TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

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WHAT IS TIME I asked an aged man, a man of cares, Wrinkled, and curved, and white with heary hairs: "Time is the warp of life," he said,-"O tell

The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well! I asked the ancient, venerable dead, Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled; From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd, " Time sow'd, the seeds we reap in this abode!

lask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke Of righteous death life's "golden bowl" had Lask'd him, What is time ! "Time." he replied.

"I're lost it, ah, the treasure!" and he died!

I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres. Those bright obronometers of days and years : They answered, " Time is but a meteor's glare," And bade me for Eternity prepare.

I ask'd the seasons, in their annual round, Which beautify, or desolate the ground: And they replied (no oracle more wise), "Tis folly's blank, and wisdom's highest prize."

I ask'd a spirit lost, but O, the shriek That pierced my soul! I shudder while I speak It cried. "A particle! a speck! a mite Of endless years, duration infinite :"

Of things inanimate, my dial I Consulted, and it made me this reply, "Time is the season fair of living well, The path to Glery, or the path to Hell!"

I ask'd my Bible, and methinks it said, "Time is the present hour, the past is fled; Live! live to day! to-morrow never yet, On any human being, rose or set!"

I ask'd old father Time at last: But in a moment he flew swiftly past; His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind His noiseless steeds, that left no trace behind. I ask'd the mighty Angel, who shall stand One foot on sea, and one on solid land;

"By heav'n a great King, I swear the mystery's Time was.".he cried,-"but time shall be no

MARSDEN.

THE RAINBOW. By the late lamented Lady Flora Hastings Soft flowing, in uncertain birth. 'Twixt nature's smiles and tears: The bow. O Lord! which thou hast bent Bright in the cloud appears; The portal of thy dwelling place That pure arch seems to be; And as I bless its mystic light, My spirit turns to thee.

Thus gleaming o'er a guilty world, We bail the ray of love: Thus dawns upon the contrite soul Thy mercy from above; And as thy faithful promise speaks Repentant sin forgiven; In humble hope we bless the beam That points the way to beaven.

From the Church Review

American Ecclesiastical Vistorn.

MARYLAND TOLERATION. OR SKETCHES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF MART LAND, TO THE YEAR 1650. BT THE REV. ETHAN ALLEN, PRINSTEER OF THE P. S. COURCE, BALTIMORE CO.

More than two years ago, the present writer drew up the following sketches, at the request of some of his younger brethren in the Ministry, who wished to have the facts of our early history before them. And at the request of brethren whom he does not feel at liberty to refuse, he now sends them forth in this form. In putting forth these sketches of the early history of Maryland, it is right he should state, that he has nothing to present, but what is already known to those who are familiar with its beginning and its subsequent progress. And his purpose now simply is, to set forth chronologically, such facts within his reach, as have come down to us, and exhibit and illustrate directly or indirectly its religious character and condition. He has endeavored to avoid putting down mere probabilities, aiming to let the facts, as much as possible, speak for themselves.

A.D. 1608.
The first Exploration of Chesapeake Bay and Religious Services.

The first permanent colony which settled apeake Bay. In his history of the Virginia years after the establishment of the near three tons burthen, having in his com- rigorous were these laws, that "none but pany, a physician, six gentlemen and seven conformists in the strict and most absolute set out again, in order to complete the dis- yet there were none amongst them. They coveries which he had before commenced, were made to prevent the infection from He took now with him a physician, five reaching the country." gentlemen and six soldiers. He appears bay and its shores to the Surquehannah pretty thoroughly; excepting that part of the charter of Virginia was annulled, and Kent county, to the lower part of what is printed and authorized for ordering, man-now Dorchester county. This he passed aging and governing the affairs of the colony, without examination.

But he records-and it forms a beautiful during the voyage of exploration, "our among the others was William Claborne." order was daily to have prayer with a He came out first in 1621, 'to survey the pealm." Thus early, as we are here shown, planters' lands and make a map of the two hundred and forty-six years ago, when the shores of the Chesapeake were occupied by wild Indian -- and they pagans -- and its waters for the first time wasted on their

prayers and hymns in praise ascend in the name of Jesus to the living Goo. It was then, for the first time, that the shores and waters of our noble hav resounded with the teachings of God's holy word, the bible, men, the then Governor of Virginia, and those with him, were not unmindful in the wilderness and on the deep, of the Gon who has all things in His hands. They were christians, church of England christians, who had the book of common prayer. They were men who prayed to Goo daily, and daily offered to Him praise. Thus, with the very first sail of our Anglo-Saxon race, that ever caught the breeze upon the waters of the Chesapeake-came the lable and the book of common prayer-and men of stout christian hearts to use them. "Our order was daily to have prayer and a psalm -at which SOLEMNITY the poor satinger much wondered." It was indeed under the circumstances, a solemnity. It was no light thing, nor was it done in a corner. The Indian himself saw-and seeing it he wondered.

In 1612, March the 12th, there was granted to the London or South Virginia Company, the charter known as the third and last Virginia Charter. It is mentioned here, because it shows us the extent of territory given at the time to that company.* It states that it extended "from the point of land called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast northward two hundred miles; and from the said Point or Cape Comfort, all the sea coast southward two hundred miles. And all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land throughout, from sea to sea west and northwest," etc. North thus of Point Comfort, the Virginia territory included all that is now Maryland and Delaware, and onethird at least of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Maryland, therefore, that now is, was then a part of Virginia; it was all in Virginia territory and known as Virginia. The Virginians a Church of England Colony.

The extent of the territory of Virginia.

Now with respect to Religion in the articles, orders and instructions, set down for Virginia Nov. 20, 1606, seven months after the first Virginia Charter was issued, is found the following: "We do specially ordain, charge and require the presidents and Councils fof the two Virginian Colonies] respectively, within their several limits and precincts, that they with all care, diligence and respect, do provide that the true Word and Service of God and Christian Faith, be preached, and planted, and used," etc., " according to the doctrine, rites and religion, now professed and established within our realm of England." In the second charter, that of May 23, 1609, tit is said, "we should be loath, that any person should be permitted to pass, that we suspected to affect the superstitions of the Church of Rome. We do hereby declare, that it is our will and pleasure, that no one be permitted to pass n any voyage, from time to time into the said country, but such as shall have first taken the Oath of Supremacy," &c. And the third Charter empowers certain officers there specified, to administer the oath of Supremacy, which was also the oath of allegiance, to "all and every person, which shall at any time or times hereafter go or pass to the said colony of Virginia.' This oath thus prevented any one from becoming a resident of Virginia, who could not, or would not acknowledge the King as the temporal head of the Church; and required the officers specified, to see it administered. The colony was thus consequently inade a Church of England

And while upon this point, it may be well to add, that in 1619, the Church of England was established in the colony. And up to this time, there had been neither papists nor puritans in it. "There is eason however to believe," says Dr. Hawks.o "that about this time, a small number of puritans sought refuge in the colony, but it was too inconsiderable to introduce any change in the religious opinions of the people, and public worship continued to be omducted as it always had been, in conformity with the Ritual of the Church in England | In 1631-2 was enacted the following.-" It is ordered that there be a uniformity throughout this colony. both in substance and circumstance, to the in Virginia, as is well known, was a church canons and constitution of the Church of of England colony; and settled there in England as near as may be; and that every 1607. In June and July of the following person yield ready obedience to them, upon year, the celebrated Capt. Smith, Governor penalty of pains and forfeiture in that of Virginia, undertook to explore the Ches- case appointed." So late as 1639, twenty colony, we learn, that he left Jamestown, Church in the colony, several laws were the second day of June, in an open barge of then made against the puritans; and so He returned in nine days. This sense were permitted to reside in the voyage does not seem to have been satis- colony." These however were made by factory to him, for on the 24th of July, he way of anticipation, for says Burk, *** "as

at this time, (1608) to have examined the | In this year, by the judgment of the court of King's bench, upon a que warrante. the eastern shore, from Swann's point in on the 20th of August, the Kingff "apaging and governing the affairs of the colony, persons residing in the parts of Virginia." Of the twelve thus appointed, three were introduction to our religious history—that subsequently governors of the colony, and country.' We mention his name here. because it plays so conspicuous a part in

* 1 Haszard, 73. ** 1 Henning 69. † 1 Mazzard, 72. 1 Haszard, 73. § Hawker Contributions Va., p. 25. 1 See Henning. † 2 hostman, 195. *** 2 Bark, 67. † 1 Haszard, 181, 192. 27. 1 Henning, 116.

plantations."

to James's death, a commission was issued ary, for the writing and answering such let ers, as shall be from time to time directed to, or sent from the said governor and ouncil of the colony aforesnid, our will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents nomin to and assign you, the said William Claborne, to be our Secretary of State, of and for the colony and plantation of Virginia." In using the word quality in this commission, we are shown something of the position in society of Claiborne, signifying men of the first rank in society under the degree of nobility, and synonymous to gentry." †

In the proclamation of Charles I., for he settling the plantation of Virginia, data d May 13, 1625, it is said, that the repeal of the charter! "was not intended to take away or impeach the particular interest of any private planter,-the government of the colony of Virginia, shall immediately depend on ourself-[before, it had depended on the London or South Virginia Company]-and not be committed to any company or corporation to whom it may be proper to trust matters of trade and commerce, but cannot be fit or safe to communicate the ordering of affairs of state." etc. The officers in the colony therefore now appointed were to be responsible to the king-and not to the company, as i before. These commissions have been referred to here for future use in this sketch.

1627. Gov. Yeardley was now dead; and on the 20th of March, 1627, John Harvey was appointed Governor.\ The same commission appointing him continued Claiborne one of the council, and also in his office of secretary of state. Thus under member of the council, and under two, secretary of state. These commissions, says McMahon | "abundantly evidence the

high estimation in which he was held." "During the years 1626, 7, 8,5 the governors gave authority to William Claiborne, the Secretary of State of this kingdom, as that most ancient dominion was then called, to discover the source of the Chesapeake Bay, or any part of that government, from the thirty-fourth to the fortyfirst degree of north latitude. This was, as a learned annalist (Chalmers) alleges in pursuance of particular instructions from Charles I, to the governors of Virginia, to procure exact information of the rivers and the country." McMahon says, " that he received these licenses from the English government—licenses to trade under which he was authorized to discover, &c.

While acting under these licenses, as Claiborne himself states in a petition to the king, in 1638.tt "he discovered, and did then plant upon an island in the great bay of Chesapeake, in Virginia, by them named the Isle of Kent, which they bought of the transported cattle, and settled people thereon, to their very great costs and charges." He does not indeed state the rear in which this was done. But in a Breviat of the proceedings of the Lord Baltimore!! it is stated that the island called Kent was seated and peopled under the Virginian government, three or four rears before the king's grant to him," that s, Lord Baltimore. As that grant was nade in 1632, three or tour years previous, would be 1628 or 9. In a pamphlet of 1655, called Virginia and Maryland,§§ it is stated, that " the Isle of Kent was planted ilmost three years, before the name of Maryland was ever heard of?" This on would fix that event to 1629. For the name Maryland was given to the territory which still bears the name, 1632. Such were the statements of men high in office, to those high in office in England, who all sell know the fact.

Clarborne thus discovered the island: purchased it of the Indians, and then took p the lands on it according to the custom of the colony at that time. H The settlement was at that time recognized as one of the settlements of the Virginia colony, and ent burgesses, who eat in the Assembly of Virginia.

Kent Island is on the eastern side of the Che-apeake Bay, at the mouth of the Chester River, apposite the city of Annapolis; precisely in that part of the bay, which we have seen was not examined by Captain Smith in 1605; and was, as Claiborne says, discovered by himself. It is stated in Scott's Geography of Maryland, to be fourteen miles long, by six and onenalf miles broad, and contains thirty-nine

Thus so early as 1629, Kent Island, then Virginia, was occupied, settled and culivated by Virginians, under the government of Virginia. And the preceding documents show not only that it was in Virginia, and

*1 Harrard, 253, 4. † 2 Bosman, 100, note. ; 1 Harrard, 254, 5. † 1 Harrard, 234, 5. † p. 7. note. † 1 Bosman, 255. 44 p. 7. note. † 1 Bosman, 255. 44 p. 7. note. † 2 Harrard, 255. † p. 7. note also i Harrard, 255. † p. 7. note also i Harrard, 255. † p. 7. note also i Harrard, 255. † p. 7. note. p. 11 Harrard, 255. † p. 7. note. p. 7. note. p. 11 Harrard, 255. † p. 7. note. p. 12 Harrard, 255. † p. 7. note. p.

surface the bark of the white man-did , after years. In this commission the king a part of Virginia, but also that its settlers, giving him that part of the territory of Virsays, "We did resolve, by altering the of whom there were more than one hun-ginin, extending from Watkins' Point on the charters of said company, as to the point dred, were of the Church of England, just eastern shore of the Chesapeake, northward of government, wherein the same might as was its proprietor himself. Norwas its to the fortieth degree of north latitude; and be found defective, to settle such a course, proprietor inattentive to its religious inter- from the ocean to the Potomac west, conas might best secure the safety of the peo- esis; for among the occupants there, was taining more than eight milhons of acres. and with the services of his worship. These ple there, . . . and yet with the pre- the Rev. Richard James, a clergyman of This grant, Lord Baltimore considered, as servation of the interests of every planter the church of England, if not from the including the whole peninsula, between or adventurer, so far forth, as their present beginning of the settlement, yet within a the Delaware and Chesapenke, up to the interests shall not prejudice the public very short time afterwards. It was the fortieth degree of latitude, which crosses prior settlement to that of St. Mary's, by five the Delaware, a little above the city of This year, on the 27th of March. King subsequent settlements spread over the ware and Pennsylvania, up to that point, ames died, and was succeeded by Charles main land, in the counties now known as And this is doubtless a true and fair con-On the fourth of that month, previous Kent, Queen Anne, and Talbot. And so struction of the boundaries given him. true have been those counties to their early ! This territory, the king named Maryland, appointing Sir George Yeardly, one of the church, that to this day, only three Roman- the land of Maria, that being the name of before named council, governor, leaving ist chapels, are found in their borders, and the Queen, and was given, as a "country out two others, but continuing William but one resident priest. And so did the hitherto uncultivated, in the parts of Claiborne, and adds, "Forasmuch as the the church of that island spread, that in America, and partly occupied by savages affairs of state in said colony and plantation 1692, when the church of England was -in partibus America hacterus inculta may necessarily require some person of established in the colore, six parishes were et burbaris. This, however, was not true, quality and trust to be employed as secret-creeted within its limits, one of which is. The Swedes, as we have seen, had planted known to have had four church edifices- a colony on the western shore of the Dela-St. Paul's, Queen Anne county.

In October, 1629,† Sir George Calvert, man, visited Jamestown, in the Virginia either did not know of this recent settlecolony. Immediately on his arrival, the Virgina Assembly, then in session, as required by the instructions before mentioned! raused the oath of allegiance and supremacy to be tendered to him. The oath of supremacy, obliged him who took it, to for it was "a word in use in those times, acknowledge the king as the temporal head of the church of England; and the oath of in his petition to the king, 1638, that allegiance, required submission and obedience to the king, as an independent soveriegn. These onths, Lord Baltimore must have taken before in England; but now he declined them, and the Assembly contented itself by referring the matter to the king and council. R. Lenving Jamestown therefore, he sailed up the bay to examine itbut he could not have been long so engaged, for in the following January he was at home in England. 1631.

It has been already seen, that in the

year 1626, 7, 8, William Claiborne was licensed, or commissioned according to instructions from the king, by the governor of Virginia, to trade and make discoveries in the Chesapeake Bay, and that while so doing, he discovered and purchased of the Indians, Kent Island, and made a settlement there. This, as he states in his letter to the king in 1638, Lord Baltimore took notice of. And whether in the year 1630. he had heard of Lord Baltimore's amplication for a grant, which would include Kent Island, and desired to make his own title to it still more secure or not, he now himself made application to the king, and the three successive governors, he was a obtained from him a license, which he seems to have supposed would secure to him his island beyond question. This license bears date May 16, 1631, and reads thus: "These are to license and authorize you, the said William Claibonie, one of the council and the Secretary of State, for our colony of Virginia, his associates and company freely and without interruption, from time to time, to trade for corn, furs, &c., with their ship, boats, men and merchandise, in all seas, coasts, harbors, lands, or territories in, or near those parts of America, for which there is not already a granted to others, for sole trade . * * * giving, and by these presents granting unto the said William Claiborne, full power to direct and govern, correct and punish such of our subjects, as shall be under his command in his voyages and discoveries, etc.". Now, when had patents for sole trade been granted? In the year 1629, # a commission had indeed occu granted to Captain Bass, by the Governor of Virginia, to trade between the forty-first and thirty-fourth legrees of north latitude—or to sail to New England, or the West Indies,-but there was not one word in it about sole trade. kings of the country, and built houses, From the mere wording of the king's liceuse to Claiborne, it may not appear at first sight o have had any reference to Kent Island. But in his petition to the king, and the council's decision thereon, in 1639, we are shown that it was so understood. And is was supposed by Claiborne, and the king also, to give him, that is Claiborne, the authority to govern the discoveries he might make. The title to territory according to usage was to be derived from the colonial authorities, but here was given him the

power to exercise government. In this year, 1631, was a second settlement made within the territory, subsequently embraced in Lord Baltimore's charter-that of the Swedes; near what is now Wilmington, Delaware. In 1627,11 a number of Sweder and Finns came over to America, and purchased of some Indians. the land from Cape Henlopen, on both sides of the Delaware Bay: and erected a fort on the west side of the bay, near the cape, not far from what is now Lewistown, Delaware. This was for the purpose of defense against the Indians in carrying on trade. But in 1631, the Swedes erected a fort further up the bay, on the same side, on Christiana Creek, near what is now Wilmington; and there they laid out a town, and made a settlement. That settlement was soon cut off by the Indians, but the Swedes nevertheless continued to hold possession there. The settlers of course were members of the Swedish Church. The beginning of which Church there, was

Virginia Records, Mr. Streeter. + Mr. Streeter's Address, p. 2. 1 p. 3 | 1 Bosman, 255. † Hawke Church of Va., p. 47, 2nd Burk 125. † Streeter, p. 11. ** 1 Bor-man, 254, note. + † 2 burk 12. 21 Borman, 256.

years; and was the nucleus, from which Philadelphia; embracing thus, all of Dela-

ware, near half a degree, or thirty miles south of the fortieth degree of latitude. But the first Lord Baltimore, a Romanist nobles it may be admitted that Lord Baltimore ment, or that his northern boundary would include it. But not so of Kent Island That had been settled three years previous, by church of England Virginians; and Lord George Calvert, who it is claimed drew up the charter and was there two years before this, knew it. Chiborne says, Lord Baltimore took notice of it when there. A pamphlet of 1655 says. to that Lord Bultimore pretended, though not truly, that the country was unplanted, and that his suggestions to the king that those parts were uncultivated and unplanted unless by a barbarous people, not having knowledge of God, was a misinformation." It certainly was not the fact.

Now, bearing in mind, that this charter was given by a Protestant king, of a thoroughly Protestant kingdom to a Romanist nobleman of that kingdom, let us inquire what it says connected with, and bearing

upon religious matters. In the first place, then, it says, section 2d., of Lord Baltimore, that "being animated with a laudible and pious zent for extending the christian religion," &c. It may indeed have been the animating zeal of the first Lord Baltimore, to extend the christian religion as he received it, that is Romanism: but we have very little proof that it was of the second Lord Bultimore to whom the charter was actually given. Besides, it was a customary formula in charters before granted, whether given to church of England-men, puritans, or Romans. Bozman says,! "this cant pervades all the charters of North America, both French and English." And we are not surprised that he should call it cant. when he advocates of a total prohibition, enacted by law, against missionaries being permitted to go among the Indians," and calls " planting christianity among a [this] people that knew not God, nor had heard of Christ, a false and unfounded sentiment !" The words Protestant, or Roman Catholic,

or their synonyms, are not found in the charter. All that is granted in it, therefore, is independent of any such expressed distinction. In the 4th section, however, " the patronages and advowsons of all churches, which with the increasing worship and religion of Christ, within the said region . . aforesaid, hereafter shall happen to be

built, together with the license and faculty of erecting and founding churches, chapels, and places of worship, in convenient and suitable places within the premises, and of causing the same to be dedicated or consecrated according to the ecclesinstical laws of our kingdom of England," along with other rights and privileges, were granted to Lord Baltimore.

This, it will be perceived, confined the erecting and founding of churches and chapels, and all places of worship, to his license and faculty. None consequently could be built but ruch as he should permit and authorize. It placed thus the erecting of Protestant churches, and Roman Catholic ones also, at his will and pleasure; so that if he saw fit he could forbid and prevent any of either name from being built.

Again, it gave him alone, the right and lower of presenting such ministers to the churches built, as he should choose; thus keeping it out of the hands of the bishops, or others, in the Roman Church on the one hand, and of Protestant patrons, or the people on the other. This was not indeed vorse in the charter than in some cases in England. For the right of advoveson, or the presenting of Protestant ministers in England, was a privilege enjoyed by some Roman Catholic noblemen there, as late as in the reign of William and Mary. The conferring these powers thus, placed the Church, whether Romanist or Protestant, in his hands; it could not move a step, in the matters mentioned, only as he should see good. And it took it out of the hands of the pope and priests, as well as out of the hands of protestants.

But there was this restriction. Every church edifice must be consecrated, if consecrated at all, according to the Ecclesiastical laws of the kingdom of England. Now, according to these laws, no one could consecrate a church or chapel, but a bishon of We now come to the time when Lord the Church of England. And Gibson in Baltimere obtained his charter, or grant of his ecclesiastical law, " and Burns from Maryland. On the 25th of April of this him, say, that "after a new church is year, Sir George Calvert, the first Lord erected, it may not be consecrated without Baltimore, died; and was succeeded by his a complete endowment." And both the eldest son, Cecal Calvert, as heir to his canon and civil law enjoin, that the endowtitle and estates. On the 16th of the June, ment be actually made before the building following, a charter was granted to this is begun. There was indeed at this time, second Lord Baltimore from Charles 1st, no form of consecration provided by law. One was however in general use, drawn

* 2 Borman, 582. † Staryland and Virginia, p. 5. 2, 13. 1 Borman, 185. } 2 Borman, 3%, note. * See Article Church.

up by Bishop Andrews. Thus, no church taken from him. Later still, the Romanists in the colony could be consecrated, whether was required, by a new oath of allegiance. Church of England, Roman Catholic, or to renounce the pope's temporal power, pre-byterian, but by a bishop of the English on pain of perpetual imprisonment and Church: and not by him even, until a confiscation of their property. Such were competent endowment for the support of a the existing laws; and laws, too, which the minister and church was actually provided king, six years previous to the granting of and secured. Thus far the Romanist the Maryland charge and now at this time churches were subjected to the Protestant also had to make an appearance of execut-

In the next place, the 10th section of the penal laws. charter guarantees to all the colonists, the least justifying them; but as showall the privileges, franchises and liberties of ling that a Protestant King, checked by a the kingdom of England. That section, Parliament more protestant than himself, so far, as immediately concerns this point, and they by a people more protestant still reads thus ... We will also, and of our more | could not have secured to Romanists what abundant grace, for us, our heirs and suc- was secured by the charter, to the exclusion cessors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain of protestants. In truth, it was not so and command, that the said province be of attempted; but what was secured to one, our allegiance; and that all and singular, was secured to both; if indeed, any favor the subjects and liege-men of us, our heirs was secured to either, it was to Protestants and successors, transplanted or to be transplanted into the province aforesaid, and Lord Baltimore. And any act or decision the children of them, &c., be and shall be on his part, which would interfere with, or natives and liege-men of us, our heirs and prevent the excress of that religion, which successors, of our kingdom of England the protestant government of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all things shall be held, held, as God's holy worship and the true reputed and esteemed, as the faithful liege- christian religion, would violate the charter men of us, &c., also lands, tenements, and render it at any time liable to be revenues, services and other hereditaments | revoked. whatsoever, within the kingdom of England, and other our dominions, to inherit or otherwise purchase, receive, take, bave, hold, buy, possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien | then been dreamed of, and was not aimed and bequeuth; and likewise all privileges, at by any one. But that it netually did franchises and liberties of this our king. provide for the protection of the liberties, dom of England, freely, quietly and privileges, rights, &c., of the members of peaceably to have and possess, and the the Church of England as such, who might same may use and enjoy, in the same come to Maryland, is beyond all question. manner as our liege-men of England, without impediment, molestation, vexation, impenchment of grievance of us, or any of more, is not material, and cannot now be our heirs or successors; any statute, act, shown. But what gave it its authority was ordinance or provision, to the contrary the king's signature and seal, before the thereof notwithstanding."

That these privileges, franchises and without blemish." This, it is presumed, Roman Catholic, Lord Baltimore. is sufficient to show, that these terms were intended to include ecclesiastical, as well as civil franchises, &c.

Such thus, was the guarantee to all those who under the charter, became colonists in Maryland, whether Protestant or Romanists it secured to them the benefits of the rights and laws of England.

Finally, in the 22d and last section, it is provided, that no interpretation of the charter be made, by which the hely rites, or service of God and the true christian religion, may in any wise suffer change, This rite of the Roman Catholic Church on or an the origin e, proviso semper, qual nulla fut interpretatio, per quam sucrosuncto Dei, et vera christiana religio. . . immutatione, prejulicio vel dispendio patiantur. Sacrosanto, by the very usage of the term, applies to things external, consecrated or set apart to God, things not inherently holy. The term is to be interpretated according to the theological usage of the day, and not according to the classical usage. This the authorities show abundantly.

The holy service of God, and the true christian religion, could honestly and fairly mean, only that which was then established by law in England. Otherwise it would make a Protestant king and government in advance, and given rise to a " developsay, that the Romish worship and religion, ment" beyond its former proportions.were the holy worship and service of God and the true christian religion, the very tablishment in his Diocese of an " Associthing which the law and government of England protested against, and utterly repudiated. By law, the Romanist was forbidden to use the rites and ceremonies of his own church, and required to attend the service of the Protestant church under hut not so, it appears, the worship. The a penalty of £20 per month if absent. Every priest subjected himself to two the alters where the Sacrament was expohundred marks penalty, for each time he said mass; and every person hearing it to out worshippers. To remedy this intermisone hundred, and both to a year's imprisonment. Subsequently to this law, every priest was banished from England, and could not return under pain of death; and all persons receiving or assisting such priests were made guilty of a capital felony. Every person confessing the Romish relifion, and convicted of absence from the Established Church, might be imprisoned without bail, until he conformed; or if he refused after three months, was banished the realm. Later still, those Romanists mon love, to be able to furnish these eightyrefu-ing to conform, were forbidden under four persons, and "sond always an ambasnenalties, to appear at court, or dwell sador to represent them." The Prelate within ten miles of London; or go on any seems to consider it necessary to combat occasion more than five miles from home; the objections raised by some persons that were made incapable of practicing physic. in surgery, in the common or civil law; of "new thing" by showing that it is "anbeing judges, clerks, &c , of presenting to cient" in France, especially in Brittany, the livings within their gift, or of being where, he says it existed at Rennes in the executors, or guardians; and unless married by a protestant minister, each party forfeited the property, otherwise received from the Dole. So great is the zeal displayed for other party; unless their children were haptised by a protestant minister, they were that several parishes have already expressubjected to a fine of £100 in each case; sed their desire not to confine themselves and if not buried in a Protestant cemetery, to an association for daily adoration only. the executor was liable to pay £20 for each corpse. Every child sent out of the also, between the hours of six in the evenkingdom to be educated, fortested all pro- ling and six in the morning, at the rate of perty by descent, or gift; and the house of one hour per month for each member; every Romanist might be searched, and his and which hour of "adoration nocturne" books and furniture relating to religion, may be performed either in the Church or at might be burnt, and his horses and arms home, according to circumstances or conve-* Laws of Maryland, 1640, chap. 1

Episcopacy; and it was not to be avoided, ing, and Romanists were only relieved, by out by not having them consecrated at all. praying the king to dispense with these

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as shown by the restrictions imposed upon

It was not however toleration, as now understood, that it was intended the charter should secure. It was protection simply. Toleration, in its present sense, had not

Now, whether this feature of the charler was the original conception of Lord Baltigiving of which, as is well known, it was most thoroughly examined by himself and liberties, include ecclemnstical as well as by the Privy Council also, by whom it civil, is clear from the use of the word all, certainly did undergo some changes. And which excludes none, purticularizes none, that these changes did not relate to this and is restricted to no one class. This is very point, is quite improbable. The aualso distinctly shown, by the acts of the thority, then, which gave Protestants pro-Assembly themselves. Thus, at the ses- tection in the colony, was the king's own sion of the General Assembly, there was muthority, and he a Protestant. From the an act passed in 1640, entitled "An Act same source, came the authority to protect for church liberties." This act itself, we the Romanist, in the same colony, in the have not; but in 1676, it was enacted as enjoyment of the same rights, privileges, a perpetual law. And Bacan's tells us, it franchises, &c., as were guaranteed to enacted "that holy church within this protestants; with slight exceptions in favor province, shall have and enjoy all her of the protestants, though placing both and rights, liberties and franchises, wholly and all under the restricted government of a

(To be continued.)

PROGRESS OF SUPERSTITION.

The Paris correspondent of the Guardian thus describes the growing superstitions gradually but stendily developed out of the false doctrines of Transulatantiation :-The ceremony of the "adoration per-

petuelle" of the Holy Eucharist has now for some time, as you are no doubt aware. been established in the Diocese of Paris, and in most other Dioceses in France .is now so arranged as to progress in a regular cycle throughout the various Churches of the metropolis and the Faubourge in the course of the year; three days' exposition of the elements being generally allotted to ench religious edifice in turn, and the localities made known to the faithful by weekly announcements in all the religious jouonals. The institution itself of the "adoration pernetuelle" is a thing of comparatively recent dute, and its catablishment is one of the symptoms by which the zeal of the more advanced ultramontane party loves especially to distinguish itself. Short, however, as is the date of its origin, or at all events, of its restoration, it has already made a step The Bishop of Renner announces the esntion of the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament;" or, of a Society whose business it shall be to carry on without intermission the ceremony of the adoration. The exposition has been thus far perpetual, Bishop has observed that the Churches and sed, remained, during certain hours, withsion, the Prelate desires, in the language of the Univers, to form a sort of " escort o honor," which shall " mount guard" at all hours of the day before the secred elements. Each member of the association is to take : upon himself to give an hour a week to this duty, so that there shall be always eightyfour worshippers, corresponding to the eighty-four hours of the weekly adoration. Small, isolated tural parishes, he recommends to unite themselves together in comthis rile of the "adoration perpetuelle" is a year 1742, as also at St. Malo in 1777, and "very probably" also in the Diocese of this ceremony, the Bishop also tells us, but to extend the ceremony to the night nience. - Gospel Messenger.

* I Val ; 162

THE Society's accounts for the last year have not yet been audited; and it is impossible to pro-nounce at present whether or not the income has balanced the expenditure. But the Society takes this opportunity of reminding its members and friends that the experience of the last war warns them that without extraordinary personal exertions the income—the increase of which in 1853 was so encouraging -must suffer a reaction, and as a necessary consequence some of the many good works in which the missionaries of the Society are engaged must be aboud oned. Timely and strengous exertions may prevent that unhappy result. To all its clerical friends, without distinction, the Society earnestly appeals for a sermon and collection this year to their churches. Let a Sunday be at once fixed, before the pressure of other classes is felt. And is a time of so much difficulty the Society feelemboldened to solicit from its lay friends even a larger amount than usual of self-sacrifice, and of personal efforts in aid of the propagation of

CANONIC # SYNODS.

The following important opinion affecting the question of the lawfulness of holding in the colnies exclosinatical assemblies for conference has omes requestion assumes to be so that the Society:

O We are of opinion that the Act of Sulanission (25 Hen. VIII. c. 19) does not extend to produint, or render illegal, the holding of diocesal synods within the diocese of Adelaide. "Richard British,

"Firznor Kerns, "Joseph Natikr, " A. J. STEPHENS

" Lincoln's Inn. Dec. 1st. 1851."

TORONTO.

The following extracts from reports recently sent by missionaries in the diocese of Toronto afford pleasing evidence of the care which is still bestowed by some of the Bodiety's missionaries on the relies of the native In han tribes. The Rev. R. Flood, of Delaware writes, on 23rd

September, 1851:-During my residence in this country, I have, as for as in me lay, endeavoured to communicate both to the white settlers as well as the aborigines the unsearchable riches of Christ, and I bless God for the measure of success which attended my feeble efforts. I can also now in the decline of life take a retrespective view of the labour bestowed upon this moral wilderness, and reloice that the seed of the divine word has not altogether fallen upon an unproductive soil.

"Twenty one years since the great majority

of the inhabitants of the township of Caradoc were Indians, which circumstance induced me at the time to make a division of my ministrations in their behalf, seeing they were sunk in all the youl us. midnight darkness of l'aganism; but they have through grace from on high, with few excepthe bate, and embraced the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. How pleasing and gratifying are the replies made in some of my late visits by the sick among the Mucceys! One young, woman, who was never known to absent herself from church, was lately seized with another tion of the chest, accompanied with great billy saftering and debility. In addressing her in reference to those various allments and afflictions to which every son and daughter of Adam is authority of God' word that they are not sent in vain, her remark was, that they were trials sent to test our faith and love to Him who first loved us by laying down His life, and that we must follow Him here, as we hope to be with Him for ever after death Langlipahwans, an aged tounde, and to th young woman, who had been a great lover of idols formerly, was lately ill, and unable to walk from extreme feebleness; when spoken to in reference to the one thing needful, and the necessity of looking with the eye of faith to the blessed work of the atonement for pardon and accept-ance with a sin-hating and sin-avenging God. made the following reply ; I was very feelish, like the rest of our people, when you preached to us the good word long ago, but now we never think of that way but with sorrow. My great doctor in heaven (meaning the Saviour Josus Christ) can only help and save my soul, whether the body is in health or sickness," This tribe is far in advance of the Oneidas of Ojibways ; they are temperate, and attentive to the means of grace. They are turned from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan the conversion of a pure Pagan than in that of

a nominal Christian,
"The white population has increased twelve
per cent, in the mission during my residence.
I have averflowing congregations in both town-Caradoc and Delaware, but feel quite unequal, of late years, to discharge the increasing

duties which devolve upon me."

The Rev. A. Jamieson writes, on 30th September, 1854, from Walpole Island :--

tion of Chris'ts flock. We have two services regularly every Sunday, and also a service once a fortnight, in a school-house three miles and a half distant, for the benefit of the Pottowatomies, who are for one of the highest pews. very regular in their attendance. We have like- The pride of distinction is further flattered a week, for the suppose of teaching the Indians the prayers, the psalms, and hyuns in Dr. O'Meara's translation. As the adult Indians are unable to read, the prayers that it allows people to be select in the company with whom they shall sit. "I do not like to run the chance of sitting next to all sorts of nextle". the ten Commandments, and hymns, have to be complacency, when they can forbid the sexton read again and again to them before they are from bringing strangers to their seat, and invite able to commit them to memory. This mode of only such as they may choose. This is virtue teaching the Prayer Book of course is very ally making that a charity which should be a the progress of the pupils, and by hearing them is large class of energe tivens. Can that on Sundays and at other times, making the system be right which thus works making the

medical man on the island. I find myself often argue as much as they will in favor of the per doing work that does not properly devolve on system as a convenient mode of providing a me but which, nevertheless, I do willingly, as it certain amount of Church revenue; it does not increased my influence and usefulness amongst oven accomplish that with success; and in its the Indians. I am at once the elergyman, the principle and moral results it is contrary to the physician, and the superintendent of Indian spirit of christianity. All men, and all classes at one time preaching the gospel, at to firm, at another overseeing their temporal affairs interpose the social, or pecuniary, or official aiding them in the distribution of their annuity, distinctions of this world, so as to repel the Pagans, and between the Indians and the white | the blessings of the churches of European counsettlers on the mainland.

have given my days and nights to the acquisition of an interpreter preach to them in their own

tongue.
On the 16th of July last thirty-two ludians were confirmed by the Bishop of Toronto, who expressed himself much gratified with the quiet and orderly demeanour of the candidates. After confirmation, the Bishop delivered an excellent made prominent in the Church of God, and hinder and appropriate address, uvging upon the Indians the gospel of Christ. Shame upon the ingestthe necessity of sober and industrious habits, of a regular attendance on the means of grace, and, especially the importance of a Christian and re-ligious life."

UNITED STATES.

scarce be believed, is soon to proceed to his distant diocese in a vessel of about 100 tens burden, about the size of one of our river schooners. The Guardian says:

has a war. It was seen that the persons superintents need the B shop, and in the presence of his friends and relations, some of whom will see his face no more; presenting, as it did a striking contrast to a neighbouring vessel id in started at the same time, with a crew of navvies, on a less peaceful expedition to the Times. The Southern Cross le a little whereter scarce 100 tons burden, built by Mesers. Wegan & Co., of Blackwall, and costing from £1.890 to £2.090. The stern forms a roomy and comfortable cabin for the Beslop and Mrs wyn, whilst the centre of the vessel is intend ed to serve as a school and home for the native boys whom the Bishop may solect from the islands of bisdiocese, to train as future ministers and schoolingsters amongst their heather countrymen She is commanded by Captain Hector Nelson, and is intended to and from Southampled on the 10th inst. The Bestop of New Zealand and Mr. Selwyn, A. B. Hore, Log., the Rev E Cateridge, W. Richardson, E-q , and a universals errole of friends were present on the accusion. and we understand that the Southern Cross lett Blackwall the same night, with the Bishop on board, upon an experimental trip to South-ampton. We will only add our heartlest wishes and warmest prayers for a loss-ong-order voyage, the Gospel. Unly by such asistance can the anid on the notic object for which she has been Society continue and extent its present oper.

Missionances, "A speaker at one of the late Landon uninversaries stated as he beaut, after careful examination, that the minima of mercon aries labouring throughout the world is about 3,612. These, if equally distributed, would allow but one Missionary for about 167,000 souls.

PROPERTY PENSONS CONTRACT.

From the Gospel Messanger We have received "the Rector's seventh New Year's Offering to the parisheners of St. James' Church, Syracuse. It shows the free seat system in that church on the way is success. The offerings for last your amounted in all to \$7.59 fee. The, following remarks are worthy of

hency read and pondered: I see no reason to be less confilent than here tofore us to the ultimate on cess of the method of offerings to meet all the or finary expenses of this parish. As the parishioners increase in number and become more systematic an Haithful in their offerings, the amount amount also in creases. This is the only method which appeals directly to a sense of duty. It is a method which rests upon the great fact, that in all ages of the world, under the law, and under the gospel, God has required from men a certain portion of their substance for the services of religion. (Prov. 3; 9, 10. Mal. 3; 8, 9, 10. 4 Cor. 9; 13, 11.) Less than run re-41 way never offered by devout men under the fathers dispensation; and when Christian people there to this rule, the worship of God will be pro perly sustained, the reasonable necessities of God's ministers supplied, and the missionary work of the Church extended in regions be-

The other method of praviding Church revenue which has been so generally adopted within the last two or three centuries, does not appeal to the sense of duty so much as to various worldly motives which are hardly consistent with true religion. And if the faulty method has proved in some degree successful, is it to the credit of the popular Christianity of our day? Can that of things be sound in the caurch of God, which requires an appeal to mere expediency-to the love of distinctions to pride of wealthto selfish emulation, in order to sustain the

services of religion?
But the system of pew rents is not successful It does not reach all the people, nor does it provide the requisite amount of church revenue, nor does it promote any other than the selfish and narrow feeling, that a man's relation to the minister of Christ is founded upon a special preuniary contract. Hence the continual apposts to our congregations to make up hy cusurants contributions what the pew rents full to supply. In what one of all the congregations of every name in our land, do pew rents supply the amount which is asked for the various purposes of religion? But if resert is had to voluntary offerings for church buildings. for missions, for religious charities, and for the incidental parish expenses, why not also for greater sacrifice be made to the pride of social distinctions, here in republican America, and that too in the Church of God, than in any other country in the world? For, in England, new rents are the exception, and free seats the rule; and, in the other countries of Europe, pew rents are searcely known. Even Missulmen and unto God, can be illustrated more strikingly in can hope to convert them to Christianity, we

Pagans set us a better example, and before we must cease to make morehandise of the House ! of God, and abjure that werst of all distinctions in Christian worships the distinction which is made by money.
It may be himiliating to make the confession, but it is nevertheless the truth, that it is pride

of distinction, more than my thing else, which upholds the pew system. The price which a num pays for his pew gives him a certain distinction. He is marked and rated by that; and "The mission, I am dappy to say, is in a if a profune swearer, a sharper, or an infidel, prosperous condition, and the Indians are being gradually reclaimed and added to the congregation in the congregation, and claims from them amount of attention, on the ground that he pays

nd much patience is necessary; but right; and if the practice were general, the teacher is cheered in his labours by seeing | would actually exclude from the House of God days and at other times, making the system be right which thus works against the responses audibly and correctly, piously and in-telligently.

As there is neither government agent nor encuies of piety and true religion? Men may men, have an equal right to the privileges of another dealing out medicine to the sick and in- the House of Prayer, and no man has a right to and composing differences of various kinds as poorest or the meanest clad of all his fellow they may arise amongst the Christians or the creatures from those privileges. It is one of tries, that they are comparatively strangers to "Since my appointment to this mission, 1] the pew system, and that all sorts and conditions of mon are equally welcome to meet togeof the language, and much of my time is still ther in solemn worship, as much now as when devoted to it; nor do I regret it, as I now conthe Son of the carpenter, and the fishermen of verse easily with the natives, and in the absence. Galilee, worshipped, side by side with the Rabhis of Israel, and the rich men of Judah, in the most glorious temple that the world ever saw, O shame upon the foolish pride of Republican America, that here above all the rest of the world, the social distinctions of wealth and fashion should, through the pew system, be made prominent in the Church of God, and hinder tude of a too prosperous state, that here, where success and abundance among all classes and in all occupations, more than in any other country, enable men to, " devise liberal things" for the public worship of God and the institutions of Christianity, the sense of Christian duty, and The deroted Bishop of New Zealand, it will land paralyzed by the system of rented seats in

of the age of poverty and persoentien, when tree-will offerings supplied all the Church's At three o'clock, P. M., on Thursday last, meet at least let us not increase and render the Southern Cross, the little vessel which is insuperable the obstacles in the way of such to bear the Bishop of New Zealand back to return. At least let us exclude commercial and his discess, and the glad tidings of the gospel selfish methods of revenue from our christianity, of peace to the countless islands of the Pacific, and throwing ourselves upon the only Rule was floated out of dock and towed down the TENTH) which God has ever directly reneriver to her temporary mooring place below; tioned, and appealing to men's sense of Chris-

If we cannot return to the generous self denial

the Christian sanctuary.

man out rather than to their prode of wealth, scantiest pittance, elegymen destitute of the and a maid struction let us trust the Author of daily necessities of life, and conceding theoreties. Chrostianly to bless and prosper the better may, through murry. Throw expected, respectable,

Your friend and Plater. Hanny Gergory. Symptose, Jan. 4, 1955.

STIPENDS OF THE CLERGY.

At the Convention of this discrete in country, and teach schools, or give private lessons, or engage in the department of ill-remuses as appropriated to consider whether any The fact of modest, meritarious, and able 1853, it will be remembered, a committee was appointed into consider whether any and what steps are proper to be taken to

consisting of Messis, John Jav. Orden Hoffman, James F. D.Peyster, John R. certain questions, to which answers were perent, justice will not be done to either." requested. At our fate Convention the some of the hard-hips of the clergy, "that they committee made their report, which was are mefficient from that cause. following is an extractive

The replies to these questions show that the number of parishes in the round districts of the Discose which are supplied with a globe, a par somer, and sufficient provision to meet the ren somethe wants of the protors, is comparatively

in on half of the parishes in this Discusse there would appear to be migicle, no personage, no code winers; and in a respority of cases, the salaries are insufficient in amount for the suppost of the clergymen, and are too often irrega

The partial returns obtained by the Committee. do not enable them to state with accuracy the nearly cate of the sclarges paid throughout the Dogs or, nor, for the purposes submitted to

them, is such an maptiny necessary.

In some of the city parishes it is believed that a generous provision is made for the Retor, and in these parishes the liberality of the congregation towards the Church is generally felt for beyond their parish lunds. In those of the country parishes, where the Rector has the adof a globe and parsonage, and of kindly. thoughtful, and helpful parishioners, a salary of less then a thousand dollars is sometimes found sufficient to enable a married elergyman

to live contortably. But in the majority of cases, both in the city and country, where the silvry ranges from one thousand to five hundred dollars, sometimes with, but more generally without a parsonage it would appear to be frequently quite insuffi cient for the support of the elergyman and his family, even though they practice severe econ-omy and duly self-denial. Of the parishes circumstances have been brought to the knowledge of your Committee, the Rector of more then twenty receive less than five hundred dollars a year. Of these twenty, the salaries of one half do not exceed three hundred dollars; and this, too, in instances where the clergyman

is married, and has a family.
In one case, a elergyman doing duty in two parishes, receives but two hundred and fifty dollars for his services in both. In another, situated in a wealthy country, the paster has "a parsonage and two hundred dollars, with no perquisites than gloves and scarfs at fu sionary, instead of receiving a salary, he states that he has been expected, and compelled, to

advance moneys for church accorano lations. The letters addressed to your Committee anxiety, in regard to the present and future support of their families from the scanty provision made for them, is felt by a majority of any roral clergy, and by many also in this city, and have satisfied your Committee that the insufficiency of their salaries has frequently occasioned, among our warthy pastors, the most annoying

among our warmy passors, the most amonging pocuriery embarrassment, and sometimes pain-ful distress and pinching poverty.

One elergyman, in illustration of the point, refers to the case of a reverend brother of high chara ter, good t dent, and more than respectable schebrship, - a faithful and diligent labourer in the Church who conferred to him that he could not afford meat at his table more than once a week.

Another mentions, that on one occasion when ! ten clergymen had met together in the corthern part of this State, the question was incidentally nsked, and from curiosity passed round, "Does your salary suspect you?" and the answer was invariably "No

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to The replies to the second question, whether

the salaries have of late years increased propertionally to the rise in the price of provisions, and the comfort sand necessities of life generally, are, as may be interest from the facts already stated, generally in the negative.

Railroads have, to a great extent, equalized the price of produce throughout the State, and ment's doubled the cost of living. Let, in few parishes has an increase been made in the salary and in these it has been but triffing while every department of industry has been advancing, pastoral salaries have declined; while labourers are growing richer, the

clergyman would seem to be growing poorer. In one parish, where forty years ago the schary was the hundred dollars, it is to day but

four hundred and fifty.

In another case, on the death of a clergy man to whom was paid a salary of twelve hundred dollars, a successor was called at six hundred, the difference being used to pay off the debt of the church; and one of the correspondents of never perhaps in the history of the faith but in the Republic at large, and among the clergy of all denominations, the average elerical st. At income is many times smaller than that of the ciror. medical or legal professions; and there is reason to believe that a majority of our clergy of this Diocese, men of education, intelligence, and refinement, receive for their services in the

In addition to the inconveniences experienced by the clergy from the smallness of their salaries, they are frequently subjected to additional and necessary annoyance by the manner in which

this clergy man, for instance, whose salary is three hundred dollars, who has to pay one hundred and forty dollars for a house, and to support his family by teaching, thus describes the remissions on this point preveiting in hiremissions on this point prevailing in his parish : - " When about nine or ten mouths have passed, I get a portion of the \$500; the rest has usually been handed in after the expiration of afteen months; so that practically, as a means of support, my salary is of but bittle use."

mode frequently adopted, of raising salaries by subscription, is represented an precarrous and humiliating to the paster. In many cases he is expected to perform the disagreeable task of collecting it lamself; and where he is spared this annoyance, the duty is not always promptly performed by the vestry, but he is frequently exposed to the inconveniences of debt, not by any fault of his own, but simply by their delay, in the collection and payment of his small pittance In a few instances, but the committee tran calling, believe the number to be quite small, the salary One of the n m'd appear to be paid in eggs regetables, and provisions; and in some parishes, parishioners are disposed to set off any claim they may have upon the paster against their subscription for his support; they involving their personal ner unts with the debt due him by the Church, creating unnecessary perplexity, uncertainty, their statutes, and the erection of fresh

The result of this insufficient and irregular

of their office, "I have been again and again called on,"

Pressure for the result, both in one lives and in an worthy clergymen, while to avoid inquisitied all that name of Corest. I remain most einereity, and with an unabated live for their sacref calling, are now engaged a secular (and I do come the governors of the age in what not here mean academical or literary) asocations he lived. It is not uncommon for pastors of congregations, in hopeless poverty, to relinquish the scene of their loved and chosen labours in city and

and what steps are proper to be taken to dergymen, being rejustantly compelled to sug-scence a more permanent and generous port themselves and thur funders by teaching. support for the clergy." This committee, and to make the duties of their profession secondary, is repeatedly stated by other reverend gentlemen;—one of whom aids the remark; "It is clear to me, and I think, on reflection, Layingston, and John A. Dix, addressed to must be so to others, it is even to the sum of the clergy a circular, containing preaching the Goopel are combined in the same

ordered to be pronted and made the spec-cial order for the next Convention. The meal which he can allow to his babes, and the sait to savour it, have he mind free from care ?

> LETTERS RECEIVED TO FEB. 14. G. H. jr., Bytown, rem : T. K., St. Catha-rines, rem. in full, Vols. 17 & 18; Rev. J. W., Grafton, rem. for Mrs. C .: T. S., Bayham, rem. in full, Vol. 18; Rev. R. G., Reach, rem. for S. R.; Capt. W., Kingston, rem.; Ven. Arcid. C., Fredericten, S. B., rem. in fall, Vols. 17 & J. C., Toronto, rem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Governess wants a situation.

The Church.

TORONIO, THE RSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District branch of the Church Society are appointed to

be held as follow-, vix.:-Colourg Annual Meeting, Thursday,

By order of the Managing Committee. T. Wilson, Secretary, Grafton, Dec. II, 1854.

HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH

SOCIETY.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PAROCRIAL MEETINGS. t. Alban's. Thurs. Mar. 1, 2 P.M Arranged at a meeting held at the Church Society's house on the 13th December.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary. GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT

BRANCH OF THE CRURCH SOCIETY. The following arrangement was adopted for at the Managing Committee Meeting in Hamilton, on Tuesday, 12th December :--

Brantford Tues, Feb. 27, Mount Pleasant Wed. " 28, 11 a.m. Upper Cayuga " " 7 r.m.

ilton Annual } Thurs. March 8, 7 P.M. T. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

LONDON AND RUBON DISTRICT. PPOINTMENTS OF ANNUAL PAROCHIAL MERTINGS

By order of the mannging committee. SIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. noon; and chairmen of Parochial Branches are requested to send in their reports at least one

T. B. FULLER. Thorold, 10th Feb., 1855. Secretary.

For the Church. ON THE UNPOPULABITY OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH. No. 111.

"THE REFORMATION.

It was our purpose to have adverted to the great struggle which took place in the Church during the Arian controversy, and which have been already laid down; for then in defence of God's eternal truth. St. Athanasius stood against the world in

The struggles which preceded and followed the decisions of the Deutero-Nicene Council might also be rendered available for the same purpose; but in order to curpenters and other mechanics obtain by their avoid prolixity, we rather select instances more recent, and consequently more generally known.

It is our purpose therefore in the present article to consider some of the features of it is raised, and the irregularity with which it is the Reformation, and to show how clearly we can trace in that great convulsion the two principles to which we particularly refer, viz., " That unadulterated and unmutilated truth in the things of God always excites the bitter opposition of the human heart," while "A defective and erroneous faith, necessarily leading to a defective and erroneous practice, is ever popular among the multitude."

In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, the Church of England was in a state of great and acknowledged corruption, and in utter bondage to the usurped authority of the See of Rome. Learning. both sacred and secular, was confessedly at a low ebb, and the mora's both of priests and people were disgraceful to their Chris-

was undoubted y Cardinal Wo'sey, who, by the amberty of his Legantine court, endeavored to restrain the evil lives of the elergy; and by his foundation of lectures. at the University of Oxford, his revisal of colleges and severals of learning, strove to reconnection to our clergy has frequently com. counteract the miserable philosophy which pelled, as your committee find, a partial, and then prevailed; and sought to receive the constitually a total aban louneut of the duties ignorance which often excited his indignation.

and volume character and im dives, these can be no doubt that his fall, I not cheefly occasioned, was greatly arealerated by these efforts to check the vices and over-

He was one indeed who could bard r under any circumstances have won the love and account of the multitude, but it is unquestionable that a large measure of facity, mescapresentation and hatred which that he was, according to his own views, a character and to open rebellion against the

a reformer. While he thus, in a certain measure, partook of the movitable fate of every religious re ormer; be a so partook in the same proportion of their reward, maximich "I know," writes another, after regenting as after he had passed hence, as efforts brought forth (as we venture to think must length upon their patience with quotations be acknowledged) a certain amount of good.

We say so because we think it impossible to reflect upon the incurase influence conclusion that it was in some degree already adverted to, that the wretched restriction, S. B., rem. in fail, Vols. 17 & onto a certain measure of discreda -- 132. Six Articles was passed, which required, reply to the "Church," should have duly under pain of death, conformity to some of reply to the "Church," should have duly tions of philosophy and the barren subilities of the schoolmen, turned their thoughts fathers and the decrees of the early coun- | Prelates." + cals, thus forming a class or school which was soon after known as " the men of the

new learning." ted them for the performance of that work God they were called upon to direct-a for the obstructions offered by the laity, who now in certain quarters are lauded as the most conservative element in the Church and the truest bulwark of her doctrines at is to the obstructions of the LAITY, arising from the unprincipled rapacity of the court and the superstitious ignorance of the multitude, that the defects of that mighty deliverance are to be ascribed. Still, few who read these words will doubt that it was a deliverance frought with blessings far outweighing its defects,

whatever we may esteem them to be, and the more infimately we become acquainted 7 P.M. with all the dangers and difficulties of those trying and tromblous days, the more grateraised up fitting instruments for the fulfilment of his own work. We are all more or less acquainted with the various steps by which the work of steps would be unnecessary and beside our purpose, for no good churchman but

holding the Parochial Meetings in these Districts | the Reformation advanced. To true those thankfully acknowledges that "the men of the new learning" who at every hazard urged the reformatory movement onward lupon its course were doing a good and hely work, well pleasing to God and full of blessing to man. It is not then to the progress of the Reformation, but to the manner in which a work so confessedly good and doctrines in which we glory as so emphatically true, were received by the bulk of the people at the time, to which we would seek to draw attention as illustrative of the principles which we have laid down.

We find by referring to the history of The members of this District Branch are that period, that from the first " the men hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be of the new learning" were objects of susrecount more particularly the painful proofs upon this point which have been brought to their knowledge.

held in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on Thursday, picton, dislike and ca'umny to the great majority of all classes. The favor which their knowledge. the 1st of March, at balf-past six o'clock, P.M. imajority of all classes. The favor which The managing committee are requested to meet they met with at the hands of the king in the same place on that day, at twelve o'clock, ares from no conviction upon his part of the doctrinal corruptions which then prevailed, nor any love for the truth which they were endeavoring to restore, but simweek previous to the day of the Annual Meeting. aly because their views upon the independence of the English Church of the See of Rome fell in with his wishes upon the subject of the divorce. That independence having been achieved, it was necessary that it should be maintained, and in order to its maintenance the power of the mendicant orders, who were devoted to Rome had to be, if possible, destroyed. Hence the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. At this period, and indeed at the time of the destruction of the larger abbeys which to have deduced from it those principles so rapidly followed, no step had been gained in the work of Reformation beyond the repudiation of the Pope's supremove your Committee refers to satisfies, as proving were they so remarkably illustrated as that not only in this Diocese and this Church, then in defence of God's eternal tenth ments, and the unwise as well as sacrile gious bestowal of their lands and revenues upon the needy or unprincipled members of the nobility that bound that powerful class to the cause of " the men of the new learning." For the most part they had no sympathy with the holy teachings of the Reformers; they still held, as the vast bulk of the population dal, the corrupt faith which the Church of England as a Church had not yet repudiated, and many of them on their deathbeds professed repentance for their denial of the authority of "the apostolic see," and declared that they died in communion with Rome. Such men looked with no loving eve upon the Reformers, and when the day of trial came many of them showed what manner of spirit they were of. Winde the cause of "the new learning"

had little hold upon the latty of the higher c'asses beyond that afforded by their own interests, it (together with its advocates) were held by the bulk of the nation, especially in the rural parts, in a degree of abhorrence which it is not easy to express. As it is now, so it was then. It was a few of the clergy-more learned than the bulk of their brethren, and not only greater in sacred knowledge but in holy zealwho were the means of orginating and carrying forward the Reformation. It was the mass of the Ining who opposed and obstructed it, but betterness and violence was added to their opposition in consequence of the inflammatory teachings of that large portion of the clergy who were the advocates of the former corruptions and superstitions. " The men of the new learning" were discredited as being soung -they were contemned as beceties, innovators, corrupters of the old accustomed

* Blunt's Sketch of Ref. 137, 165.

thought, neie, most consequently be lake. T expented to them as the authors of

that description of noty though which then provided, and appealing to the continue and miniastenes in runs; and the consequest want and misery that beleft the only e, they denounced them as at more the tops of God and the enemies of man. So violently were the feelings of the the bitterness which marked the imports. back of the population excited by these none devations that they led inroughout the he endured must be attributed to the fact country to proceedings of the most violent manufactured by consigning us,

> existing laws. The proof of these statements is so abundant in almost every history of the Reformation that it would argue on our part a very mean opinion of the information of our readers to trespass at any upon the subject. A few brief references will suffice.

There can be no stronger proof that the nobility, as a body, had no dictrinal symwhich he exerted without coming to the pathies with "the men of the new learning," than the fact that, in 1539 (two years owing to those efforts which have been subsequent to the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, and after the surrender of the scholastic system of the day fell atterwards abbeys), when the rigorous statute of the into a certain measure of discredit-tia: Six Articles was passed, which required, sites, wearied with the fruitess disputa- | the worst features of Romanism, " the temnoral Peers, with the exception of Cromwell-if he could then be called a Peerand studies to the works of the primitive, were unanimous against the reforming offence of which, in defending ourselves,

In support of the above statements we find a good idustration in the words ad- our remarks with an extract from its dressed by the Duke of Northumberland columns in order to refresh its memory on This " new learning," which was in to the people when brought to the scatfold truth old, was that which so especially fit- for his share in the attempt to place Lady Jan : Grey upon the throne. Throughout of reformation which in the providence of the roign of Edward VI. he had uniformly which latter charge we consider tantamount favoured the cause of the Reformation, work which they wisely began, and which to but on the scaffold be unequivocally and that it then endeavoured to substanthey would have as wisely completed but professed his sincere belief in the Roman Catholic faith. He exhorted the people to be firm in the religion of their forefathers and to reject the 'new teaching.' Innocations in religion had caused all justly applicable; we moreover designated the miseries of the last thirty years, and therefore he conjured the people, if they would avoid a recurrence of such calamities, to drive out of the nation those trumpets of sedition, the new preachers."1

As for the plainer sort, especially in the country parts, we find that under the influence of some of the clergy their abhor- diced person who has taken the trouble rence of "the new fangled ways" was so great that, as was observed above, over the larger part of England they broke out into open rebellion. After a violent outful must we be to Almoshty God who break in Lincolnshire that serious insurrection occurred in the north which is known as "the Pilgrimage of Grace." Forty thousand men assembled in arms, led by priests bearing a cracifix before them. They were on their sleeves an emblem of the five wounds of the Saviour with the name of Jesus wrought in the middle. They all took an oath that they had entered into the pilgrimage of grace from no other motive than their love to ponent as the Church ? God, their love to the king's person, their desire of puriying the nobility, restoring the Echo here puts forth in its defence, the Church, and suppressing heresy."

> Rome, the spirit of insurrection strongly pervaded many of the counties, and the religious grievance afforded by the Refor- a discussion it has hitherto been always mation was ever prominent in their remonstrances. The Commonalty of Devonshire But irrespective of this, neither of these rose in 1549 and formed a regular army, pleas, we confidently affirm, can be reamounting to 10,000 men; " their demands garded as at all to the purpose. It is very were that the Mass should be restored half crafty indeed in the Echo, when detected the Abbey lands resumed, the law of the in practising the deception which it was Six Articles executed, holy water and holy the first to allege and charge upon us, thus bread respected, and all other particular attempting to change the issue, and then grievances redressed."4 Later still we are appealing to the prejudic s of a party, in told that the people continued clamorous order to clude a charge it could not disfor the use of the old altars instead of tables | prove; but the Echo will please to bear in -for candles at Candlemas-ashes on Ash | mind, that it is not a question of doctrine Wednesday, and the like (Blunt, p. 240); for discipline-of apostolical successionand after the accession of Mary, although for baptismal regeneration-we are here the cause of the Reformation had a certain discussing; but simply this, did the Echo measure of popularity in London, "still in or did at not, produce mutilated extracts the country the cause of the Pope was far from a standard writer, with the design of more popular; custom pleaded for it, and fastening upon us a charge of ignorance, or its pageants were agreeable to the taste of wilful falsehood, in discussing the principles the million"-(Ib. p. 257). The result of we conscientiously hold. That is the this state of feeling was that Mary and her counsellors were enabled to deluge the land the Echo will candidly confess that it has with the blood of those who, for the sake been inadvertently betrayed into error by of God's truth, disregarded the power of taking its quotations at second hand, we the Court as holdly as they had disregarded beg to say, and we say it with regret, that

the clamors of the people. Here, then, we have a remarkable proof that the Lasty, as a body, are indeed conservative of the religious opinions which happen popularly to prevail in their own day and those immediately preceding; but since popular opinions on the subject of religion are always in a greater or less degree erroneous, their conservatism necessarrly becomes in the like proportion a conservatism of error. It is so now, as we hope to show; it was confessedly so at the time of the Reformation. The faith of the Church, as well as of the people, was defective and erroneous, and it brought forth. as cannot be denied, most defective and Franktown per Rev. R. Lewis ... 1 0 7 erroneous practice; and yet (as we think St. Peter's Church, Osnabruck, per we have conclusively proved) this defective and erroneous faith was highly popular. When learned and holy men alose and denounced that faith as corrupt, and St. Mary Magdalen's, Picton, per displayed in contrast the unadulterated truth, it excited, as it has ever done, the St. George's, Drum'dville 2 1 3 St. John's, Stamford ... 0 15 5

† Carwithen, chap, vi. vol. f. p. 186, 187, 2 Carwithen, Vol. l. e. xi. p.367, 2 Hume, c. xxxi.: Carwithen, c. v., Hume, c. axxi.:

W. S. D.

the Roy. H. J. Graseit, which has just been completed. It is from a Daugerreotype recently taken, but much enlarged in size, and is one of the most truthful likenesses we have ever seen. As a work of art also it is worthy of notice, being excoedingly well drawn on the stone, and Rev. Str .we have no doubt but there will be an laity, or from any member of either body.

wave - the correlators of novelties both in extensive demand for this excellent portran that the and worship, which being as they of one so generally known and respected as the Rector of St. James'.

OUR REPLY TO THE ECHO.

With all the vehemence of affected lanocence our contemporary, the Echo, in its last issue, complains that we have transcended the bounds of courteous discussion in our article of the 25th of January last, and in threatening language vows that he will make us feel the weight of his manswered and unread, to his dusty shelves, unless we amend. With a threat so dreadful hanging over our heads, it will not surprise our contemporary that we are anxious to set ourselves right with him and the public in this matter; and for this purnise we beg to remind the Echo that, so far from our being the assailants on this occasion, we were really the party assailed by it in the first instance with opprobnous language, for which we did not give even the shadow of provocation; and are therefore the persons, if any, who have just reason to complain of want of courtesy, voked.

Upon this fact, the Echo, we humbly conceive, before it penned its intemperate reflected. Doubtless it deemed it a fine stroke of policy, to represent itself as the aggrieved party, and charge us with the we have proved a guilty. The Echo surely could not have forgotten, for we prefaced the point, that in its editorial of the 8th of December last, it charged us with ignor. ance or a wilful suppression of the truth: to a charge of wilful deception or falsehood; tiate its accusation by quotations from

In reply, we presumed to shew where the charge of deception or falsehood was the attempt to conciliate schismatics by lightly passing over their erroneous doctrine in language almost identical with that which St. Peter applied to those who attempted to barter principle for popularity, and in respect to the quotations from Hooker of consuiting his works, that they were so garbled and mutilated by the Echo as totally to obscure the genuine sentiments of that illustrious writer, and to mis-

lead the public. Now what is the Echo's reply ! That, forsooth, it never advocated any other form of church government than that of the Protestant Episcopal Church all over the world, as being most in accordance with scripture and ancient writers; and it then asks, with confident assurance of a negative response, "What is the use of wasting time or space in arguing with such an op-

Now with respect to the first plea which we have only to say, it is not the first time Fifteen years after the rupture with that our Divine Mister has been betraved with a kiss; and as to the second, it is indeed ludicrous to hear the Echo declining

foremost to provoke. distinct question now at issue; and unless we, with all unprejudiced persons, must hold him convicted of a wilful attempt to mislead the public and slander us.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN JANUARY, 1855.

Previously announced £13 19 0 St. Paul's, Adolphust'n 0 10 St. Paul's, Fredericksb'g 0 10 0 Per Rev. J. A. Muloch tained it met with the universal fate of religious reformers—they were everywhere spoken against, reliculed, and persecuted. 32 collections, amounting to £25 11 2

Correspondence.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

the impression is clear and distinct. It: At the last meeting of the Synod the was brought out by Mr. J. A. Allen, of question was discussed, whether, at the Buthalo, but is now in the hands of Mr. election of a Bishop, the Clergy should Rowsell, of this city. Those parties who first agree upon a candidate, and propose bespoke copies from Mr. Allen can obtain him for the acceptance or rejection of them from Mr. Rowsell. The price is the laity, or the nomination of candidates reasonable, being only ten shillings, and should proceed equally from clergy of

resent circumstances.

er as to enable others to judge of the present at the election. assens at which I arrive, by sgeing To to go to such books as Field and Iner on the Church, Hooker's Ecclesipolity, and Bingham's Antiquities, as to the early Canons of the

prested expressly on the subject. From turn we learn that, up to his time, consistent with christian duty, to supply the authorities who had written on the Wish this wife hand of speciation. amount, both in our own Church and in liberty of suggesting to your readers and to sup Schingfleet, and the latter (so far the plan became more universally adopted of all the parishes absolutely requiring such endowshep Andrews. A single foreign author ment.

no bishops of the province. gencies and circumstances of the the sons that she hath brought up." airch . * * * that whatever power e interior clergy (i.e., the priests, dea-18, &c.,) enjoyed in the election of their says, the same was generally allowed the people. . . . Some (ancient Diocese of Toronto, mors) call it consent, others suffrage vote, others election or choice; but all ree in this, that it was equally the consent,

dage, vote, election and choice both of tergy and people.23 This then is his opinion; but, as it is an emon upon matters of fact, it is important at we should see how he is supported by e arcient authors to whom he appeals. Hs earliest authority is Cyprian, who 55. From him he furnishes two quotaons: "Factus est Cornelius episcopus

ust take another passage of Cyprian, from ago. 69th epistle (ad Clerum et Piebem Hish from his intercourse with others."

apared with the previously cited passific and death.

The Hamilton Gazette ends its professed that the election was not formally e; but that the bishops assembled to book as follows: evese, if possible; and that at the election of Cornelius they chose him to whose We wrote this sentence as follows, the Hamilwe wrote this sentence as follows, the Hamiltonian dependent on the sentence as follows, the Hamiltonian dependent on the sentence as follows, the Hamiltonian dependent on the sentence as follows, the Hamiltonian dependent of the sentence as follows. lasty present approved by an unani- raque Russian sympathies, will rise feeling certain us vote. And I certainly think it would that the Cair is irrefragably in the right. ops, and subsequently proposed by able sheet like the"-Hamilton Gazette.

onthe with them. In fact it is merely in the Church Jonrad. Good from Aaron to Eleazar (Num. sage which it recommends to our us, either in factor sentiment: and nothing with will that "the ordination of the clergy bold not take place except with the ewiledge of a present people; in order is the fairy being present, either the fairy being present, either the warmth of Colonial patritism goes so far ahead of the good proclaimed, and the emant occasional freed upon some of their own who because descent in grey great course.

de universa fraternitatis suffragio et the Guzette will moderate its indignation suffiecoporum qui in presentia conve- ciently to allow it to read straight bext time. in gauge de eo ad vos literas fecerant, in consequence of the the whole brotherheod and of the whole brotherheod and of the whole brotherheod and of the substitute of the substitute of the whole brotherheod and of the substitute Tire him."

I to stude the of the apparent experiequally spoken of as trained:—the vote of a Our love is curselves; if we love base things of entirer of these plans, there are the clergy is not distinguished from that of two are love; if we love triding many we are and ig us-perhaps the larger por- the lasty; and we might conclude from the would be disposed to be de- last clause that the bishops had in this and and ent precedent, if such exists the case recommended the candidate this did we a does not exist, it would be a relief anot know that it was often the practice for as to know the fact, because then we cabsent bishops to signify trace assent by satisfied to be guided by grounds letter, and that (in Cypnan's style) the expenses or presence, arising from last clause might be rendered, mand of those who had written to you concerning r parpose therefore to discuss this him," referring probably to the rest of the at some length, and in such a bishops of the province, who were not

What I have written will, I think, be grounds upon which they are built. I sufficient for one letter. I purpose to pursue squering into ancient precedent it is the discussion in future communications. JAMES BEAVEN.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. Sir. -- In the present state of the church sarches but Hooker, Field, and Palmer in this country, nothing can be planner than that gine information respecting the mode, the most strengens exertions on the part of churchmen are required to be called to eecting hishops, and therefore we may of their spiritual mother. The various applive them, and come to Bingham, who sances by which her clergy were supported must ere long be enhanced, and every effort made

With this view before us, I shall take the itherty of suggesting to your readers and to churchmen at large, a method of raising funds which I have no doubt if it came sanctioned by the recommendation of its came sanctioned by the recommendation of our beloved diocesan, might be adopted by many a parish in the some thinking that the people were never diozese. The plan is this: let churchmen este case any other power, save only to give themselves year by year, according to the amount as testimonials to the party elected, or for which they are assessed, in a certain promase expections against him; others say portion to pay their clergy; let this be a common functure people were absolute and proper fund to be paid over to the parent Church clerk. The former is the opinion of at first, of the most indigent parishes and as

she that the people had as much power able maintenance, under God's blessing, might be obtained for those who labor in this part of I think that were this plan adopted, a comfortour Lord's vineyard, and that the evil day might Begham gives, as his own opinion, "that never come, in which the enemies of our Zion ere was no one universal unalterable might say in the denunciatory language of the all the sons whom she bath brought forth; neithe sepractice varied according to the different is there any that taketh her by the hand of all

Rev. Sir. A Lay-Delogate of '53 and an Ex-churchwarden.

Miscellancous.

OUR SYMPATHIES. From the New York chürch Journal

The Hamilton Gazette has been pleased to express itself "grieved to find that influential members of the Episcopal Church, the Church which we are wont to consider as the great bul-38 Bishop of Carthage, and died A.D. wark of Conservatism in the adjoining Republic, should so far permit their anti-English prejudice. to distort their sense of right and justice as to s: "Factus est Cornelius episcopus cause them to swell the clamour of the vulgar de clericorum pene omnium tes- herd" in favour of Russia. It then goes on to mono; de plebis quæ tum adfuit suffra.

specify Bishop Southgate as heartily espousing the Russian side of the question, and the Church Journal as endorsing him.

Bishop Southgate is perfectly able to take care of himself. He is Russian in his sympathies, in-

my of the laity as were present." This | deed. But so little are those sympathies owing fers to the election of Cornelius, hishop Rome. In order to understand this we holds sentiments in regard to Russia which were not take another passage of Cyprian, from

But whatever be Bishop Southgate's opinions; miarum), which Bingham has not quoted, which he states what was the custom ith regard to the election of bishops, "fere r universas provincias"—" throughout e provinces," i. e., of the church, versal: and which he states was esta-hed "de traditione divina et apostolica" ments "We adhere to the language. His argureversitione ":—i.e., "by divine authority ments are often unanswerable. As, for instance, where it is shown that the French Emperor apostolical practice." The custom he exercises a more decided "Protectorship" over to is this; that when a new bishop the Romanists in Turkey than the Czar claimed to be chosen, " the nearest hishops of over the Orthodox: the argument is unanswersame province should assemble and able, that if the French Protectorate were not same province should assemble and the people for whom the presence of the people, who seem in the presence of the people, who fact that the Freuch Protectorate covers only a know the manner of life of indivi- few thousands, while the Russian Protectorate and have observed the conduct of plays the mischief with logic, however unanaswerble; and the one is seen to be a comparative think it evident from this passage, triffe, while the other is must er of a contest for

de either by the clergy or by the peo-"Any one who sits down to itspersual, will rise

ose a bishop out of the clergy of the feeling certain that the Czar is irrefragably in

pear that, in this case, Cornelius was quoting," we can only retort the Gazette's now words:—"We did not expect this from a respec

and subscription of the laity, for their approbation or the proposition.

Our mode of epitomizing the evente of the war, the Gazette is pleased to describe as "flippant impartiality." We are happy to pardon the adjective for the sake of the noun. It is not for us to accuse the Gazette of either.

That impartiality of ours, which has been reveal by complaints from extreme tractions on the complaints of the complaints of the war, the Gazette is pleased to describe as "flippant impartiality." We are happy to pard the adjective for the sake of the noun. It is not for us to extreme the complaints of the complaint

tima, quas connium suffragio et judicio proved by complaints from extreme partizans on the examinata "— i. e., "an ordination both sides," might have prepared us," says the call described and lawful which had been dead by the vote and judgment of all."

Spassage gives us no clue as to whether this each Russia. To confess that a man's being importials a sure sign that he will sympathize with Russia, is a far stronger condemnation ty were consulted after the clergy or of the Allies than any thing that ever appeared

conclusion of an argument drawn by prantiform the fact that Moses was dispersed by the Lord to transfer the high 25) in the presence of all the people, is nothing in the extract quoted which is new to me, this Cyprian concluded that it is us, either in fact or sentiment; and nothing with

decided by the vote and judgment of men, who, because dressed in grey great coats Here the object of the presence of for Russians. So the blindness of Hamiltonian ty is stated—namely, to ascertain real has been striking at its own firm friends. Our sympathies have never, from the commencement for ordination; but nothing furmers to the struggle, been for Russis, and are 2 pears, except that the term "vote" not now : but we do sincerely desire the success and to all, both clergy and laity, of the Alies. And the late remarks of our Provisional Bishop, in Montreal, show that we it is observable that Cyprian applies are not alone. In our current summary of news, term "vote" to the whole body in a however, as compiled from the English papers rection of a previous hishop of the great liberty with facts, as the Gazette takes with the way writing he says. to which he was writing, he says find them, reserving our opinions for another time episcopate was conferred upon and place. In the mean while, we hope that

To have faith is to have that lively sense of To have faith is to have that have ense of Divine things which makes them efficient in our hearts, and tempers, and conduct.—Know's

triffing; if we love earth'y things we see wor'd'y . and by a parity of reasoning, when we love Divine and eternal things, we are spiritual and heavenly. - I of

1. Gun-corrow, also known as nitrate of lights, will not explode until raised to a tempera-ture of from Sio deg. to 356 deg. Whether applied in guns or for blasting rocks, it is: weight, from four to six times as powerful as gunp iwder.

2. A charge of gun-cotton of the same force es the usual charge of powder occupies about two thirds of the space in a gun, and consequently give a better-effect. For blasting it is inpressed, an ientirely concealed in cartridges, with a safety-fusee attached. 3. Gun-cotton explodes more rapidly than

firing me a sea way, for firing shells, and it. There is a rule insures somewhat more accuracy in firing from Schamyl is dead. the shoulder.

4. Gunwotten makes very little smoke, and caves hardly any solid or liquid residuum. The ormer property is of great importance when iring between decks, in affording a clear view of the object fired at, and generally in every battle or naval engagement. To the latter qual ity is due the fact, that the gun hardly becomes oul with the longest use, and that the corresion of the metal is also less.

5. The gan is not so rapidly heated. No priming is required, as the flame from the cappasses down the touch-hole sufficiently far to ignite the cotton below.

6. It misses fire much less often than gunas the dryest. The advantages of this in the trenches in entpost duty, at the battle of ineraman, So., are too numerous to allu ic to.
7. Gan-cotton is not at all injured by being wetted, and may be kept in fresh or salt water for newly years without being at all affected.

ngazine of a ship catching fire, as, if the cotton is not kept always in water, arrangements in the Conference. my be made for rapidly wetting it. would no longer be any danger for magazines. se the cotton can be dried rapidly in quantities, as required. The great waste from anomunition spoiled by wet would be avoided. 8. Gun cotton can be manufactured in the implest manner. Five minutes' immersion in fonting. nitric acid, and half an hour's washing in a running stream, will complete the operation.

A besieged city may provide easily an endless upply of ammunition.

By manufacturing the cotton in a particular form, the charges for artillery can be converted, in an emergency, into musket charges; bullets and a bale of cotton would supply the place of

cartridges in any emergency.

The defects which have been urged against gun-cotton are: --I. That it may explode by a blaw, or in amming down. This is never the case unless the blow has by some means produced a temperture of 330 deg. In practice this temperature s not ordinarily met with except in connection with a fire, when powder would be very nearly, f not equally, as dangerous. In many thous

and trials no accident has ever occurred. 2. That it may burst the gun. Accidents of only arison from using a charge of cotton equivalent to many times the usual

charge of powder.

3. That it is dangerous to manufacture. One very serious accident has arisen, but there is great reason to attribute it to means being used for preparing the cutton which would not have een used for gunpowder. The experience of the early manufacture of gunpowder shows that this is not a reason for hesitating, and it is reasonable to think that the simplicity of the ma-nufacture may even render it less hazardous.

There is, however, a danger in using it, men that a substance identical in appearance with common cotton is quite as dangerous as gunpowder. The accidents which bave haped with it will, on inquiry, be found to be nore or less attributable to this case. proof of the estimation in which it is held by the Austrian government, they have recently given Professor Shöubeiu, of Basle, the inventor, £2500.

European News.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

NEW York, Feb. 9th.
The Atlantic arrived at half-past 10 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.
News of little importance, with the exception that Lord John Russell has resigned. On Friday he gave explanations of his conduct.

The general opinion is that the whole Ministry will go out of office.
Public feeling shows a tendency towards peace

The Vienna Conference meets in the middle f February. Affairs before Sebastopol remain quite unhanged.

The British army is in a most wretched state. ri-ing from the most flagrant mismanugement. Sebastopol dates are to the 14th January. The Russians had made two sorties, but were epulsed with considerable loss.

The weather had been cold, but was getting nilder. Considerable reinforcements were reaching

Liprandi had again advanced his outposts to the Tchernaya river. 40,000 Russians, with 80 guns are said to be

t Perekop. Gen. Brown was able to resume his command the Crimen. St. Petersburgh mercantile letters to the 18th

anuary are of a pacific character.

The allies are going to establish an hospital or 2000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment or convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous descritons from the allies to their ranks. Letters state that the French had manned the flag-staff battery and only waited a favourable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was increasing in the camps, and Menschikoff is reported to have said. "Our troops may rest: Generals! nunary, February and March will fight our bat-

An Odessa letter of the 9th says Russians will bortly arsume the offensive in the Crimen, having received the necessary reinforcements.large bodies of Russian troops had been ordered to concentrate themselves at Perekop, with a

view of attacking Eupatoria.
It was reported at Vienna on the 25th, that a hattle had been fought before Schastopol in which the Russians were victorious, but suthen-

It was positively asserted that Omer Pacin's orce would begin operations on the 18th of

and is of great use to the allies.

inually coming to light.

"The siege operations do not advance. Two successful night sorties were made on the 12th prisoners: the adies lost a considerable number position to make serious concessions. Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated

with very little consideration by the allies. Miss Stanley, daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich, Las sailed from England with aldi- the refusal of the Prussian Court to accordially, tional nurses for the East, to reinforce the corps or indeed at all, with Austria in the present under the direction of Miss Nightingale. Miss crisis of continental affairs. The last despatch

The Paine says, the recent passage of the

Danule by the Russians has given rise to a demand by Austria for an explanation from thertschakoff, and orders have been sent to and Coronini to prevent Russians from recommencing a campaign in the Dobrudset's The Admira's have declared the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof in a state of struct on several ships laden with provisions for the

marine cable for connecting Varna with Balak-lava had put back to Harwick damaged. The appointment of Islam Pacha to the command of the army at Austonia had produced

the best results on the troops. The Turks have opened communication with Schamy! Boy, whose force numbered 20,000. 5. Gun-cotton explodes more rapidly than gunpowder; an invaluable quality for sheps firing use a sea way, for forms shells, and it. Russian Guard, had deserted to the Turks There is a ramor among the Turks that

a placed under the guarantee of the five powers. 2nd Free navigation of the Danube. 3rd. Revision of the treaty of 1841, to attach

powder, and this is the same on the wettest day for the consecration and observance of the appears to be the vision of military men, as homreligious privileges of the different christian communities without distinction of the form of

The troops furnished by Sardinia number 40,000 of all arms The wife of the King of Sardinia died on the

The Swedish army is to be placed on a war

Parliament assembled on the 23rd. Land John Russell's resignation was accepted by the Queen on the 16th. The culistment of the Swiss goes on slowly.

failures were inquinent. Home, Edgar & Co., have failed for £130,000.

very dull at about last weeks rates-some circu lars quote a little higher. Provisions without material change. Lard firm. Consols closed at 100 (a) 10) J.

The Moniteur has several congratulatory articles on the success of the French loan. It says that fifteen hundred millions of france have been placed at the disposal of the Government.

Prince Napoleon left Constantinople on the 12th on account of continued ill-health.

Accounts from various parts of Spain give indications of an approaching Carlist insurrec-

Political affairs in the southern provinces were in a position more critical than ever, and the Canton authorities had applied officially for ussistance to the English and American Consuls, with what success not stated.

ment to pay up one thir.d CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11-The French sre unremittingly pushing forward their batteries. The capture of a Russian redoubt is confirmed

During the last two days there has been a tre-mendous fall of snow in the Crimea. According to a telegraphic despatch from Prince Menschikoff nothing extraordinary had occurred before Sebustopol up to the lith; inleed, it was not believed here that anything

Siel and Pellissier, and the Imperial Guard.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 22 .- The Singi arrived here yesterday evening. The allies have not undertaken anything new in the Crimes, as they are waiting until the Turkish army has all assembled at Eupatoria. No battle has been fought, as had been reported. The besieged have re-occupied the Quarantine Fort, which had been erneunted.

CONSTANTINOPLE NEWS. The Moniteur publishes the following extract from the Journal de Constantinople of the 11th

of January :"A letter from Kamierch of the 8th of Janu ary, says:-The batteries of mortars of the French army cause considerable annoyance to the Russians, who have retreated in large num-

received despatches from Loudon and Paris, announcing the determination of the Western

Powers not to relax their military efforts on account of what transpired on the 7th. A de tler far better than we can." The Russians had spatch to the same effect has been transmitted repaired and re-occupied the Quarantine Fort. from this court to London and Paris, respecting

tic advices from Balaklava next day contradict- ing her refusal to join the Austrian alliance with January, by advincing under cover of the artille to which the was a party, bac made a protect ery of the fleets along the coast.

The last of the Turkish convoy left Varna on the 14th for Balaklars.

The last of the Turkish convoy left Varna on the 14th for Balaklars.

The acceptance about to be opened at Vienna. The accept to this A Constantinople letter says the French 80 protest will, in all probability, be given by a gun ship Henry 4th, which ran ashore on the French army on the Rhine before three months 14th of November, has been turned into a fort. and is of great use to the allies.

New and startling cases of mismanagement in
Winar Gozette, Count Nesselvede only authorthe British Commissariat department were conited Prince Gortschakuff to accept the four A despatch from Menschikoff, dated the 17th Russian Cabinet, and with very important modi-anuary, was published in St. Petershungh on January, was published in St. Petersburgh on fications, especially with regard to the third the 27th January, to the following effect:— point, relative to the revision of the trenty of "The siege operations do not advance. Two 1841. Both the Prices and the Parrie of this successful night sorties were made on the 13th evening hum up the latest news as being to the and 15th; we took 14 English and 5 French effect that the Emperor of Russia is in no dis-

this opposition into strong relief. We hear, on good authority, that there is a further lespatch addressed immediately to the Prussian Court, enewing the demand of mobilisation. We are also told that Austria has signified her resoluion, in case alle should not carry with her the ospority in the Diet at Frankfort, to accept such diances as she can find in therm my, leaving the non-active members of the Confederation to take sosing it to have been held. uch a threat would expose the worthlessness of the Germanic Confederation as an expression ind instrument of German unity in a most instructive and useful manner. We are assured by the Wheeling Gazzie that Hanever, Bruns-wick, Baden, and the two Resses have declared for Austria. Saxony and Wartemburgh are igainst mobilisation; and Bayaria is un fecided

PRACE PROSPECTS.

The Paris correspondent of the Trees writes as follows on the subject: There are still some low persons here who think that the Emperor of Russia sincerely desires power. I daresay he does, provided he gets everything he wishes; Cianous rumors are affoat in regard to bego-cianous, but little weight is attached to suppo-sitions. freach us almost every day of the vast armaments prepared on every point of his empire. There can, indeed, be little doubt that the Crimes is 1st. Abolition of the Russian Protectorste about to become the theatre of a most sanguinary ver Wallachia and Moldavia, those places being struggle. Reinforcements are said to be already on their way to the Russian camp; and as the proportions of the war become enlarged, and as it is evident that both parties are trying to gain more completely the existence of the Ottoman time, the cannon will soon become the real negotiator. So slight is the hope of power being restablished, that another theatre of hostilities ing in the distance. The war spirit being once aroused, the imagination revels in new and as rership.

Prussia claims a right to participate in the A war upon the Rhine is in everybody a mouth; retted, and may be kept in fresh or salt water. Vienus Conferences in her capacity of a great, and it is asserted as a fact, so convinced are they or newly years without being at all affected. European Power, and has sent a protest to the of its being inevitable, several officers, and not of low rank either, are already preparing their low rank either, are already preparing their equipments.

> On the 17th of January, at 5t Mary's Church, Beverley, borkshire, by the Roy W. T. Sandan, U.A. Alkalabun Churchen, Esq. of Kingston, Changa, Barrier atlan, in Homoson Esq. of Kingston, Changhter of Thomas Saudwith, Keq., M.D., Reverter

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Fire wood per cord,	22	• • •	-	25	ō

GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from England, wishes a Situation as GOVER-NESS, to instruct Children under 12 years of Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable situation in town or country. R. P., box 60, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1855.

PORONTO AUCTION MART, KING STREET EAST.

1 O he sald by Auction, at the above Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 16th, a valuable collection of

Theological, Misterical & Miscellancons Works. Catalogues of which may be had two days previous to sulc.

WAKEFIELD & COATE, Toronto, February 5th, 1855.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto

The Clarece will re-assemble after the Christnas vacation, on the 6th of January, 1855 It is proposed to engage the best musters to

if required). Terms per Quarter .- To Board including he various branches in English and Seuch, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Day Pupils,...... 6 0 0 Under 12 years...... 4 10 0 The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen

TOBONTO: REV. DB. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DERIBON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ.

Judge O'RELLY, -Hamilton.

H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded eckly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

MILTON'S Complete Foetical Works 3 do. do do more extra American Fernale Poets, cloth Pilgrin's Foreigness for the Young Alphabet Made Easy Hornitz Livit Poema and Ballata. By Manney Marina's filit Little Willy's First Present Little Willy's First Present
Leiner Memon. a Improved
Wonderful Stury Bunk. By fire A. D. Jones
Kuto's Daily Bible Bustraines. EvoluFire English Polysi. A solitection of Bermone,
by the most emment Divines of England
Scripture Facts. By the author of Peop of Day
Mamma's Bible Stockerfor Little Birgs and Girst
Genings of the Base Rock. By Hugh Miller
Clara Stanley. By the author of Aunt Edith
Near (some By the author of Peop of Day
Far (some Far Ciff.
The Caremont Tales.

The Caremort 1 stat.

Precept upon Precept.

Morning of Joy. By the Rev. Horatha Bonar.

Sight of Westing. On the do. do. do.

Mountainton. By the Hev. Lennes Hersey, A.M.,

Actuals of the Foer. By James Ayre, A.M.,

Its Sense of Advent. By the Hev. H. Winte, A.M. for the young
Peep of they
Annuals First and Second Book (each)
The Uid Fee Laptern. By Old Humphrey
Wake in London (Employa)
Bomely Hoste to Poundayischiol Teachers. By 3 EDUCATION.

MR WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at , l. St. George's Square,

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. TEW No. 41, in the Gallery of St. James'

For terms apply to BOBERT BRARD. Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL

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

1st English Teacher,

2nd Resident French Governess ... Mclile Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic . . . Mr. Griffith, Prawing Mr. Bull. Scusie Mr. G. F. Hayter.

The studies include a thorough English education, 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' Cathedial.

Singing Mr. Humphreys

TERMS -(To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

Finishing Papila 5 thouthing and Washing 35 additumal (No extras)

Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss Bennery) has accred from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the teatmonials that she has brought with her arc of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, spacing neither expense not trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the Loglob system of educati effets may be appreciated and meet with suc-

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christman.

The Figures Crass is under Mas, Port-TRE's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, will Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different nuthors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

Mas. Pokrika teels grateful to the parent ofher pupils for their kind expressions of satis faction at the progress of their children, and begto assure them that no effort shall be wanting or her part to mante their improvement.

The School will reopen after the Christness

Vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

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

Toronto, 20th December, 1851

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, Топоято, Dec. 15th, 1854 TOTICE IS BEREBY GIVEN, that a Divii dend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per appun payable on and after the 10th of January next The Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various

agencies. Br order of the Board of Directors, E. G. O'BRIEN,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Millinery and Dry Goods!

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, V.CTORIA BOW. No. 60, King St. East, Torouto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally to his New Stock of

Millinery, Simple and Pency Dry Goods Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and Shirting (bleached and unbleached). Shireting and Shirting threather and undescribed, Bed Ticks, Table Oil Cloths, Brown and Bleached Linens, Dressed and undressed Hol-lands, Striped Shirtings, Funcy Shirtings, Prints and Ginghams, Devices and Denhams, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Hucka-back and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff. State and White Jeans ; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Vanhmeree, Colourge, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawle, Woollen Scarfe, and Shawle, Ribbour, Gloves, Hosinty, Luces, Polkas;

plendid variety. --- A L SO---Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress,es Woollen Boods, Gaiters and Ladies Scarfe, French Merino Together with a general assortment of family formishing.

Millinery Department: Bonnets, Cape, Head Dress, Clouks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-Toronto, Oct. 25th. 1854.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, bega leave to acquaint his frience and former pupils, and the pullic in general, that he will devote a portion of nis time to giving

nstruction in Singing, the Planolorte and Olgan Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street.

> NEW VOLUMES OF THE

Toronto, Dec. 26, 1-54.

FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD COMMENCE with NORTH BRITISH for OMMENCE with NORTH BRITISH for

November 1854, and the other Reviews and BLACKWOOD for January 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, \$5. The four The undersigned has made arrangements for Review-or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. HENRY ROWSELL, AGENT,

WILLIAM HAY. A REMOVED to 62 Charch Street.

> WANTED. Two well educated YOU I HS as pupils.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1882.)

OWEN & WOOD.

FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

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

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the

ith of January, 1855. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Rightpy of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D., President of the Rev. John M.C. and L. L. D. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A. Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M.Kengie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGestrge, of

Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

IRS LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladles will re-open on Wednesday the 8th of January. Toronto, December 26th, 1854.

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK. Victoria Regia:

THE GREAT WATER LILY OF AMERICA: With a brief account of its discovery and intra-

IMPERIAL FOLIO, WITH SIX SUPERB PLATES, BY WM. SHARP. Colored to Nature, from Specimens grown at Salem, Ms.—By JOHN FISK ALLEN.

[PHIS is one of the most splendid works of its class ever published in America, containing Six Cromolith Plates, Printed in Colors, each Plate on a sheet 30 by 21 inches. The letter press description, printed on new Great Primer Type, 16 pages of the same size, giving the Ristory of the Plant, and its mode of Cultiva-tion. A few copies of this splendid work on

rale, price £2 5s. thi. by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,

Toronto, Jan. 3d., 1855.

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The History of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... # 0 The following published by the S. P. C. K.

No. 41—Parcelial Minister's address to all persons under his care who are of a proper age to be confirmed.

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

No. 3.45—Day's Village Conversations on Confirmation.

Ass.—Meaning of the naswer "I do," in the Confirmation Service.

1988—Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, by way of Questien and Asswer; he Robert Asison, Eas.

1788—A abort Freparation for Confirmation, in the form of Questien and Answer; to which is added the Order of Confirmation; by the Rev. W. Balton, B. B.

Also the fullawing, published by the Bristol Tract Society.

MINCELLANDOUR. A farge supply of Tracts always on hand, lucluding the Publications of the Society for Premailing Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society.

HENRY ROWBELL, CAura Depository, King Street, Toronto.

FINISHING SCHOOL, For Woung Ladies.

the Junior Class.

Pinchuret, St. George's Square, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1855.

A YOUNG MAN, respectably connected, who has recently come from England, and who spent twolve months in a mercantile house in London, desires supplyment in a Merchant's or Lawyer's Office. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to Mr. II. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto

primons a Reporting supersion in region of California
Perilous Adventures and Thrilling Incidente of Travellets.
Panorams of Nations. By John Frost
Layard's Discoverios at Ninewsh.
The Bock of the Ocean and Life on the Sea.

Worth stranger than Firtion. By Catherine

affourd, author of 'lon'
The Recreations of Christopher North
The String of Peerls for Boys and Girls
The Pligsim's Progress; with a f.ife of Bunan by Souther......

> For sale by HENRY ROWSELT. #, Wellington Buildings.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with

THE STANDARD BEARER, An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16

the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the foliowing rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province: For one or more copies (less than eight) 14. 6d.

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

HENRY ROWSELL.

fre hishops, clurgy and people are Desire is the soul of prayer. - Found

blocka le, and have captured or laid an en.barge | the consequences. This is bold language, sup

Russians.
The screw steamer Black Sec. with the sub-

VIENNA. Various rumors are affoat in regard to nego-

Russia interprets the four points thus:

any resolutions passed without her participation

SARDINIA.

20th at Turin. It is thought Prussia will yield to the demands of Austria to mobolize her army should she be

out-voted in the Dict. GREAT BRITAIN.

Miller & Thompson bave suspended payment in £50,000, chiefly owing to losses in the Australian trade. Ramors were current on 'Change that other

Turrill & Sharp, from dealers, have failed for a large amount.
Liverpool Cotton market dull and heavy at previous quotations—sales of the week 37,400 bales. Brendstuffs opened buoyant, but closed

Activity continues to be exhibited in the war department. From China we have dates to December 12th.

The trade at that port was completely sus-The question as to the payment of arroars of duties upon ten at Shanghae had been settled, so far as Americans are concerned, by an agree-

serious will occur previous to the arrival of Gens.

There are rumours in Paris, of letters from Marseilles, giving a very sud account of the state of the weather in the Crimes. It is said that communication between Balaklava and the English camp is cut off by the depth of snow, and that the English army is on half rations.

bers towards Simpheropol." THE PEACE CONFERENCES. VIENNA, Jan. 21 .- The Vienna Cabinet has

AUSTRIA AND PROPRIA. BEUSSELS, Jan. 25.—Letters received to-day fine Second Advent. By the new as name, A.m. as the finessens cantals bear witness to the for the joing. from the German canttals bear witness to the uneasy feeling caused throughout Germany by Stanley is Cou-in of Lord Stanley, of A'derly, of Count Buol, which has reached us simultanel and the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M. P. for Chester, onely from Germany and England, has brought

Nev 22nd, 1854.

MARRIED.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toros ro, Feb 13th, 1855.

New Advertisements.

SALE OF BOOKS.

Sale at Seven o'clock, Terms Cash.

3HE MISSES McCARTNEY receive a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupile, who are under their own immediate apperintendence MRS. McCARTNEY conducts the domestic

give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

WALTER DICKSON, Esq.—Nisgara, J. RANNEY, Esq.,—St. Catherines. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

account of what transpired on the 7th. A despectable of the same effect has been transmitted from this court to London and Paris, respecting the military preparations of Austria.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Austrian Cabinet, on the 6th and 10th instant, addressed two notes to the German governments, informing them of the discussions which had taken place in the Conference of Vienna.

PRUSSIA AND THE WESTERS POWERS.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 21.—The chief political news to-day is that Prussia, who, solwithstanding her refusal to join the Austrian siliance with the Western Powers, pretended to have a right, as a great European power, to participate in any conference having for its object to modify treaties to which she was a party, has made a protect

Ameliana Funda Poets, cloth spite.

HERRY ROWSELL

union 8

Confirmation Tickets 3

Confirmation Certificates 7

Confirmation and Communion Certificates 10

MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a few more pupils, having been able to secure the assistance of a Lady long accustomed to tuition, who will devote herself especially to

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

January 21, 1855. NEW BOOKS JUST RECRIVED.

The Getasell Expedition in Search of Sir J.

Angust 2. 1454. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with flustrations, each No. in a next printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York.

each copy, per nonuin.

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

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY.

FEBRUARY 18 .- QUINQUAGES. SUNDAY. have established between me and all feeb that is upon the earth. Gen. iz. 12.

When God renewed the earth after the flood, it pleased him to promise that he would not again destroy it by water; and he gave a pledge (the rambow) which would frequently present itself to the eyes of the inhabitants of the earth, and give them confidence in the fulfilment of the promise. This covenant is made, not only with man, but with all living creatures; thus teaching us that the meanest thing that lives is not beneath His notice. Let me shew the same care for the inferior creatures. Let me never exercise cruelty towards them, but take care that in and through me they may glorify God. 2 In the shall all the families of the earth

not reveal to him at this time the manner | pleaseth thee. of the blessing; but it was a great reward | 2. Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon to know that the world should be blessed earth. Matt. vi. 19. in him. And in our degree we may help | This does not forbid us to lay up treain carrying on the blessing, if we be chil- sures on earth for the church or the poor, dren of Abraham by a faith like his, or those dear to us; but only for ourselves. Grant me, O Lord, an unleigned faith, that | We must not make it an object to proits light may appear and be a blessing to vale for ourselves either security against others.

FEBRUARY 19.

Charity implies a desire for the good of others, both in this world and in the next, FEBRUARY 21 .- ST. MATTHIAS. and a kindly affection towards them. The latter must not be wanting; for no exertion or sacrifice for their benefit, no selfdenial or endurance of suffering in the cause of God, can make amends for its others, grant me to love thee above all.

2. Charity beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. 1 Cor. xiii. 7.

There is no injury or provocation too mny do them good. It willingly excuses others, attributes to them the best motives, accepts their defences and excuses, if not manifestly inconsistent with truth. When present appearances are unfavourable, it hopes for future amendment. It counts no time too long to bear, believe and hope. Is this my temper? Lord, graft this spirit in me more and more.

FEBRUARY 20 .- SHROVE TUESDAY. 1. Now abideth fulth, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. I Cor. xiii. 80.

Those three are the abiding things, hecause they are employed about things eternal; faith resting on God, hope looking forward to the eternal inheritance, charity drawing from the fountain of God's eternal love, and going Jorth in acts which will: know no end. Yet faith will be lost in sight and hope in complete possession and enjoyment; but the offices of charity will never cease. Lord, give me more to have them all abiding in me, that charity may abide with me for ever.

In the midst of his successes and triumph, our Lard foresaw his sufferings and not of this world, and must be reached through suffering; that thus he might draw off their minds from earthly hopes and fix them on heavenly. May I in the midst of enjoyment always keep a chastened mind. prepared to change to authoring. May I ever remember that, if I hope to be with Josus in his glory, I must be ready to drink of his cup of suffering.

FEBRUARY 21 .- ASH WEDNESDAY. 1. Turn ye even to me, saith the Lord, with | Heber. all your heart, and with fasting and with weeping and with mourning. Joel ii, 12.

When man has departed from God, it requires that he should humble himself, if he desires to be reconciled; not that God is proud, but that no returning of man can to offer unto Thee this sucrifice for our own be effectual without humiliation. This sins, and for the sins of the people.must be done, so far as possible, with our Wilson. whole heart; and that it may be done effectually, the body must be made to accompany and help the mind. Therefore there must be weeping for the eyes, fasting sacrifice, that He may make this bread the for the appetite and other bodily desires, body of Thy Christ, and this cup the blood and mourning for the tongue. Give me. of Thy Christ, &c .- Idem. O Lord, the grace of a thorough repentance; and let me not grudge the outward signs of it. 2. Rend your heart. Joel ii. 13.

It is right that what has sinned should suffer. With the heart we have wickedly of the body. The heart therefore should and without this rending of the heart all

FEBRUARY 22. 1. When ye fast, be not as the hypocrites.

help me thus to rend my heart.

Matt. vi. 16. The fast of the hypocrite is a mere out-Lord, give me grace to pass this holy James I., "by the sanction of his Majesty's season in this spirit.

2. That thou appear not unto men to fast, but thy Father which seeth in secret. Matt

This does not require that we should 1. This is the token of the covenant which I conceal our obedience to public appointed fasts, but only that we should not make a show of it. To conceal such, would be to appear to disobey the church or other authority which requires them. It would be as though we should abstain from public worship, in order to conceal dur prayers. The thing to be avoided is the desire that others should observe our fasting, and that they may honour us for our self-denial. O heavenly Father, grant me, when I fast, to look for thy approbation alone.

FEBRUARY 23. 1. Thy Father, who seeth in secret, shall

reward thee openly. Matt. vi. 18. Either he shall cause the effect of thy fasting to be an habitual spirit of selfdenial, disinterestedness and love, which shall obtain thee honour amongst men Thus was the promise made to Adam without thy seeking it; or in some other renewed to Abraham, limiting at the same way he shall testify before the world that time the line in which the seed of the he approves thee. But remember that woman should appear to the posterity of thine object must not be the open reward, Abraham. This distinction was granted but to do what He who seeth in secret to him for his faith in quiting his home approves. Lord, give me to approve invat God's command, and becoming a pile well to thine all-seeing eye, and then grim and stranger upon earth. God did reward me when and in what manner it

earthly evil, or the enjoyment of earthly good; but learn to depend for these wholly 1. Though I bestow all my goods to feed the on the Lord; although we may provide poor, and give my body to be burned, and have that we may not be burdensome to others, not charity, it profiteth me nothing. I Cor May I have grace to forget self, to weam myself from earthly enjoyment, and to provide treasures only with a view to others.

I. And they prayed and said, Thou Lord, who knowest the bearts of all men, shew whether of these two thou hast chosen. Acts i. 21.

They knew that Jesus had left them with the same power of filling up the office absence, where that is wanting. This is of Judas, which he himself had; but they that affection which animates our heavenly had not this power for themselves, but to Father towards us; and he would have us carry out the designs of his God and theirs. to be animated by the same feeling. Lord, Therefore, when they had selected those grant me this charity; and that I may love whom they judged hest qualified for the work, they appeal to God still to direct them to the fittest person. Let me ever unite heartily in the proyers which thy church offers for thy guidance in the appointment of its ministers. Let me, when great for it to submit to from others, so it I have planned for the best in my own concerns, desire still thy direction.

2. All things are delivered unto me of my neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whom cover the Son will reveal him. Mutt. xi. 27.

And Christ's ordinary way of revealing the Father is through his church, in the ministration of his word and sacraments, by those whom he has appointed thereto; wither can any one expect with reason that Jesus will reveal his Father to him except in the way which he has chosen. Give me grace, O'Lord, ever to search and hear diligently thy holy word, and to use thy holy sacraments, in the fellowship of the Apostles and those whom they have sent; and in them to seek the Futher through thee; and do thou reveal him t me, and thus give rest to my soul.

Misrellancons.

DEATH IS GREAT GAIN. - To die is gain " but it is gain to them only to whom 2. They shall scourge him and put him to their only to whom the bean "Christ to live;" and by how leath. Luke xviii, 83, much the greater salvation has been tender ed, and by how much easier the terms have looked forward to them. And he desired the blacker confusion must our face one his followers to think of them likewise, day gather, if our obstinacy in sin hasabased the long-suffering of the Lord, and we have presumed on the merits of his blood to disgrace the name of his religion! Those are ill taught in the language of Scripture who suppose that salvation is not offered to us, but forced on us; who forget that they are the children of God who only are heirs with Christ of a happy immortality and that the promise is not that we shall be made the sens of God, but that spower shall be given us" to become so .-- Bishop

> "HAVE WE AN ALTAR." From The New York Churchman.

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"We give Thee thanks for these and for all Thy mercies; beseeching Thee to send down Thy Holy Spirit upon this

" As the ministers of the Sacrament do in a Sacramental manner present to God the sacrifice of the cross by being imitators of Christ's intercession; so the people are sacrificers too in their manner; for beside that by saying Amen, they join in the act departed from God; and from the heart of him that ministers, and make it also to proceed evil thoughts and all wickedness, be their own to, when they cat and drank which defiles the man and makes him the consecrated and blessed elements worthdispleasing in the sight of God; for the lilv, they receive Christ within them, and heart is the seat of corruption and the therefore may also offer Him to God, while source of all action, whether of the soul or in their sacrifice of obedience and thanksgiving they present themselves to God with suffer. It should be cent with bitter sorrow | Christ, whom they have spiritually refor all the evil that has proceeded out of it; ceived, that is, themselves with that which will make them gracious and acceptable. outward signs of sorrow are vain. Lord, The offering their bodies and souls and services to God in Him, and by Hirs, and with Him, who is His Father's weil beloved.

but be accepted to all the purposes of blessing, grace, and glory .- Taylor. ward fast. His only desire is to obtain | Sacrifice-oblations or presentationsthe honour of man, or to quiet his con-pollerings, how can these be made without science. Therefore he practices no self- an altar! Then, as to the improper use denial which is not necessary for these (according to his Grace's decision, or rather) purposes; and he makes up by indulgence | obter dictum) of the word altar in the title for every self-denial he may practice, of a book concerning the Communion, The Our fasting must be a real abstinence, New Week's Preparation," which, with whether we practice it much or little. It "The Whole Duty of Man," stands in must not be alone, but be accompanied by England as a book of devotions next to the inward self-denial; and it must be sanc- Prayer Book, and a power-ally used, being tified by prayer and contrition of heart. published now as ever since the time of

and in whom He is well pleased, cannot

for the Altar," being the office for the Commumon, with suitable devotions. No Royal order in religious affairs is made without the knowledge and approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

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" 104, Companion to the Altar showing the nature and necessity of a Sacramental Preparation, in order to our worthy receiving the Holy Communion See.; stitched 9s. 9d. per 100. This tract is printed in various

sizes, to hind up with the Proyers"[i, e., with Prayer-books].

And, lastly, the following authority.

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