED

On Sunday, the 16th dust, after a long stekness, aged 79, John Whitmors, of the Lake Road, Niagara township, Mr. Whitmors was born in the colony of New Jersey, but removed to Wootern Pennsylvania, about the year 1770, where his father's house was surprised by a party of Indians, and all the family measurest except blinself, another brother and two staters, once of whom, the mother of Wm. Roopie, Eq. of New York, well known in Camola, in yet living near tenswall. Those, being children, were spared, but were carried off captives, and a sparatest. Mr. Whitmore was formally a topted into the aparatest. Mr. Whitmore was formally a topted into the henape or Deleware Nation by undersoing the rawage orderate of fire, instings, and all the other exercisation of the Deleware Insuguration; and he re mencel some years among them, until the intervesion of old friends of his family off-sted his restoration, when he cetthed on the Lake Road within a inter of the place of his death, and where he has since resided, local and respected by all for his sterling integrity and goslness of depastion as houses and true hearted a man as breathed. Camillan air. Mr. Whitmore was about the last of the original settlers in the hitmore was about the last of the original actilers in the Sagara (own-hip, and was a noble specimen of a Canadian armer of the o'd school. He leaves an aged wildow, and very large circle of relations and friends to lament their use.—Notgara Mail.

At Hamilton, on Naturday the 5th Inst. at the age of S years, theorge Creekslank, fr., Esq., only son of the Ion. theorge Creekshank, Toronto. On Sunday, 23rd inst., at helfpast seven o'clock. A.w lary, the beloved wife of Col. George Duggan, Duke treet, aged 50 years, 10 months and 5 days.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toros to, Oct. 26th., 1853. Flour-Millers' extra sup per barrel 31 3 iye, per bushel, 56 fbs karley, per hushel, 56 fbs. bess, per bushel, 36 fbs. bess, per bushel, bistoes, per bushel,

Oniona, per liushel. 5 0
Butters - Fub. per lh. 0 8
Fresh, per lh. 10
Beef, per 1/0 lbs. 20 0
Park, per 300ite. 27 6
Eggs per dozen 0 6

NEW BOOKS.

Prayers and Office of Devotion I r families and particular persons upon most occasions, by Berjamin Jenks, edited by Rev. Chas. Simeon.

A Series of Evauge-leaf Discourses, a betted for the use of Families and desitore Congregations, by the Hight Rev. Charles P. McHaite, D. D., 2 vols.

The Episte to the Romann in Greek and Figure 1.

The Epitile to the Romain in Greek and Fug-lish, with an Anatysis and Exceptical Con-mentary, by Samool II. Turner, D.D.... Sermon up: n Religious Education and Pilial Bury, by the Rev. J. M. Walmerght, D.D. Truth. or Persia Claterin — a Carrative of Church Hatory in the Seventeenth Cen-tury,—by the Rev. C. B. Faylor.......... Scipture Facu in Simple Language, by the Author of Peep of Day, &c. &c...... Live upon Line, by the Author of Peep of Day, &c.

Libe upon Line, by the Author of Perp of Day, &c...

Percept upon Precept,
Peop of Day,
The Second of the Rev Richard Ceril.

Christian Rethrement or Sportnal Exercises of the Heart, by the Author of Christian Experience as displayed in the Life and Writings of St. Paul.

The Cook in the Lot, or a display of the Society, by and Wisdom of God in the afflictors of men and the Cheutan's desportment under them, by the Rev. Florings Boatin.

Glory, Glory, Glory I and other Nariatives, by Selina Buchory
Water from the Well Spring for the Nathorth House of afflicted Believers, belog a com-

Yorky Maria Christian Year, or Historia
Yorky Maria Christian Year, or Historia

**The North Roy J. C. 1838 B. A. O. O. S.

HENRY ROSSPILL

PERALE EDUCATION.

CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure of Cl. Effect MAN, who is anxious to secure for his own child the advantages of home education under the superintendence of an accomplished lady, is induced to offer to receive our young lady into his family, to be treated in all respects as a member of it. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev, the Secretary of the Church

Society, Toronta. October 26, 1853 NEW

FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, WHOLESTLE AND REPAIL. AT THE TORONTO HOUSE.

CHARLESWORTH would most respectfully intimate to the Laties of Foronto and temity, that his Fall Stock of

No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before porchasing elsewhere.

His Millinery Department will be found to be

The latest Millinery Fishions will not be ready for the Retail Trade until about the 17th of October, 1853; the Wholesale Trade about having received their orders may expect to be supplied

J. C. would respectfully intimate to the Trade in Canada West that his stock of Dry Goods this fall will be found to offer some of the greatest inducements. Having made special arrangements by which

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

very advantage has been taken of the home markets, where purchases have been made for cash only, his MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

has without exception the advantage over all others in this branch of trade. Parties not having visited This Housk will upon inspection find the Stock not only the

rgest, but the cheapest,

Toronte, Oct. 5, 1853,

37 This Fall, particularly, call and examine steck, quality and price. For which no charge J. CHARLESWORTH,

The Toronto House

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

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THE "RETREAT," ORILLIA: FOR THE CURE AND CARE OF THE NEWYOUR AN

Toronto, October 13th, 1853.

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The Management will be entirely under the outed of J. ARDAGH, M.D., M.R.C.S., Engand, for eight years Physician to the House of liniustry and Lunatic Asylum, Waterford, Ire-

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M. P. P. October 19th, 1853.

HLLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHARLEDNEEN AND VOUNCE PRIESONS

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he regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the fullowing tates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any art of the Provinces for one or more copies (less than eight) is. 6d. each copy, per annun

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Merchant Tuilor and Robe Maker, No 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. BEGS of intimate that he is now receiving, and in a few days will have in Stock, his usual

ecortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Clothe, Cossimeres, &c. has ever held in Stock. The encouragement his catablishment has met with, in keeping actect assortment of the best class of clothing in varied styles, has induced him to extend that branch of his business, the travelling community and others, having fully appreciated the advantage of being able to supply themselves at mee, with an article got up to the best possible

namer.

N. B.—The subscriber has much pleasure in intimating to his customers, west of Toronto that having scenred the assistance of an expe senced Cutter from London, he will be cushin o make his usual visit to the principal places o miness in Sectember and October, with Pat term of the intest styles, unking his arrange nents as no to be at Davison's City Hotel, at the time of the Provincial Fair

In the different orders of Official Robes, that strict regard to correctness of style will be ado large a port on of that branch of the business Toronto, Sept. 3. 1853

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGE STREET, TOROSTO.

TIMIS ESTABLISUMENT will be re-opened I after the Mid-Summer Regent, on Wednes day the 17th instant.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John MCaul, L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett B D Rector of Toronto, Bev. Edward Buldwi M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M A., Incombent of 8: Poul's, Poronto, Rev. B. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec.

ctary of the Church S ciety. Toronto, 1st August, 1853.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON. THE STEAMER

CITY OF HAMILTON.

(Cart. Lotts Gonden)

Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON. every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at nick; and will leave HAMLFON for FORGNTO, every morning at 7 o'coock. Fares -Cabin, 2s. 61 -meals extra. Deck, 74 Mail Steam Packet Office, 7 Toronto, April 19, 18:3-5

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

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THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

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The Studies include a thorough English eduation, with French, Italian and German, Music, inging, and Drawing. The religious instructions are under the kind

upermissiones of the clergymen of St. James' athedral. TERMS.

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AO ESTRES.

The great success which has attended the first car of this institution, has encouraged Mrs. Pactter to leave nothing undone that can add to e advantages already offered in her School. In consequence of the increase in her pupils, the has engaged another. Munc Master, (an English Professor from Boston.) who has been highly remmended as a finished musician. Poetter has during the past year taken her more edvanced pupils through a course of English Studies, which have prepared them to give their one next year only to the higher branches of English Literature, and the French, Italian and ictman languages, in which they have already uisde some proficiency. Mrs. Poetter will take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure she has felt at the kind and satisfactory letters she use received from many of the parents, and she trusts that her system, combining home comforts with the advantages of a sound and finished ducation on such very moderate terms, will continue to be appreciated and encouraged.

The School will resonen on the 5th of Sent. Mrs. Pietter has taken the splendid house Mr. Justice Jones, strusted on Front Street, where she will have increased accommodation tor Boarders.

Persons wishing for futher information are equested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS POET FER. Frunt Street. Toronto, August 3rd, 1853.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad.

Table Freight Train going north, will until further notice, have the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M. for Bradford. Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tueslay, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Freight for this train must be delivered before 7, on the marning of departure; or it will be received from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous

ALFRED BRUNEL Superintendent

Toronto, June 23, 1853.

WANTED.

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

August 30th, 1885. City Assessments.

711E Court to Revise the Assessments for the the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST, JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all l'erson interested are to take Notice.

The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in each work, at the same hours, until the Assessment of the City is revised.

By order of the Court. CHARLES DALY. Clerk's Office

Toronto 18th July 1833. ONTAGIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL-

N and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Pac-Percento and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays exrepted.) Express Train leaves Torento, at 8, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10 25, A M. Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3,30

P.M., preives at Bradford, at 5 45, P.M.

MOTICE.

Accommodation Train leaves Bendford, at 7.15, A. M. arrives at Turonto, 9 30, A.M. Express Train leaves Bradford at 2.54, P.M., arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M. Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 74., Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in

to the Cure, by passengers taking their places at Stations where Tickets are sold.

All Extra Haggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent. ALFRED BRONEL, Superintentent.

Superintendent's Office. }

Toronto, July 13, 1853

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS To Hochester, New York and Boston

PRINCESS HOY AL. Capt McBaids.

VV II. form a DAILY LINE to Bochester, leaving Toronto every morning (except londay), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting.

The PRINCES ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Coiborne. For passengers who do not wish to travel by

Rairroad at night, this will be found the mosapeditious and pressant route to New York end Boston. The abuse Steamers will leave Rochester for Coronto and other Ports every morning (except

iunday) at time o'el ck. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office 7 Toronto, April 23rd 1853. FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES

PINEBURST, TOBOSTO. BAHIS Establishment is composed of, besides I the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

PHOPESSORS:

..... Mr. Humphries. Of Music Mr Ambiose. English Master Mr. C. Luccon Mr. C. Lucombe.

Calintheeses 0 15 0 West Troy, N. Y | Toronto, April 6th, 1853.

52-tf.

THE DISCONTENTED TORTOISE.

In the greenwood cool and shady, Underneath a mosey stone, Where the fern-tree touched the water, Lived a tortoise all alone.

You would think, in peace and quiet Her luxurious days were spent; But ah! no, the speckled hermit Was a prey to discontent.

Proud repinings filled her bosom; And, said she, "I wonder why I am doomed to creep so humbly While the eagle sours on high.

"Mr. Eagle! Mr. Eagle! I can fly as well as you In the free, unclouded heavens, If you'll teach me how—pray do!" " Little Tortoise! in the greenwood

You are safe, and free from fear:

But aloft, among the storm-clouds, Still the foolish thing besought him: "Take me up, and let me go-When we get above the tree-tops,

I can fly alone, I know." Then he clasped her in his talons, And with strong and steady flight Mounted upward, ever upward,

In the dazzling, clear sun-light. When the spires look dim and hazy, And the west a speck of green; To the poor bewildered stranger 'Twas a dazzling sight, I ween.

" Now, my Tortoine," said the Engle,

It is time to let you go;

We are high above the tre

e are high above the tree tops—You can fly alone, you know." Down she drops without a struggle, Till, with audden dreadful shock. Into many bleeding fragments She is dashed upon a rock.

In my story there's a lesson learned by great and small: " Pride still goes before destruction, Haughty spirits soon must fall."

Standard Bearer.

Family Meading.

THE LITTLE GIRL.

The following excellent story, exemplifying the following exercise story, excepting the tho danger of giving way to the passion of anger, is given in a charming little book, entitled the Infant Manual, published upwards of twenty years ago in Edinburg, and which was eminently suited to cultivate virtuous principles in the minds of children .- Church Journal.

Little Harriet M--- was between fou and five years old; she was, in many respects, a very good little girl. She was obedient, very affectionate to her friends, and very obliging and kind; but she had a very violent temper. When anything tensed or provoked her, she would get into a perfect transport of fury, and tear and atrike whatever was in her way. One day as her mamma was passing the nursery, she heard a great noise within. and her little Harriet's voice speaking in a tone that made her sure she was bad; so she opened the door, and there she saw Harriet, with her little face swalled and distorted with rage, her curly hair all torn into disorder. while with feet and hands she was kicking and striking with all her force at one of the serrants, and crying out: "I don't love you, Mary ; I don't lave you : I hate you !" stopped when she saw her manuma.

4 What is the meaning of all this?"? Mrs. M to the servant.

"It is just this, ma'am," said the servant. "that Miss Harriet kept throwing water about the room, out of her little new jug: when I forbade her she threw the water that was in the jug in my face; and when I attempted to take hold of her, to carry her to ou, na you desired, when she did wr flew at me, and struck me as you have seen,'

Mrs. M ---- looked very grave, and litting the sobbing Harriet in her sems, carried her into her own room. She sat down with her on her lap, and remained quite silent till the angry sobs had almost ceased. She then placed her on her knees, and in a very solemn voice told her to repeat after her the following words :- " Ob, my Heavenly Father. look down in mercy, with pardoning mercy, on my poor little silly, wicked heart, at this moment throbbing with such dreadfully bad feelings as only the spirit of all evil could put into it. Oh, my Heavenly Father, drive away this bad spirit; belp me with thy good | teas of Crawford; and, in her right, her so spirit, and pardon me the evil I have done this day, for Christ Jesus' sake. Amen."

Harriet trembled exceedingly, but she repeated the words after her mother, and, as juto the infant's cradle. A sail chance di she did so, in her heart she wished that God rected the blow, and the baby was murdered. might hear them.

Her mamma again placed her on her lanand asked her if her rage was away. Harriet answered in a soft voice : " Not quite, mam ma, but it's better."

" Very well," said her mother, " until it is quite away, I shall tell you a story that I was voung, she was married to the unfortunate told when I was young, and I hope it will William, Earl of Kilmanneck, (beheaded in make as deep an impression on your mind, 1746,) who, whatever might be the motives my poor child, as it did on mine, and tend as effictually to make you try yourself to check to his wife, being as bad a husband as it is your bad and furious temper:"-

" Lord and Lady ---- were very great and rich people. They had only one child, and it was a daughter. They were very very fond of this child, and she was, in truth, a very fine little creature; very lively and merry, and affectionate, and exceedingly beautiful; but like you, Harriet, she had a bad, bad temper; like you, she got into transports of rage when anything vexed her, and, like you, would turn or strike whoever provoked her; like you, after every fit of rage she was grieved and ashamed of herself, and resolved never to be so bad again; but the next temptation all that was forgotten, and she was as angry as ever. When she was just your age, her mamma had a little son -a sweet, sweet little tender baby. Her papa and manins were glad, glad-and little Eveline would have been glad too, but the servant very foolishly and wickedly teased and irritated her, by telling her that papa and mamma would not care for her now; all their love and pleasure would be in this little' brother, and they never would mind her Poor Eveline burst into a passion of tears, and cried bitterly. You are a wicked woman to say so; mamma will always love

moment and ask her, I will; and she darted

out of the nursery, and flew to het mamma's

room, the servant in the nursery calling after

ber-'Come, come, miss: you need nt go to

your mamma's room; she won't see you

mamma's room, but was instantly caught held of by a stranger woman she had never seen before. 'My dear,' said this person, 'you connot be allowed to see your mamma just She would have said more; she would have told Eveline, that the reason she could not see her mamma then was because she was very sick, and must not be disturbed. But Eveline was too angry to listen; she screamed and kicked at the woman, who, finding her so unreasonable, lifted her up by force out of the room, and, carrying her into the nursery, but her down, and said to the servant there, as she was going away, 'that she must prevent miss coming to her mainma's room.' Eveline heard this, and it added to her rage; and then this wicked servant burst out a laughing, and said: 'I told you that, misa ; you see manima doesn't love you now! The poor child became mad with fury; she darted at the cradle where lay the poor little innocent new-born baby. The maid whose duty it was to watch over it, was lying seleep upon her chair; and oh, Harrier, Harriet! like as you did to Mary just now she struck it with all her force; struck it on the little tender head; it gave one feeble

"Why, mamma, mamma," cried Harriet, burnting into tears, " why did it breathe no

struggling cry, and breathed no more.'

"It was dend; killed by its own sister! "Oh, memma, mamma! what a dreadful, what a wicked little girl! Oh, manima, I sin not so wicked as her; I never killed a little baby," nobbed Harriet, as she hid her face in her mother's bosom, and clung to her

"My dear child," said Mrs. Molemnly, "how dare you say you are not so wicked as Eveline? You are more wicked, and, but for the goodness of God to you might have been at this moment as miserable Were you not in as great a rage when I came to the nursery as she was? Were you not triking Mary with all your force, not one blow, but repeated blows? and had Mary been, like the object of Eveline's rage, a little only, you would have killed her. It was only because she was bigger and stronger than yourself that you did not actually di so; and only think for a moment on the difference between the provocation poor Eveline received, and that which you supposed Mary gave you. Indeed, Mary gave you none you were wrong and she was right; whereas, no one can wonder Eveline was made angry by her wicked unid. Yet you may observe. that had she not got into such ungovernable rage as not to listen when she was spoken to by the person she saw in her mamma's room she would then have heard, that it was from to change in her manning's love that she had not seen her for several days," but because

whe was confined to bed." " And, mamma, what did Eveline's

unmun say to her for killing the baby ?" " Eveline never again saw her dear and beautiful young mamma; she died that night of grief and horror, on hearing that her aweet and lovely infant was murdered - and by whom I'

"Oh, dear! oh, mamma, was Eveline AUTTY P" "My love, how can you ask such a ques-

tion ?" " But, mamma, I mean how sorry was she what way was she sorry enough ?'

" Indeed, Harriet, it is not easy to know to tell how she could be sorry enough. All I know in that she lived to be a big lady; the lived herself to be a mother, and in her whole life no one ever saw her smile,"

" And, mammin, was it a quite true story! t is so dreadful, mamma." "Yes, my child, it is a quite true story that unfortunate child was the great grand

mother of the present Earl of E-" My dearest, mamma," said Harriet, o more burnting into tears, "let me go upon my knees again, and pray to God to take nway my had temper, least I too become so miserable."

"Yes, my love, pray to Him for that, and He will bear and bless you; but also thank Him for preserving you hitherto from the endless and incalculable wretchedness se often produced by one fit of sinful tage."

The Editor of the London Literary Gazette n noticing the foregoing story, mentions his belief of it being perfectly true. "The unfortunate angry child," says he, " was Anna Countess of Livingston. She was also Coun succeeded to the carldon of Errol. It was smoothing-iron which, in her paroxysm of rage and terror, she anatched no and flung No other child was ever born to the family and the poor girl grew up, fully informed of the fatal deed by which she had attained so many deplorable honors. She was mos amiable, and highly entermed, but in all he life was never known to smile. When very of his loyalty to his king, was most disloyal possible to conceive. Notwithstanding this his excellent, anhappy lady, hurried to London, and made every possible effort to obtain his pard a. Her want of success is known --Chambers' Miscellany.

LITTLE THINGS.

We were all at our games in the playground, with spatkling eyes and ruddy cheeks, when a tall man stepped across the street from the doctor's house and came among us. He had a smile on his face as though he was pleased to see us happy, and yet he looked thoughtful. We wondered who the tall man

He stood on the step by the school-door and beckoned us with his hand; in a minute or two we were all around him, He was dressed in a loose grey coat, and his white bair waved in the wind. We had never seen him before; we had never heard of him; and set we loved him before he opened his lips, he seemed so mild and kind. What he was going to say to us we could not tell.

"Hearken to me!" said he; hearken to me! This is the lesson that I wish to impress me; I know she will, and I'll go this very on your youthful hearts. Never despise little things. That which is little at one time may become great at another, for little

beginnings have oftentimes great endings. "All great things are made up of little things: the sea is formed of drops of water; of earth; and time itself is made up of moments. Remember, then.

Take special care of little things.

"While time is spreading wide his wings,

"You have all of you made paper boats. I made one yesterday, and set it on the water of the running rivulet, and pleasantly did it glide down the atream. It came to a part where the rivulet divided; one stream went among the flowery fields, and the other ran | they talked. into the brook by the water-mill. For a sailing for the meadows, but a little straw turned it suddenly towards the mill. On it went rapidly, and in a few minutes it was carried round by the water-wheel and destroyed. It was the little straw that oc-

"While care around his shadow flings, Take special care of little things.

cautious!

For a moment the tall man made a pause and looked at us as if he wanted to know whether or not be was making an impression on our minds; he then again went on :- " A rat once bored a little hole through the bank of a river, and the water trickled through it in drops. But the little hole soon became larger, and the trickling drops turned into a stream. The stream strengthened itself, by degrees, till it broke down the bank, and the rushing water of the river carried away the neighbouring cottages and overflowed the satrounding lands. - A servant man once dropped a spark among some dry straw. It was but a little spark, but for all that it set the born on fire. The wind blew and the fire flared, till it eaught the farm-house and burned it down to the very ground .-- If a little hole may be the means of breaking down a river's bank, and a little spark destroy a farm-house, have a care that no little error of yours may lead you into evil.

"While every day its evil brings, Take special care of little things."

Here the tall man stopped again, as though he would give us time to reflect on what he had said, after which he continued his remarks :-

"Do you know your own hearth? No, that you do not. There are many evil things in his world, but the heart is the worst among them all. Every bad thought, bad word, and had deed of a human being comes out of his heart. Look at the oak tree youder; why, big as it is, it sprang from a little scorn ! A little sin in the heart grows faster then a little acorn in the ground. I see that you have gardens near your play-ground, and I dare say that you weed them well. Weed your hearts as well as your gardens. I knew a boy who had a weed in his heart that he did not pull up by the roots -a bad thought that he made no effort to check. It tempted him to run away from his parents and go to sea, At first it was but a little longing, then it became a strong desire, and at last a headstrong determination. To sea be went, where he passed through unuumbered hardships; and what was the end of his career? He waves. Be mindful!

"If every beart to ovil clings, Take special care of little things,"

The tall man saw that we all listened to him. Our even were fixed on his face, and we lost not a single word that fell from his lips as he thus went on :-

Some day or other many of you may become apprentices. An apprentice boy was once tempted to take a little pleasure on the abbuth-day, instead of going to the house of God; but that little pleasure cost him dear. It is the first little step that leads the wanderer astray. The apprentice boy so enjoyed his pleasure, that the next sabbath day he took it again. It became a habit; his bad companions led him on from one thing to mosther till they brought him to rule He on the highway. His pleasure was little, but the misery it brought upon him was great. Take warning by my words!

"While pleasure like a syren sings, Take special care of little things,"

We here thought that the tall man had come to a close; but we were wrong, for after waiting a very little while he again went on " Our lives are made up of seconds and record is a very little portion of time; yet, despise it not, for you know not how few such little portions may be yours. A multitude of young people die, where one old man is carried to the grave. None can escape death; neither the young nor the old, the featful nor the bold. The wise man dies in his wisdom, and the fool in his folly, the rich man in his wealth, and the poor in his poverty Think then of death; but think also of His who died, that who trust in Him may live for ever-even Jesus Christ. It was but yester day that I visited the butial-place of a great man. Neither his wealth nor his wide dominion could protect him from the grave. the mindful then, of the moments; the little portions of time that make up your lives! "If time and death can conquer kings,

Take special care of little things. Here the tall man ended his remarks, came among us, walked with us round the playground, visited our gardens, talked with us kindly, and gave us a number of nice books, and shook us by the hand and bade us farewell. We know not whether he has forgotten us; but I har lly think that we shall ever

little things .- Child's Companion THE STORY OF SAPRITIUS AND S. NICEPHORUS

forget him, or the lesson he gave us about

A. p. 260.

From the Denis of Faith. "Though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing ' Do they seem strange words? Does it seem hard to believe that a man may have that wonderful courage, whereby he is willing to lay down his life for God, and yet possess not that love, without which all our doings are nothing worth? I will tell you a story on this very subject.

But we must go back nearly sixteen (?) hun dred years, and must visit that great and rich

city, Antioch. The Roman Emperor, Valerian, was per- sacrifice." secuting the Chutch. For three years and a half, his fury was such, that if it had been Sapritius; "I will sacrifice." possible, the very elect must have yielded. And more especially in Antioch, the Capital : Nicepherus sprang forward. "No, for God's of the East, the princes of this world took 'sake, no!" Hold out but a few moments, counsel against the Lord, and against His and all will be safe! The palm is all but in your hands; you did not mean it; you could was opened; all admit that it has been ably, now. Eveline burst open the door of her the highest mountains are composed of grains Auditted.

See! the broad street that leads from the not have meant it; say so, for Christ's sake,

temple of Diana to the Daphne gate is all say so !"
empty. I can only mark two men on the "I will sacrifice—I will sacrifice—take shady aide of the way, for the summer's sun me back to the altar," said the Apostate. is pouring down his beams with intelerable "Io, Io!" shouted the crowd: "Juve be fierceness. And these two walk slowly for- praised! They deny the Crucified!" ward, speaking low and cautiously, as if they feared to be overheard, and yet hurriedly, as looking round him calmly. "O even yet, if it were some interesting thing of which brother, repent! Hz will forgive the hasty

The Church.

"It is most true," said one of them, whose moment I did not know which of the two name was Licinius, " that Sapritius is among turion. streams the boat would take; it was at last the confessors. I was in the court this "I a morning, when the governor ordered him to sacrifice.

" And he refused!" asked the other. "Most steadfastly, O Nicephorus. He had ever but one answer: We worship not images made by the hands of man; we worcasioned its destruction, and a little thing ship only Him that made all things, and His may occasion yours. Be cautious, then; be Only-Begotten Son." "And he suffered the torture bravely?"

"He did," answered Licinius. "I have shade under those palms-march!" seen many suffer. I was by when our Bishop, the Martyr Babylan, breathed out his blessed soul. So I was when Margaret went from tate saw it not. He slonk off, keeping his her tortures, to an incorruptible crown. But never saw I more undaunced courage, than in this true Priest of God, whom, even now, they will lead to execution."

Woe is me! Woe is me!" cried Nicephorns, "Once he and I were friends beyond common friendship: we took sweet control together, and together walked in the house! in the same steed.

can never be hated by a Christian." " Hated!" exclaimed Nicephorus, " Long,

long ago have I prayed for forgiveness; I sought it enthestly as friend from friend-1 ought it humbly, as layman from Priest .l'wice I sent common friends to beseech him o pardon me; still he refused; then I went ny-elf to his house, and begged him to be nerciful for the sake of Christ."

"And still be persisted in refusing?" sked Licinius. "Wor is me! yes."

"In that, then, he was sorely unlike his Master," said the other.

" Say not so," replied Nicephorus. "Perchance I did not ask earnestly enough; perchance in my manner I offended him. One that bath been a Confessor and will be a Martyr, he cannot but be like his Lord. But this I will yet do. I will go to the place of execution, and will kneel to him there; surely, so near to heaven, he must forgive."

"Then," said Licinius, "you must do it now; for, as I think, yonder procession, going out at the Gate of Daphne, is carrying him to execution.

It was even so. A band of ten or twelve oldiers was moving from the city. Men, boys, and the lowest of women followed through the fierce glare of that noon, mocking and taunting. In the midst came employed. Sapritius, pale, and plainly exhausted with brought down both his parents, by his disobedience, with sorrow to the grave; and and walking steadily on. There was courperished himself by shipwreck in the raging age in his eye and mouth; you would form by themselves, the convicts being seater thereonata considerable distance from each other rather say an expression of daring than of peace. He bore the insults of the people with a smile; but there was too much contempt in it for the smile of a Priest-too much bitterness for that of a Martyr.

" Long life to Valerian I' shouted Cestius the barber. " This rabble will not long pollute the earth."

"Have you your obolus for Charon?" ronred Malelas, the gladiator. " Charon will have nothing to say to him

said Domitius, the street sweeper. "Stand back, my masters!" said the centurion, "or we shall break some of your

the asa's head "-the common reproach in giving the exposition. This is what the conlearned to lie, to swear, to steal, and to rob against Christians—" you stealer of the vict teachers do. I have often told them to enments on the tombs, have you nothing to say to us ?" asked one of the women,

> not benefit you to hear. We are commanded by our law not to cast our pearls before swine." " Swine!" cried three or four voices .-

Swine! they are too good to herd with such as you.

"Silence !" shouted the conturion. "Back! back !"

The crowd held back a little; when bursting through it, Nicephorus was at the side of the Priest.

" Marryr of Christ, pardon me!" he cried. I offended through infirmity-I repent with all my heart. For Christ's sake forgive me. Sapritius answered not. His cold blue eye was fixed on the ground, and he passed steadily on.

" Forgive me, Martyr of Christ," said Nicephorus, after a pause. "You are going to enter on your reward; you are going to an exceeding and eternal weight of glory; have compassion on me.' Still no speech, no look of forgiveness.

" For the sake of our ancient love," pleaded Nicephorus; " for the sake of Him that died the Just for the unjust, of Him that said, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" " By Hercules!" cried the centurion, "this

fellow is the madder of the two. Why! what, in Pluto's name, fool, can it matter whether a undefactor forgives you or not?" "Will you not, then, forgive me, holy

Martyr?" asked Nicephorus, sadly, as they came out on a little green, in the midst of which a block was fixed. The red stains on its wood, and the discoloured grass around it. showed too well what had been its use. Still Sapritius spoke not. But, as the

band balted, and the executioner, coming behind him, fastened his elbows with a cord. he looked restlessly around, fixed his eyes for a moment on the block, shuddered, gazed on the crowd, and hone back.

" Come, sir," said the executioner. Sapritius stepped forward. "O yet forgive me," said Nicephorus, with edoubled carnesiness.

"Kneel down here," said the centurion. "Why?" repeated the officer. "Because you have disobeyed the laws, and refused to

"But I have changed my mind," said

A vell of decision burst from the crowd.

"I deny Him not," said Nicephorus,

word !" "Are vou a Christian?" asked the cen-

" J am."

"Lav hands on him. As for you," turning to Sapritius, "hold you to that you even now said? Will you sacrifice?"

"I will-I will, indeed," faltered the wretched man. "Take him to the governor, then, and ask what we shall do with the other Nazarene,

Julius and Fabius," said the centurion -"Men, to the right about face-there is "O Sapritius!" said his friend, sending one corrowful look upon him. But the Apos-

eyes on the ground, between his friends. Half an hour Niceoborus spent in prayer, half an hour had the mob for their revilings, and then the messenger came back. "Hath he sacrificed?" asked the centurion.

"Most readily," said Julius; "and you are to strike off this man's head instantly. So Nicephorus received the crown, which of God. But then enmity rose between us, the Lord hath promised to them that love and we would not, if we could help it, be seen Him, and that show their love to Him by their love to them that are His. So Sapri-"But surely that is past now," said Liei- tius, for his unforgiving spirit, lost the grace oins. " He that is the martyr of Jesus Christ of martyrdom, and from a Confessor, became an Apostate.

We find the following pithy and excellent

crap in the Protestant Churchman: -ANOTHER'S FAULT .- The following lines re not remarkable for poetry but the sentiment is excellent. An observance of the direction would make the world happier and

> "What are another's faults to me! I've not a vulture's bill, To pick at every flaw I see,

" It is enough for me to know I've follies of my own— And on my heart the care bestow, And let my friends alone.

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY. Extracts from a letter from the Chaplain to the Editor the Pilot.

[We regret that our limited space precludes strom publishing Mr. Mulkins's letter in full.

In regard to the Sunday School, it is actually true that convicts have been employed as teachers in it since it was first opened, and that they were so employed under the direction and sanch of the Inspectors themselves, and moreover, thu had the Inspectors objected to convict teachers or had one Inspector even so objected, convict teach ers would not, nay, they could not have been s

In the next plan the convicts in the Sunday School are not arranged in knots or squads, as according to their attainments, and placed on In front of every third or fourth form sits a guard vict can communicate with his neighbor unseen At the same time the Keepers, Teacher, Deputy Warden, and Chaplain are watching and iming the classes; so that I have no hesitation in af firming, that less communication among the convicts takes place in the Sunday School than in any other place where prisoners are assembled together, and for this reason, that in the Sunday School the bost means for detecting them exists

In the third place : the respective classes being thus arranged, the Chaplain explains the Lessor to the whole school. The convict teachers ther hear their classes, read the lesson, or repeat such parts of it as they have learned by heart; heads. How can we get forward while you or practice them in spelling the more unusual history contained in the lesson, or in bringing to "You fellow Sapritius-you that worship their memory what their Chaplain had told them ter into no speculations, doctrinal or sectarian, but to confine themselves strictly to the study of the Scriptures. And now, Sir, what harm can "Much," said Sapritius; "but it would there be in this?

It is possible indeed that they may sometimes overstep the limit assigned them, but I am sure that is not often the case. I am always present at the school, and am better acquainted with its working than any other man, and I know that it is immensely beneficial to the convicts.

You, Sir, seem also to insinuate that the Protestant Chaplain neglects his duty. In reply, I beg leave to say that the Protestant Chapiain makes from two to three visits to the prison daily; that he holds with the convicts morning and evening prayers; that since his ap pointment two services have been regularly helon each Sunday, and two others during the week. making four services weekly; that he superin-tends the Sunday and Day Schools, as the law requires; that he spends considerable time in writing letters, which the law does not require him to do; that he visits the sick and refractory faily; gives every convict under his charge book each week; supplies every with a Bible, and through the benevolence of the Upper Canada Bible Society, gives a copy of the Holy Scriptures to every worthy convict on his release; that he supplies religious tracts to his harge, taking care that they are not of a sectarian character; and that he is anxious to do anything further for the improvement of the convicts which come within his department, or which the Inspectors may require.

A public journalist ought to have a nobler object in view than of working mischief-of laoring to effect an antagonism between the Inspectors of a public Institution, and of seeking promote collision between the Chaplains, or to create discord, where harmony ought to

But, Sir, notwithstanding your real to arouse religious strife, and excite discord. I for one shall continue to treat my "brother chaplain" and his co-religionists with the same civility as ever, with every merited respect, and still labor on to promote the reformation of the convicts to the atmost of my ability, without the least fear that these ignorant and guilty men, many of whom some here ignorant even of the alphabet, will, during their imprisonment, acquire too much during their improved his knowledge, secular or religious.

For almost ticenty years has this institution been in operation, during which time thousands of convicts have been confined within it, and yet only there persons have been laid out to procure a library! Does that look like over-instructing the convicts!

There are upwards of 40th convicts in the prion, and of these only about 100 receive benefit from the Secular School; so that were it not for the Sunday School, the great insjority o convicts would have no educational advantages whatever. Does this appear an over-education of the convicts!

Out of 100 persons in the prison under twentyone years of age, from fifteen to twenty only attend the evening and morning class, so that were it not for the Dining Hall and Sunday ool, all the others would receive no education at all, and yet these are the Schools you propose

It is not two years since the scenlar school

the pretence that the convicts are being over educated, it is now sought to be swept Scarcely a year has the Sun lay School been in operation; no disorder, no unusual breaches of scipline have occurred therein, and yet the Pilot begrudges these unhappy men the advan-tages which this one hour of scriptural study on Sunday bestows upon them! And why! For fear, forsooth, that on their release, they may encumber the learned professions! I have the honor to be, Sir,

industriously and usefully conducted, yet under

Your obedient servant, HANNIBAL MULKINS, Protestant Chaplain. Kingston, August 30, 1853.

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