No. 7

"Ger Foundations are upon the holn hills."

"Stand pe in the ways and see, and ask for the Did Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and pe shall find rest for pour souls."

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

Vol. XVIII.]

### Doetry.

[For the Church.]
THE FIRST SABBATH. BY CHRIS.

Six days the Lord of Heaven had wrought; The world into existence brought; And by his mighty power Had formed all things out of nought-From man, endowed with life and thought, Down to the simplest flower.

The Sun he made to rule the day; The Moon oe'r night held gentle sway, And cast her soft pale light, On fragrant herbs and flowers rare-Planted with heaven's tenderest care, To cheer man's grateful sight.

The mighty river and the murmuring rill; The aspiring mount and lowly hill, At his command appeared; All living things came at his call-While man their monarch last of all, His God-like form upreared.

The work was done, and all was still, While God o'erlooked the products of his will, And called them good; And then the seventh day he blest, Henceforth to be a day of rest, While earth and Heaven stood.

The seventh from all other days He singled out for prayer and praise, And rest from work and toil; That day should man from labour cease, And o'er his soul should Heaven's peace Serenely smile.

This word his works with rapture hailed, And e'er the Sun the horizon scaled, On this first Sabbath morn, The morning stars together sang, And Heaven's bright arch with praises rang Of God the great unborn.

The Sun its brighest radiance wore, And o'er the earth from shore to shore, Its cheerful beams it spread. A ray fell on the glassy wave, And charged with praise to God who gave, Was back to Heaven shed.

The dark dense forest's deafening roar Of joy was by the whirlwinds bore To God on high. The fragrant flowers their odours lent To zephyrs soft, who upwards sent

Their incense to the sky. The eagle soared above the cloud, And with a voice, harsh, shrill and loud, Its anthem screamed. And sweeter birds of humbler birth, Though warbling nearer to the earth,

With thrilling praises teemed.

Nor in this universal heavenward shout, Was man's adoring voice left out. In Paradise he walked With him, whom countless worlds adored, Who formed all things by his word,

With God the Lord he talked. Angels in wonder from above, Upon this scene of Heavenly love, With deep affection gazed, Till God ascending to his throne, With golden harps of sweetest tone, Their evening song they raised.

O soon may that blest time have birth, When all our days upon this earth, Shall like this Sabbath fly. When Jew and Christian, black and white, In peace and friendship shall unite To praise the Lord most high.

Brantford, Sep. 1, 1854. From the Canadian Journal. OBSERVTIONS ON A TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

BY L. TURNBULL, M.D.\*

The magnificent idea of connecting Atlantic is proved. Great Britain and the United States by telegraph, which has long been a favorite Lieut, Maury's to the Secretary of the partial neutrality. Navy, dated February 22, 1854, Lieut. Berryman availed himself of this opportu-

The result is highly interesting, as it bears directly, in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, upon the question of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, and I therefore beg leave to make it the subject of a special report.

This line of deep-sea soundings seems to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a submarine telegraphbetween the two continents., in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned.

From Newfoundland to Ireland, the distance between the nearest point is about 1600 miles;† and the bottom of the sea for the purpose of holding the wires of a

from any point of Ireland to the nearest point of Newfoundland.

But whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador, is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship n length; though I have no fear but that the enterprise and ingenuity of the ag., whenever called on with these problems, cal solutions of them.

I simply address myself at this time to the question in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, and as far as that, the greatest practical difficulties will, I apprehend, be found after reaching soundings at either end of the line, and not in the deep

I submit herewith a chart showing the depth of the Atlantic, according to the authority of the Department, and according to instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. This chart is plate XIV. of the sixth edition of Maury's Sailing Directions.

By an examination of it, it will be perdepression below the sea-level of that portion of the solid crust of our planet which underlies the Atlantic Ocean, and constitutes the basin that holds its waters.

A wire laid across from either of the above-named places on this side will pass to the north of the Grand Banks, and rest on that beautiful plateau to which I have alluded, and where the waters of the sea appear to be as quiet and as completely at rest as it is at the bottom of a mill-pond.

It is proper that the reasons should be stated for the inference that there are no perceptible currents, and no abrading agents at work at the bottom of the sea ipon this telegraphic plateau.

physical fact, which I little deemed, when sought it, had any such bearings.

It is unnecessary to speak on this occasion of the germs which physical facts, even apparently the most trifling, are often ound to contain.

Lieut. Berryman brought up with cimens of the bottom from this plateau.

these specimens of deep sea soundings are for every 100 miles, making about 480 neers, and its completion will be one of the filled with microscopic shells; to use his cups, or 240 each side. I think this wonders of the age. I have been recently own words, "not a particle of sand or gravel exists in them !"

These little shells, therefore, suggest the fact that there are no currents at the bottom of the sea whence they came—that Brook's lead found them where they were deposited in their burial place after they had lived and died on the surface, and by gradually sinking were lodged on the bot-

Had there been currents at the bottom, these would have swept and abraded and mingled with these microscopic remains the debris of the bottom of the sea, such as ouse, sand, gravel, and other matter; but not a particle of sand or gravel was found among them. Hence the inference that these depths of the sea are not disturbed either by waves or currents.

Consequently, a telegraphic wire once laid there, there it would remain as completely beyond the reach of accident, as it would be if buried in air-tight cases. Therefore, so far as the bottom of the deep sea between Newfoud and or the North Cape, at the mouth of the St. Law ence, and Ireland is concerned, the practicability of a submarine telegraph across the

The present state of Europe invests the subject of a line of telegraph wire across one with me, has been again revived in the Atlantic with a high degree of interest this country, and received much strength to the government and people of the United and encouragement from the investigations Sta es. A general European war seems of the depths and condition of the bottom now almost inevitable; the attitude which of the ocean, along the route of the mer- this government will assume with regard chantmen between Europe and the United to all the belligerent powers that may be States. According to a recent letter of involved in that war, is that of strict im-

The better to enable this government to maintain this position, and the people of nity to carry a line of deep-sea soundings the United States to avail themselves of all from the shores of Newfoundland to those the advantages of such a position, a line of daily telegraph communication with Europe would be of inca culable service.

In this view of the subject, and for the purpose of hastening the completion of such a line, I take the liberty of suggesting for your consideration the propriety of an offer, from the proper source, of a prize to the company through whose telegraphic wire the first message shall be passed across the Atlantic.

From the above interesting and instructive letter, the following points are to be decided by the telegraph engineer :-

1st. "To find a time calm enough, and between the two places is a plateau, which a sea smooth enough to lay down a teleseems to have been placed there especially graphic cable " In my own mind, this first difficulty can be overcome as easily as the submarine telegraph, and of keeping them observations of Lieut. Berryman were out of harm's way. It is neither too deep made, if times of calm are found for such nor too shallow; yet it is so deep that the careful observations as he has made, by wires, but once laid, will remain for ever means of a twine string so as to let down beyond the reach of vessels' anchors, a cannon ball of sixty-four pounds, and icebergs, and drifts of any kind; and so then raise a tube filled with the shells and shallow, that the wires may be readily earth of the depths of the ocean, we are

Works in Durham.

enough." This can be no difficulty, for into play. What is the objection to sending it by trips or in pieces? Could it not be attached, This, according to Faraday, is in perfect deep sea soundings, made from time to as it was laid down, to a buoy? A vessel accordance with the principles and with to be sanctioned, by which the order for Morntime on board of vessels of the navy, by of 1000 tons could surely carry 400 tons the definite character of the electric force, ing Prayer, the Littany, the Communion Office,

mined is, to what extent a galvanic current wire, connected at the further extremity can be sent on an insulated wire. This with the earth, part of the force is in the has also been determined, for in favorable first instance occupied in raising a lateral ceived that we have acquired by these states of the atmosphere, lines in this induction round the wire, ultimately equalsimple means, a pretty good idea as to the country have been so insulated as to work in intensity at the near end to the intensity

In my work on the Telegraph, p. 152, gradually to the earth end. I there state that the greatest distance that In the report of Professor Faraday any of the lines had worked in one circuit, which is given in the London Philosophical was from Boston to Montreal, via New Magazine for M rch, he here, in conclu-York, Baffalo, and Toronto, a distance sion, relers to the terms intensity and the earth was frozen, and the lines insulated equivalents for them, cannot be dispen ed

from New York to New Orleans, via Every current where there is resistance, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, is has the static element and induction in-1966 miles, and even this distance has volved in it, whilst every case of insulation been worked as one circuit by the aid of has more or less of the dynamic element an instrument termed a connector, the and conduct on; and we have seen that effect of which is to cau e one circuit to the same voltage source, the same current I derive this inference from a study of work the other through the entire series, in the same I ngth of the same wire gives hus producing a result similar to working a different result, as the intensity is made through the entire line in one circuit. to vary with variations of the induction

B ook's deep-sea sounding apparatus spe- so, the only connector or repeater used through apertures or tubes; and we must was an insul t d screw on the back of the have language competent to express these I sent them to Professor Bally, of West regist r, invented by a distinguished tele- conditions and these ideas. be much more easily insulated.

He first determines by actual experiment, that when copper wire is perfectly cover d with gutta percha, so high is the insulation that in 100 miles of such wire, when fully charged by an intensity battery of 350 pairs of plates and submerged in water, the deflexion of a delicate galvanometer was not more than 5 degrees. The great perfection in the covering of the wire nay be judged of this fact alone. The 100 miles of wire was 1-16th of an inch effect; n diameter; the covered wire was 4-16ths; Report of the Committee of "Gravamina" of the the guita percha on the metal was 0.1 of an inch in thickness. There could not be which fact I have before stated in my work on the Telegraph. He experimented with the subterraneous wires which exist between London and Manchester, and as to make one series, they made almost the distance as determined by Lieuenant Berryman and Maury between the Irish intervals of about 400 miles, he found that when the whole 1500 miles were included, it required two seconds for the electric stream to reach the last instrument, which was placed at the end. In this instance the insulation was not as perfect, still the result shows that it will require a little over two seconds to cross the Atlantic by telein a second, which result is far below those while it will be remembered that Whent-

data to follow. The cable from Calais to current. "The production of a polarized time to time, be delivered.

to Dover is 24 miles long, and consists of state of the particles of neighboring matters St. Charles, or Cape St. Lewis, in Labra- four copper wires, through which the by an excited body, constitutes induction, St. Charles, or Cape St. Lewis, in Labrador, is somewhat less than the distance from any point of Ireland to the nearest into a strand, and bound found with spun which again act upon those contiguous to have been already mentioned. varn, forming a core or centre, around them, and thus the forces are transferred benefit if, in our cities, sermons, with or without which are laid ten iron galvanized wires to a distance. If the induction remain of 5-16ths of an inch in diameter, each undiminished, then perfect insulation is the welded into one length of 241 miles, and cons quence; and the higher the polarized dious parts of the cathedrals. weighing about 15 tons per mlle. The condition which the particles can acquire rope weighs altogether about 180 tons. or maintain, the higher is the intensity nig enough, to lay a coil of wire 1000 miles | It formed a coil of 30 feet diameter outside, | which may be given to the acting forces. 15 feet inside, and 5 feet high, and was In a word, insulators may be said to be made in the short space of 20 days by a bodies whose particles can retain the England and Wales has become doubled in the machine invented by Mr. George Fenwick, polarized state; whilst conductors are those last half century, and scarcely any increase will be ready with satisfactory and practi- an engineer of the Leaham Harbor Iron whose particles cannot be perminently polarized." And in regard to long cir-The transatlantic cable, if the machinery cuits, such as those described, their con- the work of the Church, especially in our large multiplied, and sixteen machines are ducting power cannot be understood, towns and extensive dioceses, it be not very deemployed, could, we have little doubt, whilst no reference is made to their lateral mplete the cable in six or seven months. static induction or to the conditions of in-The third difficulty is, "a ship big tensity and quantity which then comes

f one would not do, surely twenty would. The conducting power of the air and sition state. When a voltaic current of a Another important matter to be deter- certain intensity is sent into a long water in one circuit from 800 to 1000 miles. of the battery stream, and decreasing

of about 1500 miles. This was done when quantity. These terms, he remarks, or with by those who study both the static The entire length of the telegraph line and dynamic relations of electricity. Aslate as December 3, 1853, despatches around the wire. The idea of intensity, were written direct through from New or the power of overcoming resistance, is he National Telegraph line, the weather static or current, as the idea of pressure is being cold and the earth frozen. In doing to steam in a boiler, or to air passing

Point, for examination under his micro-scope. This he kindly gave, and that eminent microscopist was quite as much played; but this dis ance would require happy to find the matter taken hold of by be made free for at least one service in the surprised to find, as I was to learn, that all at least 30 Grove's cups, of a pint each, intelligent and scientific telegraph enginumber of the battery of Mr. C. T. Chester informed that a company has been orand zinc battery were employed, the num. land, and London Telegraph Company, be so extended as not only to carry the minis with this large battery, the expenses would land with Ire and. Peter Cooper, Esq., to determine mathematically beforehand Morse is the Vic - Pres dent, with a number earnest prayers of all the members of our the amount of resistance and the force of Directors. One of the most active is Church than small ones. Copper is a much better language in regard to the enterprise in the conductor than iron; and as a thinner wire first number of a Journal of which he is the answers the purpose of conductor, it may editor:-"Tides may ebb and flow; the billows may surge with mighty power; the The several conditions may be all cal- icebergs may t wer their white mant ed culated from the beautiful formula of Ohm. forms high in the skies, and sink deep in In some recent experiments of Professor the briny sea; the heavens may let loose Faraday, that distinguished pholosopher, by the loud rolling thunder, and the earth some of the results he obtained, has thrown much light upon the action of voltaic electricity in the submerged wire of the electric revolve, America and Europe will be con ected by an electric cord."

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

[Concluded.] The Prolocutor said he had another report to present to the house. It was from the committee of gravamina, and was to the following

Lower House of Convocation.

"This committee having had their attention a better proof than this, that gutta percha especially directed to certain representations is one of the best insulating agents we have, to the Lower House of Convocation, wherein it is stated, on the authority of a recent official report on religious worship in England and

'That more than five millions of persons are when they were all connected together so absent from public worship of Almighty God on the Lord's Day;' and wherein it is prayed that Measures may be devised by this synod for remedy of the evil aforesaid;'

"They have taken the same into consideracoast and Newfoundland, being 1500 miles, tion; and without entering into the question of and having introduced galvanometers at the accuracy of the statement above referred to, but fully admitting and deeply deploring the fact that large masses of our population are strangers to the sacred ordinances of religion, the impression that it should be signed by the members of the committee, and he, therefore asked the committee, and he,

their usual secular avocations.

"That it might conduce to the religious

preceding service and psalmody, were preached at suitable hours in the naves or other commo-

"But they are impressed with a sense of the necessity that all such subsidiary agency should be employed in complete harmony with the dio-

cesan and parochial system.
"III. That inasmuch as the population of has been made in the number of our bishops for three hundred years, it deserves attentive consideration whether, for the due performance of sirable to add to the Episcopate, whether by the creation of new sees, or by the appointment of Bishops Suffragan under the authority of the

existing statute law. "IV. That it might conduce to the end proposed, as well as tend to render the existing services in our churches more available to the different classes of worshippers who attend them, were a division of the offices on Sunday morning of coil, for our cable would not exceed whether in the static, or current, or tranthe course of the forenoon, except it be in churches where, from peculiar circumstances,

there is now no morning service.
"V. It might also be desirable that in churches in which there may be two evening services, the clergyman, with the approval of the Bishop, should be at liberty to substitute or one of them a different form, consisting of the Litany, with a lesson or lessons from Scrip-

"VI. That it might further tend to the object view if a shorter form of daily morning and vening prayer were compiled from the Prayer Book, which might be used on all days, except on Sundays and holidays; and if a short service were also compiled from the Prayer Book for the use of schools, and a series of short services for such purposes as the following,

"For the deprecation of God's judgments; "For thanksgiving; "For a blessing on the missionary work of

" For the reunion of the divided portions of Christ's body;
"And for other similar objects. and the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp,

"VII. That with the view of extending the fluence of Christian example in the community and of training the younger members of the Church, after confirmation, in habits of piety and order, it might be advisable that measures should be taken for bringing them together from time to time for mutual and religious instruc-Orleans to Philadelphia and New York, on as necessary to that of electricity, either tion and improvement, under the direction of

the parochial minister.
"VIII. That in order to make the existing amount of Church accommodation available or the largest possible numbers of the people, t is desirable that, in addition to the mulation of services in the way above proposed, the exclusive allotment of sittings in our

"IX. The committee indulge the hope that by such measures, under the blessing of Divine would be amply sufficient. If a copper ganized, styled the New York, Newfound- Providence, the operations of the Church might ber would have to be increased to about whose object is the establishment of a submarine telegraph, to connect Newfound submarine telegraph, to connect Newfound with Ire and Peter Cooper Esq. with this large battery, the expenses would land with Ire and. Peter Cooper, Esq., becare the sympathies and hearts of others who be less than with the Grove's battery. In a relegraph wire merchant of New York, are not now in communion with her—an object preparing the hatteries, it is even possible is the President, and Professor S. F. B. well deserving the Christian solicitude and

"X. And, lastly, the committee recommend necessary to overcome it; and thus to proportion the number and size of the has had considerable experience in sub- be humbly presented to his grace and their lordlates to the distance to which the wires marine telegraph lines during the past five ships of the Upper House of Convocation, with extend. Large wires are better conductors year, and who em loyed the following a view to their taking it into their consideration. "GEORGE PEACOCK, Prolocutor."

The Prolocutor wished to know whether it was the pleasure of the house that the reports should lie upon the table.

Archdeacon Allen said he had a few remarks to offer on some of the points contained in the

The Prolocutor thought that any debate upon the subject at the present time was very much o be deprecated. The provisions had come

thoroughly grasped the subject.

The Dean of Bristol moved that at the next session of Convocation the report of the committee of privileges be taken into consideration

Archdeacon Harrison seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Archdeacon Grant moved that at the next session of Convocation the report of the committee of gravamina be taken into consideration.

Archdeacon Wilkens seconded the resolution. Archdeacon Allen considered that it was very undesirable that those reports should be drawn up, presented, and not discussed there, for the lic discussion of them throughout the country would elicit criticism which might not be beneficial. A discussion of reports in that house would prepare the minds of the public for the reception of the ultimate conclusions of Convocation. However wisely and carefully their reports were drawn up, if the public mind were not in some degree prepared for their reception, the seed would fall upon ground ill prepared for it, and they could not expect it to fructify. He almost regretted, if he was not out of order in cut off the signatures which were originally attached to the report of the committee of gravuthis remark, that the names of the committee were originally appended to the report, but that when it was presented to the house it bore the

signature of the Prolocutor alone.] The Prolocutor said that in preparing the therefore asked the committee to append their "They report as follows:—
"I. That, in order to reach effectually these names. He received permission to append the masses of the population, it may be necessary names of the different members; but there were to call to our aid the agency of a more multi- two who wished their signatures to be accomolied and varied ministry than has hitherto panied with reservations. One of these gentlebeen brought to bear upon them; and that it is a subject deserving the most careful deliberation the Rev. Dr. Coleridge. The archdeacon wished graph, which is about the rate of 750 miles whether this additional ministry should consist to have appended to his signature a note intiof deacons specially ordained for this duty, or mating that he should prefer, if it were practiof other agents acting under a license from the cable, in sections four, five, and six, that there obtained by the London and Brussels telegraph, which is stated at only 2700 miles
in a second over with a correct view of the love of Christ, or devoting to
a relaxing power with regard to the rules as to a second, even with a copper wire, it a portion of their time, without forsaking the appeal to the archbishop. Dr. Coleridge wished to make an exception in reference to the II. That since the character and condition of drawing up of a short form of morning and shallow, that the wires may be readily lodged upon the bottom.

The depth of this plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfundland to the depth of from 1500 to 2000 fathoms, as you approach the other side.

The caple from Calais to the depths of the ocean, we are almost certain a time calm enough and a smooth sea can be found to stretch a wire smooth sea can be found to stretch a wire of this population is such as, in some degree, requires to be dealt with in the same manner as understing the velocity of the electric current 288 000 miles per second—a considerable difference.

The whole of this difference, according that stations should be appointed in populous to the signing the report of the committee and condition of this population is such as, in some degree, requires to be dealt with in the same manner as that which is adopted by our might be desirable difference.

The whole of this difference, according that stations should be appointed in populous to the signing the report of the committee that which is adopted by our might be desirable difference.

The whole of this difference, according that stations should be appointed in populous to the steps he proposed to take with respect to towns, parishes, and districts, at which sermons with or without any other service should, from the other of privileges, he stated what he was under the introduction of a polarized time to time be delivered. impression he could do; but on meeting the ing resolution :-

committee of privileges on Wednesday, it appeared to be the general opinion that by much the safer and most desirable course would be that the report should be signed by the chairman, and not by individual members, as there man, and not by individual members, as there were some points of great difficulty on which in the county of Cornwall, with the view to the

na, and of vital interest to the Church. | the Prolocutor be requested to commu t was hardly likely that any number of persons | same to his grace." ntering upon the consideration of so many and The rev. doctor remarked that the offer grave subjects should come to the same con- alluded to in the resolution was originally made

bers of Convocation without affording them any time to judge of it; but that objection did not apply to members of the committee, who might be expected to have fully considered the sub or was provided in the diocess a should be obtained, and the sub converge to the diocess and the committee was, that it has a possible to the diocess a should be obtained, and the sub converge to the diocess and the converge to the clergy to the clergy to know that his application was forwarded to the committee to the diocess and the converge to the clergy to the ects under discussion. He thought it very undesirable that any person who had fully considered the subject should be silenced, for he house to be taken upon it. Dr. Walker thought loor to numberless evils.

and it was, he thought, advisable to take advantage of such an opportunity as the present.

He bowed with implicit obedience to the decision (Loud cheers.) of the Prolocutor-his very reverend tutor-but

the report should be discussed then or at some

Archdeacon Harrison thought it would prove ighly inconvenient if Archdeacon Allen persted in saying that members of the committee night discuss the report, and not the whole house. If members of the committee were After some remarks from the Rev. J. Fendall

Every serious man would take a different view of the matter, and he trusted that nothing would be done in that direction. But the question of the Rubric was an entirely different thing. The Rubric was not adhered to; and he thought the Church had placed too much faith in Rubrics, Acts of Parliament, and pledges, and had too little faith in men auxtous to up their Master's work. He desired that the Bishop should be trusted with the regulation of the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. E. Gi'llett, the Rev. Frederick Vincent, and Mr. Chanscheller, and hould be trusted with the regulation of the clergy and Church, because in these days, although there might not be amongst the clergy ndividuals so learned as they were at the time From the facilities of communication, and from the effective oversight the clergy were all under, o one could go far wrong without being brought inder the notice of the ecclesiastical authorities. He (the Archdeacon) must express his deep thankfulness that this question of agency was put prominently forward. He had heard some ntimations that it was intended to have a semipermanent diaconate. He did not think that was what the Church wanted; but that what was most required was, that they should raise the attainments and the standing of the clergy rather than lower them-not to introduce a ody of deacons who possibly might not rise to the priesthood, and who would be distasteful to the great body of the clergy and laity. He earnestly wished that the bishops, as being the guides-the chief captains in the conflictcould call up the laymen to join with their brethren of the ministry in fighting against the ommon enemy; and this for many reasons, ecause he thought that, from circumstances to which it might not be wise to advert, the course of events for the last sixteen years had, in a great measure, separated the clergy from the laity, causing the laity to look upon the clergy as ecclesiastics rather than pastors, intent upon interests of a clique rather than upon that which was the object of all Christian people. By such a union between clergy and laity as he had suggested, the laity would be brought to act in brotherly relation to the clergy. Although little fruit might result from such an appeal as he desired to see the bishops issue or years to come, yet he thought that, in the course of time, some person of excellent piety and high station would come forward and realise what the Church had a right to expect from our earnest minded Christian laty. (Loud

The motion was then put and agreed to. onsideration of the committee of gravamina, it

might perhaps be as well to make some addition The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth approved of the proposed addition, as it would be highly desira-ble that there should be good attendance of members at the various times of meeting. Some grave questions were involved, and it was indisensable that the committee should possess the

full confidence of the house.

The Prolocutor, at the request of the house, added some names to the committee, which was made to consist of the following gentlemen: The Venerable Anthony Grant, D. C. L., Archdencon of St. Alban's; the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, M. A., Rector of South Ormsby Hubbard, a site having been given by Lord Leigh. At Limehouse a church is to be built, Very Rev. George Pellew, D. D., Dean of Norwich; the Ven J. Sandtord, D. D., Archdeacon of Coventry; the Ven. W. E. Hony, D. D., offered to build and endow a Church in any part Archdeacon of Sarum; the Ven. Joseph Wigram, of London the Bishop of the Diocese may point Archdeacon of Sarum; the Ven. Joseph Wightin, M. A.. Archdeacon of Winchester; the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Professor of Theology in King's College, London; the Hon. and Rev. Heury Montague Villiers, M. A., Rector of St. Heury Montague Villiers, M. A., Rector of St. Cappage's Bloomshury and Cappa Residentiary. George's, Bloomsbury, and Canon Residentiary, consisting of Earl Nelson, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., of Winchester; the Ven. G. Wilkens, D. D., Lord Haddo, Lord R. Grosvenor, M. P., Sir W.

Some discussion arose as to the propriety of Mayor, Sir R. H. Inglis, bart., Lord Radstock, having fixed days for the meeting of the com- &c. Among the new churches which are ap-

ocutor and his assessors in the upper chamber. On their return, the Prolocutor read the two reports of committees agreed to by their lord-

ships in the Upper House (for which see the report of that assembly).

The Prolocutor read the terms of the Rev. Dr. Walker's proposition for founding a bishopric in Cornwall, together with tye resolution come to thereupon by the Bishops

"That this house having received a message members might not approve of the conclusions at which the committee as a body had not arrived. Individuals, while they agreed with the general principle of the measures proposed, might reserve, and very properly, their opinion on some points of detail. These were most important points in the report of the committee of portant points in the report of the committee of the church, the Proposety of Cornwall, with the view to the erection of an episcopal see in that county, do hereby unanimously concur in the resolution of an episcopal see in that county, do hereby unanimously concur in the resolution of arrived. Individuals, while they agreed with their lordships on that subject, and express their devout thankfulness to Almighty God for having put it into the heart of the offerer to make a proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church; and that county, do hereby unanimously concur in the resolution of arrived. Individuals, while they agreed with their lordships on that subject, and express their devout thankfulness to Almighty God for having put it into the heart of the offerer to make a proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church; and the proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church; and the proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church.

clusions on minor points, and though they might approve of the report as a whole, yet they might wish to reserve to themselves the liberty of individual opinion on any special point.

Archdeacon Allen understood that the objection to the consideration of the resport at the diocese. With regard to the division of the resolution was originally made to the commission of which he was a member. It was desirable for the house to know that the proposition was made, not only with the cognisance but with the approval of the Bishop of the diocese. With regard to the division of the ion to the consideration of the report at the diocese, it was Dr. Walker's request that the present time was, that it had come upon mem- consent of the diocesan should be obtained, and elieved that in adopting sections four, five, and such consent was necessary for the canonical six they would be embarking upon a sea of difficulties, and that they would be opening the might, with God's blessing, lead to similar acts for to numberless evils.

The Prolocutor again deprecated any discuswas one of restoration of an ancient see, for on upon the subject.

Archdeacon Allen contended that without disussion they had no means of eliciting contemant and an episcopal see of its own in ancient times. He could not help regarding it as an auspicious circumstance that a bishopric orary criticism, and knowing the minds of the ablic. They had not so many opportunities of discussing such subjects as they could wish,

The Rev. Canon Selwyn, proctor for the the thought he was perfectly in order in speaking chapter of Ely, seconded the resolution, and to the question whether the report should or hoped this might be an auspicious beginning of should not be discussed at the present time.

The Rev. Dr. Russell remarked that it would The Prolocutor put the resolution to the

meeting, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Prolocutor announced that the Upper House had appointed a committee to consider and report on what might be expedient for the better enforcement of discipline amongst the clergy, to consist of ten members, and had reuested him to name ten members of the Lower allowed to speak on the subjects, then of course other members would claim a similar privilege. House to act with them. He should name the Prolocutor, the Archdeacon of London, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Archdeacon of Coventry, Mr. Chancellor Martin, the Rev. Dr. Russell, the Archdeacon Allen again addressed the house.

Archdeacon Allen again addressed the house. He said he felt very strongly that they would be embarking in a sea of difficulties if they attempted to meddle with the Prayer Book. Every serious man would take a different view ject on which he had been called upon to name eight members to meet a committee of the same number of the Upper House, to consider a re-

cellor Martin. Agreed to.
On the motion of the Dean of Bristol, seconded

by the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. The Prolocutor named the Rev. Dr. Wordsof the Reformation, the great body of the clergy were far more learned than they were at that time, and far more intent on doing their duty.

Room the feeilising of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, the Rev. Dr. Spry, the Rev. Dr. Russell, Archdeacon Sinclair, and the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, to be a committee to ascertain what expenses had been incurred by the meetings of Convocation, and how they were to be met, and

In reference to Dr. Wordsworth's schedule, it was agreed that the committee of gravamina should not be summoned to consider it until further notice, a special committee on the subject of Church-rates having been nominated since the matter was under consideration.

The Prolocutor then formerly adjourned the proceedings until Thursday, August 24.

1. To consider and report on what may be expedient to recommend for the better enforcement of Discipline amongst the Glergy.

Upper House.—The Lord Bishops of London,

Exeter, St. David's, Litchfield, Chichester, Oxford, St. Asaph, Lincoln, Salisbury, Llandaff.

Lower House.—The Prolocutor, the Archdencon of Maidstone, the Archdencon of Coventry, the Archdeacon of London, Rev. Chancellor Martin, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. Dr. Spry, Rev. Rev. H. Magendie, Rev. J. Fendall, The Archdeacon of Middlesex.

2. To consider and report to Convocation on the subject of Church Rates Upper House. - Same Committee as above. wer House .- The Dean of Norwich, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Rev. Chancellor Martin, Rev. G. E. Gillett, Rev. F. Vincent.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY .- Out of 800 persons confirmed by the Bishop of Cashel during his recent confirmation tour, 200 were converts from Popery, at Doon and in the neighbouring parishes .- John Bull.

Several new churches are about being com-The Dean of Norwich said that, as some immenced in the metropolitan districts, and some are so far advanced as to be nearly ready for consecration. In Paddington three new churches are to be at once commenced, the Bishop of London having subscribed £1000 towards that object. In Coventry street, Haymarket, between Rupert street and Princess street, a church is to be erected, her Majesty the Queen having subscribed £500; the Bishop of London, £1000; Viscount Sidney £25; and Mr. W. T. Egerton, M. P., £25 for that purpose. Three churches are to be erected in Cierkenwell, an influential committee, of which Lord Shaftesbury is at the head, having been formed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. In the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, a large church is to be erected, at the sole expense of Mr. J. Gellibrand at the sole expense of Mr. William Cotton. "A Archdeacon of Nottingham; and the Rev. R. Farquhar, bart., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Henry Caswall, M. A., Vicar of Figheldean. Page Wood, Sir Thomas Phillips, the Lord mittee, in the midst of which
Mr. F. H. Dyke announced to the house that
his grace the President wished to see the ProNotting Hill; St. Andrew's, Westminster; Trinity Church, Newington; and one near Limehouse, built at the sole expense of Alderman Cubitt, M. P.

We have great pleasure in adding to the above, that "a first gift" of £9000 has been placed at the sole disposal of the Rev. George Nugee, late senior curate of St. Paul's, Knights bridge, from a party previously unknown to the the Upper House.

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth moved the followELECTION OF A PROCTOR IN CONVOCATION FOR

where the population is 10,093, and the church accommodation 870) it is as about 1 to 11½:

and in the other case (parish of Mynyddysllwyn

Monmouthshire, where the population is 5,994, and the church accommodation 296), it is as

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., a meeting of the district forming a separate cure of souls. clergy of the diocese took place at the Cathedral, for the election of a Proctor in Convoca-There were some seventy or eighty of the clergy present, including the two Archdeacons

Rev. Ashton Oxenden was unanimously elected. We select the following questions and replies, Rev. C. J. Burton inquired, if it was the intention to apply to her Majesty for license to

consider the recommendations, in the reports received by the two houses? Archdeacon Harrison replied, that that was the point on which their deliberations would turn. The first thing to be considered was the constitution of the Convocation; and next, whether an address should be presented to the

whether an address should be presented to the Crown, requesting powers to make such alterations in it as might be thought necessary.

Rev. Mr. Burton, asked, if it was intended that the two Houses of Convocation should reconstitute themselves or apply to a superior power to reconstitute them. This seemed to

him a material point to aim at. Rev. E. Moore observed on the necessity of their being acquainted with the opinions of the gentleman they had just elected on that subject; because the reconstruction of the two houses involved many important points-the admission of the laity among others, on which there seemed to be a material difference of opinion. Some thought there was no reason for the admission of the laity-seeing that whatever measure were adopted must at last be submitted to Par-

Archdeacon Harrison said the most simple answer to that question was embraced in the re-port of the committee, of which he was a mem-ber—which had considered whether the present and clergy of the province of Canterbury.

reverend brethren, if he abstained from enter- about politics; but, on closer examination, was ing into any questions connected with the general subject of Convocation; and therefore, with all due deference to Mr. Burton, he must be excused making a direct reply to the question if such a writer could be found denouncing that he had put. He thought that gentleman would one chosen to fill the high office in which they had been pleased to place him, to go to Convocation unpledged, unshackled. He would much rather have preferred not being elected at all, than to be forced into any number of pledges. He thought, with his proposer and seconder, that he was the fittest person to represent the clergy who was not the advocate of any particular party, or one set of views: but who went with agree with him, that it was far better for any flesh. party, or one set of views; but who went with shape: "Frayer was made without ceasing unto erately every separ the best judgment he was able to form on it.—
That was his desire. He tendered to his Rev.
That was his desire. He tendered to his Rev.

Special as warmest thanks for the honor they

breikesu as warmest thanks for the honor they had done him in his election. He thanked also not less those friends and brethren who had expressed their dissent in some measure from the had made the best use of his Puritan opportu in so kind and friendly a manner, and with so honest spirit, that he would rather have had many who had experienced difficulty in sup-porting him, that he had their good wishes, which he valued highly; and he also thanked sincerely that friend who might have been the means of that being a contested rather than a quiet election. Having expressed his convicsire to apply himself to whatever questions in the view of some, to pronounce Mr. Macau-came before the Convocation in his own humble lay a Jesuit in disguise, and say that Rome first manner, but still to the best of his ability. It condemned his book to draw curiosity towards it, and then withdrew her condemnation that would be his wish and prayer, not that he might gain the favor of all, for that he knew to be gain the favor of all, for that he with the internext to impossible; but to consider the internext to impossible the internext ests of that common Master whom they all served, and that Gospel under which they were all living, and the interests of that Church of which he felt it to be one of his highest privileges to be an unworthy member and minister. He would merely add that he was prepared before the election to answer any questions that might have been pressed on him; but he felt that he should now be consulting their feelings, and particularly those of the presiding Arch-deacon and his own, by sitting down, having made the few remarks that he had. He repeated his thanks for the kind manner in which they had acted towards him, and trusted he should discharge his duty earnestly and faithfully as God gave him power.

COLONIAL,

HALIFAX, August 5, 1854. REV. AND DEAR SIR: —I purpose (D. V.) to hold a Visitation at Halifax on Wednesday, October 11.

Having visited every parish once, and the greater part of the diocese more than once, since my appointment, and knowing that the clergy cannot leave their cures without serious inconvenience, both to themselves and to their congregations, I have deferred calling them together, in the hope that the questions relating to colonial church assemblies would be settled by the Imperial Parliament. Being disappointed in this, I have at length determined, without further delay, to summon a meeting of the clergy and lay delegates to be held on the day following the visitation day, in order that the mem-

of the church in the colonies ought to enjoy the privilege of meeting together, to frame such regulations for their own government as may be that the child should be well cared for -Bucks required by local circumstances, but various Advertiser. causes have prevented the passage of the bills, We have seen a specimen of native copper which have been introduced into the House of mingled with silver, brought down by a traveller Commons for the purpose of removing any doubts that may exist as to their present positiver, south side of Lake Superior. The silver tion. One objection is, that no legislation is is in the proportion of nearly eight per cent. of required, and that we have already full liberty the whole mass. We learn that the mining to meet according to our own pleasure. This opinion has been acted upon in some dioceses, and it is open to us, if we please, to follow the example of our brethren.

Last year, a bill, prepared with great care by found to be difficult so to frame the clauses as

Every Clergyman licensed in the diocese will be entitled to a seat, but deacons will not have a vote. The lay delegates must have been communicants for at least twelve months preeding the day of election, and it will be your duty to take care that no person is proposed who is not thus qualified. The election may be made by the same persons, and in the same manner, as the election of Churchwardens, and

You will immediatly give notice to your parishioners of the intended election, which must tion, in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Mill. take place before the last day of September. The votes must be taken in writing, and immediatly after the election you will forward to the (Croft and Harrison-the former presiding), the registrar of the Diocese, Henry Pryor, Esq., a list of the persons proposed, with the number of votes recorded for each, and a certificate that from the report of the proceedings given in the Guardian: voters, must be sealed up when the result has been declared, and placed in the hands of the egistrar on or before the day of visitation.

I trust that you will endeavor to make ar-ingements as will ensure a fair and impartial epresentation of the opinions of your parishners; and I pray that in all our proceedings, connected with this important matter, we may Holy Spirit, that we may have a right judgment

We hope to be able to provide accommodation for many of the Clergy, through the hospitality of Churchmen in Halifax, and I have to request you to inform the Secretary of the D. C. S. vithout delay, whether you will require such

I am, Rev. and dear sir, Your affectionate brother, H. NOVA SCOTIA.

### Romanism and Dissent.

THE DISCRIMINATING CHARITY OF ROME. Macaulay's "History of England" was at first put under the ban of the Inquisition at Rome; but latterly, as an English paper informs us, the anathema has been removed, and Macaulay (determined liberalist though he seems to be ber—which had considered whether the present Convocation adequately represented the prelates eyes within actual hail of the Vatican. Would our readers know the secret of this Popish mira-Rev. Ashton Ozenden would be consulting his one feelings, and he thought the feelings of his at first dreaded for his ostensibly free opinions Church, which is poor Rome's chief thorn in the This is a curious result, apparently; but an earnest and sincere desire to consider delibte question, and come to how faulty the new Prayer-book of the Queen was because it was destitute of such kinds of petitions: (Collier, vi. 463; or vol. ii. p. 518, views he had put forth in a printed circular, nities in abusing the Church of England, that which he had forwarded to every clergyman. He felt that they had expressed their dissent in so kind and friendly a manner, and with so the bargain! Those who want fuller evidence of the bargain in the bargain. dence of the truth of such statements as these their dissent expressed than that they should have kept silent. He still felt with regard to many who had experienced difficulty in supthere is almost any amount of evidence, if it is wanted, to sustain the allegation of Carwithen in his History of the English Church, that "the discernment of Jewel experience fully proved; and it was ascertained that the most popular tion that their friendship would have remained uninterrupted. had Mr. Riddle even stood the contest, and thanked him for his generous forbearance, he stated that it was his earnest de- particularly hard, if not absolutely monstrous,

> that possibly some musty old antiquarian could find a parallel for it amid the rubbish of forgotten facts near three hundred years old.
>
> P. S. If any of our neighbours think that we are mistaken or prejudiced in our statements about the Jesuits having nestled among the Puritans, we commend to their dyspeptic suspicions "Calamy's Life of Baxter," vol. 1. pp. 100-103. Calamy ought to be as infallible with them as the Pope with an Ultramontanist. But if he fails then let them take, as an unfailing remedy, a dose of the Gangræna of the celebrated Presbyterian, Mr. Thomas Edwards. Say part i. p. 40, to begin with. — Calendar.

this curiosity might be gratified, and the unsus

liberalist! So we must be very cautious and

very moderate in our assertions, and content

ourselves with the tame observation that if such

a thing should, in some unheard-of way, turn out to be true, and be the world's eighth wonder,

BURNING THE BIBLE. —A man named M. Teague has been tried at the Londonderry assizes for burning a copy of the Scriptures. It appeared that a Scottish clergyman of the secession church gave a copy of the Bible to a man namsd Dillon, a Roman Catholic, and that the latter, going to a public-house, showed the book to the traverser, who said it was an adulterated version, and threw it into the fire. The jury found him guilty of burning the authorised version, but quitted him on the counts charging an intention to bring the principles of Christianity into ontempt, and he was sentenced to six months' mprisonment. - Clerical Journal.

AFFECTING INCIDENT .- While the 46th regiers of the church may decide for themselves ment were in rank in the barrack square at whether they will hold periodical assemblies or not. If this question is decided in the negative, the business will be thereby concluded. If in the business will be thereby concluded. If there is less than the barrack square at the ba the business will be thereby concluded. If in affirmative, we shall then proceed to frame regulations for our own guidance, and for future elections of lay members; but no questions except with reference to the constitution and by-laws or standing orders of the assembly will be received at this meeting. be proposed at this meeting.

It has been allowed by speakers of all parties, in both houses of parliament, that the members of the church in the calculation.

It has been allowed by speakers of all parties, in both houses of parliament, that the members of the church in the calculation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. them; and yet the members of the congrega-tion never seem to think that they have it in Lines on the Mission to the Ottawa in our next.

"A Layman" on the Church Society, in our next.

"A C.C. many thanks.

"A C.C. many thanks.

"A C.C. many thanks.

"A C.C. many thanks.

"A Layman" on the Church Society, in our their power, by a little exertion and sacrifice, to promote their rector's comfort, and render his stay permanent, and conduce to the prosperity consideration of those, who have con-H. C. C., many thanks. of their parish, by preventing the necessity of

W. H. L., Quebec, rem.; Rev. R. B., Prescott, rem.; Rev. W. K., St. Sylvestre; Rev. W. C. C., N. Augusta, (the book has been sent by mail); C. D. G. rem. Hamilton (arrivable for the resolution). mail); C. D. G., rem., Hamilton, (expires with vol. 18, end of July 1855); Rev. J. G., Goulbourn, rem. for T. W., J. H., J. C., & W. M.;

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. University of Toronto. Situation wanted.

#### The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

Additional confirm out the Guelph Rur	ation appoir	&c.,	ents thro	ough- uring
September, 1854.				F desc
Durham	. Friday	66	15, 11	A.M.
Travelling	. Saturday	66	16,	DE ANGEL
Owen Sound	. Sunday	66	17, 11	
Indian Village		66		P.M.
TO SECURE THE PARTY OF THE PERSON	Monday	66	18,	
48	Tuesday	66	19,	
Travelling	Wednesda	yee	20,	
To the state of th	Thursday	66	21,	
Huntingford	Friday	66	22, 2	2 P.M.
Ingersoll	Saturday	66	23, 1	LA.M.
Ingoite	Candon	66	94 1	1 1 m

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) resume his visitations as follows: Orillia ... North Orillia ..... Shanty Bay ...... Monday " 18, 11 A.M. tion :-

NOTICE.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the requested to communicate without delay, to the Resolved, That hereafter, upon each day set Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for examination in the Library of the Parochial School-house at Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the si quis attested in the ordinary manner.

We trust that our readers will duly tern New York; conceiving them to be as applicable to many of our Canadian Missions, as they can be to any Diocese, we make no excuse for giving the following

places in this Diocese, in the last twenty years, been doubled, or even increased in anything like a fair proportion.

Examples could be pointed out where statispense of living, but the ability of the congregation has doubled in the period above. tion has doubled in the period above mentioned, and yet the salary of the clergyman remains

That the clergy have a right to a competent high and holy duty, they forsake all other means should be rendered in return.

1st. That Christians have not a proper estimate of the duty of devoting to God a reasonable proportion of the money and means which he has placed in their hands and at their dispo-They acknowledge that they are bound to serve God with all their heart, soul, mind, and strength, but seem to think that this is consistvery reluctantly.

there are those who will give liberally or spa-ringly, according to their personal regard for the clergyman, not making it a duty to give according to their means, as God has prospered them, to the support of the clergyman whom the parish may have chosen for its rector. his money as an offering to God for the support

even know what salary their pastor is to receive—and we may say, that in most cases, the majority of the congregation do not know, and do not interest themselves to inquire or ascertain. This subject is committed as a mere matter of business to the vestry, and thus it happens that a clergyman may be deeply beloved by his people, to whom no tidings could be more un-

frequent "clerical changes."

that the congregations are not aware of the a book full of politics, from beginning to end very parish in the diocese.

or that purpose in the printed forms for paro- is simply ridiculous, yet it may be

e more healthy and punctual. Since the committee had prepared the fore-going report, that portion of the Right Rev. the Bishop's able address touching the subject of the salaries of the clergy has been referred to us, and we take great pleasure in saying we most cordially concur with him in the view he has taken of the matter, and the recommendation he has made of appropriating our dona-

62 P.M. Resolved, That hereafter, that upon each day Penetanguishine ... Tuesday "19, 4½ P.M. set apart by the governor of this State as a day \* The first three here named were postponed from the of public thanksgiving and prayer, it be recommended to each parish within our diocese, to make a donation to their parish minister. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. BENEDICT, Chairman. J. JULIAND. P. M. Dox.

apart by the Church, or civil authority of this State, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, it be recommended to of the Daily Colonist, for the names of each parish within this diocese to make a dona- the ministry. tion to their parish minister, by a collection in church, and by contributions in private, for his benefit.

CONVOCATION.

In the John Bull of the 21st ult., we find many cheering proofs given of the weigh the statements contained in the harmonious effects of the Convocation report of the Committee on Clerical Sala- Movement, we trust that the same happy ries, presented to the Convention of Wes- results may be experienced in this Diocese. The article above referred to concludes

"A striking exemplification of the happy pro-

gress which the cause of peace and charity has made in our Church within the last few years lengthy extract from the report, for which was afforded on Tuesday last, in the Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral, on the occasion of the election of a Proctor for the Chergy of the diocese, in the room of the late Dr. Mill. At the last general election of Proctors in this caused by the impossibility of getting the The subject of the inadequacy of the Salaries diocese a sharp contest took place, in which requisite paper - a want which appears to of the Clergy, and the neglect, in many instances, of the congregations to pay promptly stances, of the congregations to pay promptly the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, the repoposed by the Rev. Ashton Oxende the amount stipulated, is one in regard to which the clergy feel a delicacy in speaking. Many mined to stifle the attempt to revive the active of them will suffer rather than complain, and hence this matter is with great propriety referred to a Committee of Laymen. In older parishes, the salaries were settled at a period cese; High Churchmen and Low Churchmen, when the country was comparatively new, when the means of living were cheap, and the congre-gations were feeble and poor. The salaries thus fixed have, in most cases, remained the same, resentative a man who himself avowed a change notwithstanding the increased cost and expense of living, and the greater ability of the congregations to pay. Parishes more recently established have generally taken the amount paid by the older ones as their standard; and where an increase has been made, it has borne are standard and where an increase has been made, it has borne are standard and where an increase has been made, it has borne are standard and where an increase has been made, it has borne are standard and where an increase of this brethren with a sufficiency of this brethren with a sufficiency of the sufficiency of this brethren with a sufficiency of the sufficiency of the sufficiency of the sufficiency of the sufficiency of standard and who himself avowed a change of sentiment in regard to the question of synodal action, and who, while very properly refusing to pleage himself to any particular line of action, and who himself avowed a change of sentiment in regard to the question of synodal action, and who, while very properly refusing to pleage himself to any particular line of action, and who will action, and who will action a standard action, and who will action at the sufficiency of the congregations to pleage himself to any particular line of action, and who will action, and who will action at the sufficiency of the congregations to pleage himself to any particular line of action, and who will action at the sufficiency of the congregation and the increase has been made, it has borne no propor- the suffrages of his brethren available for the tion, or very little, to the increased expense of advancement of the interests of the Church and living. Thus it can be shown that in many the promotion of true religion. Nothing could be more gratifying than the spirit of Christian the price of almost every article necessary to the support and comfort of the family has douprice-and yet it would be difficult, in create disunion, which pervaded the meeting the judgment of your Committee, to show an and under the influence of which the different instance where the salary of the clergyman has speakers addressed the Clergy assembled on this interesting occasion.

Nor is this happy effect, incident to the Convocation movement, that of softening prejuthe Church and to her Clergy. It extends to the general public. The organs of public opinion, which were at one time all but unanimous in denouncing and ridiculing the movement, have adopted a different tone of late. It is now taintenance will not, we think, be questioned thought possible by many, who not long ago, thought it utterly impossible, that Convocation and labor, in order to qualify them- might be of great use in remedying defects and selves to minister in spiritual things for the rectifying anomalies in the practical working of benefit of the people. In the discharge of this our Church system, and thereby promoting the efficiency of the Church and her beneficial inof procuring a livelihood. This sacrifice appears to be necessary, and most certainly is of so much that is calculated to dishearten us lication contains many other valuable demanded by the people. An actual benefit is in the political world, it is most cheering to beconferred upon them, (the people,) and it is only an act of simple justice that payment movement,—the prospect of a Church strong in wheeld be regulared in return her spiritual panoply, united within herself, and That there has been so little attention paid to his subject—that the laity generally of our influence of a spirit which is not of this world, this subject—that the laity generally of our influence of a spirit which is not of this world, church have been so sadly deficient in their the healing and ennobling spirit of genuine, and Fuel-saving Fireplace: By Neil Arduty, your committee conceive to be owing to primitive Christianity. It were sinful to despair of a country upon which so bright a prospect is dawning.

THE OLD COUNTRYMAN.

We have read with pleasure the articles on the Clergy Reserves in the late numbers of our contemporary. The writer has Early English History-Books for Chilent with giving him a very small, exceedingly evidently taken pains to make himself well dren — Greece during the Macedonian small portion of their money, and even that very reluctional with his subject. We wish Period—Niebuhr and Thirtwall—Dante The means adopted for raising the salaries of all the articles we meet with in this paper —Poems by Matthew Arnold—Sir Robert the clergy, are such as to cause men to ignore the fact that size is the fact that size the fact that giving in proportion to their income is a solemn religious duty. The matter is regarded, even by devont Christian as well as extracts from other papers or The Spirit of Missions—editions and The Spirit of Missions—edition and The Spirit of Missions—editions and The Spirit of Missions—editions and The Spirit of Missions—edition a as well as extracts from other papers or garded, even by devout Christians, as a mere business transaction. They hire a pew with simple regard to its eligibility, and without reference to their duty to give a some little wit, without any regard being pious extracts from the accounts given by some little wit, without any regard being pious extracts from the accounts given by their duty to give according to their ability.

Or, when the salary is raised by subscription, paid to the injury which the cause of truth the Bishop of New Zealand of the progress which, from the first dawn of the light of might sustain by their circulation; for which, from the first dawn of the light of instance, in the issue of the 21st ult., as truth, the Gospel had made in New Zeaan illustration of "Scripture well applied," land and the islands adjacent, and from we find copied from the Ohio Organ a the same source, an account of the Milaneslanderous anecdote, calculated to injure sian Mission. Whereas every Christian should feel himself Bishop Doane in the estimation of those rientiously bound to set apart a portion of unacquainted with the character of that revered prelate. Had our contemporary and spread of the Gospel.

2. The second cause of the inadequate support of the clergy, the committee conceives to such a tale before inserting it, he would lie in the neglect arising from thoughtlessness on the part of Christian people. In many instances, all the members of the vestry do not stances, all the members of the vestry do not more than two years since, and immensions.

A Churchman, living not 100 miles from the Ottawa, respectfully asks a place in your next number for the whole truth. even know what salary their pastor is to receive more than two years since, and imme-

welcome than that their pastor must leave "SHOULD THE CLERGY ABSTAIN FROM MEDDLING WITH POLITICS.

We commend the following article, elipt from the Clerical Journal, to the demed some of our Clergy for endeavourng to influence the minds of a professedly Christian people, prior to their exercising their privileges as electors:-

"The late Bishop Stanley (of Norwich), was

once asked by a Clergyman whether he did not think it a good rule for members of the sacre 1st. That as the inadequacy of clerical support is owing in no small degree to the fact that as the inadequacy of clerical support is owing in no small degree to the fact that as the inadequacy of clerical support is owing in no small degree to the fact that as the inadequacy of clerical support is own as the inadequacy of clerical su magnitude of the evil, and in many cases, not even of its existence, it is proposed, if the convention shall deem the matter contained in this report of sufficient importance, that the ministers of the various parishes be requested to read this document to their several congregations, so that the subject may be laid before very parish in the diocese.

2. That hereafter, in making the annual palections, by the force of moral suasion and the rochial reports, there be inserted the amount of salary stipulated for the support of the clergyman, together with the amount received from the missionary fund, if any, and also the amount of arrearages if the control of the cont amount of arrearages, if any—and that here after the secretary be directed to leave a blank rather than good, and though the test proposed and reports.

3d. That this convention earnestly recommight do, or ought to do in such a cause. If mend to each and every parish to pay their minister semi-annually, in advance; thus enabling him to make a frugal and economical use of the means put into his hands for his support, and thereby causing his congregation to how base as well as how dangerous to the coun try the offence is, some good effects might result, even if no diminution took place in the amount of bribery practised, at least something more would be known of its nature and effects, and at all events those who are the sworn in-structors of the people would have delivered their own souls. If men have political rights, they must have correlative political duties, and all duties are by the true Christian regarded as Saturday "16, 11 A.M. tions upon Thanksgiving Day to that most worthy object; and we hope the convention ince of the minister of religion, to explain and enforce them, and Bishop Stanley's opinion may be taken to heart by all the clergy in the king-THE MINISTRY DEFEATED:

AND IN CONSEQUENCE RESIGNED.

On the evening of the 7th the ministry were beaten on several divisions on the Bagot election. The votes were: yeas 49, nays 63. Some of the subsequent [ The resolution above offered was discussed divisions placed ministers in a worse posiand passed, after being amended so as to read tion. They resigned office the next day. Sir Allan McNab was sent for to form a new administration.

We are indebted to telegraphic reports

Mr. Morin stated that, in consequence of the resignation of the late ministry, his Excellency had re-constructed his cabinet. and that at present the members of the cabinet from Lower Canada kept their places, while those from Upper Canada had been replaced as follows:-

Inspector General-Hon. W. Cayley. President of the Council-Hon. John Ross. President of the Committees of Executive Council-Sir A. N. McNah.

Attorney General-Hon. J. A. McDonald. olicitor General-Hon. H. Smith, of Frontenac Postmaster General-Hon, R. Spence, of Dundas,

CHURCH SOCIETY REPORT.

We are requested to state that the delay in the issuing of the Report has been

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON

BEHALF OF THE MISSION TOND APPOINTED
TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854.
MISSION FUND.
Previously brouget forward £373 4 9
Woodstock £3 15 0
Eastwood 1 4 8
East Oxford 0 12 11
Beachville 0 6 2
per Jas. Ingersoll, Esq. 6 13 4
St. Mark's, Barriefield 0 17 0
McLean's School House 0 7 7
per Rev. E. C. Bower 1 4 7
Cartwright, per Church-
warden 0 14 0
Pen is not about to scouted to secure
172 Collections amount-

£381 16 8 T. S. KENNEDY.

### Reviews, Books and Pamphlets.

On our first page will be found an interesting article on the feasibility of establishing a direct communication between Europe and America by means of a submarine electric telegraph, for which we are indebted to the Canadian Journal, published by Maclear & Co. for the Council of the Canadian Institute. This pubpapers-e.g., The Physical Structure of the Western District of U. C., with Map and Section: By W. E. Logan, F. R. S. nott, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c.

The re-publication by Leonard Scott & Co. of the North British Review for August has been laid on our table by Mr. Rowsell, Contents: Vinet; his Life and Writings - Hugh · Miller of Cromarty-

The Spirit of Missions-edited for the

The sentiment is St. Augustine's, in his book | Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :-De Fide et Operibus, chap. 9—"Hoc enim est evangelizare Christum, non tantum docere quæ sunt dicenda de Christo, sed etiam quæ observanda ei qui accedit ad compagem corporis

# Colonial.

TESTIMONIAL.

We copy with sincere pleasure the following estimonial to the Rev. Mr. Armstrong:
On Saturday last, the 26th inst., the members of the loyal Orange lodge, No. 61, (called people are now subject. the "Connaught Heroes,") presented the Rev.
John Gilbert Armstrong, Incumbent of St. Mary's
Tullamore, and one of the grand chaplains of the
Government of the United States. I recomgrand lodge of British North America, with a mend to your consideration the propriety of whip, &c. complete. The harness was manu- admission into Canada of certain articles, the whip, &c. complete. The harness was manufactured by Mr, Arthur Griffiths, of Stanley's Mill, late of Yonge street, and does him very great credit.

The following is a copy of the address accomfitted the United States have evinced a liberal and The following is a copy of the address accom-

To the Rev. John Gilbert Armstrong, &c REV. SIR AND BROTHER,—It is with unfeigned leasure I undertake the pleasing duty which evolves upon me as Master of Orange lodge No. 61, of addressing you in the name of the officers and members of this section of our insti-

Being desirous at the present time of making a public acknowledgment of many obligations under which we rise to address you, for the free and faithful exercise on your part, upon various and important occasions, of those noble and exalted talents of which you are known to be possessed, we beg that you will permit us respectfully to present to you this token of the undivided esteem and affection of the brethren

of our lodge towards you.

Of the present itself we desire to offer no recommendation. It is too poor to merit a consideration; too ordinary to be an object of curiosity; and too plain to be desirable as an article of taste. Still we trust it will not be looked upon as altogether inappropriate, and that you will value it on account of the genuine feeling of respect which prompts us to bestow it, rather than on account of the mere intrinsic value

of the article itself. It is a subject of grateful acknowledgment and devout thankfulness to the Almighty, that while our duty to our God has been by you inculcated, both by doctrine and example, you have not left us in ignorance, nor permitted us to stumble, in any respect whateverin our duty to ourselves and our country in our prosperity.

With our congratulations be assured of our best offices; and, believe us, that whatever adds to your happiness will be to us also a source of nmingled satisfaction. And that you may be spared amongst us as our faithful minister, our respected councillor, our able champion and our beloved brother, is the sincere and earnest desire of every individual member of our lodge

Signed on behalf of lodge No. 61. George Hamilton. had no objection to alter his motion, as sugges-

Tullamore, Aug. 26, 2854.

To George Hamilton, Esq.,

Master of Orange lodge No. 61. SIR AND BROTHER,—The present which you have handed me, and the address which accompanies it from yourself and the members of lodge No. 61, are to me as complimental on your part as they are unmerited on mine.

I assure you I highly prize the token of your good wishes towards me—which your becoming

modesty precludes you from commending—as a very elegant gift; and more especially, as one of the many proofs at your hands of that regard and attachment which, I believe, has always grand chaplain. As to my humble services, on which you have

been pleased to pass so high on encomium, I desire to say nothing, but rather fervently to reciprocate the sentiments which close your address; and with the best wishes for your ness, here and hereafter,

Ever to remain faithfully yours,

J. GILBERT ARMSTRONG, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Tullamore; And one of the grand chaplains of the Royal Prange Institution of British North America. Christ's Church Parsonage Berwick, August 28, 1854.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,-It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the members of the Legislative Assembly will, I trust, give additional weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and afford more ample security than has hitherto existed, for the due representation in Parliament of all interested in the Province. Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during the Session. The Imperial Parliament has recently passed two acts which impress up-on this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character. One of these acts empowers

the Canadian Parliament to alter the construction of the Legislative Council. The substitument of members of that body, is obviously task of considerable difficulty, in the execution of which little aid can be derived from experience, as Parliamentary Government and ministerial responsibility in the British sense of the term are for the most part unknown to the most part unknown to Constitutions of countries where the Legislative hodies consist of two elective chambers. In order, however, to give this important branch of the Legislature the weight and influence which it is most desirable it should possess, some changes in its Constitution seem to be imperatively required, and the difficulties to terring and splitting the stocks of all of them which I have referred will, I trust, be sur-

of Upper Canada, this provision, which was originally intended for the support of the Proagitation in that section of the Province. It is most desirable for the interests of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive AD-JUSTMENT of this long pending controversy should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people at last you will be able without difficulty to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object,

engage your attention at an early period, with a view to the determination of certain questions affecting them, which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests both of ignors and censitaires. You will no doubt see the importance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested. Security of property in an indispensable condition to commercial progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada must look to

try is afforded by judicial tribunal.

You may probably take into consideration the expediency of assimilating the Municipal insti-

I will direct the public accounts for the past year to be laid before you, and I rely on your eadiness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies o' the public service.

Honorable Geutlmen, and Gentlemen:

You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the Province affords an opportunity of which Parliament may properly avail itself, to revise the existing tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect raw material employed in ship-building, and other branches of manufacture, within the Province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles entering largely into the consumption of the

ery elegent set of silver mounted harness, with amending the act, passed in 1848, for the free panying this handsome gift, and of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's reply thereto: and I trust that they will be met in a corresponding spirit by the Provincial Legislature. The removal of duties on the importation of the na-

tural products of Canada into the markets of the United States will, it may be supposed, have a tendency to perpetuate and extend the prosperity which has prevailed of late to so re-markable a degree.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, September 7th. Mr. J. B. Dorion moved that, as a matter of ivilege, the poll books of the county of Bagot

Mr. Drummond asked if there were any peti-

Mr. Dorion said no. He regarded it as a matter of privilege.

Mr. Drummond then thought the motion

ought to be referred, and Mr. Morin held the same opinion, but after some conversation, the notion was carried. The return being produced by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Mr. Dorion explained that Mr. Brodeur had been appointed Return-

ing Officer, and in that capacity had returned himself the member for Bagot. He therefore moved that the return be read. Motion carried and return read. Mr. Dorion would then go a step further and nove that Mr. Brodeur be interrogated whether he were or not his own returning officer.

Mr. Chauveau asked for time to consider the

Mr. Papin did not think that necessary, as would only unnecessarily delay the question. Mr, J. H. Cameron could not support the motion, as carrying it in that form might possibly subject Mr. Brodeur to a fine of £50 a day, and the House ought not to force him to place himself in a position to criminate himself. proper course was to move that the Returning officer be brought to the bar and examined. After some conversation, Mr. Dorion said he

ted by Mr. Cameron. Mr. A. A. Dorion said there was no penalty, and thought the question might be put as first

# Miscellaneous.

BOOKS AND STUDY.

THE "busy bee" knews better than to fly from one flower to another without getting what honey she can from each. She would only waste her time, and carry subsisted between us since I was appointed your nothing back to the hive, if she stayed among flowers that would yield no sweets; or if she did not press her way down into

the bottom of the flowers where they lie. Books are like flowers, and the children who read them are like the bees. Some books have no good, but much evil in them; and those who spend their time in reading them spend it foolishly and hurtfully. They are bees that store no honey, and may be

Other books are like sweet flowers, and those who read them with care, and think about what they read, are like bees who load themselves with the sweet treasure, and hasten home to lay it up for some useful purpose. Happy the child whose memory cells are stored with the fruits of wholesome reading-Children's Mag.

THE THUNDER STORM OF VESTERDAY

(From the Ceylon Times, May 23.) Connected with this terrific thunder storm some curious features have came to light in Slave Island, where in place of thirty of the Ceylon Rifles-no less than seventy two were struck down (thirty of whom were taken to Hospital). The men it appears were standing at ease on the verandah, with their arms in hand. The lightning tion of the principle of popular election, for that of nomination by the Crown, in the appoint-struck the tiles, making a round hole about two inches in diameter, at the same time displacing a quantity of tiles in all direc-

brass ball and bagle, and making a deep cut on his forehead, from which-making a blue line on his neck and breast-it passed down his back. From him a portion pastering and splitting the stocks of all of them in pieces. One half a gun stock was pick-The other act removes the restrictions which ed up 50 yards off. In its descent a porhave for some time past prevented the Provin- tion of the fluid passed down the wall, makcial Legislature from dealing with the Clergy ing a large hole in it. Probably there is Reserves. From an early period in the history no instance on record where the electric no instance on record where the electric fluid descended on so many human beings testant faith, has been a source of discord and at once with so little comparative injury. This may be owing to their arms, which whilst they attracted the lightning, at the same time by its seizing on the firearms saved their lives. This is proved by the fact that all those struck have complained election, and their opinion upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust, therefore, that rested on their pieces.

The deluge of rain was so great that which will give general satisfaction.

The condition of properties held under the Seignorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, of time. We have not heard of other damage, but doubtless we shall hear of the occurrence of additional fearful accidents.

We may here instance another case of the tremendous power of the electric fluid. On the 16th instant at Galle, about 7 P. M, a severe storm burst over the fort. An Artillery man who was in the Light House the justice and moderation of the Legislature at the time saw the lightning strike the for that protection which in a neighboring counplace next morning a hole was found in the top of the parapet about four feet within tutions of Lower Canada, in so far as circum-stances will permit, to the system which since three feet in diameter and twenty feet deep; its introduction, has contributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada. Also of extending to the former section for the Province the advantage of the Manual Province the Alexander of the Manual Province the Alexander of the Manual Province the Alexander of the Manual Province the Manual Province the Province the Alexander of the Manual Province the Provinc odd to say, was not at all damaged; the earth was however completely cleared away from

Correspondence.

"MISSIONS FOR THE OTTAWA."

Arrival of the "Niagara." Breadstutfs Still Lower!!!!

Bomarsund Dismantled and Abandoned! Queen Christina has been expelled and her property confiscated.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13. The Niagara arrived last night. Flour 3s. lower on the week; wheat 1s. a 3s. lower; corn lower. Consols 981. Money

The Niagara's dates are Liverpool 2d. Harvest remarkably fine, and tendency of all

kinds of breadstuffs strongly downwards. Bomarsund has been abandoned by the allies, who have also destroyed the fortifications, as well as those of Hango.

No other political news of importance.

#### Arrival of the St. Louis.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, 12th Sept. The St. Louis arrived this afternoon.

Omar Pacha with 25,000 men and 30 guns had entered Bucharest. The Crimea expedition would positively sail

on the 20th August. It is composed of 70,000 men, of whom 20,000 were Turks. The fire at Varna consumed 500 shops and private dwellings. Several Greeks concerned in

the same have been shot. The Journal de Constantinople confirms the defeat in Asia of Selim Pacha. The Russians afterwards occupied Bayeed. Selim Pacha had been dismissed. Total loss of the two armies at the battle of Kars, 5000.

The Russians continue their retrograde move-

ments, and there is nothing to indicate the positions they intend taking, to meet the dangers on the frontier of Bessarabia. Dates from Jassy say that there are no signs

of the Russians re-crossing the Pruth. The Turks are to evacuate Bucharest and Giurgevo. The Austrian troops are expected at Krajova, the first week of September. Varna dates of the 20th state that the allied

fleets have not yet weighed anchor.

Napoleon arrived at Paris on the 29th, but was to return in a few days, after the transaction of important business. No news of importance from France. The White Sea is blockaded.

No improvement in Spanish affairs. The Government had obtained a loan of 65,000,000 of reals, secured by the revenue of Cuba. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton advanced 1th, and more doing. Flour declined 1s. Corn ad-

Maxwell's circular, dated 29th, quotes a decline on the week of 1s. 6d. to 2s. on flour, and

FURTHER NEWS BY THE EUROPA. The Turkish loan of five millions sterling, guaranteed on Turkish revenue and Egyptian tribute, is opened at Paris and London; of six per cent. bonds £3,000,000 were taken at 89, balance in five months hence at 35. The loan is already all taken at 2 to 5 per cent. premium. The African mails have arrived. Two American barques were detained for not having certicates from the U. S. Custom-house, but have een restored, with costs, by the Vice-Admiralty ourt at Gambia.

The sloop-of-war Marion left Gambia July 27

The sloop-of-war Marion left Gambia July 27 ficates from the U. S. Custom-house, but have been restored, with costs, by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Gambia.

for Cape de Verde. Reland.—The accounts of the potatoe dis-ass in the north of Ireland are more discoursa-tieut. Poore, R.M.A., in command of a battery ease in the north of Ireland are more discouraging; it seems to be spreading, though not of four 12lb. howitzers; Lieut. Cudliffe, R.N.

rapidly.

Cholera is severe in Belfast. There has been R.E., commanding Sappers and Miners; Lieut. a considerable increase in the scale of poor-rates just struck for the requirements of the present year in the greater number of the Irish Unions. advance, and had pitched their tents in a ravine FRANCE.—The fete of St. Napoleon on the juniper. They were distant only 800 yards from 15th passed off quietly. The decorations were of great splendor. Marshal Hagnan reviewed 26,000 troops, and a grand military spectacle was enacted in the Champ de Mars representing the siege of Silistria.

the siege of Silistria. The absence of the Emperor was regretted by the Parisians; there are, however, rumors that a conspiracy had been discovered, and that his absence was precautionary. Russian intrigue is reported busy in the secret clubs.

An imperial decree orders the payment of the legacies of Napoleon I., opens credit for 8,000,000 francs, and appoints a commission to administer. General d'Ornana is president of the commission.

President Pierce's message to the Senate respecting Cuba caused uneasiness on the Paris completely through the ship, killing one man, and then falling into a French boat, killing Bourse, but the succeeding mail restored confi-

Cholera is decreasing at Marseilles.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Biarritz.

They were at Bayonne on the fete day.

The Moniteur continues to give favorable accounts of the harvest, but the weather is now counts of the harvest, but the weather is now counts of the harvest. counts of the harvest, but the weather is now Cowell, of the Engineers, was wounded in the

SPAIN.—The Cortes are convoked for Novem- of his revolver. Several long 32-pounders were ber 8th on the basis of the electoral law of 1837, got into position on shore. On Friday and a constituent assembly meeting in one chamber, Saturday numerous parties were engaged in with one deputy for every 35,000 population.

A riot had occurred at Tortosa. The rioters assembled with cries of "Viva E-partero! Viva fighting. The round tower to the west kept up la Constitucion! Viva Cabrera!" They then rushed to the city hall to demand the abolition of taxes. Finding there only the secretary they beat him to death with sticks, tore out his heart, cut off his head, and flung his body into the river, together with all the public records.

The government of the city was panic struck and did nothing.

The government of the city was panic struck and did nothing.

THE WAR.

tioned he appeared confused and drove away, taking a turn in the road leading to the forts.

Two French soldiers rushed after him; they thatit was rumoured to be the intention of the levelled their rifles, and either killed or woun Czar to remove the prohibition against the ex- him. The horse went at full gallop into the fort. port of grain, which has existed at that port for Most of the siege preparations were by this time the last six months. Looking at the extraordi- completed. On Sunday, the 13th, the French nary extent of the present wheat crops in began the bombardment of the western tower southern Russia, this measure will be of conin reality. The fort, however, was the first to siderable importance, if the total absence of open fire, which it did at four in the morning, blockade, which is still reported, should be as the chasseurs, with their field pieces, were allowed by the allies to continue. It is to be crossing the valley. Four mortars were fixed presumed, however, that the place remaining open is simply a temporary consequence of the arrangements in progress for the attack upon at point blank upon the fort. They soon ob-

tained a capital range, and a great cannonade Berlin, Wednesday.—Immediately after the was obtained for many hours. Numerous shells surrender of Bomarsund, General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Mr. Grey, secretary of the Engby ten o'clock considerable portions of the tower were battered down: but still no practicable breach had been made. The Russians threw lish legation started for Stockholm it is supposed with a view of inducing the Swedish government to join the western powers. It is said that Prince Bebutoff has totally routed About four o'clock a flag of truce was hung out of an embrasure. General Baraguay d'Hilliers thereupon proceeded up to within ten yards of 60,000 Turks near Kara.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The Austrians entered the fort with a company of chasseurs of his guard. The enemy demanded two hours' respite to bury their dead. The general gave them one hour only, and the use they made of Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the Two brigades have marched from Hermanstadt, and another brigade from Kronstadt. Bucharest, Krajova, and Lesser Wallachia will this was to gain reinforcements from the fort below, and to obtain a further supply of ammube occupied. The advanced guard will reach Bucharest on the 5th of September. Three brigades of the army of Count Coronini are preguard. It is needless to state the result of this paring for a similar movement in Moldavia.

regardes of the army of Count Coronan are pre-aring for a similar movement in Moldavia.

VARNA, Aug. 4.—The preparations for a unding in the Crimen are heing carried on uncountering the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the army of Countries of the countries of the army of landing in the Crimea are being carried on upon pouring into the embrasures a deadly shower pouring into the embrasures a deadly shower a vast scale. Seven Turkish line-of-battle ships of bullets. The eastern tower now sent shells are anchored in the roads off Varna, two British completely over the besieged fort into the camp men-of-war and two French, a great number of steamers, and about 120 transport ships. According to every appearance, it will only require cording to every appearance, it will only require cordinates the cordinates of the state eight days more to complete this herculean the object of their truce, and they shall not enterprise. The decisive blow will therefore, in all probability, be struck towards the middle the bombardment." A terrific shower of shot, of August-about the 15th.

f August—about the 15th.

THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.—The town of night from both sides, but at half-past five the Bomarsund, which, judging from the ruins, tower fell into the hands of its brave assailants, must have been one of considerable extent, was The French immediately planted the tricolour

completely burnt to the ground by the Russian they found the whole garrison, officers as well as men, raving drunk. Considering the provogarrison, about three weeks ago from an apprehension that it might afford shelter to the besiegers. After its destruction there was nothing left but the forts, and they stood in something like the following order. Close upon the shore was a low range of fortifications about 40 feet in height and the stood of the sto cation they had received, our allies acted with admirable moderation, for only one Russian was bayoneted, and this because he had struck an officer after surrendering. The loss of the Russians was found to be very considerable. On the morning of Tuesday, the 15th, the eastern height, mounting 80 guns in two tiers. On a ll above, about a mile and a half inland, was ower was attacked by the English shore battery a round tower, also furnished with two tiers of guns; to the west of this, upon a hill of still greater elevation, was another round tower, which was manned by seamen and mariners from the Edinburgh, the Hogue, the Ajax, and similar in every respect to the other; and on the extreme east, also upon a hill, stood a third the Blenheim, under the command of Captain Ramsey. Some of the ships were also engaged and this being the day of the fete de Napoleon. tower, like the two former. Each of these buildings mounted from 20 to 30 guns of cona royal salute was fired, the honors being paid with shotted guns. The long fort was engaged, and it suffered severely from our guns. By iderable size and power. There were, therefore, four forts in all, each of which presented to the non-professional eye a rather formidable appearhalf-past four in the afternoon, the guns of the ance. The bay in front took the form of a semieastern tower were silenced; at six a flag of truce appeared, and the marines and blue jackets circle, the diameter of which might be about three miles. From the centre of the bay the batteries stood about north, and the ships of took possession. During the attack, Lieut. Wrottesley, R. E. was killed. He was stooping down in obedience to signal, when a cannon bal war, steamers and transports, stretched across from the east to the western shore. The ships after striking the trunnion of one of the guns, bounded against him, inflicting a dreadful wound. His side was crushed, and his hands, so moored were:-English: Bulldog (flag Sir Napier), Edinburgh (flag Admiral Chads), Hogue, Ajax, Blenheim, Amphion, Termagant, Belleisle (hospital ship), Penelope, Sphynx, Gladiator, Valorous, Vulture, Pigmy, Lightning. which were folded together at the time, were torn to pieces; he died very soon afterwards on board the Belleisle. In this fort there were six killed and seven wounded, and 125 were The troop transports were the Prince, Julia, Columba, Cornelius Fox, besides several yachts made prisoners. Captain Ramsey was slightly wounded. The prisoners were sent on board the Termagant. To-day the western tower and cutters. French: Inflexible (flag), Breslau, Trident, Tage, Duperre, St. Louis, Algerine blew up, whether from accident or design is not known. On the 16th (Wednesday), the long ospital ship), Phlegethon, Darien, Souffleur, Asmodee, and the imperial yacht. The Leopard, Arrogant, Odin, Hecla, Locust, Porcupine, Otter, Alban, and Cuckoo were stationed on the fort was attacked by the Edinburg, the Ajax and the steamers, at long range. Meanwhile the shore batteries were advanced considerably north side of the island. The western shore had been selected as the point of landing the military, and on the 7th orders were given for the disemnearer to the land-face of the fort, and kept up an incessant fire; the heavy guns in the 6-gun battery, served by the English under Captain barkation by Sir Charles Napier, who arrived in the Bulldog. The whole fleet got out boats immediately; the operation commenced at day-Pelham, did great execution; large blocks of granite, forming the face of the fort, which, in appearance, offered an immense resistance, fell break, and it was conducted successfully throughout in masses, and the rubble with which the wall was filled in tumbled out in heaps. At the same time the Leopard attacked the fort of the The Edinburgh, on board of which was Sir Admiral Chads, supported it at the west point; she was followed by the Duperre, French Presto, on the other side the narrow channel. ine of battle ship. Each threw a few shells At 12-30 a flag of truce was held out at an eminto the woods to remove obstructions, and rasure towards the fleet; a boat, with Captain LL.D. meanwhile the Amphion and Phlegethon moored themselves to the west of an earthwork, near Hall, of the Bulldog, was sent on shore, and at the shore, mounting six guns, a position where none of the enemy's guns could be brought to bear upon them. They opened a heavy fire of shot and shell, which had the effect of clearing half-past 12 the governor surrendered, and the troops laid down their arms. Two thousand prisoners were taken, who will be conveyed to England. General Bodisco, the governor, is an old man, apparently 80 years of age. He was the battery in little more than half an hour, when three boats were landed and the guns very anxious that the French general-in-chief ald certify that he had done his duty. Genspiked. The first round tower and the long fort eral Baraguay d'Hilliers returned his sword hen commenced throwing shells at the two and at the same time extolled the valour with which he had defended his trust, and the pruships; whilst this was going on, the Bulldog and the Stromboli came up and directed a few shots against the tower. In the meantime the dence which had surrendered it when further resistance could have done no more than cause a useless waste of life. The Russian general disembarkation was progressing with marvellous celerity; and by eight o'clock in the morning upwards of 11,000 men, with guns and ammuthen sent a priest to the officer in command of nition, had been safely landed. The whole operation occupied barely three hours and a Presto Fort, with orders to surrender. The order was obeyed; and thus the four forts of Bomarsund fell into the possession of the allies As each regiment landed, they immediately formed on the beach and marched over the heights; and the centre wing marked out a camp for the night round a large village called Skarpans, nearly two miles from the western 9d. on wheat. Western Canal 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s. to 31s. 6d. Yellow Corn, 36s. to 36s. 6d. Mixed, 33s. 6d. fort, and which it was determined should be first attacked. The position of the army at this period was this:—The main body rested upon Skarpans, in one of the low wooden houses near

and high land to the height of 200 feet, under

shelter of which the advanced body were en-

camped. It consisted of three regiments-a

battalion of 600 royal marines, the same num-

being as follows: -Col. Graham commanding

the round fort. Behind their position was the

main road leading into Bomarsund, and the field

burst in the embrasures and upon the roof, and

shell into the French lines with some effect.

nition. It is said the enemy fired upon the

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Sick Headaches, Bilc, and Weak and Disordered Stomachs.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable by the faculty, both at home and abroad. They may be taken with perfect safety and a ce tainty of effecting a cure, by persons suffering from general debility, sick headache, diseases of the stomach, bile, or liver complaints, and those who are predisposed to dropsy cannot use a more effectual remedy than Hollo vay's Pills, acting as they do upon the very main-springs of life, no disease can resist their influence. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequalled.

Office, up to Thursday the 14th instant o'clock noon, for the purchase of £15,000 Crafton Debentures, to be issued for Public V in amounts payable yearly, not exceeding and extending over a period of 20 years. Test payable semi-annually at the Bank of Canada.

A. T. McCORI Chamberl Chamberl Chamberl Chamberl 1,1854. Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Sick Headaches, Bilc which the commander-in-chief, General Bara-guay d'Hilliers, took up his residence. Between this and the enemy's tower stretched a narrow valley, with a long sheet of water, and beyond there rose an extended ridge of rocks

upon it. When they entered the fort, it is said,

#### TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Sept. 13, 1854.

		TO A CO	2000	7	200	m
	thed, and coursed Englished	S.	D.		S.	ř
	flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	3.5	0	a	40	
	Farmers' per 196 lbs	32	0	a	32	
	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	7	6	a	7	
	Oatmeal, per barrel,	37	6	a	40	
	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	0	a	5	
	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	
9	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	81	old	2	1
	Peas, per bushel.	4	0	a	4	
	Potatoes, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a	11	
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	33	9	a	35	
	Hay per ton		0	a	120	
	Straw, per ton,	60	0	a	62	
	Butter- l'ub, per lb	0	8	a	0	ä
8	Fresh, per lb,	1	3	a	1	
	Beef, per 100 lbs	35	0	a	40	
3	Pork, per 100lbs,	20	0	a	25	
ä	Eggs per dozen	0	9	a	0	-
	Fire wood per, cord	22	6	a	25	ı
		3536	1	30	20	

New Advertisements.

SITUATION WANTED.

The same day all the preparations were minutely inspected by the general. Thursday the 10th A GENTLEMAN who can give the highest testimonials is desirous of obtaining a situation in a HARDWARE STORE, either in town or country. Apply, if by letter post paid, to the Secretary of the Church Society, Toronto, GENTLEMAN who can give the highashore within range of the long fort, which fired

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.

A LARGE ORGAN of 12 Stops, 2 rows of Keys and Pedals, suitable for Chapel or Apply to JNO. CHARLESWORTH. No. 60, King Street, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will camp this evening by the accidental discharge commence on THURSDAY, November 2d. his own studies.
The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered Address A. B. or competition, amongst Matriculants :-In LAW-Two of the value of £30 per an-

> In MEDICINE - Three of the value of £30 In ARTS-Twenty three (eight under the

ormer, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each. In CIVIL ENGINEERING-Two of the alue of £30 per annum, each. In AGRICULTURE-Three of the value of

£30 per annum, each. In addition to these, there are offered for ompetition in ARTS:—
Amongst Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 er annum, each
Amongst Students of the standing of three
eass from Matriculation, 15, of the value of

£30 per annum, each.
Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one ear, but the Scholars of each year are eligible or the Scholarships of the succeeding year Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct. objected to Matriciation, or product sim-plar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the permitting. legree of B. A, after four, the latter after two

ears from admission Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their

standing in their own University
Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes and Certificates of Honor, who have been Stu-dents of any affiliated Institution, are required to that Institution; but attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification by this Univer-

ity, except for Students in Medicine. All candidates who purpose presenting them-selves at the ensuing Examinations, are requir-ed to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, or before Thursday, October 5th. Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Vice chancellor.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854.

A COURSE of SIX LECTURES will be delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, in the MICROSCOPICAL REVELATIONS of he ANIMAL & VEGETABLE KINGDOMS.—
By Dr. Henry Goadby, F.L.S.
On the Evening of Friday next, the 15th, and be continued on the following Monday, uesday, Thursday and Friday, and conclude a Monday the 25th instant.

Terms.—Tickets for the course, one person, 1—for two persons, \$1 75 cents—Single Lecture, 25 cents.

Tickets to be had at Armour & Co.'s—Machanish Co.'s—and Rowsell's Book Stores.

Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.

Auscultation and Percussion. By Dr. Joseph Skoda 5—the Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1853—the Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1853— SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. By Dr. HENRY GOADBY, F.L.S. On the Evening of Friday next, the 15th, and be continued on the following Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and conclude on Monday the 25th instant.

\$1-for two persons, \$1 75 cents-Single Lecture, 25 cents. ear & Co.'s-and Rowsell's Book Stores.

Lectures to commence at eight o'clock. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. CHOICE STORIES from Dickens' Household Words
"Easy Nat," or the Three Apprentices, a Tale of
Life in New York and Boston, but adapted to any Meridian Bay A Stieger Life in New York and Boston, but adapted to any dian. By A. L. Stimson "Bertha & Lily," or the Parsonage of Beech Glen, a romance, by Elizabeth Oakes Smith... "Periscopies," or Current Subjects, extemporaneously treated, by Wm. Elder "History of Cuba," or Notes of a Trayeller in the Tropics, being a Political Historical and Statistical account of the Island, from its first discovery to the present time, by Maturin Ballon.

HENRY ROWSELL,

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd. During the Academical Year 1854-'55, Courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, October

Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric-Rev. McCaul, LL.D. Metaphysics and Ethics-Rev. J. Beaven, D.D. Chemistry and Chemical Physics-H. H. Croft,

Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B Cherriman, M.A. History and English Literature-D. Wilson,

Natural History - Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S. Mineralogy and Geology — E. J. Chapman, Esq. Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D. Oriental Literature—J. M. H. schfelder, Esq. Information relative to admission, attendance lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 1, 1854.



£15,000 Corporation Debentures FOR SALE.

TEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to Thursday the 14th instant, at 12 M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. o'clock noon, for the purchase of £15,000 Corporation Debentures, to be issued for Public Works, in amounts payable yearly, not exceeding £750, rest payable semi-annually at the Bank of Upper

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, September 1, 1854.

AS GOVERNESS

N ENGLISH LADY is desirous of a reengagement. Her instruction comprises French (acquired in Paris). Music, Drawing, and Italian, with all that relates to a solid and politic education. polite education. The highest testimonials off red. Address (post paid) M. B., office of

EDUCATION. RS. COSENS' Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will be reopened on Monday, September 4th, 1854.

The best Masters are engaged for Music, Singing, and Drawing—French, Italian, and German.

St. George's Square, 21st August, 1854.

Upper Canada College

WILL RE-ASSEMBLE after the Midsummer vacation, on Wednesday, he 6th eptember, 1854. The following papers will please give the above one month's insertion :-

The City Papers, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, and Herald, Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton Journal, Niagara Chronicle, St Catherine's Constitutional, London Times. F. W. BARRON, M.A.,

Principal, U. C. Coll. Pupils will be admitted to the Residen chool House in the order they stand on the list of applicants.

WANTED—A Gentleman to assist a Clergyman in the instruction of his Junior Pupils. As the time required would be but four or five hours daily, this would be an eligible opportunity for any one wish ng to prosecute Address A. B., care of

Rev. T. S. KENNEDY, Toronto, August 22, 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CALENDAR OF THE

University of Trinity College, Toronte. FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 101d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher. King Street, Toronto.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit.

> THESTEAMER

CITY OF HAMILTON. WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sun-V day excepted.) at 7 o'clock, commencing Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at

the above Ports going and returning, weather G. B. HOLLAND,

To: onto, April 5, 1854.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, oduce certificates signed by the authorities of Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles

> In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got up will receive orders for them at the following will receive orders for them at the following be strictly in character with every other branch

In Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Estabishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854

New Books just received.

A fresh supply of Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, con-taining Formulæ for laying out Curves, deter-mining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c.

HENRY ROWSELL, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

# FINISHING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies. MRS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a limited number of Pupils for tuition in special subjects, has been requested to extend the advantages of her system of instruction by enlarging her classes.

Mrs. Forster having determined to accede to this request, has secured the assistance of the best Masters, and will be prepared, on the 1st of September next, to give instruction in the

following branches of Education. English, French, Italian, German, Music, Piano and Harp, Drawing,

Singing, &c. In the Senior or Finishing Class, to which pupils are admitted by examination, the course of instruction is specially adapted for completing the education of Young Ladies; including a thorough review of the subjects ordinarily taught, Critical Readings of the French and English Poets, Ancient and Modern Historians, and the Study of Philosophy and Astronomy. References are kindly permitted to Judge Draper, Dr. Bovell, Mr. Gzowski, and Dr. Ry-erson, all of whom have daughters under Mrs.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King Street; or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst. Toronto, July 19, 1854.

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

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L.D.. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, intend holding Bazaar in the month of October next, in aid of the funds for the erection of the new Church

Contributions will be gratefully received by the following Ladies. Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Davy, Mis. Finden, Mis. D. Smith, Mis. Mrs. Gream, Mis. Miss. Patterson.

Aug. 12, 1854. THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER CALLING AT

Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg.

THE STEAMER



WILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND.

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

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT. MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE.

King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C. W. Have constantly on hand and for sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes, From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. York—Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd,

Boston, and from other good makers. AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

Melodeons, &c. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Stri FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best

Church Music. consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and

The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

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

An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New York.

rates delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any In a few days a well-assorted stock of men's part of the Province:

Mercers will be to hand, which will be found to For one or more copies (less than eight) 1s. 6d. each copy, per annum. Eight copies to one address, 10s. per annum payable invariably in advance.

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository King Street, Toronto. Sept. 1, 1853.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

PART of that property, distant about one

mile from the town of Amhersburg, or Fort Malden, known as Elliott's Point.

and having thereon a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and ther places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from The Misses McCartney are kindly respectable individuals who have tested its effi-

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is t devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which

the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of mmediate operations, a house adapted to the biect in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., ontiguous to the above-mentioned premises, an also be leased on favourable terms The property is within an easy distance of

Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising annum with the privilege of taking private classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate proprietor would soon find his most sanguine proprietor would soon find his most sanguine classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application (post paid) to be made to the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Secretary to the Governors, at beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on he Lake pass within a few yards of the house. For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the coyal Forester, by letter, POST PAID.

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and

Church, to copy till further orders. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

A LADY recently from Europe wishes to meet with an engagement as French and English Teacher in a Ladies' Seminary, or to travel with an invalid lady, as companion, or as Nursery Governess in a private family. Uuexceptionable references can be given if

Address (pre-paid) Box No. 8, Post Office, Picton, August 8, 1854.

Upper Canada College. THE Second Classical Master wishes to receive into his House after the Summer Vacation a few Boys under 13 years of age, at-

July 8, 1854. AN INDEX

nding Upper Canada College.

TO THE STATUTES OF CANADA, Frow 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive.

1840 to 8150. COMPRISING all the Acts passed and Repealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, to-

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX, shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent

By ÆMELIUS IRVING.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Royal 8vo., Price ONE DOLLAR.

Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Publisher there or four the Publisher through the Publisher. The sort of three or four through the Publisher. The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls. through the Post, at the cost of three or four pence only, and will be mailed to any address on the receipt of One Dollar—(Post-paid.)

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. January 12 1850.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

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

1st English Teacher, 2nd " " " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic . . . . . Mr. Barley.

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

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

(No extras.) tages offered in her school, has sent to England for teachers in several departments of education. She has succeeded in proving that a sound English classical education (which is of the highest importance), combined with accomplishments.

Lett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Religious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary, of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate

ers of acknowledged ability. The FINISHING CLASS IS under MRS. POET-TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-

MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on ner part to insure their improvement. The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

ion in foreign languages.

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

Toronto, 1st August, 1854

A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE, GREECE, AND THE BLACK SEA, Price 1s. 3d .- For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The United Empire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connected

with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer. and Printer, g Street.

Toronto, July 3, 1854.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES 116 Queen Street West, Toronto-

THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own

MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic arrangements.

It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

if required). Terms per Quarter. To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Pupils under 12 years of age ....... 12 10 0 The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted

REV. DR. LETT.

RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ. REV. DR. LETT. DR. HODDER.

Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton. WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq., -St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines.

Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st July, 1854. King's College, Windsor, N. S.

THE Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry, and that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant. Salary C. Cochran, Secretary to the Governors, at Halifax, who will give such information as may Halifax, N. S., July 18, 1854.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES.

RS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, wishes to receive into her house at Yorkle, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. August 1, 1854.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED: Heroines of the Crusades. By C. A. Bloss ...
of History. By John S. Jenkins....
Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Oreon and California. 4 3 5 0 Willis 5712 Fun Jottings, or Laughs I have taken a Pen to 5 712 Life and Religion of Mohammed. By Rev. J. 

For saie by
HENRY ROWSELL,
Wallington Buildin 8, Wellington Buildings

HENRY BOVELL HOPE. Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Broker, commission merchant Office-Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LETT, having been induced to open an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young Ladies, announces that she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately after Easter.

The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music.

Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-The second year of this Institution having closed with the annual examinations and distribution of prizes in a most satisfactory manner, Mas. Poetter, in order to increase the advantage of the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs.

ligious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary, according to the age and requirements of the rate, and she is determined to employ only teach- pupils, and no additional charge will be made. £50. £60. £75. Boarders ..... Day Pupils ... Further particulars may be learned on applica

> Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854. EDUCATION

ion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square.

FOR YOUNG LADIES. MRS. LETT, having completed her arrangements for carrying out efficiently, and under the best system, the moral training and education of young ladies, announces that her Establishment will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday the 4th of September.

St. George's Square, Aug. 1. NEW BOOKS. 

Fietcher's Notes from Nineveh, and Travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria, and yria ... 0 3 9 Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions:

by Charles Mackay. 2 vo.s. ... 0 10 0 Camp Fires of the Revolution; or the War of Independence; illustrated by thrilling events and stories, by the old soldiers: by Henry C. Watson ... 0 8 9 Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course: C Watson Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course: 

History of England in Verse: by Hannah Town-Yankee Stories: by Judge Haliburton ..... 0 2 6
Anecdotes for the Railroad and Steamboat .... 0 2 6 For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer & Printer Toronto, March 23, 1854.

THE RUINED POTTER. From Dickens's Household Words.

James Fielding was the son of a potter, bred up to his father's trade. He married young—long before he could keep a wife comfortable like, about religion." -and with both his parents' consent, or rather with their forgiveness, as they could not help themselves. For, as they said, it worse: 'twar, to be sure, the first time, Burton, and were both present at the first you, sir." child's christening. But the cholera came soon afterwards, and took off the old man and his wife. This was the opening scene of James Fielding's sufferings-want, pestilence, and death. His wife and himself were soon afterwards both seized with the disorder, and though they recovered slowly, it was only to find their father and mother, and first-born child, removed from their once comfortable home to the church- basin. yard, and they themselves with feeble bodies and accumulated debts, which had run on wildly during sickness. First, James was put into jail for the doctor's bill, and then the landlord distrained for rent, and turned them on the world; and so they were ruined.

To be in prison never serves a man; he with his long surtout buttoned closely up. gets a habit of shifting and shuffling, and and a small parcel in his hand. leaning, and talking, and idling; he has the short hand-in-the-pocket walk, and the something else-you know what to do with hang-down look of a jail companion; he it. Let me have the ticket when I can, is never a man again. James Fielding which will be in the course of the evening came out of Stafford jail a changed cha- Leave me now." who had anything to do with him. By degrees, he got, as was natural, a very bad character, and, as is generally the case the unregenerated spirit of Mary Fielding under such circumstances, without alto. the freethinking potter's wife. gether deserving it. He was an unfortudescent. Still, he was a man born to suffer, and

to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Men of all countries, stations, and fortunes, labour-from the serf to the lord-and Fielding's destiny was only that of his sex. But, the gentle, pretty girl, whom he had taken from her father's home to comfort and cherish, to keep his fireside clean, and to nurse his little ones around him-her lot was not cast by God for labor, for toil and moil, and anguish; yet who can tell what arrows of griet pierced that woman's heart during her twelve years' apprenticeship to wifedom! Who shall describe the unwomanly miseries, happy," said he to himself, as he wound alas, too common in England! of her daily shifts and struggles, her pigmy gaunt at the breast, are nothing, being feminine on the air. Outside is God's work; within is man's."

This poor woe-begone mother stood before good curate Godfrey, one of a noise.

And the curate entered the James Fielding the potter. less wayfaring body of Christian men who There had evidently been preparations make little stir beyond their own parish, to receive him. The clay floor was newly but are there constantly felt and heard of; sprinkled and swept, and the few articles the true disciples of the Father of the of crockery and china, nearly all mispoor, the world's first teacher of quiet shapen, or otherwise defective, were as

Mary Fielding, speaking of the potter, who no shoes-were all fresh from the washinghad been down some weeks in a low fever. basin, and their hair was sleekly combed "Tis hard to lose the father of one's across their foreheads. There was evident children. I could ha' borne any stroke poverty, but an equally evident wish to but thisn. Everywhere is a church-yard conceal it. Not a vestige of furniture or now—the life is dug out o' me."

I remember christening some of those chil- rest, to the three-legged stool for the baby, dren, when he and you were full of health had either been sold or burned for fuel. and joy. In this journey of life, Mary, there is no hill without its hollow. Your for seats, but these too had been preyed neighbour Susan Jackson will not have to on for fuel, and ran out at the sides; and mourn the loss of a husband, for she has there were some layers of chipped, driednever known the love and protection of up straw, as a bed in the corner. On this one; and when she goes, she will not leave orphans to grieve for her. But, for all boy ran to borrow a chair as Mr. Godfrey that, Susan is very lonely and destitute, entered, and the thrifty housewife had just and says nobody cares for her."

be sorry for what she never had; and poor the hovel, to let the sun and air in. This folk didn't ought to be fanciful. 'Tis me, was the abode of an Englishman in the sir, partin' wi' my husband that should heart of England.

when James and you were married, it was shaved him and lent him a shirt, which, on the condition you were to part one day. though old, was clean. So, what with We must not forget the ninety-nine favors well-washed skin, and combed hair, and a because the hundredth is not granted. The cup of refreshing tea, he was prepared to Lord gave and the Lord taketh away."

ill-natured." "But how are the little ones, Mary?" "I can't say much for 'em, sir-they

be but poorly." "They have had some food to-day, I potter.

"Tis early yet, sir." It was past mid-"But indeed they hante well."

" Did they eat anything last night before

cup, but Billy an' Jackey, an' the t'other 'Tis mony a long day sin' I could prove ent had nothing." " And you?"

"Oh, sir, God be praised, I am used to hearts knows your intentions, James." surprisin' how the famine feeds itself. 'An a poor critter like me?" then, the children's cries, an' him a dyin', "Undoubtedly. Our Father." unfeelin' in a mother."

ings of want; she had passed her being that, and the children. One's hearth is a into other existences; she had lost her fair assize." identity in the wife and the mother.

"Well, well, we must do something for the children, Mary."

"Oh, sir, I did na come for that. What I wants is work. You ha' comed atween us an' death, many's a time. But indeed, what I am here for, is, afore Jeames goes I wish he could see you, sir, an' talk wi'

"I thought him a believer, Mary." "Mayhap he be; but men tell their wives what, if they could, they would hide war very nat'ral, an' he might ha' done from God; an' I ha' heerd him say awful things; he war alway so courageous like. an' belike he wouldn't do it agen. And so Howsomedever his hour be come, an' he they cordially shook hands with him, and ha' losed his darin', and believes jist like pledged the pretty bride in a flagon of old a child. I thought if he could only see

Mr. Godfrey rang the bell. An aged but notable servant woman came. Martha, bring Mrs. Fielding a little warm bread and milk."

"Oh, no, no, sir! 'Tis only my way, what you see in my face; I war alway palish like-leastways this many a day " Martha, who had promptly obeyed her master, returned in a few minutes with a

"There, take that gently, Mary; it will warm you." "Will you forgive me, sir? Indeed

cannot. It 'ud choke me. The child'en -the poor hungry child'en, sir!" "They shall be thought of." Mr. God. frey left the room, returning shortly after

"This contains a loaf, Mary-and

racter; more clever and less capable of The comforted mother looked on Heawork, daintier, but not so refined, ven's minister, and then up to heaven, and prouder, but not more honorable; the edge passed noiselessly through the small door, was taken from the mind and given to the with faith, hope, and maternal love-the appetites; nevertheless, he was a fond three strongest impulses of the heart-tofather, for he shortly became one again, support her. She had had the only full and a loving husband to a wife who doated and perfect lesson of religion-charity. on him. But a thoroughly fallen man sel- But she did not know, until she got to the dom rights himself, and bankruptcy is a pawnshop, that the poor curate had taken break-up for life in the constitution of suc- his only waistcoat from his back to feed cessful industry. James Fielding labored, her children. Then, indeed, the tide of but his toil was thriftless; he found friends, religion came strong upon her. So true but one way or other, he let in everybody it is, that one act of kindness is worth volume of sermons in converting people The curate's vest was a baptismal robe to

It was on an evening in the middle of nate, but not an evil man; and we all June, that Mr. Godfrey passed along to know how falling bodies quicken in their the potter's cottage. There had been some smart refreshing showers during the day, and the grass was healthily green, and the flowers were vigorous and balmy, and here and there was the restless uneasy chirp, in the tree or hedge, of the young bird in its nest. The sheep were settling down for the night in the meadows; and the cows, after milking, were scattered over the distant pasturages. At intervals there was an unyoked horse exulting in abundance and freedom. The poor saluted Mr. Godfrey as he passed, and the rich cordially greeted him, for he was univer

among the green lanes, and gazed upon the broad benignant sky. "Man alone looks, her thread bare clothes insufficient makes the world miserable. I cannot think to protect her from the winter weather, her the design of Providence was to make the hard day labour, her sharp endurance of chief of a joyous creation wretched; there her children's hunger, and forgetfulness of must be some key to human felicity. The her own; her long sad catalogue of dis. departing sun shines on these dingy cottresses, compared with which the pains of tages, and the few straggling flowers bloom childbirth and even the death of the child cheerfully, and cast their sweetness abroad

And the curate entered the cabin of

clean as the peboles in a river. The chil-"He be goin' fast, indeed he be," said dren's faces, hands, and feet-for they had "Do not murmur, but think of the past. articles of earthenware mentioned; all the drawn the old rags from the three lower "Mayhap; but Susan Jackson can't panes of the glassless and only window in

The patient had been propped up some-"But you should remember, Mary, that what on his straw, and a neighbour had receive the curate's visit in something of a "Oh, sir, 'tis beautiful to hear ye talk; decent and Christian manner. One of you alway say summut so comfortin', the boys was in or rather on, the bed-for feelin', and sensible like. One is ashamed there was no covering-from sheer naked. to grumble afore you, 'tis so selfish and ness. He partly nestled in the straw and was partly concealed by the rags taken from the window; he was contented and happy, for he had had the blessing of a full meal: a rarity in the hut of the dying

The curate took the chair borrowed for him, placed it by the bedside, and leaned towards the sick man.

"Well, James, how do you feel now?" lying down?"

"Baby had a sup o' gruel out o' James's God will bless you for what you ha' done.

"Tis more a long day sin' I could prove "Better, sir, thank you, but still weakly. my gratitude to anybody."

"Never miud that. The Searcher of all it. Ten years is a long 'prentisage. 'Tis "Yes-true! But d'ye think God heeds

drives the thought away from me. I ant "Ah! Good-good. But I never found got the hard stomach o' hunger, sir; 'tis a true friend but Him and yourself, sir they all forsook and misbelied me. I never No wonder she did not feel the gnaw- was as bad as people made me: he knows

"True, a fond husband and a kind fa- | ther's breast, and the candle trembled in | N-B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every | N-B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every |

ther cannot be a very bad man. I never the hands of the weeping boy who still believed you ill-disposed, Fielding."

"No, bless thee for it, and He will bless Ye ha' made me a Christian; the curate had bent his knee in prayer, and ways o' the world made me an infidel comforted the dying and the desolate. long ago. A man kindly treated feels like a Christian, sir."

"But we must give up resentments, now. see by your countenance, you will soon meet your God. Prepare, Fielding, for that great judgment."

"Yes, I know it will come soon, an that ha' changed me. But, indeed, sir, I am aweary of the world. If it were not for her and the children, I had gone years "The Christian religion always sup-

poses poverty and suffering, James. Were all the world sinless and happy, the Atonement had been useless." "I can well believe thisn o' thee, sir.

If yer wer dumb an' blind, yer han' would preach; 'tis the on'y sarmint as goes home to a hungry man. Fine words be o' small account. But when a rich parson, or a bishop, or such as never gives, an' never suffers, tells starvin' poor fellows like me to bear their crosses as the only road to heaven, it looks like humbug, sir. If heaven is to be won by poverty-sartinly nothing is so easy for 'em as to give all they ha' more than enow, to feed the hun-

gry, an' comfort the afflicted." "Ah, James, this is bad grace in a dying man. It is enough for every one to look to himself; to bear his own burden, and to know that in the midst of trial, and sorrow, and suffering, he can have recourse to One who knew them all on earth. This,

surely, is fair comfort." "It be, sir. 'Tis at the point I am now, a man feels he must believe in some religion, an' there is none so nat'ral like as our own. A dyin' man is not a doubter. wish I ha' been o' this way o' thinkin' long ago-'twould ha' made me contentan' a contented man is a regular man, an'. a regular man is a toilsome man, an' a toilsome man is a thriving man; but when one begins in gramblin' one ends wi' sorrow. Mary dear, gi' me a drink. I feel

The curate took the teapot, from the yearning and attentive wife's hand, and the fevered patient, from the broken spout 2s. 6d. held to his mouth, drained the vessel greedily, till the few leaves at the strainer whizzed with their dryness. As he drank, Godfrey had an opportunity of observing his countenance. "This man," said he to himself, " was formed for a lofty destiny, but with him ignorance has marred his nature. When will man vindicate the purposes of God to his fellows? When will England provide education for all her people?" As these thoughts passed rapidly through the pastor's mind, the sick man spoke with a fainter voice, but with renewed energy: " the spirit war willing, but the flesh war weak.' Well, sir, I know I am a dyin'. I war never a coward, but I does fear death. 'Tis like a goin' over a common one don't know, on a dark night-there be none about you but sperits.

"Keep your eyes steadily on your guid "I believe, sir. O Lord, help my un.

"Thank Heaven for those words," said the curate; "and now, Fielding, since you are in this good frame of mind, I must tell that will lighten your last you one thing moments. Old Mrs. Williams is getting too aged for the parish school, and as she HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. is to retire on a small pension, I have secured the post for Mary. I know she will fill it well. This will keep the wolf from the door, and I will look to the little ones. So you see things are not so bad as

teenth to the seventeenth of John. As he A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY his straw, and sucked in the words. The sick man opened his stiffening lids from time to time, and murmured a prayer from unparted motionless lips, which sounded strange and unearthly in the small chamber. The pale wife, with her infant daughter in her lap, wept silently; and the little boy, Jemmy, was seated on one of the worn-out hassocks, holding the candle, which was stuck in a bottle, for the good pastor as he read. The other boy was gone of an errand for a neighbour. Night had set in, and a gentle breeze fanned the sick was the condensation and the condensation and the set in and a gentle breeze fanned the showbest through the open door and panes. sick man opened his stiffening lids from chamber through the open door and pane. AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, less window. People glided cautiously by, from time to time, urged by pity or curiosity.

After an hour's stillness, the sick man stirred, then tried to sigh, but the groan died within him, and for a time he whispered; but nobody knew what he said. At length, after the curate had applied a few drops of moisture from an orange to

his lips, he spoke audibly. "I was dreaming, Mary, as we war happy with God. The children had enow to eat; they give me my good name back agen; an' we war all very happy." After agen; an' we war all very happy." After a pause, and much internal muttering, he resumed with a perceptible spirit of energy, although his spent powers made him scarcely audible. "Oh, Mr. Godfrey, if more would, like thee, on'y come and see the poor, an' what they suffers! Tell the lads, sir, to wait a bit—but to struggle on, for there is hope for the working man. An' bid the rich folk consider the laborer, an' the parsons to be all like thee, an' England will be right. Mary, a drink, dear: the heart is as dry as cinder within me."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER EIGHTEEN MONTHS' SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs. Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th. 1853.

To Provessor Holloway.—Sir.—I have much pleasure informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy recently effected by your valuable medicines. Capt. Jackson. of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary. Notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary. Notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of variety and the different months to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary. Notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of variety and the different medical men consulted, all was of variety and the different medical men consulted, all was of variety and the different medical men consulted, all was of variety and the different medical men consulted, all was of variety and the different medical men consulted. Such and the different medical men consulted, all wa

His wife brought him a little cold water, into which the curate squeezed some orange juice.

"Mary! To our Father I commit thee, girl, when I am gone. I am dead afore I am dead, leaving my Mary. Kiss my forehead, girl. God bless thee! Comfort these little children, God! they be orphans

And he praned inwardly. In that hour he had no succour but prayer, and the remembrance of any good he had done in now." remembrance of any good he had done in his life. The baby was crying on its mo-

held it. The wife was still and pale; her heart was being rifted from her. The

#### Advertisements.

THE TORONTO

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No. 76, King Street west. RS. HIGGINS informs ber friends and the Public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard Works rnd the Peridical and their loss from the Press. RS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the

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Medical Works Just Received. THE Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta, by

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June 28th, 1854.

New Books Just Received. THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s. The Turkish Empire, Cloth, 3s 9d., do. paper,

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"Thank God, thank God! My soul is at peace now. She is provided for, and they too. Read to me, sir, please; 'twill rouse me up—I feel drowsyish."

The curate opened his pocket Bible, and na sweet low voice read from the four-teepenby of Lahn.

As he descripting the whole of that period 1 suffered the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period 1 suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma. frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and considered the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period 2 suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma. frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most of the mer; Coursell weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most of the means, under providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period 2 suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma. frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and constitution by the suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma. frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and constitution. During the whole of that period 2 suffered the medial means of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried you

proceeded, the little boy peeped up from his straw, and sucked in the words. The Dear Sir, In this district your Pilis command a more

(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

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Time Output

Time Output

Time Output

Tumours

Tumours

To Douloureux

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the ublications of the Society for Promoting Christian Laowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

March 15th, 1854.

#### Trinity College, Toronto. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for Ma-

TRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will namence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for our years. viz: one of £30 currency per annum, wo of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and Examinations in the Arts Course.

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All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for Matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, upon their seventeenth, year. The subjects of examination may be learnt by application to the Provost of Trinify College, who will also furnish any other information re-

ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the anual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, d one BURNSIDE SCHOLARSH P of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students con-mencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination

n the following June. TRINITY COLLEGE, Eeb. 24, 1854.

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FAIR in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Dihave patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, pro-longing the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts of our Improved Hangings to reheave

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INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr W. Moon, of the Square,
Winchester.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. Itried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and, fearing that my health would be entired by the work of the continuous manner of the point is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years; the nature is soft and can be cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of Electric fluids. Look out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W. They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, but are not. They are made of steel highly polished; but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere; consequently rendering them useless.

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