[From the Calendar.]

The organ's thrilling notes swell forth And till the Temple's dome:
But ah! my sadden'd heart is mute For I am not at home:-Lurn to meet a stranger's gaze,— Unwelcome scenes will come: How can I join in notes of praise

There is my home-where first I knelt With Jesus' table spread; And ate with trembling, trusting faith, The consecrated bread : No earthly toice can ever sound So Heavenly to my ear, As his who stood beside the board, And bade me welcome there.

But stranger tones fall on my ear-But oh! I long to see One tenden glance from gentle eyes Fall lovingly on me : Then should sweet praise the voice employ That has so sadden'd grown, And I should feel a thrill of joy That I am not alone.

Alone! ungrateful thought! ab, no! I cannot be alone: My God is with me where I go, And Jesus is my own: How chang'd, how bright, each face appears-How loving and how near; ies, all who kneel beside me now, For Jesus' sake are dear.

Te seem no longer strange and cold-And peace within me reigns ; For the warm glow of Jesus's love, Dissolves these chilling chains; My Father's house! it is my home Wherever it may be;
My Saviour's flock wherever found—
Ye are the friends for me!

Thou art unchanging, mighty God! And the all else grow strange, My Prayer Book still remains the same-My Bible cannot change: And should I ever reach the Blest world of joys to come. there will be no strangers there, We all shall be at home! J. J. N. New Haven, Oct., 1853.

SUFFERINGS OF A CLERICAL U. E.

(From the New York Churchman.) Mr. Bailey, like many of the Episcopal in the revolutionary struggle. This, of parishioners. The following extracts illustrate the history of the period :-

" Several people, in the fervor and wantonness of their zeal, proposed that the minister should be conducted by a suffithe pole, and there be obliged to consecrate this exalted monument of freedom: others, indeed, were so modest us to oppose the motion, and when it was committed to the common suffrage, it was carried in the negative by a triffing majority only. the gathering crowd Mr. Kitson, one of

tinguishing event, nearly one-half of the the street to our assistance. He came congregation withdrew from the church, [instantly on board, and, after mutual saluthe minister was stigmatized as a mortal tations, helped us on shore. Thus, just a enemy to his country for neglecting to fortnight after we left our own beloved observe a thanksgiving appointed by the habitation, we found ourselves landed in a Provincial Congress, though the very per- strange country, destitute of money, clothsons who were loudest in their exclamating, dwelling or furniture, and wholly untions certainly knew that he had received certain what countenance or protection we no information time enough to give public might gain from the governing powers.

zealous for the good of their country that just as we quitted our vessel, Mr. Moody, they killed seven of my sheep out of twelve formerly clerk to the King's Chapel, apand shot a fine heifer as she was grazing peared to welcome our arrival. But us it in my pasture, and my necessities were so imay afford some diversion to the courteous great in the following winter that I was reader, I will suspend my narrative a few obliged to dispose of the remainder of my moments to describe the singularity of our cattle except one cow. The next spring apparel, and the order of our procession as I was endeavoring to cultivate a garden through the streets, which were surprisingly spot, which I had prepared from a rocky contrasted by the elegant dresses of the vilderness, with great labor and expense, gentlemen and ladies we happened to the leaders immediately began to interrupt | meet in our lengthy perambulation. And my honest endeavors for the support of my here I am confoundedly at a loss where to family. They daily threatened that pro- begin, whether with Capt. Smith or myself, digious numbers of people were assembling but as he was a faithful pilot to this haven in the adjacent settlements to put down the of repose, I conclude it is no more than church and to burn my habitation over my complaisance to give him the preference.

reading the Declaration of Independence, played the venerable signature of antiquity, for praying for the King, and for preaching | both in form and materials. His hat car-

a seditious sermon." "In a letter written some time after this dicular to the longitude of his to the Secretary of the Venerable Society, nose. On the right hand of this sleek com-Mr. Bailey says: In the universal confusion, mander shuffled along your very humble tumult, and destruction which prevailed in servant, having his feet adorned with a pair the beginning of the war, many persons of shoes, which sustained the marks of were driven by the impulse of fear to act rebellion and independence. My legs were against both conscience and incitnation, covered with a thick pair of blue woollen On the one hand, we were assaulted by stockings, which had been so often mended armed multitudes, pouring out torrents of and darned by the fingers of frugality, that reproach and execution, and threatening scarce an atom of the original remained. only made our enemies the fiercer,) while bespattered with lint and bedaubed with and published the Declaration of Indepen- styled a coat of many colors; and to rendency, while my real friends earnestly der this external department of my habit besought me to prevent the destruction of still more conspicuous and worthy of obour church. I still refused, answering servation, the waist descended below my them that we must conscientiously perform knees, and the skirts hung dangling about our duty, and leave the chur h to the pro- my leels; and to complete the whole, a brethren had departed from their integrity, shaded by the remnants of a rusty beaver,

time might have failed. stantly interrupted, and his personal safety came lagging behind at a little distance, lovelier then he was fair. But in the

endangered, even after he had submitted to the former arrayed in a ragged baize building of his beauty, he fell sick and the revolutionary government, it is not night-gown tied round her middle with a died." perhaps to be wondered at that he applied string instead of a sash; the latter carried for and obtained leave to withdraw to Nova supon her back the tuttered remains of an Ves, he died here by my heart. And Scotia in 1778. His income from his hemlock-colored linsey woolsey, and both that child is the only one of mine that I parish had been cut off, and he was entirely their heads were adorned with bonnets jam sure of ever seeing again." dependent on the charity of his friends here and there for support. His cheerfulness, however, never seems to have describes his appearance, on a visit to Boston, during this period :-

"I then repaired to Mr. Domett's, and was kindly received by that worthy and benevolent couple. They no sooner perceived the poverty and uncouthness of my apparel, than they contributed towards a reparation, and furnished me with a handsome coat, jacket, and breeches. My dress before this recruit was as follows; an old rusty thread-bare black coat, which had been turned, and the button-holes worked with thread almost white, with a number of breaches above the elbows; a jacket of the same, much fractured about the button holes, and hanging loose, occasioned by the leanness of my carcass, which was at this time greatly emaciated by the constant exercise of temperance; a pair of breeches constructed of coarse bed-tick, of a dirty vellow color, and so uncont (sic) as to suffer several repairs, in particular, a perpendicular patch upon each knee, of a different complexion from the original piece; a pair of blue thick-seamed stockings, well adapted to exclude the extreme heat of the season; a hat with many holes in the brim. adorned with much darning in many other places, of a decent medium between black and white. My wig was called white in better days, but now resembled in color an old greasy bed-blanket; the curls, alas! had long since departed, and the locks hung lank, deformed, and clammy about my neck, whilst the shrinking caul left both my ears exposed to public view. But the generous Mr. Parker soon made me a present of a very elegant wig, which, though it might not furnish my brain with an addition of wisdom, yet certainly enabled me to show my head with greater confidence."

The missionary did not leave his field of labour until June, 1778. His voyage lergy, took part with the mother country from Pownalborough to Halifax is described at some length in a journal from his own course, rendered him very obnoxious to his pen, which forms one of the most agreea. ble portions of the volume. It is principally occupied with descriptions of the scenery of the coast along which the little schooner skirted, and with reflections on the character of the people with whom he cient military force from his habitation to had parted. The following description of the appearance presented by the prominent members of the party, on their arrival at Halifax, is a capital bit of humorous

writing :-"I at that moment discovered among Immediately after this dis our Kennehee neighbors, running down Mr. Kitson kindly offered to conduct us to "My Presbyterian neighbors were so Mr. Brown's or Capt. Caltahan's; and He was clothed in a long swinging thread-Oct. 28.—Before the Committee for not bare cost, and the rest of his habit disried a long peak before, exactly perpen-

to make us the victims of their vengeance. My breeches, which just concealed the On the other, we were besieged by the en- shame of my nakedness, had formerly treaties and tears of our friends to practice been black, but the color being worn out a little compliance (which, by the way, by age, nothing remained but a rusty gray, we were confidently told that our brethren pitch. Over a coarse tow and linea shirt, in other parts and fully yielded to the re- manufactured in the looms of sedition, I quisitions of Congress and the spirit of the sustained a coat and waistcoat of the same times. I had myself all these difficulties dundy gray russet; and to secrete from to encounter; in particular, the Sunday public inspection the innumerable rents, after the news of the Declaration of Inde. holes and deformities, which time and mispendence arrived; for besides the ravings fortunes had wrought in these ragged and and menaces of the wild sons of freedom, weather beaten garments, I was furnished the more moderate of the same character with a blue surfact, fretted at the elbows. assured me that the every clergyma@had worn at the batton-holes, and stained with both omitted all prayers for his Majesty, a variety of tints, so that it might truly be tection of Heaven, and that it all my joundice-colored wig, devoid of curls, was I could never think myself excused from its monstrous brim replate with notches I could never think myself excused from its monstrous brim replete with noteness mad a doy rous years ago, which will be counted a fairer. His locks were of gold and I would respectfully call the attention of the observe, that though I had then courage to nate inflictions of storm and sunshine, hung in rich curls on a neck and shoulders council to the note B, page 31, of the pamphlet.

After reading this letter, the council decided whiter than snow; his brow was high and resist, yet perhaps my fortitude at another lopped over my shoulders, and obscured a

composed of black moth-eaten stuff, almost | "I do not understand you." in all the pride of peverty and majesty of Heinrich, have you a mother, my dear rags and patches, which exhibited all the friend?" dyes of the rainbow. The Doctor pro-ceeded with a yellow bushy beard, grin. ning all the way, while his broad Dutch face opened at his mouth from ear to ear.

mile from the place of our landing." Mr. Bailey was, seon after his arrival, established in the parish of Cornwallis, hope, as Jesus did for the young man who where he remained about two years. From this place he was called to St. Lower light of day.

Came to him with a similar inquiry. I and with some little degree of forbearance towards what we consider sacred or divine. It is of the ferocious assaults of that school which is of the ferocious assaults of that school which is tive years of his life was passed. He died of a dropsy, July 26, 1808, in his seventy-

we arrived at Capt. Callahan's, near half a

sixth year. Mr. Bartlett has executed his task of biographer with great diligence and exceltent taste. He has not attempted to exalt a man of ordinary merits and abilities into a great hero. He has presented a faithful picture, illustrating an important portion of our history in a simple, dignified, and truthful manner.

This work forms the second volume of he "Collections of the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society." It is not for sale; but as the annual subscription, entitling the subscriber to a copy of all works published by the Society during the year, is but two dollars, it is readily accessible to the publie. We trust that this, and kindred His. orical Societies, established by other religious bodies in imitation of its plan, may be as eminently successful as they are eminently useful.—Literary World.

THE CHRISTIAN AND SCEPTIC AMID THE ALPS.

We could now look down into the valley of the Grimsel, a little valley, but like an mmense cauldron, the sides of which are sterile naked rocks 800 feet high! On the west they stand like the walls and towers of a fortified city, and in the bottom of the vale is a single house and a small lake: but a flock of 100 goats and a score of cows, with their tinkling bells, are picking a scanty sustenance among the stones. The scene was wild, savage, grand indeed, and had there been no sun to light it up and had there been no sun to light it up in the last of heaven, it would have been very thoughtful for an hour. He had discovered that my thoughts turned constantly to the God who made all these mountains, while he was ever studying the mountains themselves. He sat down on a rock, and said,

"Here I will commune with nature." I replied, " And I will go on a little further and commune with God!"

"Stay," he cried, "I would go with

"But you cannot see him," I said-" see him in the mountain and the wlacies and the flower: I hear him in the torrent and the still small voice of the rills and little waterfalls that are warbling over in our ears. I feel his presence and something of his power. I beg you to stay and commune with nature, while I go and commune with God."

I left him and wandered off alone, and an hour went down the mountain, and my chamber in the hospice. I was siting on the bedside, arranging the flower had gathered during the day, when Heinrich entered, and giving me his hand suid to me, "I wish you would speak more to me of God!"

"He sat down by my side, and I asked him if he believed the Bible to be the word of God!' He said he did, but would examine it by

what he did not find to be true." "And do you believe that the soul of

man will live hereufter in happiness or "I doubt," was his desponding answer

I then addressed him tenderly. " My dear young friend, I have loved you since the hour I met you at Altrof. And now ell me, with all your studies, have you yet learned how to die? You doubt. but are you so well satisfied with your philosophy that you are able to look on philosophy that you are able to look on demning me which they would reject as loos death among the mountains, or by lightning and vague if the property or life of a fellow without fear? My faith tells me that when I die my life and joy will just begin, and unsettled the faith of my pupils, by giving ar go on in glory forever. This is the source of all my hopes, and it gives me comfort now when I think that I "How do you know that you shall

n::e1 7" " My faith, my heart, my Bible tells me so. I shall meet all the good in heaven. I am sure of one child an angel now."

"And where are your children?" Four in America and one in heaven. had a boy four years ago: earth never whiter than snow; his brow was high and face meagre with famine and wrinkled (broad like an infant cherub's, and his eye Mr. Bailev's ministrations being con- with solicitude. My consort and niece, was blue as the evening sky; and he was chairs held by Mr. Maurice in the college to be

"O no, not died!"

devoured with the teeth of time. I forgot | "If my other children grow up to doubt curiously drabbled in the mud, for a be lost forever. And if I do not live to Mayer and our taithful John marched along him here in the light of the setting sun,-

> "Yes, yes," he cried, " and her faith is the same as yours."

> "I had seen his eyes filling, and had now he burst into tears and fell on my

> "He has left the company with which he leave to go with me into the Holy Land .-N. Y. Observer.

Ecclesiantical Entelligence.

KING'S COLLEGE AND Mr. MAURICE .- TI ollowing letter has been addressed by Mr. Maurice to the Council of King's College, and laid before them at their meeting on Friday:--

TO THE COUNCIL OF KING'S COLLEGE. 21 Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Nov. 7, 1853.
My Lords and Gentlemen,—1 have received from the Secretary of King's College n copy certain resolutions respecting me, which were adopted at the last meeting of the council.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be m duty at once to resign offices which the legisla tot hold without serious detriment to its use

But the council is aware, and the public now also aware, that certain charges have been brought against me by the principal, upon the strength of which he asked that I should be excluded from my professorship. These charges amounted to a declaration that I had departed from the orthodox faith. He alleged, as his reasons, for this grave charge, that I did not accept a meaning of the word "eternal," which he considered to be the only right one, and that

England have not pronounced one.

The decision of the council, as it avowedly been dreary and dismat. Heinrich had half better The expressed in the princihave accepted the propositions in that letter, and to require that all its professors should accept them likewise.

Catholics, to whom they give little credit for any very sensitive spiritual sensibilities.

> lutions of the council were passed. He pro-nounced this decision, though he had officially ommanded me to be present at the opening of the term, and to commence my usual courses, retracting an unofficial letter in which he had recommended me to ask for leave of absence. I man] Catholic, unless he has attained a degree abmit that a person ordinarily so courtoous the professors of the college, and so temler of he interests of the students, would not hav thus summarily suspended a teacher whom, with a full knowledge of his opinions, he had invited to be a lecturer in the theological department, and who had served the college in the other deand who had served the college in the other de-partment for thirteen years—that he would not have interrupted the studies of the term, and forced me to break an implicit engagement with those who are taking part in them—if he had not believed that he was executing an with those who are taking part in them—if he had not believed that he was executing an

ecclesiastical sentence upon a convicted heretic. I cannot, my lords and gentlemen, believe that, great as are the privileges which the right reverent bench has conceded to the principal of King's College, their lordships, the bishops, ever intended to give him an authority superior to their own, superior to that of the articles by which they are bound-I cannot think that the wished to constitute him and the council arbiter of the theology of the English church. Such a claim would be as alarming, I apprehend, to the He said he did, but would examine it by public as to our ecclesiastical rulers. If some the light of history and reason, and reject parents have been suspicious of the influence which I might exercise over their sons. I believe there are few parents in England who will no complain that the college has departed from it original principle, when it gives such a scope to the private judgment of its chief officer, or even to the judgment of the body which manage

I think it due, then, to my own character a a clergyman, to the interests of the college, and the liberties of the English Church, that I should call upon the council, if they pronounce a theological rentence upon me at all, to declare what article of our faith condemns my teaching. I conjure them not to use any phrases in con citizen were in question. Whether I have interpretation of the word "eternal," which I maintained to be true (and especially important for students in divinity) before I was asked to join the theological department, the may never see my native land and those live of the theological department, the may never see my native land and those live of earth again. I know that in another land we shall meet?"

"How do you know that you shall of the transgression can be defined without any law." reference to possible tendencies and results It is this justice, and not any personal favour, my lords and gentlemen, which I now request

t your hands I have the honour to be, your ob't. serv't.,

P. S. I have requested the Secretary to lay before the council some copies of my letter to the principal, to which I have added some notes, that they did not think it necessary to enter further into the subject, and declared the two

The English Churchman speaks of the following letter as containing much good sense and right feeling. " very necessary for these times," when popular champions, on both sides, are guilty of so much irreverence, flippancy, and misrepresentation.

[ROMAN] CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY. (To the Editor of the Times.)to mention the admirable figure of their as you doubt, they may wander away on Sir. - The recent discussions in the Base on serted him, and he thus humorously des petticoats, jaggen at the bottom, disting the mountains of error or the glaciers of the irritating effects of anti-catholic and antiguished by a multitude of fissures, and vice, and full imposone awful gulph and forth, induce me to hope that you will give a place in your columns to a few remarks, heavy rain was now beginning to set in, see my living children, I am sure of meet-And to close this solemn procession, Dr. ing that one now in heaven, as if I saw that our controversies should be conducted with as little ill-blood as possible. I would fain hope that many such are to be found among the readers of the Times, and they will, I am sure, pardon me if, in siming at peace and clearity, I touch on one or two topics not generally fitted

> llitter complaints have been made against the felt my own lips quivering as I spoke, but Catholies in wishing to put a stop to Protestant The other continued his progression with now he burst into tears and fell on my attacks upon their faith, on the ground that a doleful solemnity of countenance, as if breast. He kissed my lips, and my they tend to a breach of the peace, while [Rohe designed to give a kind of dignity to the chocks, and my forchead, and the hot tears.] wretched fragments of his apparel which rained on my face, and mingled with my liberty of assailing Protestantism to their heart's floated in the wind. In this manner our own. "O teach me the way to feel and procession begin, and was supported till believe," he said at last, as he clung to me believe," he said at last, as he clung to me like a frightened child, and clasped me English [Roman] Catholics. The attempt would be too absurdly impossible of execution to be and tenderly, and felt for him somewhat, I contemplated by any one. We do not re-hone, as Jesus did for the young man who conducted with some show of reasoning, and with some little degree of forbearance topopularly identified with Excter Hall that we was travelling, has joined himself to me irritating to those who have little command over with a fondness of affection strange as it their feelings, useless as an instrument of con-is delightful, and has written home for version, and directly tending towards a breach of the peace and the further embroiling [Roman] Catholies and Protestants in all their

relations with one another.

Every religious-minded Protestant will understand me when I remind him that there exists a certain class of objects of religious faith and affection, which, however they may be calmly made the subject of rational controversy, cannot be made the subjects of scorn, and reviling, without awakening in the minds of all [Roman] (Autholics the most expansite failure failure). Catholics the most exquisite feelings of distress horror and indignation. Nor will any reasonable man, while he claims and exercises his right to argue against our notions on such topics, den that scora, ridicale and reviling, when they work such results, are to be severely reprobated, oven though employed against a class so little to be honored, and so intolerant themselves, as the adherents of Rome; and to every such honorable and candid person I now appeal to use his influence, whatever it may be, to put an end to the vagaries of those firebrands, stationary and migratory, who think themselves divinely appointed to rouse every evil passion against us and to stimulate us, who are [Roman] Catholica to violent reprisals.

As examples are better than general statements, I will briefly mention one or two illustrations of the class of subjects which are at once favourite topics for popular insult, and peculiarly calculated to distress and irritate the feelings of [Roman] Catholics. The first and chief is that awful doctrine which is implied I refused to draw certain consequences from that meaning, or to pronounce an opinion upon a subject on which the articles of the church of England have not according to the church of the churc we are wrong; but in the name of the great

when I wrote to inquire whether my lectures were to be continued till my successors were appointed, he answered that I had better discontinue them from the day on all its terms of the littles and the little discontinue them from the day on all its terms of the little discontinue them from the day on all its terms of the little day on all its terms of the little day of t must laugh, laugh at us. For myself, it is perfectly indifferent to me whether or not 1 am called an idolater by nine-tenths of the entire population; but as to retaining any equanimity under those peculiarly insulting phrases which are at times appled, not to me, but the Blessed Virgin herself, I cannot do it, nor can any [Roof self-command rarely granted to man.

So sgain, if crimes are to be imputed to our clergy, or our monks and nuns, let a definite accusation of definite offences be made against fully as much indignation in us as in Protestants. But do not cast broadside slanders against

of attacking their opponents, I ask for the proof. That many of our [Roman] Catholic proof. That many of our [Roman] Catholic controver-ial writings and speeches are had in taste, worthless in logic, and calculated to offend rather than concilinte, I most freely admit; and if I'rotestant writers or speakers would take to showing up such offences as these, I for one shall most heartily wish them success. But, as far as we are from perfection, we do not insult with scorn and blasphemies the great objects of Protestant faith and love. would a devout member of the established church, on the other hand, feel, if Sociainn controversialists spoke of the Eternal Son o God as some persons speak of our faith in the doctrine of transubstantiation?

One word more on a fertile topic for abuse in and to assert that all will be eternally lost but ourselves. As to our being intolerant, we are not more so than any man who believes himself right, and christianity to be the Word of God. As to our exclusive salvation, we believe that every implized Protestant, who has not voluntarily closed his eyes to the truth of [Roman] Catholicism, or acted against his convictions of pure love of God, will be gaved. There is not [Roman] Catholic in the whole of Christen-

dom who thinks otherwise.

I beg, in conclusion, to thank every fair-minded Protestant who, in these agitated times, atrives to promote argument in the place of I am, sir, your most ob't. servant,

J. M. Cares [A Convert from the English Church to the Roman Schism]. The new church at Monxton, Hants, was

The new curren at Montant by the Lord Consecrated on the 8th instant by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The edifice is in the middle pointed or decreated tyle, and has been erected upon the site of the old charch, under the superintendence of Mr. II. Woodyers, of Guildford. The eastern end has a beautiful mindow of striped days by Payell of Whites window of stained glass, by Powell, of Whitewindow of stained glass, by Powell, of White-friars. The church will accommodate about 200 persons; and the raising of funds for its erection has been a work of considerable dffi-culty, owing to the small extent of the parish. Gorseld Church, Whitford, in Flintshire, one of the two churches erected by subscription, in lieu of that at Pantasa, alienated by Lord Fielding from the Church of England Roman Catholics, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, on the 25th ult. An

excellent sermon was preached by his Lordship. to declare trusts, were executed in 1761, in 1782. excellent sermon was preached by his Lordship.
In the evening prayers were read in Welsh; and the sermon was preached in Welsh by the Rev.
It. Richards, Vicar of Meissa. The sinter church has been built at Brynford, in the parish of Holywell.

By the annual report of the Society for Pro
By the annual report of the Society for Pro
By the annual report of the Society for Pro
By the annual report of the Society for Pro
By the annual report of the Society for Pro
By the annual report of the Society for Pro
By the deed of 1751 the trust
successively to Charles Wasley and William

Cleimshaw: and after their death the freeteest

motinget histian Knowledge, just issued, it ap- Grimshaw; and after their death the trustees pears that since 1840 upwards of £00,000 has been granted by the society in aid of colonial lishopries. Cathedrals, and Colleges alone. But during the financial year of 1853 the income of the Society, though equal to that of former years has been found insufficient to meet its the way accurately to another their advice; and with their assistance years, has been found insufficient to meet its greatly increased expenditure. By the audit-sheet a deficiency is shown upon the transactions of the year amounting to £5,864. From April 1852, to April 1863, the total number of books and tracts issued has amounted to four millions two hundred and circle-four thousand three

Forty-two other nobleman and gentlemen, clergy and laity, headed by His Royal Highness

TRELAND.

The Hon, and Rt. Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, died at the Episcopal palace in Londonderry, on the 27th ult., in his Ski year. Dr. Ponsonby had been translated from Killaloe to Derry in 1831. Raphoe was united to Derry upon the denise of the late incumbent of the forner see. The annual revenue of Derry, as regulated by the Church Temporalities Act, was £8,000, but it was provided, that on the next raidence of the see it should be diminished

Poor John Henry Newman gave utterance to Poor John Honry Newman gave interance or his fears the other day, in an expression not likely its body, consisting of Societies, several of which to be soon forgotten. He said, "If something decisive is not soon done, Ireland will be lost to the Church." We carnestly hope and trust that the Church." We carnestly hope and trust that indistrations are performed solely by travelling

COLONIAL.

his Intention to hold the Triennial Visitation of his Diocese in the Cathedral Church of Quebec on Wednesday the 11th January next. His Lordship has also issued a Pastural fatter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, referring to the prospect of obtaining liberty of Church Legisla-tion, and requests that Lay Delegates from the different congregations may attend in Quebec on Thursday the 12th of January, with the view of oncerting measures to that effect

Romanism and Dissent.

The "Evangelical Alliance,"-that most therationland usclass of all the religious machinery for the employment of time and money-have cont a deputation to thank Lord Clarendon for procuring Miss Cunninghame's release. His Lordship did not fail to impress upon them that no one had any right to break the law of a coun-

try as she had done .- Young Churchman. THE WESLEYANS.

The judgment of Vice-Chancellor Wood in the Birstal Chapel case will probably form an epoch in the history of the Wesleyan body. Most of our readers are aware that for years past a struggle has been in progress between individual congregations and the magnates of the Conferonce, persons who may be well compared to the Bishops of the National Church, if regard be had to the power they exert, the funds which they administer, and the nature of that spiritual sway to which they lay claim. Ministers have been expelled the Connexion for opposition to those who declare themselves the representatives of the founder of the sect, in accordance with "the Constitution of Mathodism," and the government. A chief subject of contention has been the appointment of preachers, the Conference claiming the general right of filling the pulpits of the Chapels under their charge; and the trustees, or at least a portion of thom, resisting in many cases this assumption, and producing the deals under which they were appointed as proofs of their power to appoint and dismiss Preachers at their pleasure. The lecision of the Vice-Chancellor is important insamuch as it declares the supremacy of the Conference to be of the casence of Methodism: and that an indenture purporting to confer or the trustees of a Chapel the power of appointing Ministers and Preachers is null and void, as inconsistent with a first principle of Methodism, which declares the nomination of such persons to be in the hands of the central governing body. Thus the Conference has won a great victory Whether its opponents will acquiesce in defeat

The facts of the case are as follows:—In the liev. Antonette L. Brown, this morhing, as middle of the last century, when crowds were officiating clergyman, united a happy couple in words of John Wesley, an artisan named John Delos Allen and Eliza W. De Garme, both many The facts of the case are as follows :- In the Nelson was on one occasion among his audience. He was deeply affected by the words of the reacher, lett his residence in London, and task as pareturned to his native town of Birstal, where be established a Wesleyan Society. This Society was quickly affiliated to the general Methodia boly, and, on the establishment of "circuits," Birstal was made the head-quarters of one of them, which was called the Birstal Circuit. them, which was called the Birstal Circuit.

Nelson lived on intimate terms with Wesley, was treated with confidence by him, and called in 1717 to assist in "Conference;" hence it was treated with propose of his Society, and of the dead, under a warm Indian Summer's the subsceptiality of the dead, under a warm Indian Summer's and having noticed smaller ships. the subsequently erected Chapel, was the preaching of the Gospel on the system of which Wesley telling, let me briefly detail the appearance was the founder. About 1750 ground was the bought and a Chapel built, and deeds, purporting Dead.

he was accustomed to appoint the Ministers at and tracts issued has amounted to four millions two hundred and eighty-four thousand three principal feature in the system. During the hundred and ten. Since the year 1733, when the seciety began to report its issues of books was thought of: but his penetration soon perand tracts, it has circulated one hundred and ten millions of publications.

The annual court of the corporation of the The annual court of the corporation of the means for carrying on the spiritual covernment. The annual court of the corporation of the sons of the clergy was held on Friday at their offices in Bloomsbury-place. The Archbishop of Canterbury was re-elected president, Lord Denman vice-president, and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P., Mr. Alderman Copeland, and Mr. Freshfield, M.P., were re-elected joint treesurers. Forty-two other nobleman and gentlemen, Forty-two other nobleman and gentlemen, Porty-two other nobleman and gentlemen, and its principal powers, the most important of which was the nomination of Precachers to the various circuits. In the de-Preschers to the various circults. In the dethe Duke of Cambridge, were elected for the cline of his life, about the year 1782, one of year ensuing members of the Court of Assistants, to whom the charter of Charles II. entrusts the so much dreaded; it was connected with the to whom the charter of Charles II. entrusts the control and management of the corporate Chapel and property in question, and Wesley, affairs. The corporation will celabrate its becoming festival next year. The governors have distributed during the past year no less than £15,000 amongst the various objects of the time being, and by such of the members than £15,000 amongst the various objects of for the time being, and by such of the members as had been "class-leaders" for three years; the minimum and simula damphters, and children. their widows, aged single daughters, and teless powers were given to remove or The Chronicle, last week, was imposed upon by a full and particular account of the opening of a new "cruciform" church at Erith, with "stained glass windows," "dressings of Cacu was to obtain a declaration that the Chapel and stone," six hundred oak sittings, "one-half property were subject to the trusts of the deed "stained glass windows," "dressings of Caeu stone," six hundred oak sittings, "one-half free," &c., the building, in reality, turning out to be a new meeting-house, built by Sir Culling would be in the hands of the Conference. It also prayed that a scheme of trusts might be declared to carry out the purposes of the foundation in accounted with the "Constitution of Methodism," and for the removal of certain trustees, who, it was alleged, were no longer members of the Methodist body. The dissentient trustees rested on the deed of 1782, which they

alleged gave them the power of appointing the Ministers without regard to the wishes of the Conference. Conference.

The case was argued at great length in July, and judgment was given on Tuesday last. The Vice-Chauzellor decided against the defendants on the great question of appointing Ministers. Since, at the date of the indenture of 1751, the Society at Birstal, for whose use the Chapel was built, had been united to the great Methodhis fears the other day, in an expression not many to be soon fargotten. He said, "If something decisive is not soon done, Ireland will be lost to the Church." We carnostly hope and trust that this his language of fear may become full soon the language of prophecy. For the day which shall see Ireland "lost to the Church," i.e., to the Roman spockacy, will be the brightest and the linguist that will have dawned upon England since the days of the blassed Referenation.

The vacant Bee or Denay.—In addition to the list of names already put forward, that of the list of names already put forward, that of the Rev. Dr. McNocoa has been spoken of. It is stated that his position in Trialty College, in which he fills the chair of Divinity, from which Dr. O'livine was promoted, coupled with the fact of his having been always a consistent Wing and favourer of the National Board, would seem to render his appointment not very im-

seem to render his appointment not very im-of a Preacher in the Chapel by the major part probable. consistently with the appointment of such a Prescher as was intended by the indenture; and VISITATION AND MERTING OF DELEGATES IN that, consequently, the trustees must hold the persons to be Ministers as should be appointed by the Conference. The indenture of 1782, so far as it purports to vary that of 1761, with reference to the appointment of Ministers, was declared pull and void.

Thus, the power of the Conference over indi-

vidual congregations is fully cetablished. In all cases like the present, where Preachers and Ministers are spoken of, it will be held to refer to the Circuit Preachers appointed by the cento the Circuit l'reachers appointed by the central authority; and thus a body of trustees in opposition to Conference will be unable to place in their pulpit a man of their own views, and thus to form a congregation severed from the body of the Society. The Conference will have the power to say, as its founder sald, "If you are Methodists, obey me; if not, stay away." It remains to be seen whether these high pre-tensions, even though fortified by the judgment of a Court of Equity, will be recognized by the large community over whom they have arrogated. Wesley has been compared to Loyala; but if, like him, he has created a seclety of wenderful like him, he has created a society of wenderful organization, of world-wide extension, he has not been able to ensure the implicit obedience ant been anie to ensure the impuests cocurance which is a characteristic of the rival system. Even during his life dissensions aroseswhich he could scarcely quiet, and hardly was he in his grave when the amouldering discontent burst into a flame. Then, as now, the question was as to the rights of the lalty; then, as now, the power obtained by a few leaders of the Conference over the community and the younger. Preachers had alarmed and disgusted multitudes; and a large secession followed the deresult in the present case time will show; but, to judge by the past, there is a tandency in this religious body to suffer continually from internal disruptions. Both here and in America there are many sects calling themselves Methodists, while the members who hold with the Conference are said to lessen year by year. It may be that the system has done its work and is do denny; but, even if it be so, it must always be remembered as having worked incalculable good in rousing and regenerating a demoralized peo-ple and an apathetic Church.—Times.

RAPID PROGRESS OF DISSERT.-Our contempory of the "Church Journal" lately spake of an elderly lady of the methodist persuanon who was much addicted to argument on theological points, a gentleman on whom she fastened one time ventured to insinuate that St. Paul's views differed materially from hers, oh! said the old lady, "Paul and I allers differed thers. We pre-sume Miss Brown like the methodist lady, "allers differed" from St. Paul in his opinion about fe-

The Bochester Union of November 15th says went through with the ceremony and fulfilled her task as parson with marked grace and propriety ---omitting, however, all allusions to the primeral

(Fresh New York Times)

injunction.

graves of departed friends, to remove the faded hung there a year before, and have done flowers, and perhaps it is the only day in the such incorrigible lovers of effect, that even in their burying ground they appear to be contri-ing shows and two penny-sights. I know I am not the only one who is impressed that ladies who ornament their family tombs on All Saints Day, are not purely influenced by affection. To

Not far from the grand entrance is a chapel not ar from the grant entrance is a chaper made of sheet copper. It is four feet square, and the sideupon the avenue is pure plate glass, protected by a slight irou trellis work. Quite a crowd was gathered before it yesterday. It was literally shrouded by bouquets of white and red flowers. In the interior, which was furnished with extreme luxury, was a chandelier and two candelabras, bearing perhaps forty lighted candles. On the mantle piece was a buge and solid silver cross. The curtains were made of bright sheet iron, drawn aside by polished steel loops The floor was marble, laid in musaic. On the outside of this barbaric temple rat its owner; a lady of perhaps forty years, reading. She looked vastly more like a woman tending a wax-work, than a mother, sitting at the grave of her child. I could not get over the impression that there was something to pay. Every one stopped, looked, wandered and went on. was evidently the object of the "exposition." Nine-tenths of the persons engaged in this way seemed to be accuated by a mingled sense of duty, and a desire to attract a crowd. There was very little pure impulse. If there had been, it would have been seen at the fosse commune—the common trench—where the poor were buried gratuitously and yet decently. It seemed to me that, there being no possibility of display here, the bereft would be solely given the piny here, the berett would be solely given to remembrance and rilent regret, which admit of but little outward show. But I found very few of them there; they had made haste to hang a crown or two, to imbed a phaster east Samuel in the soil, and had gone up to the the aristocratic quarter to see the sho They had fled the humble valley, and ascended the rocky peak, to admire the marble monuments and the copper chapels. It was pretty certain that in a country like France, the Living would take the holiday of the Boad, and make it into a holiday for themselves.

it into a holiday for themselves.

The chapel of the cemetery presented a scene of unostentatious prestration before God. The chairs were filled with women (I saw but one man out of a hundred persons), silently praying, or as silently weeping. There, at least, was no striving for effect. But it was married by the extraordinary proceedings in what is called the Candle Corner. There was an iron frame work, supporting purhaps two hundred spikes; and upon these spikes were burning as many long, thin tallow candles. The lower ends were thin tallow candles. The lower ends were made hollow, and fitted exactly on the spikes They were of various prices, according to the six-two sous, four sous, and six sous. You may buy a candle proportionate to your means, you dedicate it to some lost relative, you rpike it, you cross it yourself, you pay your two sous, and you go out. You have perhaps redeemed a father from purgatory, or have, at any rate, hastened his release. As fast as a spike became hastened his release. As fast as a spike became free it was capped with another and another candle, the amount of burnt offerings that thus ascended, was really quite frightful. I knew there had been a good don't of shading in France, but not so much as that. During day two hundred thousand persons visited the three cometeries of Paris. The avenues leading to them were filled with exhibitions but little likely to interest the dead: pupper shows, re-volving horses, skittles, Chinese billiards, cosmoramas, and one or two fat women of course.
Whose ever fets it might have been within the cometorios, it was the Fell des Virans out side, a very sorry class of vivaus at that.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO DEC. 14. A. L., Acton, add. sub.; F. E., Montreal; H. L., Dorchester, N.B., rem.; G. A. B., Hamilton (much obliged); Dr. C., Hamilton.

WEEKLY CALENDAR Day Date. 1st Lesson, Milwenn B Dec. 18.4thSun.luAdv. M Isalah 30 Acts · 19. " 20. Univ. T. 4 T. C. Tu. | N. | Prov. 23 Acta | N. | Prov. 24 LJohn | M. | Lealah 55 Acta | N. | 60 LJohn | M. | 57 Acta | K. | 68 LJohn " 21. St. Thomas. (Shortest Day. Wa 4 22

" 23. Christmas Diy. 15.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853.

requested to send in their drafts for the amounts due to them on the 1st of January as near to that date as they conveniently can, as thereby much trouble and inconvenience, will be saved. THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

Secretary to Treasurers. Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1853.

The Clergy of the Home District are requested to meet at the Church Society's House, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, 2 p.m., for the purpose of arranging preliminary matters con-purpose of arranging preliminary matters con-nected with the H. D. Branch of the Church tion upon the science of Domestic Economy

Society.

By authority of the Chairman,

J. G. D. McKENZIE,

Socretary

Toronto, 25th Dec., 1858.

INCOMES OF THE CLERGY.

We commend to the very serious con. sideration of our lay brothron the remarks of a " Country Clergyman" on the painful position, as to pecuniary resources, in which the Clergy of this Diocese generally are placed, in consequence of the advancement of the country and the non-advancement of their own incomes. The country is every day growing richer; the clergy are in the same ratio growing poorer. There is no questioning the increasing prosperity of the Province: even our mercurial neigh. bours on the other side of the water condescend to notice it, and begin to believe descend to notice it, and begin to believe that Canada has the resources and the energy to achieve a bright destiny for herself. The labourer receives higher wages; the mechanic who begins by building another man's house soon finds himself in a position to commence his own, in a handsome, and even opulent style; the farmer finds a market for his produce which six years ago he could not have dreamt of; the merchant, from the augmented wealth

It is the custom of Romish countries on this of the community, can effect more rapid day, if on no other in the year, to repair to the and more profitable sales; and so of the rest: not an industrious calling (sure one) graves of departed triesses, that were perhaps feet; not an industrial or indirectly, b enefited by but is, directly or indirectly, b enefited by twelvemonth's service, to light candles in the little chaples built over the tumbs, to rub away the dast and cobwebs, and to read a fitting chapter from the Bible. Between morning and night the scene undergoes a very noticeable pay a few years ago for the necessaries of chapter. The view becomes bright valles with the turn if there has in this diagram and life; but if there be in this diocese any thangas The view becomes bright yellow with life; but if there he in this diocese any the crowns and garlands of artificial everlasting case in which the clergyman's income has that are placed over the graves. The landscape been increased by his parishioners expressly is beautified with wreathes and chaplets of for the purpose of enabling him to meet for the purpose of enabling him to meet this increased expenditure, we should be odor of nature. It would certainly seem as if glad to hear of that case. As yet we are a beholder ought to be touched by the contemporation of such a scene. But the French are should be? Does it angur well for Chrisshould be? Does it augur well for Christian zeal? Does it not painfully suggest the suspicion that the laity at large do not evince the forethought, and the solicitude. and the sympathy which they should evince, in regard to the cares and the struggles of the Clergy? Will it not, at all events, be a reproach to them if it be suffered to continue ?

If the present were an age of persecution, we feel sure the Clergy, as in duty bound, would spring forward to take their position in the fore-front of the battle; but the present is an age of comfort and of ease; and it surely cannot be right that the faity should impose all the self-denial and all the distress on the clergy, and monopolize all the case to themselves. When we speak of ease for the clergy, we do not, of course, mean luxury; we do not mean an undue amount of personal comfort; but simply moderate enjoyment and a relief from harassing care. Threatened with debt-debt which it is literally difficult to avoid incurring, in some in stances, for what is merely to cover and warm and nourish the body-how can they be otherwise than harassed with care Are those of our thriving lay brethren who seem desirous that we alone should hear the Cross, prepared likewise to relinquish which to us the Crown !

In everything that brings a real increase of happiness and comfort to his parishioners the clergyman will rejoice; but his parishioners ought to give him credit for a very disinterested joy indeed, when what has contributed to their good fortune has added to his troubles; and when it must often happen that he bears, with a sorely aching heart, glowing accounts of a prosperity and a progress which have been enriching others indeed, but have just been scattering a few more thorns of temporal tribulation

round his household hearth. The clergy in the United States uffering acutely, we are grieved to see, n this respect; and in England too our rethren have not escaped. At a late sublic dinner of the Clergy Society in Bristol, the Bishop of Gloucester made the following remarks:-

"There were many among the clergy—all indeed who depended on a fixed income, Curates and Bishops—to whom the increasing prosperity of the untion was, if he might be allowed the expression, a positive diminution from their income. He meant that if matters went on as income. He meant that if matters went on as now, with prices rising, commercial enterprise increasing, and all growing rich around them, those who had only a fixed income would not remain as they were, but proportionally full in the scale of society. They would have their £100 or £120 still, but that £100 or £120 would not buy them what it got thom a year that their become would increase in proportion with the rise of prices which had occurred."

We most heartily participate in our Correspondent's desire to see the Bishop of Toronto's scale for the distribution of the Reserve Fund adopted. Every one can see the justice of a man's claim on the fund increasing with his term of service As to the present equivalent system, beides being open to other grave objections, its effect in giving the most help to those who are able to contribute the most, and therefore need the least help, is an arrangement of which we have never heard, and do not expect to hear, a satisfactory vindication. Our remarks may be approprintely closed with the following, from the Calendar, on the science of CLERICAL ECONOMY-a science which is carried to | triumph of a party within the Church.) an extremo degree of accuracy, by some

of the Clergy in the present day:-"A layman in one of our country parishe and that, too, not a weak one, once remarked d To verse 15. 4 Verse 10 to verse 17. f Verse Creed of St Athanashas f Propor Posines, M, 19, 40, 80; K 89, 110, 132. in hearing of the present writer, that during

· Hero indeed was an admission, but of what? of the inadequacy of the salary?-Not at all. The salary was doubtless a very good salary; for was it not the same in amount as had been paid by their venerated forefathers, say thirty TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853. or forty years since? True, the parish was then comparatively weak and feeble, and the expenses of living small. Now the parish is strong, and the expenses of living greatly enhanced. What then? Shall the salary be increased so as to correspond with these altered circum-stances! Preposterous inference from these un-deniable premises! The salary at fault! Not at all; but 'Clorical Economy.' The salary is all right, if the minister, poor man, only knew how to live upon it.' Nny, he might ensity subsishimself and family on even a smaller income. he did but know how. There you have the whole matter within the compass of a nutshell. Surely it was an unpardonable oversight that the Lay-Committee did not embody in their Report an current recommendation to the 'Clergy' and Candidates for Orders to bestow special attensince, in the opinion of some, their sad deficiency in this department of useful knowledge is the principal cause of the evil now complained of,
"But seriously, it would be gratifying to
know what kind of economy would suffice to
render the meagre stipends which many clergy-

men now receive, adequate to the comfortable support of themselves and their families. We have an idea with regard to this matter, though it may be erroneous. We sometimes fancy that in order to produce the desired result, there m order to produce the desires result, there would be required an economy which would cause one to deposit the pitiful 'red cent,' or the almost equally pitiful 'three cent' coin in the alms dish as an offering unto God; an economy which would forbid the minister give, or to ask his people to give to any charitable or benevolent object either within or without the Parish; an economy which would induce him to refuse to 'entertain strangers,' though thus he might be in danger 'unawares' o driving 'angels' from his doors: an economy which would render it impossible for him to purchase the books which he most needs, or to avail himself of the advantages of the valuable

"Kind render, how do you like the picture? Is this the style of economy which you would wish to see adopted by your clergyman? If not, a temptation which a dire necessity now seems to create, and to enable him who is fover you in the Lord' to set before you an example of generous, but discriminating hospitality; of a large-hearted, but judicious, benevolence."

THE RISHOPRIC OF KINGSTON.

We beg to assure our contemporary of the Echo that our motive in desiring to withdraw the discussion relative to the "Bishopric of Kingston" from the religious press is very far file being a wish to stifle expression of opinion on the part either of the Clergy or the Laity; but to direct that expression of opinion into the proper channel, which channel we do not conceive the press to be. We are thoroughly satisfied that the interference of the press is uncalled for; that it will prove to be, in the end, worse than fruitless; beand style of Correspondence, from which not a little harm to the peace of our present and of the new Diocese would probably accrue.

Wanting our regularly constituted Synod, we cannot deal with a question like this so readily as we should be able to do were our organization complete. But, even as we are now situated, our Provisional Committee presents a body of our fellow whom, with our venerable Diocesan at selves might very advantageously leave the decision of the question, "Whether recommendations should be sent Home ston 7°

In the deliberations of such a committee we should have confidence: but we dread anything like one newspaper canvassing for this man, another for that. How easily, "The Tabernacle of the Lord." From under such circumstances, might not a stormy and embittering warfare arise!

"If the sense of a Diocesen (says our much delicacy as the recommendation or selection of a bishop, is to be taken only by circulars addressed to the clergy, &c. The hypothesis is founded, we beg leave Holy Sacrament was subsequently adminto say, on nothing which has come from our pen. The voice of the Synod is the us to wish that any legitimate action of the Synod should be superseded. Exciting from Psalm exxit, v. 1: "I was glad when controversy in the newspapers would not help the Synod, or a Committee of the Synod, to a wise decision. Our contemporary has done us the honor (as we are led to believe) to read our editorial columns. with sufficient attention to assure himself whether we have not strenuously advorated the Synodal action of the Church. Our brother's heart and words in that cause may have been as warm as ours; but could not well have been warmer We have felt strongly on the subject, and | black walnut, and in beauty and propriety have spoken out holdly, and that again and of form may perhaps challenge comparison We will close this subject with one more

ing any farther than our cotemporary's reterests." If this be intended as a reflection on the independence of our position, or on the sincerity of our concern for the rights of our Lay brethren, we must say that the remark is altogether unworthy of our contemporary, and is-we can most conscientiously aver—completely at variance with the course we have pursued. That course has been all along manly, honest, and fearless. We have borne our humble testimony to the truth, and done what we thought best for the general welfare of the Church (not for the aggrandizement or the Editors; and the only individual responsinothing in view but the truth, and straightdone this, it is no marvel that we do not relish the Echa's implied rebuke; whilst our conscience tells us, and they who have read the Church will know, that nothing

could be more unjust. in the religious or secular press. After Are there no magistrates along the line, sill, and while so doing, fell backwards of

Shanty" were not quite as varied as usual, a mere matter of expediency, we should tance so pleasant and profitable to us.

PETER'S CHURCH, BROCKVILLE.

umstance of our entering upon another there is a singular adaptation to the natural ecclesiastical year was much increased to constitution of man; to our moral and the church people of Brockville by their physical necessities. It is the proper prosimultaneously rontering their enlarged church. After an interval of about nine beneficence as necessary to the healthy months, during which the congregation of St. Peter's imposed upon themselves the When the diabolical scenes of the first hiscomfort of assembling for public worship French Revolution were being enacted, in the Court House, in order that the im- in order to erase all semblance of Christiprovements to their Church, which have anity, the Sabbath was abolished, and one been for some years in progress, should be day in ten set apart as a day of rest; but finally completed, the sacred edifice, to the miserable experiment turned out a the great gratification of all belonging to total failure in its proportion of rest to toil. the communion of the Church, was re- On this low ground then-if there were opened for divine service on Advent Sun- no other-we would urgently call upon day. Morning prayer was read by the those connected with the Western Railroad. Rev. Wm. David. The Anthem chosen to give up their Sabbath breaking; for the for the occasion was the beautiful compo- amount of work gained by it, apparently, sition of Dr. M'Caul, upon words selected is lost in the diminished energy brought to out of Solomon's prayer at the dedication bear upon the week-day labourers; so that ing likely, on such a topic, to lead to per- of the Temple. This rather difficult piece they insult the Almighte, and outrage the sonality of a most unpleasant description; of music was rendered with a truthfulness solemn season dedicated to his glory, withand threatening, at all events, an amount and fervour by the choir, which proved out deriving even a temporal benefit from their appreciation of its merits and the doing so. pains they must have taken to justly portray them. The Rev. Henry Caswell, one GORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH ASSO of the delegates from the Mother Church at Home to the General Convention in New York, preached an appropriate and very interesting sermon to the large congregation assembled, from Numbers, xxiv. v. 5: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!" He pic-Churchmen (Lay as well as Clerical) to tured to the imagination in very graphic and glowing language the imposing appeartheir head, our contemporary and our- lance which the "goodly tents" of Israelranged according to their tribes-must have presented to the uplifted eyes of Balaam as he surveyed them, spread forth before or not in favour of any clergyman, in this him "like the valleys and as gardens by Colony, to occupy the Bishopric of King- the water side," and encircling, as they did, a conspicuous tent in their centre, which, surmounting the rest, must immediately have arrested the attention of the Prophet and proclaimed itself to have been this picturesque representation of the encampment of the children of Israel in the wilderness, the Rev. preacher proceeded to enjoin his hearers to cherish those feelings of reverence and love towards their Taber-in within the specified time, shall be included in the General Report of the District Branch contemporary), especially on a topic of so enjoin his hearers to cherish those feelings nacle which Israel of old ever manifested towards the Sanctuary of their God. The istered to upwards of seventy recipients Evening Prayer was read by Mr. Caswell sense of the Diocese; and far be it from and a sermon appropriate to the pleasing occasion was preached by Rev. W. David

they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." Two transepts and a chancel have been forms the nave of the new one. The lines accordingly of its present elevation are cruciform. This enlargement of the building, together with the substitution of open chial Association, detailing its operations in promote in boar of the old nealike news, have given the parishioners about a double num. ber of sittings. They are constructed of with any others in the Diocese.

A fine arch spans the chancel, which quotation from the Echo. "Without lookhas three lancet lights partially ornamented with stained glass. This portion however, marks, we find in them a very sufficient of the sacred fabric is at present incomreason for the maintenance of a press, plete, though two very handsomely carved which shall act as a sentinel, to apprize loak chairs, with the groundwork of a rere the whole Church, Laity as well as Clergy, dos and three sedifia on either side, suffi of every matter affecting their spiritual in- ciently testify the intention of the Churchvardens (Mr. W. B. Simpson and Mr Scholfield, to whom for their faithful and efficient discharge of their onerous duties the greatest ment is due,) to furnish it with suitable ornaments. The Church is heated by hot air, which is supplied by two furnaces creeted under each end of the building, and altogether £400 has been expended upon the internal work alone during the

oast nine months .- Communicated. "You are aware (writes a valued correspondent of the Echo.) in respect to the Clergy Reserve question that, in addition without anything which could be construed to the views on that point entertained by into undue "respect of persons." The those denominated dissenters, a very large course we have taken on important matters and influential portion of Churchmen have has been taken simply as the result of from the first agitation of the matter, been agreeing convictions on the part of the conscientiously in favor of their secularization." We cannot pretend to say for ble for any editorial which has ever ap- what estimable qualities this correspondent peared in our columns is just the man who is "valued;" but most assuredly it is not wrote it. The principle of writing with because he possesses a knowledge, or approaches to the possession of a knowledge, forward expression of opinion, are not con- of the opinions held by Church people fined to Port Hope. We shrink from what upon the Clergy Poserve que tion. Obborders on egotism; but still we cannot serve this a valued correspondent's" exceshelp assuring our brother that we strive as sive tenderness towards "those denomiwell as we can, to be a "sentinel," neither nated dissenters;" as though there could unfaithful, nor slumbering on our post. As he any impropriety in applying the term to the rights of the Laity (their Synodical "dissenters" to those who have separated rights more particularly.) we hope it may from the Church just because they dis not be put down to inordinate self-esteem sented from it-we dare say that nominal if we venture to say that we really do not members of the Church infected with Dis know of a single Ecclesiastical Journal, senterism, are "conscientiously in favor of whether in the United States or in this secularization," in favor of spoiling relicountry, which has more perseveringly than Igion of its public provision, and Almighty ourselves insisted on the vital importance God of the national offering solemnly dediof maintaining the rights of the Laity, and leated to Hun; but God forbid that such bringing them into full play. After having persons should form "a very large and influential portion of Churchmen!'

SABBATH BREAKING ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Two or three clour contemporaries have We must not forget to mention that we commented in a strain of just indignation have received no circular from Mr. Wilson; on the conduct of the managers of the pairs of the Parsonage House, and were not aware that such a document Great Western Railroad, in permitting the was in existence before we saw the notice | Sabbath day to be violated along their line of it in the Echo. If the sense of the by the labourers and mechanics employed the afflicted parents, that we transfer from Diocese is to be taken-even when we upon it. We regret to announce that these the Patriot the following most distressing have not furnished, and are making no indignant comments and remonstrances. efforts to furnish any portion of the Epis- are of no avail, and that this company still copal endowment. We repeat the ex- recklessly dely the facred injunction " to pression of our hope that a method keep holy the Sabbath day;" still grievously of R. P. Crooks, Esq., of Bay Street. Between may be adopted less exciting and more insult the religious feelings of the residents conclusive than an endless succession of in the neighbourhood of their operations attack and defence, of charge and rejoinder, who desire to obey the Divine command. informed,) the child was actually sitting on the

what has taken place, we suppose that no sufficiently zealous for the glory of God pavement in the street, and was instantly killed." further action will be taken on the circular; and the good of their fellow men, to put. The best possible safeguard against acciand if that he left at rest, no doubt the the law of the land in force against such dents of this kind (better even than the newspaper controversy will cease. The evil-doers! Those to whom it belongs to iron tailing, which sometimes gives way). Provisional Committee represent the Synod: put down such intractions of propriety and is, to make fast the lower sash of the winif the question must be brought to an issue, decency become participators in the sin. I dow, having the upper one arranged so as But even should the contractors be ut-

The Anglo-American for December terly fearless of human ordinances as well. Our old and valued friend, the Banner It still sustains its character; though we Bible, as impending over those who wil- resuscitated, and has made us a welcome thought the contents of the " Editor's fully break the Divine command; still, as visit. We are glad to renew an acquain-

NLARGEMENT AND REOPENING OF ST. large upon them the propriety of keeping God's command-to hallow the seventh The general interest attending the cir- day. In the ordinance of the Subbath portion of rest, measured out by A'mighty exercise of the bodily and mental faculties

CIATION, C. S. D. T.

managing committee 29th November, 1853. The following arrangement for holding the 'arochial meetings was agreed to:---Wednesday, 4th January, ... BINBROOK, 12 Noon

......BARTON, 11 A.M. Tuesday, 10thNonval., 7 P.M. ednesday, 11th "MILTON, 11 A.M.OAKVILLE, 7 P.M. Thursday, 12th "W. Square, 7 P. friday, lithASCASTER, 11 A.M Tuesday, 7th February.....Etona, 11 A M.GCELPH, 7 P.M.PARIS, 11 P.M. Thursday, 9th BRANTFORD, 7 P.M Friday, 10thMT.PLEASANT, 11a UPPERCAYUGA, 7PX ednesday, 9th March...... HAMILTON, 7 P.M.

dopted:--That a statement of the amount raised by each Parochial Association be sent in to the Treasurer, and the Parochial Report to the Secretary, of the District Branch Association me week before the day of the Annual Meeting

The following Resolutions were unanimously

That no contributions be reported in such statement as bein; for special purposes, except such as shall have been given for some class of objects embraced (in the constitution of the Church Society; in which case the whole of such contributions without diminution shall b remitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society That Abstracts from the Reports of the vario Parochial Associations, together with the Treasurer's statement of accounts, by read at a preliminary meeting of the Managing Committee, to be held at 12 o'clock, on the day of the added to the body of the old church, which Annual Meeting of the District Branch, and, having been approved, the same shall be in-

> earnestly requested that the clergyman of each Parish or Mission will forward to the Secretar a statement of the whole amount contributed fo Church purposes within such Parish or Mission for the year ending the previous Easter.
>
> That the Secretary be requested to have the foregoing Resolutions printed, and a copy transmitted to each Clergyman in the United Districts J. GAMBLE GEDDES,

The article headed, " Do you love the Prayer Meeting!" inserted on our first page last week, should have been credited to the Vick-burg Church Herald.

The following list was forwarded to the Secretary of the Victoria and Midland District Branch, together with the parochial report. Through some mistake it was not sent to the Parent Society, and therefore does not appear in the reports.

ST OF SUBSCHINERS TO THE UNUNCH SOCIETY D. T., IN THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S, BATH, C. W., ron 1853.

C. 11.11.11.11.11.	_		_	í
	£	8.	ď.	1
Isaac Briscoe,		10	()	ı
Norris Miller,		5	0	١
Norris A. Briscoe,		ុភ	0	ı
J. W. Seriven, (Churchwarden)		10	()	١
Mrs. Seriven		ð	1)	i
Mrs. Joseph Ross,		5	()	ĺ
Mrs. E. Priest,		2	6	Ì
Mrs. Sutherland,		5	0	l
Mrs. Jas. Donnelly,		5	()	l
Mrs. A. Donnelly,	0	2	6	Į
Jas. Donnelly, (Churchwarden)	. 1	5	()	ł
James Harris,		5	0	Ì
brs. J. Harris,	. 0	ñ	0	l
Mrs. Revse	. 0	2	6	ľ
Alexander Humphrey,	. 1	ō	Ö	ľ
Miss R. Briscoe	o	5	ò	I
Isaac Fraser			Ğ	ı
Alfred Fairfield,		2	Ğ	l
James Fairfield			6	1
Miss C. Anderson,	0	2	Ď	ŀ
Benjamin Seymour, M.P.P.	ï	5	ö	l
John Nugent		å	ő	l
J. W. Nugent		5	ő	l
Mrs. D. Norward,			6	I
		2		ı
James Chapman,		2	j.	ļ
Mrs. Chapman,		2		l
Henry Boyle,	0	5	0	l
Thomas Aishton, M.D	0	5	ŋ	l
Roderick Kennedy, M.D		5	0	l
Samuel and Mrs. Rogers,	1	0	0	ı
Rev. W. F. S. Harper,	ı	ö	()	١
Mrs. Harper	()	7	6	l
Master James I. G. Harper,	()	2	ti	1
Miss Frances E. J. Harper,	4)	2	ប់	ŀ
Master William F. H. Harper,		2	ti	
Thomas Johnstone	0	2	ť i	i
Robert D. Satherland	0	5	0	i
David Bowman,	0	ö	0	l
Mrs. Wright	0		()	l
James M'Coanell	0	2	6	ł
Matthew Sharpe	0	2	ti	ì
P. S The whole of this amount-		4		
the £2 remitted to the Parent Society-	-11C'6	1116.5	mg	l
andial by the Danadial Commission	—u	a > 0	cen	i
applied by the Parochial Committee	to	uie	te.	ł

It is with deep grief and sympathy for

paragraph:--"PATAL ACCIDENT .- Vesterlay afternoon most heart rending event occurred in the family with a fine little boy, the only son of Mr. Crooks, at an open win low, on the third story, (as we are

should have been acknowledged last week, as of the punishments denounced in the of the Cross, (Pinladelphia) has been

been handed to us by the secretary of the henevolent committee, with which it is connected.

FUEL FOR THE POOR

DEAR SIE,-I shall feel obliged to you to announce the first list of subscriptions towards the funds for supplying the poor with fuel dur-ing the approaching winter. I will only add, at lng the approximate white.

In that these manes were procured in a few hours, and the contributions given in the fullest assurance that they would be faithfully and honorably applied to the necessities of our poorer neighbors, without reference to personal favouritism or party views! It has been suggested that individual subscriptions should not exceed Ten Pounds, or I should have been in a position to announce a much larger amount. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, THE SECRETARY.

Toronto, Dec. 9, 1852. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto,

The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson,
Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.,
The Mayor. ... £10 Messrs, Jackson & Co...... The Northern Railroad, Goederham & Worts..... Messrs, Gzowski & Co,..... J. Lukin Robinson, Esq.,.... Mesers, Bowes and Hull,
Ross, Mitchell & Co.,
The Hon, Chief Justice Macaulay, Hon, J. Hillyard Cameron J. H. Hagarty, Esq.,......

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET EAST A Sermon will be preached in this Church, on the morning of Sunday next, the 18th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on behalf of the Parsonage House, now nearly completed.

The pamphlet containing the Rev. Adam Townley's "Seven Letters on the Non-Religious Common School System of Canada and the United States," has been published, and is ready for sale. Its external appearance is very respectable, and have been able to examine it, is very good.

The Edinburgh Review, October 1853. Leonard Scott & Co. Toronto: Henry Rowsell.

" Church Parties:" "The Arctic Regions;" "Mahometanism in Western Asia;" "Our National Defences;" "Grote's History of Greece," vols. ix. x. xi.; " Military Bridges ;" " The Newspaper Stamp;"" Life of Haydon;" "Parliamentary Purification," " Note to No. excix. p.

The Evergreen for December, 1853. Contents :- " Christmas;" " Fable of the Rain-Drop;" "The Dying Request;" · Notes made in England and Scotland i 1848-9;" "The Prophet's Chastening;" "Sketches of Emment Men ;" "The Fall of the Leaf;" " Ulmi and Laura;" "Letters of Advice;" " The Old Year;" " Baptismal Regeneration;" " Editor's Table,"

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE PLOCEST OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES CHAPKLS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF THE WICOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY OF THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 25TH OF SEPTEMBE, 16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Previously announced in the Church newspaper Vol. 17, No. 19.....£392 12 8 St. Mary's,.....£0 5 0 St. James's, Biddalph, 0 5 0 -per Rev. A. Lampman, - R 4 5 0 10 0

267 collections amounting to£397 17 10 THOS. SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T.

Correspondence.

ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT OF THE DELEGATION TO

NEW YORK. (Continued from the Church of December 1st.) Having returned from seeing our English friends fairly on their way to their distant homes, crangements were made for the formal man and the form to, and reception of the delegates by the rangements were made for the formal introduc house of Clerical and Lay deputies. A Committee of that house had been appointed for that purpose, of which the Rev. S. Potter of Albany was chairman. At the appointed time that excellent elergyman met us at the principal entrance of the Church, and, conducting us up the main nisle, presented us to the President of the house, the Rev. Dr. Creighton, (brother of the late excellent Capt. Creighton of Toronto), who intimated to me that it was the pleasure of the house that I should read the resolutions with which we were charged from our Synod. This being done, I presented them, hand-

somely engrossed on parchment, to the President who received them very graciously; expressed the great pleasure our mission had given him and the other members of the house; bade us welcome, and requested us to occupy the seats within the Church that had been provided for us during the continuance of the session of the tieneral Convention. This was probably the first instance of a delegation having been thus formally received by the house of Clerical and Lay deputies from a sister Church during the sixty years of its existence; and we felt proud and thankful to have been thus honoured; for, as the delegation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was comm to the Board of Missions and not to the General Convention, the resolutions inviting them to sents in the Church, and welcoming them to their deliberations, were, as I understood delivered to them privately. My clerical brother and I had supposed that an opportunity would, on presenting our resolutions, have been afforded us for giving expressions to our own feelings on the occasion, and had consulted Dr. Potter on the subject, as we were prepared with a few remarks; but that gentleman thought that no person could witness their proceedings that it would be irregular, and, of course, it without being convinced of the unspeakable was not for us to do anything more than we benefits which must arise to the Church from was not for us to do anything more than we beceaus which must arrise to the church from were invited to do. But, however, it was perhaps as well that we had not the opportunity what was told me by members of the Convention, afforded us; for I am sure that I could not have said anything so much to the purpose as was said by my brother delegate, when an opportunity defends a formula that the Lay members were said by my brother delegate, when an opportunity defends a formula that the Lay members were said to the content of the successive said by my brother delegate. said by my brother delegate, when an opportu-nity, several days afterwards, was, most unex-decided y more conservative than the C'ergy; and their views on matters of business were decidedly pectedly, afforded him of speaking, whilst I was their views on matters of business were decidedly absent; and I think that he need not be more practical than these of their Clerical

were the bearers of documents from that house, lent result of these meetings is, that many men the one addressed to the Lor Bishop as pro-; return home with much better opinions of their siding officer of our Synod, and the other to the brethren, much greater charity towards them,

We have much pleasure in giving inser. Church Society: acknowledging receipt of the tion to the following statement, which has resolutions committed to our care, and intimating that they had been graciously received by their house.

Having discharged the duties with which we

had been intrusted by our Synod, we were at liberty to profit by the kind invitation that we had received to attend the sessions of the house. It perhaps may not be amiss if I explain, for the benefit of the majority of your readers, how that house is constituted :- In almost all the States of the Union there are qual conventions of the Church, which attend to be local wants of their own particular Dioceses: but as there are wants which belong to the whole Church, and matters in which the whole Church is equally, with any particular Dioceses, interest-ed: it has been thought well that the whole Church should, by delegates, meet to consider of these matters and to supply these wants. This it does once in three years; and this is called the General Convention. In the Diocesan Convocations there is only one house, the Bishop of the Diocese (if there be one) esiding over that house, and clothed in some Dioceses with more, in some with less power, as such presiding officer. But in the tieneral Convention there are two houses: the Superior, consisting of the Bishops of the several Dioceses, and the other of the Clerical and Lay deputies, sent by the several Dioceses to represent them in General Convention. These deputies are appointed by the Conventions of the Dioceses for this special purpose, and may consist of four Clerical and four Lay deputies from each, and in many cases the representation from several Dioceses is full, and, in most, all the Dioceses are represented by four or five deputies; and as these deputies are the ablest, ost devoted and wisest men the several will readily be seen that the General Convention of the Church in the United States is a very superior body. Indeed the remark was made to me, whilst attending its sessions, that that very Convention was composed of men superior for talents, worth and respectability to the Senate of the United States. This was high praise; but, I truly believe it was no more than it deserved. It comprised an immense amount of unquestionable talent, both amongst its Clerical and Lay deputies. Its respectability was undoubted; and no one could have attended its sessions for a week, as I did, and witnessed the excellent spirit that pervaded their deliberations and the entire devotion of the various members to the great work of the Church, without being convinced of their worth. It has been the fashion of the world to decry the Clergy, and to accuse them of exhibiting in their meetings a polemical spirit. But I could see nothing of the kind in that meeting of 70 or 80 Clergymen; but I saw much that was courteous, kind, fraternal, and christian. There were, as there the typographical execution, so far as we always will be differences of opinion on many have been able to examine it is very good, subjects amongst so many different minds; but spirits. I beard no party names used; no party accusations made. A slight attempt was made by a young deputy to blow up a party flame one afternoon, but it was in vain; the Convention was so entirely opposed to anything of the kind, and so intent upon preserving "the faith in unity of spirit and in the bond of pence," that the attempt was utterly fruitless. And I ascertained from several members of the Convention that this was the only attempt to show any party spirit during the three weeks session of the Convention. Now, when it is remembered that the deputies to that Convention came from the most distant parts of that great and wide spread republic, many to meet their brethren for the first time in General Convention, it surely must be received by all as a token of good, that such an excellent spirit prevailed through the daily and important discussions of three weeks. Every day's session was commenced by the regular morning prayer of the Church; after which the President of the house took his seat, and called the house to order, and then the

regular order of the day was taken up and dis-cussed. Most of the important measures engaging the attention of the house had been entrusted to Committees to report on them. These Committees are generally (if not always) appointed by the Chair, and, when they have fully considered the subjects submitted to them, they make their report through the Chairman, which is read by him to the Convention, whenever they declare themselves rendy to hear it. Then the question for its adoption is put by the Chair; and sometimes it is adopted without further discussion; at other times it is freely discussed, clause by clause, some of which are adopted, while others are rejected. After the adoption of the report, or of the principal parts of it, resolutions, based upon it, are introduced; and when concurred in by the house of Bishops, become canons or laws of the Church. The most usual way of voting-indeed though pretty regular in my attendance on the session of the ouse for a week-the only mode of voting I witnessed was that of viva voce. When a question was to be submitted to the house the President said—"Those who are in favor of," President said—"Those who are in favor of," such and such a resolution or motion, as the case might be, "will say 'Aye,"—when all in its favour, Clergymen and Laymen alike, cried out "Aye."—"Those opposed to it will say 'Nay," when, according as the sound of the ayes or nays preponderated, he declared—"The Ayes have it; or the Nays have it," by sound. If there is any doubt the question is put a second time, in the same way; unless the votes are called for; when they are regularly counted are called for; when they are regularly counted by tellers, appointed for that purpose. And if the Clerical and Lay delegation from any Diocese, required the vote to be taken "by orders," it is done. In this case the Clerical votes from the several Dioceses are taken, and then the lay votes. And, unless there is a majority of votes of both orders the motion is lost. Again, there is a peculiarity in their mode of voting, which is by Dioceses, not by individuals. Thus, for instance, the Diocese of New York may have her eight deputies present; but they have no more votes than Missouri, who may possibly have only four or five deputies present. And this mode of voting begets another peculiarity—in some cases the vote of the Diocese is divided, half of the deputies present being for and half against the measure. In this case the vote of the Diocese is counted as against the measure. Thus erery possible safeguard is thrown in the way of rushly passing unvise measures, and ample protection is afforded weak and distant Dicesses, whose deputies cannot be as conveniently present as those of stronger and nearer Dicesses, Further, no measure becomes a law of the Church, unless concurred in by the house of Bishops: or unless that house neglects during three days to return the measure to the other house, expressing its non-concurrence therein, and assigning reasons for the same. If it fails to do this, the measure is passed as fully as if they had concurred in it.

It often happens that Committees of Confer-

ence are appointed by one or other of the houses to meet a similar Committee, appointed by the house, to discuss questions on which the two houses have come to different conclusions. And the result of these Conferences frequently is, that they come to take the same view of the question under consideration

Everything appears to be conducted in a regular parliamentary manner; and I should think ashamed of the manaer in which he acquitted brethren. I remember, on more than one himself on that occasion.

The copy of the resolutions, sent by us to the house of Bishops. I gave to the Provisional Bishop of New York, as I was told by him that no person having ever been admitted to their house, it would not be in our power to present them in person. However, we know that they were presented: for, on our return home, we were the bearers of documents from that house. The second state of the second second

mony things in common, that the differences which appeared mountains vanish into thin air: whilst they afford to certain men a safe and convenient opportunity to throw off what would have become extremely dangerous if kept pent up in their own studies or amongst their more im-mediate circle of brethren. And no one can doubt the salutary influence that these Conven-Davey Evans, the great authority on the canon law of the Church: such men as Judge Conyng-North Carolina, Ex-Governor Brandish of New York, or his brother deputy, Murray Hoffman, Esq., one of the first members of the New York Bar, and author of an able and most excellent work entitled "The Law of the Church."—No one could listen to these sons of the Church, and others whom I might name, or witness the interest which they felt in the great work before them, without coming to the conclusion that the best day for our Church will be (and it is I hope not far distant) when the foremost sons of our British North American Church will feel it a privilege to give to her Councils the benefit of their time, talents, crudition and influence. ONE OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE

[DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Nov. 1853.

To the Editors of the Church. REV. AND DEAR SIRS. I have no doubt but that you are aware from sad experience, that the expenses of living have increased very seriously during the past year all over the Province, and also that there is no prospect of their ever being reduced again to the old standard. This rise in value of all commoditics is, I believe, a sign of the great prosperity of the country, but alas! it happens unfortunately that, whilst almost all classes of the community see great cause for thankfulness in the extraordinary increase of prices, one class, at least, feel it most severely. I allude to the clergy. When the necessaries of life were sold at reason able prices, they could manage generally by rigid economy, "to make both ends meet," but many of them now, through "the prosperity of the country," are in serious difficulties. I will make my meaning clear by an explanation of my financial condition a year or two since, and my present position. From my people and from the Church funds I receive £150 per annum which is about the maximum salary of a great proportion of my orethren. A year or two since, with this sum I could get on tolerable well, paying my bills without much dunning, keeping my old herse's ribs 8) that they could not be counted exactly, by an observer, as he trotted by, and occasionally able to indulge in the luxury of a new publication from friend Rowsell's shelves. But alas! the golden days of my humble prosperity have bee swallowed up by the country's prosperity, and I am now, as nearly as I can calculate, as I should have been two years since, with only £90 per annum. Yes! I stand now, from the increased prices throughout the country, as if about £60 were lopped from my narrow salary. That this is no exaggeration I can make manifest by a few comparisons in the prices of necessaries now and then. In times gone by, I could procure oats in any quantity from 1s to 1s 3d per bushel, while, for months past, I have been compelled to pay from 2s 9d to 8s 14d for the same article. Hay has increased from 35s and 40s per ton, to Flour from 8s 9d per cwt to 16 3d. Ontnied from 18s 9d per barrel, to 32s 6d. Potatoes from 1s 3d per bushel to 3s 11d and 3s Od. Ment, which I used to get for 2d per lb, i now 4d and 5d. Hams and bacon, from 5d to 6d to 7d and 8d, and even wood through the influ-

to meet increased expenditures by increased Such, my dear Sir, is the alarming state of things; and I believe a great number of the clergy feel the "res anguste domi" more severely even than I do, from having larger families. and who are driven to closer scratching and pinching to keep up some semblance of respect

ence of rail-ways, has risen from 78 6d to 12s 6d

plain; for some of my unfortunate brethren in

my highest price. Clothing and groceries have also risen, generally speaking, from 12 to 15 per cent, for of course merchants have been compelled

and about towns have to pay 6s or 7s more than

and 13s 9d; but in this respect I must not com

Upon you, therefore, as Editors of a paper generally circulated and much respected through out the Church, I call to use your pen on behalf of your brethren, many of whose incomes do not amount to the interest of the sums expended upon their education. The lait's should minded that their clergymen's salary ought to be increased in proportion to their own profits, remembering that the same amount will not sup port them now which used to do so in the chea times. Surely the farmer should put his hand more deeply into his pocket, after getting 6s 3d a bushel for his wheat, than when he only got

But again, it is my humble opinion, that al the clergy should unite without delay, in endear-ouring to carry out the proposition of Mr. Rural Dean Blake, with respect to the Bishop's scheme for the salaries of the clergy. This is a nutter which assuredly should not be permitted to

p. 1 remain, Rev'd Sir, Your brother in the Ministry.

A Country Cleagyman.
Diocese of Toronto, December.

OPENING OF A CHUBCH IN SEYMOCE.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV'D AND DEAR SIR:—
Perceiving that you make your paper the medium of communication in similar instances, I am desirous of availing myself of it, for the purpose of informing those interested in the account of the Relegency's kinglom, and especiations. extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and especially those who have benevolently assisted us in the good work, that, after many long years of anxious hope and effort, and amid many difficul-ties and discouragements, the members of the Church of England resident in this township have at last succeeded in creeting a suitable edifice for the public worship of Almighty God It was quietly, and without any ceremony opened on Sunday last; for Seymour, being in remote and most isolated position, is nearly cut off from the ministerial sympathics, consequently (as in the case of laying the corner-stone a few

months ago), the accompaniments usual or such occasions were entirely wanting.

A large and serious congregation, however, appeared to be deeply impressed by the solemn services in which they were engaged, and listened attentively to a sermon from

thee, and I will bless thee. May they, indeed, always meet in it with God's blessing: and may they ever possess and mani-fest a spirit so much in unison with its hallowed design as to find it, in truth, a sanctuary from

their sorrows, and a refuge from their ears.

The building itself is of stone, measuring 53 by 27 feet, neat and simple, and without any pretension to ornament, but solid and substan-tial, and well-secured by the requisite side and corner buttresses : at the same time due regard has been paid to the barmony of architecture; an appropriate porch and restry, with a temporary beilty, have been attached, and the lancet style of windows has been adopted with some little semblance of grace: but the hope of a tower and chancel has been abandoned for the present, owing to the heavy additional

expense.
This Church, with its appurtenances, will when complete, about £5:0; upwards of £300 have been already subscribed, and, until the remainder is obtained, the interior will continue in it now unfinished, but not uncom-

and much stronger hopes of the progress of the able exertions for the accomplishment of their Church than they brought to them. Mingling laudable undertaking; and that they will with their brothren, they find that they have so be further aided in their arduous task by their more highly favored fellow Churchmen, and fellow Christians, whose kind contributions, Mr. Editor, I am sure you will most readily receive. [It will give us great pleasure to do so. -

ED. CHURCH]. Sherried and summary before concluding this hurried and summary account, I will venture to mention, what you account, I will venture to mention, what a widow will doubtless be rejoiced to know, that a widow tions must exercise on the Laity, who has seen lady amongst us, who has invariably proved a and heard such men as Judge Chambers of warm friend and a benefactor, has recently pre-Maryland, and his excellent brother deputy. Mr. very picturesque situation, surrounded by twelve acres of valuable glebe,) including a burial ham of Pennslyvania, and Judge Huntingdon of ground, and the site for the Church; so that I Connecticut, Col. Alston of South Carolina, and think, Seymour may say, under all its combined Judge Ruffin, for thirty years Chief Justice of favorable circumstances-" Gratier supervenit hora.

I am, Revd. and dear Sir. Your faithful servant, THE MISSIONARY OF SEYMOUR. (Will the " Echo" obligingly copy the above?)

To the Editor of the Church. Six:-May I request of you the insertion of the following extract from the late charge of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, as very apropose to the two letters by Synodians which have appeared in your columns.

When the subject of a cathedral was fir t

mooted in this town. I expressly stipulated that the seats should all be ruck and not appropriated as the property of seat owners. I have now, for eight years, tried the experiment of free seats by a very severe test, and I am perfectly satisfied with the result. Nor can any thing convince me that the sale of pews is agreeable to the will of God, if the Bible be true. Merchandize in the House of God is expressly forbidden by our Lord, in wide and general terms bidden by our Lord, in wide and general terms, and on two occasions was punished by Him with a severity which He used in no other case, and which denoted His exceeding dislike of the system. And no reason ever alleged in its behalf goes beyond a supposed convenience resulting from the sale of seats. The evils of the system are entirely overlooked. The tendency to selfishness in the proceeding, the entire ne-glect of those who cannot afford to pay, the who is a pew, the irreverence fostered in men's habits of worship, and the disregard of our Lord's plain words: these evils, it seems, are all to be overlooked, because a certain sum of money is raised, and families can sit by themselves. With regard to the first of these allegations, must not the same persons pay the money, by whatever methods it may be obtained? Is t essential to a christian man's offering, that he hould always have a present return, a palpable interest for his money? Is not a true offering made in faith and love? Can there be f. i h when sight is the governing principle? Can there be love, when the business is at bottom a commer-cial transaction? For the purchase money paid for a pew, instead of being a free will offering of love to the Almighty, partakes of the same feeling which guides the purchase of timber, or the exchange of stock. It is framed on a purely monetary basis, and is the preference of our own convenience to the direct commands of God."

I need not add more than that I humbly com

mend this extract to the profound considerachurches. I must also acknowledge the italies o be my own.

Your obedient servant,
"A CLERIC."
Diocese of Toronto, Dec. 5, 1853.

[To the Editor of The Church.]

Guelph, oth Dec. 1853. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-I request you to insert in the Church newspaper (if you think proper,) in announcement of a Collection having been made for the Irish Church Missions, at St. George's Church in this town, on Sunday the 30th of September, amounting to £14 17s. 7d. currency, which was forwarded to the Hon. Lord Bishop of Tuam. An apology is due to you for not having sooner sent you the notice.

The sermons, both in the forenoon and evening, were preached by the Rev. B. Cronyn, M.A. Rector of London and Rural Dean.

Believe me, Rev. and dear Sir. with much respect, yours &c., EDWARD M. STEWART,

Colonfal.

THE LATE HUGH SCOBIE, ESQ. The remains of Mr. Scobie were yesterlay consigned to their last resting place in the Ne cropolis. The funeral was attended by a very large number of the friends of the deceased and citizens generally. As the procession passed along King street the shops were generally closed, a fitting mark of respect to the one who had so long been connected with the business of

the place.

Mr. Scobie was born at Fort George, in the county of Inverness, Scotland, on the 29th of April, 1811. He was the second son of Captain James Scobie of the 93rd Highlanders. He was educated at the Academy of Tain. Then he went to Edinburgh, and was engaged in the office of Messrs, Gordon and Stuart, Writers to the Signet, with the view of becoming a member of that profession. On the death of his father, however, he abandoned this intention, and came with the family to Canada in 1832. Shortly after his arrival, he purchased a farm in West Gwillimbury, on which he resided. He also acted as agent of Dr. Bartlett for the New York n, until in 1837 he started the Scotsman to maintain the claims of the Scottish Presbyterian Church to a share of the Clergy Reserve fund. But two numbers of the journal were pub sized under the name of the Scotanan, when the title was changed to that of the British Colonist, which it has since maintained. It is not our purpose to pursue Mr. Scobie's career as a public journalist any further; its leading circumstances are well known to our readers, and n journalist who took part in the scenes through which he passed, can speak of events so recent with the needful impartiality. Mr. Scobie was not remarkable for mere literary ability; his chief powers as an editor lay in his memory for facts, as precise as it was extensive, in his power of shrewdly analysing character, of acutely observing the currents of public opinion, and in his unwearied perseverance. His talents like those of many other men, were not so much shown by particular acts, as by the general result of his life. He entered upon an occupation for which he had received little preparatory training, and in which men, otherwise capable. are frequently found to fail, and he occupied a

position in it equal to any of his contemporaries and superior to most of them. He was distinguished among his fellows; a man of mark, listened attentively to a sermon from the Missionary, on Exodus, ch. xx. v. 21, "In all places where I record my name, I will come of his abilities, and the proof that he possessed into thee, and I will bless thee." them. Mr. Scobie ought to be remembered by

them. Mr. Scobie ought to be remembered by his brethren of the press, for the high estimate which he put on their calling, and his determi-nation to maintain its dignity. With him, there was no dislike of the labour by which he lived; be was proud of it, and never suffered its position to be lowered. As a business man, Mr Scobie was one of

the most enterprising in Toronto. With little means, he entered upon a branch of trade of which he previously knew nothing, and one by no means easy to understand or to manage, and step by step he advanced by arluous labour faltering, and always ready to push be youd his competitors when it was in his power. He died when just about to reap the fruits of his labour, when he could look forward to enjoying a season of comparative repose. Man proposes but God disposes. His sudden withdrawal from the scene, is only another of the many tokens which we receive of the mutability of human affairs .- Globe.

MONTREAL RAILROAD.-The flour business on bitants of this settlement, although it is comparatively new, and they are depending for the most part on their agricultural labors for a livelihood, will gladly redouble their very credit-level leave and arrive daily.

It is line, says the Portland Advertuer, is into the overflows them.

The Russian bulletin says that their batteries drove the Torks, on the 3th, from the islands of the British fleet in the Bosphorus.

Nothing occurred along the Danube. There say hat the Turks still occupy it.

says, that a large are had occurred at Lapraine : continue brilliant. the particulars are not given.

On Fri lay afternoon about 50 laborers, on junction with the land forces of Alsh Packa, ployed by Messrs. Towley & Co., Contractors More of the Turkish ships were entering t RIOT BY RAILWAY NAVVIES AT HAMILTONon the Toronto Bailroad, assembled in front of their office. Lister Buildings, King William St. and attacked one of the foremen, named Ritenberg, when the Police coming to his assistance. were assaulted, knocked down, and maltreated, but the citizens in the neighborhood, in the most praise-worthy manner, coming to the assistance of the police, the rioters were defeated, and four of the ring-leaders were made prisoners. It appears that the cause of the disturbance was, that on the 1st inst., the Contractors had lowered the rate of wages from one dollar to seven York shillings per day, when their men ail struck work, and came to demand their wages, but it not being due till the 15th of the mouth, payment was refused, and they endeavored to compel it by force. Ritenberg and the police have received a few bruises, and had their clothes torn, but there was no one seriously injured. From the statements of the men, it appears that they not only refused to work themselves, at the reduced wages, but are determined to prevent all others.

We learned, last night, that in consequence of the ice in the river, the Lord Sydenham bad been stopped at Sorel, on her way to Quebec, and that nothing could be done to save the Montreal and Point Levi steamers .- Montreal

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK AND LOSS OF LIFE .-- We negotiations. deeply regret to learn that a fire occurred in Prince Michel of Brenowitsch, is again urging Woodstock on Saturday morning last, resulting on the Porte his claims to the Servian principality. pied by Mr. William McAndrews, printer, and the death of his two children, mother-in-law. and a servant girl. It appears that the family consisting of Mr. McAndrews, his wife, brother-in-law, mother-in-law, (Mrs. Bell,) two children, and the servant girl, named Johanna McKay were asleep at the time the fire broke out. Th fire had advanced so far that Mr. McAndrews, his wife and brother-in-law only, could escape. The two latter are so much burned that they are not expected to recover. The three persons who thus escaped leing consumed by the fire, jumped from the second story windows of the building, and in doing so were so much stunned against the Circassians. with the fall, that they were unable to tell whether any persons were left in the house, and no attempt was made to search in time, the four above enumerated were left to their fate. No blame is attached to any one; nor do we French ambassadors assurances that, in case of know how the fire originated. Mr. McAndrews need, it may count on the effective co-operation has lost his all, and barely escaped with his A subscription in behalf of the poor unfortunate man has been set on foot in Brantford. and we hope no time will be lost in following the praiseworthy example in this city. The brethren of the craft, we have no doubt, will generously respond to the call .- Hamilton

In the late calamitous fire at Woodstock, Mrs Bell, two children, and a servant girl, were buint to death, "When (says the British American) a little energy on the part of the bystanders might probably have saved them all."

United States.

The Congress of the United States met on Tuesday the 6th inst., when the President's Mes sage was duly communicated to the two Houses This document is not so long as some we have seen of a similar description on former occasion: We shall to-morrow give a synopsis of the whole in the meantime we extract the paragraphs re ferring to the relations of the United State with Great Britain.

"For some years past, Great Britain has so constituted the first article of the convention of the 20th April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the northeastern const, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this con-struction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject—to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favourable reopened, with a full prospect of a morning soll. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and provent collision between them and British fishermen, I deem it expedient to station a naval force in the quarter during the

Combarraseing questions have also arisen between the two governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Ministef of London is instructed to enter into nego-

tiations on that subject:
"A commission for adjusting the claims of our itizens against Great Britian and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the Convention of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

"It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces in the northwest, as designated in the convention of the 15th June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the territory of Washington from the British Possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice .-

GALE AT BUFFALO. -- On Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, a very severe storm swept over this city, carrying away the Ohio street swing bridge, three Indians who attempted to cross subsequent to the occurrence fell into the water; two of them were drowned and one has recovered.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan's desputches re er to the delay which has occurred in the consideration of the treaty for settling the Fishery question and other kindred matters, by the British Government, to its intense anxiety and preoccupation by the Turkish War and the designs Russia upon India, through Khiva. tual movement of the Russian troops in that di-rection has been officially known in Washington

for two months. The great Clipper Race for \$ 10,000, between the British ship Siornaway, and the American ship Challenge, from China to England, has re-sulted in the defeat of the American vessel. Brother Jonathan has now been fairly beaten by per Ships, as witness the performance of the Steamer Arabian, against the Collins line; of the Yacht Arrow against the Sylvie; and lastly, the result of the ship above recorded

European News.

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

Vienna letters of the 23rd says that Omer Pasha is ordered from Constantinople to pro-secute the war with energy; and from Bucharest similar instructions, but in the meantime diplo-

macy is again active.
It is said that Count Walewski, the French Minister at London, has returned from Paris with a draft of his treaty of pacification, agreed to by France and England, and in which the other powers in Europe will be invited to join.
The return of the Turks across the Danule, was quite voluntary. Omer is said to have given as a reason that "General Pawloff exposed his troops to a superior force, and was beaten. Reinforcements received, made the Russians corps twice as strong as ours, and if we remain were

the Russian port of Turnal, were discovered, and leaving it to the option of Austria and leaving it to the option of Austria and Prussia to join it.

The Turks must soon abandon the islands opposite Turtukai and Rustuk, as the rise in the Dan-Wharf-wall, at Liverpool, elightly damaging her

FIRE AT LAPRAIRIE. The Montreal Herald The successes of the Turkish army in Asia allied fleets were at Poyce. The Turkish fleet

coast, from Trebutonde to Resiout Kale, in con- Russians from before the fortress of St. Nicholas More of the Turkish ships were entering the war were lost in the Black Sea.

Riack Sea, and a naval battle is expected.

The Turks have captured Fort St. Nicholas, and now hold it, having regulated the Russians at three times—on the 28th 29th, and 80th 48tober.

The Militia at Larustan—whom Russians med.

The Militia at Larustan—whom Russians med. and equippel—have gone over to the Turks.

The Turks have detected the Russians in the latter appears to be in complete ignorance as to Highlands of Armenia. The New Alexandropolis Turkish movements, who are expected by the

An engagement occurred on the Astana cross-tier of tieorgia between the Turks and Russians, under Prince Bariatinski. The Russian accounts claim a victory. No date or place is definite plan of operations. They remain encamped at Oltenitzs, Bondechty, and Negoystania.

some Russian ships that were attempting to land supplies at Poti, but the Russians escaped in the fog.

Another division of the Turkish fleet is to

The inhabitants of Constantinople were en-

Prince Michel of Brenowitsch, is again urging The son of Prince Vogorodes, was in prison

Siberia for the same reason.

Jassy, but released them on payment of heavy The Wallachian militis, much against their will, are incorporated into the Russian army.

Military executions of deserters are daily

taking place in Bucharest.

The Grand Duke Michel is appointed commander of the army of reserve, to act it is said,

The Consuls of France and England were still at Jassy, but their official functions had ceased. The Porte has received from the English an

of England and France, and it may send its fleet into the Black Sea without fear of leaving the capital exposed to surprise.

The Patri states, under date Vienns, Nov. 21,

that the Russian army had received orders to assume the offensive, cross the Danube, and march towards Adrianople, if the Turks will let AFFAURS IN ORKAT BRITAIN. Another cabinet council was held on Wedne

day.

A Turkish sympathy meeting, attended by 3,000 persons had taken place at Glasgow. Kossuth sent a long letter expressing his views. Rowsthorne's steam and wind mills at Liver ool were burned.

IRKLAND. The weather was everywhere favourable A

A chartered company was to be established at Cork for the manufacture of flax.
THE FRESCH EMPIRE.

Rumor fixes the 29th January, as the date of the coronation by the archbishop of Paris, who will in the meantime be made a Cardinal. The Prefect of the Seine presents a report of mances, showing a deficit of three quarters of million of francs on the year. He recoma million of francs on the year. He recom-mends an increase of window taxes and trade

patents to meet it. The reported revolt at Lyons was incorrect. The Oriennists are busy. They talk of a fu-ion of the elder and younger branches of the Bourbon family.
The Council of State has voted 8,000,000

francs to pay Napoleon I. legacies.
The cholera has made its appearance in Paris There were about 9 cases a day. The scarcity of broad still caused anxiety.

otwithstanding the immense imports. PORTUGAL.
The child died, as well as the Queen of Portu

gal. Ferdinand had been sworn in as regent for his son, Pedro V.

The Regent continues the old ministry. Rumour already affiances the young king, aged 17, to the king of Belgium's daughter, aged 14.
Miguelite bonds rose in Paris, on the an-

nouncement of the Queen's death. The union of Spain and Portugal is sgain spoken of Teneriffe dates, of the 17th, continued to report unfavorably of the cochineal crop.

The King of Naples intends sending a special resenger to apologise to France for the recent isult. France demands the immediate dismissal of the Minister of Police. Great financial difficulty at Naples is anticipated. Political arrests continue to be made.

AUSTRIA. The state of siege in the flungarian provinces was more vigorous than ever. EGYPT.

The Russian Consul General at Alexandria has received orders from his government to leave Egypt in consequence of the Viceroy's aid to the Turks.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail had been telegraphed, with lates from Hong Kong to October 11, and Bombny to October 28.
Shanghae continued in the possession of the

insurgents. Ning Poo district was very dis-turbed. Some fighting had occurred at Amoy. Canton remained quiet.

At Hong Kong trade was brisk, In Burmah snother war was imminent. It was reported that the King had been accessed-Mr. Dargan, it is said, will lose £20,000, by

the Dublin Crystal Palace Exhibition.

The screw Steam-ship Ollana, for the Liverool and Canada line, has been launched. The l'arisina Palace of Exhibition will not be more than half the size of that in Hyde Park.

The following piece of intelligence has been circulated in Constant nople; — Queen Victoria having caught Lord Aberdeen receiving several tons of gold from Russia, had his head instantly taken off, to the great joy of the people. Lord Palmerston is Grand Vizier now."

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC. New York, Dec. 11th, 1353. The steamship Arctic arrived here at 1 p. m. to day, with 93 passengers.
The Africa arrivel out at midnight on the

LIVERPOOL, Nov .-Brendstuffs .- Transactions are to a fair ex-(14th) we learn that Gortschakoff has received | tent; but a reduction of 1d. on Wheat, and 6d. a 1s. on Flour, and 1s. on Corn has occurred Richardson & Son quote Western Canal Flour 36s. a 36s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, 36s. 6d. a 37s.; Eastern White Wheat 10s. a 10s. 6d.; Red and Mixed 8s. 4d. a 9s. 10d.; White Indian Corn 46s. a 46s. 3d.; Yellow 45s. a 46s. Fork market unchanged. Cotton stewly rates in 3 days 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators.

London money market unchanged. Consols closed at 95 a 954 for money and account.

ENGLAND.

I'arliament has been further prorogued till we are, we shall probably meet with a disaster similar to Pawloff."

On the 15th the Turks attempted a surprise on guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire,

Wharf-wall, at Liverpool, elightly damaging her cutwater. She will be detained two days.

I had entered the Black Sea to keep open the ports The Explian squadron keeps watch on the of Oreassia. The accounts of the repulse of the five times are confirmed. Two Russian ships of

It is reported, contrary to former advices, that

Russians to make their appearance at any

On the 10th all the vessels of the Anglo- eschti. Prince Paskiewitch was, some time French fleet were concentrated on the Rosphosisince, reported to have taken the Command-in-rus; but on the 14th none had entered the Chief of the Danubian province. Little fighting Black Sea.

The Turkish squadron is said to have chased attacked Fort Pontocha, but were beaten off. since, reported to have taken the Command-in-Rultscha is the last Turkish fortress on the

In Puris it is the coneral impression that a battle would be fought on or after the 23rd, in enter the Back Sea to interrupt Russian com-the lecality between Krageona and Kalifat, but munication with the coast of Asja.

From Vienna 26, rumors came of a Turkish thusiastic, a bulletin respecting the victories detachment having been published. The population were at Tepitan, on the Servia Bosnian frontier, and as eager as ever for war; it is therefore con-sidered a bad time to expect a renewal of but another despatch says, the difficulties negotiations. Turks are to garrison the towns on the frontier, and the Servia Contingent of 12,000 men will join the army on the Danube.

The captain of a merchant vessel, arriving at

in St. Petersburgh, for corresponding with the Constantinople on the 10th, reported having met Turks, and some Boyards have been sent to a Russian fleet 4 days before near the Bosphorus. sailing eastward. Soon after he fell in with the The Russians had impressed the Jews of Turkish fleet sailing the same way, and he was of opinion they would not continue their course

ong without collision.
From Odessa 13, it is stated that a portion of the Russian floet, consisting of 8 ships of the line and 5 frigates and several steamers, had a led Com Schastopool. The Russian ships which were lost in the Black Sen, had on board 1600 men, of whom 1400 perished, the rest were picked up by the Turks, and sent prisoners to

'onstantinople. Some Polish officers of distinction have already aken service of the Turks, and others are about

France, and probably England also, considers the Porte justified in using all the means at his disposal, and for this reason the Poles are welonted to the Ottoman ranks.

The Turkish admiralty have provided a spe-

cial 'e out for the refit ing of the French and English steamers. A Cabinet Council mot at Landon, on Saturday the 26th, and was in session four hours. The arrangements between France and England guaranteeing Turkey against Russia is re-

ccived as true It is said that a friendly understanding has seen arrived at between the lawful helr to the French throne and the Orleans family, through the Duc de Nemours, acting on the part of the Count of Paris. It is reported that the Duke of Bourdeaux (Henry V.) agrees to name the Count of Paris as heir to the throne, in case he has no male issue by his present wife, and that if he survives his present wife he will not marry

again. We have the painful task of recording this week the death of a Queen, a Princess, and a Duke-the Queen of Portugal, the Princess Esterhazy, and the Duke of Beaufort. A Clergyman of the Irish Church-the Rev. R Graham, of Meigh Newry-has narrowly escance

arensaination, while sitting by his own fireside BAILBOAD ACCIDENT. The passenger train from the Falls to Hamilton about three miles from the latter place, ru

over three cows. The engine and baggage en were thrown off the track, and the fireman had both his logs broken. No other injury of im-NEW YORK, Dec. 12. Total loss by fire on Saturday about \$1,500,(0). of which \$1,205,000 was on Harper & Bros. only insured for 250,000, which is supposed to

be among a great No. Co's. Mosses, Harper issued a card, in which they state that although the sheets, plates and copy of their Magazine for January were destroyed, the issue of that No. will be delayed but a few days. BOSTON, Dec. 11. Halifax papers of 8th received. Rear Ad

Hearhard has been appointed to succeed Sir Geo.

The Hallfax Chroniels charges the loss of the man who boarded her as l'ilot, to which he had no claim, and when naked to show his papers-said he had left them at home. The Chroniots says if law cannot punish the offender, lynch law would be justifiable.

TORONTO MARKETS. Tononro, Dec. 13th, 1853. Stitlers' extra sup. per based 0.0 a 22.6

110Ur Silliets extra sup. per Daria		••	a		
Farmers' per 194 itis	. 24	٥	4	27	9
Wheat-Pall, per bushel, 60 lbs		0			-
Catment, par barret	. 37	6		34	•
live, per bushel, Mi the		Ð		4	3
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs		0	#	2	3
Oate, per bushel, 34 Ibe		10	d	3	0
l'eas, per mushel,		9		4	٥
Patators, per bushal,	. 2	10		. 3	6
Apples, per bushel,	. î	6		2	6
tirass Seed, per husbel,	. 7	6		11	2
Clover Seed, per bushel,		- (1)	a	36	3
flay per ton,		0	0	67	6
Straw, per ton,		Ö	4	60	0
Onions, per leuchel,		0	•	6	
Butter- I'ub, per th	. 0		4	ō	10
Fresh, per 3h		10	•	11	0
Beef, per 100 lbs	. 72	6		77	4
Pork, per 100lts,	. 22		a	21	9
Fgge per dozen	. 0	10		•	Ü
Fire wood per, cord		4		47	4

BIRTII. Oct. 19, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haelar, the wife of the Rev. W. Guise Tucker, Chaplain, of a sou. MARRIED.

In St. Peter's Church, Brockville, on Thursday evening,
2(th Nov. by the Rev. Wm. David, A. M., Win. Hamilton
Merritt, Rep., Barrister-allaw, second son of the Hon.
Wm. H. Marrit, M.P.P., of St. Catharines, b. Janet L. Mor
rit, daughter of the Hon. James Morris, Spaaker of the
Legislative Council.

At his residence, in the towship of Osgoode, on the morning of the Zind ultimo, Archibald Mellonuell Esq., Lieut. Colonel Carelton Militia, aged 77 years.

Colonsel Carelton Sillita, aged Tyears.

Col. Schouell served in the last war between Great Britain and the Guited States, as Asolstant Adjutant General of the Sillita of Upper Canada, and was well known as an active and efficient officer. About 24 years ago, he settled in the township of tegranle, where he owned area of land, and was the first active in the township. Many of the odd settlers at this day speak is grateful terms the bookinship of the side attaction about a transpers by him and his family, in that then almost unbrokes wilder man. Until within a few yeras back, he had taken on active part in the public affairs of this country, but later) had almost courtey retired from public bulences. It will long be remembered and mourned by an extensive circle of friends.

On the 9th inset, at his resistence. Etchlocks.

Circle of Iriental.

On the 9th linet, at his resistence, Etobiooks, nea
Toronto, Alexander Campbell, Eq., Beut, 106th regt.

Formerly of New Brunewick, aged 68.

New Advertisements.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

CLERGYMAN residing in a very healthy A and beautiful part of Canada, not far from Toronto, is desirous of engaging a Government competent to give instruction in all the usual branches of an accomplished education.

Further particulars may be obtained at this November, 26 1853.

Wanted,

GOVERNESS, competent to teach the ordi-A GOVERNESS, competent to reach the solution including Music. She will have the charge of three children, and must be a member of the Church of England.

Nothing occurred along the Danube. There Address (post paid) E. G., Fort Erie. were strong rumours of an armistice. The November 17th, 1653.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CIEVEN LETTERS on the Non-Ruligious COMMON SCHOOL STSTEM OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, by Rev. Adam Townley. Deniy Svo. 35 pages, paper cover. Price 7fd each; 6s per dozen; 4th, per hundred. HENRY ROWSELL.

Bookseller & Statione King Street. Toronto, Dec. 14, 1853.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS Of St. Andrew's Ward.

GENTLEMEN, Having been requested by many of the Electors of the Ward to come forward as a Candidate to represent your interests in the City Council as Alderinan, as a resident of the Ward for many years, I feel t a duty incumbent on me to comply with their request, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing Municipal Election in January next.

I have the honour to be Centlemen, Your obedient servant, CHAS. MARCH.

20-ul

CLERGY MAN and his Wife, resident in a healthful Country Town, within a short distance of Toronto, are anxious to receive four this area of 6 and 5, into their distance of Toronto, are anxious to receive four little boys, between the ages of 6 and 5, into their house; every attention will be paid to their re-ligious and moral instruction, as well as to their education, which will comprise every thing they are found capable of learning: English, French, Latin, Music, No. Terms, Liu per annum, pay-able half yearly in advance.

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1853.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John McCaul, I.L.D., Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D. and the Rev. the Secretary of the Church Society

December, 13 1853.

LAW BOOK.

IME Subscriber has just received a few copie 1. of the new English edition (1853) of CHITTY'S EQUITY INDEX, four large 8vo. volumes, full bound, which he offers at the greatly reduced price of £6 0s. cur-

> HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller & Stationer.

King Street. Tosonto, Pec. 14, 1853. CHARLES & CO.,

108 Youge Street. Second Store South of Richmond Street. AVE received a further supply of Hibberts celebrated LONDON PORTER; Golden or Sugar-house Syrup; French Chocolate and Cocon; Durkee's liaking Powder; Oswego Corn Starch; Fresh Raisine and Ahmonds; Superior Pale and Dark Cognac; Holland Gin in cases; Scotch and Toddy Whisky; Lobsters in tins.

Grauine Trus and Cullines, and one bale Hope. Toronto, 8th Dec , 1853.

ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES.

A Curate VILL be wanted in May or June 1854, for twelve months, for the United Parishes of Christ Church, Nichola Tuwn, and St. Mary, Cayon, St. Kitts, West Indies. Stipend, £180 Sterling per annum, and the use of the Rectory. The Island is considered a very healthy one; and

any Clergyman requiring a temperary change into a warmer climate, on account of his own health or that of any member of his family, would find this a desirable opportunity,
Address to the Rev. E. Elliott, St. Mary's Rectory, Cayon, St. Kitts, West Indies, December 8th, 1853. 19-8in

WANTED,

DY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great thritain, a situation as Visiting or Resident toverness in a respectable family. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualification in Music and the general branches of an English Education can be given.

Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkvile. Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853.

To the Electors

OF THE WARD OF ST. JAMES. GENTLEMEN.—For two years past I have had the honour of representing the Ward of St. James as one of its Councilmen, and have

endeavoured to discharge in the Council, and more particularly on the Counciltee of Public Works, my duty with difference and activity; with what success, it must be for you to judge.

I have been requested by a number of the Electors to offer myself as a cambdate for the office of Alderman for your Ward, at the ensuing election in January, and beg to solicit the favour of your votes. In the event of my election, my carnest attention will be directed to the appendy and according to expendence on the many transverse. nomical completion of the many improve mente stiff required in your Ward.

I have the bonour to be. Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant. CHAS. ED. ROMAIN. Toronto Nov. 23, 1853.

STATUTES OF CANADA. From 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive 1840 to 8150.

AN INDEX

COMPRISING all the Acts passed and Repealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, togetber with a CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX,

shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent

By ÆMELIUS IRVING. BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Royal Svo., Price ONE DOLLAR.

Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above Farties desirous to obtain copies of the acover-are requested to forward their names and ad-dresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Post, at the cost of three or four-pence only, and will be mailed to any address on he receipt of One Bollar-(Post-paid.) HENRY ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto January 12 1650.

Dr. Chalmer's Works.

TUST RECEIVED, the new and elegant edi-THOS. CHALBERS, D.D., LI.D., edited by the Rev. W. Hanna, LL D.; 9 vols., 8vo. Published by Thos. Constable & Co., Edinburgh, 45s. HENRY ROWSELL, Printer, Buukseller, and Stationer,

King Street, Toronto.

General Registry Office, Established under the patronage of the

FEMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY No. 71, Adelaide Street East, (Late 104 King St. West.)

August, 18, 1853.

WHERE respectable Female Servants of VV every description or class can be provided at the abortest notice. The business of this Office will be extended to the obtaining of Clerks, Book-keepers, Mechan-

ics, Apprentices, House and Farm Bervants. 71, Adelaide Street East November 17th, 1853. JAMES MILLS, Sole Agent,

LEONARD SCOTT & Co's. LIST OF

British Periodical Publications. Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns free of Poetage.

1. The London Querterly Review, (Conservative) The Estimately Review, (Whig.)

The North British Review, (Free Church.) The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) Mickwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

Although these works are unstinguished by the political chains share indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is deroted to political subjects. It is their shreamy character which gives those their chief value, and in that they stand confensedly far above all other journals of their clais. Reclarged, will under the fatherly name of Chelen. North, mentains its ancient cell-brity, and is at the time of their clais. Reclarged, will under the fatherly name of Ghelen. North, mentains its ancient cell-brity, and is at the time when tilterary norables, written for that Magnatine, and unusually attractive, from the serial works of Burbert and when it literary norables, written for that Magnatine, and first appearing in its columns both in Gress. British such the United States. Such works as "The Cantene," and "My New Norwel," (both by Bulwer,) The Gree Hand," Natie Stewart," and other seriate, of which numerous rival collitions are issued by the leading pub lishers in this country, have the reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has here issued by Mesers Sort & Ca., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magnitic may always rely on having the activity of the desired by the realized processes and the series of the series

For any one of the four Reviews . \$3 per anni
For any cas of the four Reviews . \$5 per anni
For any care of the four Reviews . \$7 per anni
For Blackwood's Magazine . \$2 per anni
For Blackwood's and three Reviews . \$7 per anni
For Blackwood's and three Reviews . \$10 per anni
For Blackwood's and the four Reviews . \$10 per anni

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

E. Remittances and communications should be always
additional (past-paid) to the Publishers— LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Philan Meet, New Larn. Entrance—31 Gold Street. HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, Canada West. N. B.—L. S & Co. have reconily published, and have now fire sale, the "FARMKR'S GUIDE," by Heary Stephens of Kdloburgh, and Prof. Norton of Vale Col-lege, New Haven, complete in 2 Vols., royal octave, con-taining 1600 pages, it steel and 500 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding \$6; in paper covers, for the mail \$3.

man, pr.

This work is not the old " Book of the Ferm," lately
tastectes tap and thrown upon the market.

T. BILTON, MURCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King street. Toronto. WILLIAM HAY,

A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, WANTED.

Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils. MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GEORGE STREET, TORONTY. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened after the Midsummer Recess, on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and
Right Rov. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the
Rev. Jahn M'Caul, L.L. D., President of the Rev. John M. Guille, 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'Kensle, M. A., Locumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetswille, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Section of the Church Scalette.

Toronto, 1st August, 1863, ANGELL & Co's. PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.

IS now an absolute necessary to all House-keepers Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For In-fants' Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Peddings, 8-ups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispen-

For Culinary Purposes.

Price, 7id. for the lb packets, with full In-If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to JOHN A. CULL.

Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Turonto. ONTARIO, SIMCOR AND HURON RAIL-

MOTICE.

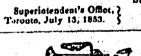
ON and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Passenger Trains will run daily, between Turontu and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays ex-Express Train leaves Toronto, at 6, A.M. arrives

Express Train leaves Toronto, at a, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10 25; A.M.
Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3,30
P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5 45; P.M.
Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15 A.M., arrives at Teronto, 9 80, A.M. Express Train leaves Bradtord, at 2.54, P.M., arrives at Toronto, 5,90, P.M. Passengers by those Trains will please take Notice that 74.. Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Pere, for all Tickets purchased in

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

All Extra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent.

ALPBED BRUNEL. Superintendent



To Hockester, New York and Boston

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS

61-12

PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt McBatos. WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, VV leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting.
The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Colborne.

Por passengers who do not wish to travel by

Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditious and pleasant route to New York and Hoston.

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Coronto and other Ports every morning (except) undsy) at sine o'cluck. Royal Mail Steam Pucket Office. } Toronto, April 23rd 1853.

PRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES

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

PROFESSORS :

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework....£15 0 0

Caliathenics 1 0 0 Toronto, April 6th. 1853.

Family Reading.

SELF-DENIAL AND ENDURANCE. [From the Penny Post.]

One of the chief characteristics of the present age, is certainly its self-indulgence violent gale from the west, in which the and love of ease and comfort. It may be ship laboured hard, was much strained, doubted whether the numberless contri- and spring a leak. A sea stove in the vances which are daily invented to minister bulwarks, and washed the spars and galley to the luxury and convenience of those who from the lashing. The gale continued uncan afford to pay for them (a class very abated until 30 29th, when another sea numerous now, owing to the cheap rate at struck the vessel, which stove in the cabin which many of those luxuries may be pro- dead-light, and deluged all below with cured), tend as much to the real happiness water, souking books, charts, papers, nauand well-being of the community as at first | tical instruments, and all other articles in sight might appear. It it can be proved the cubin. In spite of wind and waves, that the tendency of these various luxuries | the captain kept his course, the crew being is to relax the energies, by diminishing the engaged chiefly at the pumps until the 4th necessity for exertion, and to produce a soft, effeminate character, we surely must fear that the rising generation will grow up a self-indulgent race, incapable of was breaking right over us, and carried

generous self-denial or manly endurance. What, for example, will our sons ever know of the exertions and hardships of travelling which their fathers underwent! The young railroad traveller, who is conveyed without effort on his own part from place to place, what can he possibly tell of the fatigue and intense suffering from cold in the early morning or night air, which his father endured when, mounted on the top of a coach, he performed the same journey in many painful hours which his son now accomplishes with case in as away the radder washed one of our best many minutes. We often hear this very hands overboard. His land scream tor convenience of railroad travelling brought help, which we were unable to afford him, forward as proof of the advantages of was heard above the roaring of the wind modern times. I may be a prejudiced old and the sea and the crash of broken spors, man, but I cannot help thinking that our and made a cold shudder run through each youthful traveller will lose much, both in stout heart among us. There was not one hardihood of character, power of endurance, of us who did not breathe a prayer for and knowledge of life, which his father ac- mercy on the soul of the drowing man. quired by mixing with all classes in his Yes, sir, some among us, who had never stage-coach journeys of former days. Don't prayed before, and who had hitherto fed suppose, because I say this, that I am so absurd as to wish the railroads were torn pray on that fearful night. On the evening up and the old conches put on the rend ngain; or that I forget that people save a libeir last. One of them had been insensi great deal of time in modern traveling, ble for some time, and died anconscion which, if they rightly use it, would partially of all that was going on around him counterbalance the loss I speak of.

What I have said of travelling will apply with equal force in many other ways. Education is no longer the bursh stern thing that it used to be; and though Dum by no means an advocate for severity, yet sometimes doubt whether our present system does not err on the other side: whether, by our assiduous contrivances for removing all physical discomforts or privations from our children, we are not inflicting on our country a race pany and feeble, both in body and mind : may, worse still a race not only weak and indolont. but selfish and hard-hearted; for who so selfish as those who are immersed in their own personal and material comforts, and who so hard-hearted, for the most part, as those who have never known what it is to nutler 1

That a life of hardship and exertion has a tendency to produce that class of manly and heroic virtues which the present selfindulgent habits of vast numbers among us have a direct influence to extinguish, is a fruth forced upon my observation by my connection with a class of men whose lite is one of constant toil, and frequent ex posure to suffering and danger. I allude to the seamen engaged in the merchant service. Little does the world in general know or appreciate the trials and hardships undergone by these men, their couragoous onterprise, their unflinching firmness, their heroic struggles in situations of extreme danger and difficulty. Yet to them are our luxurious people mainly indebted for most of the physical comforts they enjoy, for even our home manufactures could not be carried on without our imports from placed across the deck abuft the mainmost abroad. It is my intention in the following | Our work, however, was scarcely comstory, not to work up a tale of fictitious ploted, when we found the leak gaming so adventures, or even to color the truth fast upon us that we were obliged to ship highly by way of exciting the imagination | the chain and attend only to the pumps, of my readers, but to give a simple and the wind and sea continuing in the same unblemished account of some passages in | boisterous state. The starboard pump had the seaman's life, in the plain artless language in which they were related to me had to be steered by the sails, in order to by the very notors in those trying scenes. I must add that the instances I shall being tack. We were drifting fast northwards, forward are by no means of an unusual or singular kind, but that many cases of equal difficulty and suffering are constantly coming under my notice. I shall begin by Wo must have died of hunger had it not the narrative of a summan belonging to a brig of about 206 tons, engaged in the this our extremity served us for food, and palm oil trude from Bonny River, on the thus saved our lives. From this day forwestern coast of Africa, to Liverpool. His word, the 8th of January, we had nothing wasn tale not only of danger and defliculty, to subsist on but palm oil and peppers, faced with resolution and firmuess, but of mixed with a wine glass of flour and the privation and anxiety, borne with unrepin- sume of rice, and half a pint of water ing patience; and here let me remark, that served out to each man daily. We took if one or two of my dainty young nequamtances had been passengers on board the larboard pump. Being entirely at the good brig — during her last voyage, mercy of the winds and the waves, we felt they might have learnt a lesson of selfdenial and endurance which would have was a chance that we ever should behold been of service to them through life. But now let me commence my story.

"We sailed, sir," said my friend the of an over-rating Providence. The perils sailor, a fine manly youth, of about two or of the deep open a man's heart, sir, to three-and-twenty, "upon the 9th of Sep- religion, and we all of us, I humbly trust, tember, 18-, from Bonny River. Our vessel was bound for Liverpool, being laden with a cargo of palm oil and peppers. Palm oil, as you doubtless know, sir, is the juice of the nut or fruit of the palm tree, proved to be the rocky coast of the Shet- (Elios Guineents) and is a great article of land Islands. The captain had the boat trade on the western coast of Africa, south lowered, and we all got into it and abanof Ferdinando Po. It is something of the doned the brig, thinking to save our lives thickness of butter, and is of a yellowish by rowing to the shore. The wind had color. You must often have seen them somewhat lailed, but we soon found that grensing the wheels of the railway carriages no boat could five in such a sea, so, retember, our vessel being then tight, staunch, near the shore that we could distinguish reverence with which he always spoke of and strong, well manned, rigged and fitted, the sea birds on the cliffs and hear the herthe masts and pumps all in order, the screams of the cormorant on his rocky other respect well provided and furnished was impossible, for the sea ran mountains; ber when that same gray hair was dark for the voyage. Right glad were we to high, and we heard the distant roar of the and glossy as a taven's plane-when the had cought the fever in the marshes, and said in despair, to see the sun of that day and suffering for his sake—the gentle were ill below when we set sail. We were in all twelve souls, counting the captain, and we had been for a year at Bonny River, tading with the cargo we had brought from Liverpool, consisting of manufactured goods, gun-powder, and beads, which the

black natives took in exchange for the was of God's mercy that the wind did not force with which she restrained him durveer and drive us off into the boundless ing the season of his impetuous youthfreight with which we were now returning Northern Ocean, there to perish to a cer- the proud affection with which she marked to our own country. The first part of our trinty. But it kept steady, and upon the the noble development of his manhoodvoyage was prosperous, but upon the 26th of December we were overtaken by a 21st of January, to our inexpressible joy, and the deep, strong, deathless love with we made the Faro Islands, and letting go which ail his life long she had covered our anchor, brought up the vessei opposite him as with a garment. And to him now, the Island of Phiegloe. In order to save in the pride and vigor of his manhood, her from capsizing, we cut away both even her gray hairs were beautiful. Nor musts, as she was then water-logged. The hers alone-but every head which age Faro Islands, as you doubless know, had silvered o'er was reverenced for her belong to Denmark. There are 22 of them, sake. but only 17 are inhabited. The coasts are steep and rugged, and the interior of the the level of the sea; that in Stromoe opwards of 2,000 feet. The days at the time of our arrival were not five hours long, of January, when the wind veered suddenly but the aurora borealis lighted up the long to the south, we being then about 600 miles and dreary night. We were thinly clad to the west of Cape Clear. A heavy sea away the rudder head, the vessel shipping nearly dead with fatigue and anxiety, great quantities of water. The leaks were increasing, and the crew were almost exlonger, as the roughness of the sea prehausted, four of our men being sick below, and anable to perform any work; the rest January the weather moderated a little, of us kept the pumps going as well as we and geiting once again into the boat, we were able, until the evening of the 6th of made for the Island of Wideron. Our January, when the rudder was carried adverse fortune pursued us to the last, for away by the violence of the waves. Night here our boat was wrocked upon the rocks was closing in around us, and a gale was and dashed to pieces, and the manner in then blowing from the south-cust, with a which we all escaped, and contrived at last frightful sea. The same wave that tore to gain the shore was little short of miraculous. We were more dead than alive, and even then should have perished had it not been for the kindness of the simple-hearted and hospitable natives, ho lavished every care upon us which their slender meun would permit, feeding and clothing us, and formsling or as soon as we were sufficiently recovered with the means of returning to our own country."

thoughtloss, careless lives, first fearnt to

of the 7th, three of our sick men breather

Another, for several days before his death

had been definous, and although the

wouther had become intensely cold, funcied

hunself in the burning jungle of Africa.

He raved of the tropical fruits he thought

he saw hanging on the trees above his

head, and which he tried in vain to reach

m order to cool his thirst, and in the fever

that consumed him, be impatiently east off

every covering which we had upon him

The third who died was a lad of fourteen,

my own brother. He sunk under the

some fever which his comrades died of.

Poor boy! he laid his head on my shoulder

and expired without a struggle in my arms

He was my only brother, sir; I had the

charge of him ever since he was sever

years old, for we were orphans, and now

no is dead and I am alone in the world."

Here the miler paused, and brushed away

a tear from his eye with the back of his rugged hand. "I think str, he resumed,

with a sigh, "that this charge thus laid

non me at so early an age, made me more

thoughtful and more attentive to my duties

than I should also have been, and now

have lost him. I felt when he died like a

mother who had lost her child, but in the

loisure for indulging in grief. We wrapped

them to the deep with a hurried prayer;

we had no time for more, for all hands

wore needed at the pumps, as the leak in

"On the 8th of January we had put over

the ship's stern ten fathems of chain cable,

floated by a spar, in order to steer the

got damaged and uscless, and the vessel

keep her from sinking, on the starboard

the brig being new perfectly unmanageable.

been for the cargo of palm oil, which in

it in turn to work day and night at the

in this protracted struggle for life that it

sir, we all felt that we were in the hands

became more thoughtful men during that

revived by the distant sight of land; it

"On the 18th of January our hopes

fearfol voyage.

the ship was increasing at a fearful rate.

peril that threatened us, there was no

The seaman was sheat. " And what," anid I " are your plans for the future?" felt interested in him, and wished much in my heart to serve him. "On," replied he garly, "I am now on my way to Liverpool; my old cuptain has just got the command many dangers together, and I am to join him on board the day after to-morrow. We sail in a week for Bonny River, and shall be absent a year. If God should spare our lives, I will call on you, air, when I return."

Thus, render, ends my scantan's story.

MY MOTHER'S HAIR IS GRAY. "the lamp—thy mother's love—aund the stars Shail life its pure name changeless, and below the throne of tool burn through exemily— lion—as it was it and lear they here."

" Pardon me, Miss Edwards, I canno ngree with you. To one gray hair is beautiful. My mother's hair is gray." A deep sitence followed these words.-The low, enthest, reverential tons in which they were spoken had impressed the gayest

of that gay young group.

The speaker had numbered more than forty years. He was above the medium neight, his frame indicating vigor and manty strongth, rather than grace or beauty .-- The face, though far from handsome, at once inspired both confidence and respect. Its ordinary expression was grave, smiles rarely visited it, but when they came, the effect was like a bright beam of sunshine in a shady prace. our dead in their shrouls, and committed Around the broad, high brow, clustered graceful curls of brown hair .- The contour of the head was singularly beautiful and more than redeemed the planness of the face. He was a man of great moral and mental power, to whom his acquaintances looked up with admiration that was little short of reverence. By the magic vessel by tackle attached to another spar of his eloquence he could sway a listoning multitude as the leaf-burdened branches of the forest trees are swayed by the winds of heaven. He had an enviable reputation as a man of learning, and he was one of

the blessed few Nor buy the attention of with the beact."

His influence was telt in the political world. Offices of honor and emolument were pressed upon him, and he had but to listen to the promptings of umbition to scale the dizziest heights of popular tavor. He was the poor man's triend. The willow and the orphan never claimed his sympathy in vain. Kind words, which are the true measure of benevolence, " Feel from him noiseless as the snow,"

and made glad the hearts of the needy. Ho knew the "names of husband and of father." The brightest ornaments of the modest cottage, where he had set up his household gods, were his beautiful sweet-voiced wife, and a group of fair haired children, who clustered like olive plants around his table. His absence from home was like the withdrawal of light from the loving household of which he was the head; his presence when he land ugain; a chance, did I say; oh no, returned seemed to them

"------to brighten light,
And give back sunshine with an added glow." He was a christian, not by profession only but in deed and truth. The religion was not a dead letter; a matter of mere formal belief, and more formal practice. but a living, active principle which regulated all his actions. He did not wear it like a Sunday coat, to be laid upon the shelf at the going down of the sun, but he wore it through the week, in the hurry of business, and the pursuit of pleasure, in the house and by the way.

That which more perhaps than any. thing else gave grace and beauty to his with it. The blacks out it as we do butter, luctually, we put back to the ship, to wait character, was the love he bore his mother, but I can certify to its being food not much it possible for more moderate weather. The watchtal care with which he smoothed to the taste of a Christian. Well, as I Onwards we drifted, powerless to arrest the path of her declining years, his unsaid before, we set sail on the 9th of S p. our involuntary course. We passed so wearied devotion to her comtort, and the

"To me gray hair is beautiful. My hatches properly secured, and in every perch. Onwards we drifted still; to land; mother's narr is gray." He could rememget to sea, for Bonny River is a most desperakers dashing on the rocks. Onwards, calm pale brow it shaded was free from testable spot. It is an arm of the Niger, still onwards did we speed, and now the wrinkles—when the now colorless check falling into the Bight of Binfin. The shores receded from our longing eyes, was flushed with the resettint of nealth and country round is an unhealthy swamp, and we were once again in the wife happiness. He remembered how careswarming with musquitoes, and as hot as ocean; no land in sight, our hopes well tuly she guarded his helpless infancy. the inside of a boiler. Several of our men nigh extinguished in anguish, I had almost cheertelity bearing privation, weariness

In this busy, bustling age of the world, when the accumulation of wealth and the islands very mountainous. The high land passion for public honors engross so large in Osteroe towers nearly 3,000 feet above a share of men's time and thoughts, reveshare of men's time and thoughts, reverence for the old is in danger of being accounted an old fashioned duty, to be laid aside with hopes and furbelows, powdered Vicinity, that his Fall Stock of wigs, and silver knee backles. The command, " Honor thy father and mother," for these high latitudes, the flour and the which to many minds savors too strongly rice were quite exhausted, and we were of things beyond the flood to claim present obedience, is as binding now as on the nevertheless, we had still to want four days day God uttered it from Sinai. Even in the absence of a direct command, every vented our landing. On the 24th of high and noble sentiment of man's nature prompts him to yield to his mother the iomage of a love, if not as deep and tender, at least as pure and changeless as supplied. her own.

few and simple, enough but they revealed much. I thought how it would have quickened the mother's languid pulse, and how the weary heart, now almost home, would have leaped with joy had they fallen on her cars. Involuntarily, as it were the man whom the world called great had offered this tribute of fitted affection, and expressed his reverence for the "crown of glory" which gray hairs become to those who are found in the paths of righteousness.

Many a mother lives, whose gray hairs have no beauty in the eyes of her children, and claim no reverence from those for whose welfare she would cheerfully pour out her heart's blood. Many a mother's love is repaid by unkindness and inof another vessel in the palm oil trade; I gratitude. Many an hour of wearisome am attached to han, we have gone through totl and patient watching meets with no other recompense than deeds, the knowledge of which ring her faithful heart with arguish. Yet through all the misfortunes. even through the dishonor of her children. her love knows no variableness. Her sympathy is given, though unsought, it is not forced upon the attention, but its spothing power is felt. In the silent night watches her tears flow for them, unbidden. and her voice goes op in supplication that He who never slumbers will watch over and comfort them. In their presence her heart is never weary of planning nor her band of executing sweet offices of officetion; and in their absence the arms of her love are ever around them, and the incense of her prayers in their behalf rises continually before the Erernal one. A mother's love!

O There is none
In all this cold and helow world, no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within
A nother's heart."

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker.

No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. DEGS as intimate that he is now receiving, and D in a few days will have in Stock, his usual ssortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. one of the best importations of Fancy Goods he has ever held in Stock. The encouragement this establishment has met with, in keeping a select assortment of the best class of clothing in the varied styles, has induced him to extend that branch of his business, the travelling com-munity and others, having fully appreciated the dvantage of being able to suppl hemselves at

once, with an article got up in the best possible manner.
N. B — The subscriber has much pleasure in intimating to his customers, west of Toronto, that having secured the assistance of an experienced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of business in September and October, with Pat-terns of the latest styles, making his arrangements so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at the time of the Provincial Fair.

In the different orders of Official Robes, that strict regard to correctness of style will be adhered to which has scoured to this establishmen so large a portion of that brauch of the business. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853. 6.3m



TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON.

(Carr. Joun Gorpos.) WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON.

every Alternoon (Sundays excepted) at ock; and will leave HAMILTON for 2 Celock; and will leave HAMILTO TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fares -Cabin, 2s. 6d-meals extra. Deck. 74. Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 19, 1853.

四年四

Ontario, Simcoc & Huron Railroad. 13HE Freight Train going north, will until

Toronto, June 23, 1833.

WANTED.

LADY competent to teach English, French Music, Prawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet ountry life.

Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMESS WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. JAMESS WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice.

The Court wid meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1833. all Person interested are to take Actice.

The Court wid meet on TUESDAYS and
FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours

antil the Assessment of the City is revised. By order of the Court, CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Torocto 18th July 1853.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure A CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure the for his own child the advantages of home education under the superintendence of an accomplished lady, is induced to offer to receive one young lady into his family, to be treated in all respects as a member of it.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church ociety, Tornato. October 26, 1853.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY. WHOLKSALE AND RETAIL. AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

No. 60 King Street, Toronto. CHARLESWORTH would most respect-

fully intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS s almost complete, and will be found worthy of His minist complete, and will be found worthly of inspection hef-re-porchasing elsewhere.

His Millinery Department will be found to be the largest in this City, and perhaps not less than any other Establishment in the Province

The latest Millinery Fashions will not be ready for the Retail Trade until about the 17th of October, 1853; the Wholesale Trade about the 1st of next month, when all parties no having received their orders may expect to b

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. "To me gray hair is beautiful. My J. C. would respectfully intimate to the Trade mother's hair is gray." The words were this Fall will be found to offer some of the greatest inducements.

Having made special arrangements by which every advantage has been taken of the home markets, where purchases have been made for

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

largest, but the cheapest.
E3- This Fall, particularly, call and examine stock, quality and price, for which no charge J. CHARLESWORTH,

The Toronto House Toronto, Oct. 5, 1853.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. OURSE of Lectures on the Figurative Language Holy Scripture, by Win Jones, M.A., F.R.S., L., Agoes and Edza, or Humility, 18, 1944. Insects and their Habitations, 18, 5d.

insects and their Habitations. 18, 5al.

Book of Fishes; 28, 1d.

do. Reptiles; 28, 1d.

do. Births; 28, 1d.

do. Births; 28, 1d.

do. Animals; 28, 1d.

Biographical Sketches, selected from the Saturday Magazine. 18, 10 gd.

Ber Saunders; a Tale for Mothers; by Lucy Adams. 18, 3d.

First Steps in General Knowledge;
The Mineral Kingdom. 18, 10 gd. do. The Surface of the Earth. 18, 10 gd. do. The Sarry Hoavens, 18, 7d do. The Animal Kingdom. 28, 9d. do. The Vegetable do. 18, 10 gd.

Elements of Belany for Families and Schools. 28 9d.
The Conquest of Peru. 18, 5d.

the Conquest of Peru. Is. 5d. The Brothers; a Sea side Story; by the author of Charli

The lirothers; a Sea side Story; by the author of Charlle Barton. 11d.

The timel Ne glibers; a Tale of the Cholera in 1849; by 1 1d.

Ventee. 1s. ld.
Week of the West India Steamship Tweed; by an Eye-Witness. 11d.
Summer to the Antartic Regions. 2s. 9d.
Back of Shells. 2s. ld.
Storles for the Nursery. 1s. 10144.
The Snow Storm. 2s. 3d.
Life. Voyages and Discoveries of Christopher Columbus. 3s. 6d.

Life. Voyages and Discoveries of Christopher Columbus. 3s. 6d.

3s. Cd. Ethel Lea; a Story; by Anna King. 3s. 9d. Lessons on Money Matters; for the use of Young People

Effect lea; a Story; by Anna King. 38 Mr.
Lessons on Money Matters; for the use of Young People
18, 7d.
Golden sayings of the Wise King on the Conduct of Life,
with Pictorial Hustrations; by the Rev. Thomas
Boyler Murray, M. A. 18, 10424.
The Grambler, 11d.
Curlostics and Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom. 2s, 9d
Two Johnsons; by the author of Charlie Burton. 1s, 3d.
Winter Ramble in the Country; by Rev. C. A. Jones, 1s, 5d.
Deaf and Dumb Boy, a Tale; with some account of the
made of cducating the Deaf and Dumb; by the Rev
W. Fletcher, F. R. A. S. 36, 4d.
Winter in the Artel Regions, 2s, 9d.

W. Fletcher, F. R. A. S. 38, 64.
Winter in the Arctle Regions, 28, 94.
Dev Drop and the Mist. 18, 102-24.
Wenders of Light and Shadow, 28, 14.
Let Well Alone; by the author/GCharlie Burton, 18, 101-24.
Life of John, Duke of Mariborough, 28, 64.
Old Oak Tree, 18, 54.
A Ramble in Spring; by the Rev. C. A. Jones, 18, 54.
Gardening for Children; do. do. do. 38, 94.
Short Stories from European History;
Rughand; Part 18t, 28, 54, 2nd, 28, 94, do. 3rd, 28, 94.
do. Swelon, 28, 94, do. France, 28, 94.
Right Book of Postry fo Elementary Schools; selected by
Rev. T.C. Cook, 28, 94.

Rev. T.A. Crock. 28, 94.
School; a Tract for School Boys. 11d.
Short Memoirs of Eminent Men. 28, 1d.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning. 28, 1d.
Advice to Young Leaders after Confirmation; by the Right Rev. John, Lord Hishop of Lincoln. Hel.

Manual of Private Berotten; by Charles James Bloomfield,

M. D. Bishop of London. La 3d.

Manual of Family Prayers; do. do. do la 10/4d.

Uivine Songs for the use of Children; by Isaac Watts.

D. D. 18, 5d.

ns from the Animal World; First and Second Series;

D. D. 18, 54, Leasons from the Animal World; First and Second Series, 2 vols 7 s. 64.

Natural History of Mankind; by Stephen H. Ward, M. D. 4s. id.
Monatiflus of Scipture. 3c, 66.
Grow's Natural History—Birds. 4c, 6d.
do. do. do.—Wammailia. 4s, 6d.
Christmas Stories. 4s, 44, 44.
Annals of the Colonial Church, Diocese of Toronto; by Earnest Hawkins, B. D. 4s 6d.
Insect Architecture. 5s.
Strattgraphical List of British Possils; by Jas. Tonnant, F. 41, 8, 3a, 9d.
Strattgraphical List of British Possils; by Jas. Tonnant, F. 41, 8, 3a, 9d.
Strattgraphical List of British Possils; hy Jas. Tonnant, Strattgraphical List of British Possils; hy Jas. Tonnant, F. 41, 8, 3a, 9d.
Strattgraphical List of British Possils; hy Jas. Tonnant, F. 41, 8, 3a, 9d.
Stroit From the History of Rome. 4s. Id.
Stephens of Kaural Affairs, 4s, 4d.
Scripture Topography of Palestine. 6s, 4d.
Strott Brant Series from History; by Agnes Strickland 6s, 1013d.
Last Hours of Eminent Christian Women; by Rev. Henry Clossild, M. A. 2s, 3d.
Satton's Doc Morie. 2s, 4d.
Larve of the Krangeliste and Apostles, 2s, 6d.
Commentary on the Book of Palms; by Geo. Horne, D. D.
2 vols, 7s, 6d.

2 vols. 7s. 6l.
The Peatier, or Peatins of David; with Titles and Collects according to the Matter of each Peatin; by the Right Hom, thus, Lord Hutton 3s. 4d.
Harriera and Canous. 6s. 9d.
Barron's Sermons. 6s. 7t. 1.
tesse's The teram. 6s. 4f.
Trower's Kaposition of the Epistles. 4s. 1d. Trower's respection or the spirites, 4s 1d.
do. do do, thespels, is, 9d.
Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, 3s, 9d.
An Explanation of the Pasines Read in the Liturgy of
the Church; by Rer. James Stade, 3s,
The Liturgy Compared with the Ribbe; by Rev. Henry Ives
Railey, 18s, 9d.

Bailey, 68-84.
The Book of Common Prayer with Marginal References to Texts in the Holy Scripture, 48-64.
The Constitution and Canons, Reciesiasileal, and the Thirty-mine Articles, 28-14.
Wilson's Sermons - 48-44.
James on the Collects, 38-94.
Book of Pesines, with Reductions and Prayers; by Rev Joe, Junes, M. A. 58-84.
Stanloop's Paraphrases; 4-vels, 228-64.
History of the Prayer Book; by Edward Revens, 28-34.
Holy Week or the Passion of our Boosed Satiour, 38.
James's Christian Warchfulness, 58-34.
An Exposition of the Cutechem by Right Rev. William

ALFRED BRUNEL.

Nariative of Two Voyages to Hudson's Bay; by J. B.
Nariative of Two Voyages to Hudson's Bay; by J. B.
Nariative of Two Voyages to Hudson's Bay; by J. B. D. BRUNEL.
Superintendent. The Ladier to Learning. So.
Mary Strammar, unterspersed with Stories, and intended
for the use of Challen; by Mrs. Marcet. So. Sd.

Mary strammar, autospersed with Stories, and intended for the use of Chaldren its Mrs. Marcet. So. Sd. Travels in Switzerland. 2s. cd. do. do. Spain and Perform. 2s. Sd. do. do. Spain and Perform. 2s. Sd. do. do. Spain and Perform. 2s. Sd. do. do. South Factors. 2s. Sd. do. do. South Factors. 2s. Sd. do. do. South Fact Asia. 2s. Sd. do. do. South Fact Asia. 2s. Sd. Humbelt's Travels and Decoveries in South America. 3s. Sd.

Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

August 30th, 1853.

City Assessments.

City Assessments.

City Assessments for the Post-Office of the Assessment for the Third Court to Revise the Assessments for the Third Court to Revise the Assessments for the Post-Office of a Trainform 28 id. Buttish Coonies, Marcune Provinces, 28.9.

Buttish Coonies Assessment for the Buttish Coonies, Marcune Provinces, 28.9.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARMSTERCT and CIVIL ENGINEER CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BAMILTON, C. W.

JOHN COOK.

Accountant, HOUSE, LAND & COMMISSION AGENT 35, King Street West, Toronto. Debts, Rents, &c., collected.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS JACKSON, who emigrated Us Canada West (near Toronto) about twenty years since-by Mrs. Henry, his sister, tho is living in Frampton West, Lower Canada Ostober 26th, 1853.

NEW MEDICAL HALL, No. 74 King Street West, (NEXT DOOR TO ELLAH'S HOTEL.)

T. SEAGRAM.

Apothecary, Chemist, and Druggist. DRS. O'BRIEN & SEAGRAM, SURGERY-No. 71 KING STREET WEST.

THE NEW MEDICAL HALL has just been Medicines, Drogs, Chemicals, Dre Stuffs. &c., which are offered Wholesale and Retail, a the lowest prices.

Prescriptions carefully made up. Orders for Cash, or approved paper at short dates. Toronto, October 13th, 1853.

THE "RETREAT," ORILLIA; FOR THE CURE AND CARE OF THE NERVOUS AN INSANE OF THE FEMALE SEX.

THE above Establishment is now open for limited number of Patients.
Orillia is remarkable for the purity of its air and freedom from Epidemics. The House is situated on an eminetice, and commands a view of Lake Simcoe, its Islands, and picturesque Scenery. The rooms are all on the ground floor. after the approved plan of the Continentia Asylums, with a separate apartment for each Patient. In the Treatment, the combination of Moral and Medical Remedies will be adopted, Orillia has Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, with resident Ministers—is within a day's journey of Toronto—has a Mail three times in the week.

The Management will be entirely under the control of J. ARDAGH, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng land, for eight years Physician to the House a Industry and Lunatic Asylum, Waterford, Ire

land.

REFERENCE to The Lord Rishop of Potonto; His Homour Judge Gowan, Barrie; The Hom. the Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector, Barrie; Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; Rev. John Gray, Orillia; Rev. A. Sauson, Formato; James Sauson, Esq., Warden County of Sincoe, Orillia; Hon. W. B. Robinson, M.P.P.

October 19th, 1853.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

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

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

The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following

rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province: For one or more copies (less than eight) 1s. 6d each copy, per annum. Eight copies to one address. 10s. per an nun

payable invariably in advance.
HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

Sept. 1, 1853.

VENTILATION.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish at their Foundry the most powerful and recommical house-warming and VENTILAT-ING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes—from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Specific directions will be furnished gratis by application to Henry Ruttan, Esq , of Cobourg.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO Toronto, April 30, 1853.

NEW BOOKS.

can edition)...
The Stera Privata of Bishop William, and Bishop Andrew's Devotions.
The Initiation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempes...
Prayers and Others of Devotion for families and particular persons upon most occasions, by Boujamin Jenks, edited by Rev.
A Series of Francelical Discourses, selected for the use of Families and destinct Congregations, by the Right Rev. Charles P. McCliname, D.D., Tvols.
The Fishile to the Romans in Greek and English, with an Analysis and Exegeical Commentary, by Samuel B. Toner, D.D., Setmons upon Religious Education and Filial Duty, by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D. Truth, or Persis Clareton—a narrative of Church Bistory in the Seventeemb Century.—by the Rev. C. B. Taylor.
Scipture Facts in Simple Language, by the Anthor of Peep of Day, &c. &c.

Line upon Line, by the Author of Peep of Day, &c.

Precept upon Precept,
Precept upon Precept upon Precept upon
Precept upon Precept upon
Precept upon Precept upon
Precept upon Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept upon
Precept
Precept upon
Precept
Precept upon
Precept
P

The fible Expositor and Phadows of the Anglican Church a Tale for the Times, by Charlotte Antley, Author of Mirian I therees, Sec.

The Claremont Tales of Idustrations of the

The Claremont Ailes of bloodrations of she Beatindes.

A Memorial of Egypt, the Red Sea the Windscences of Sin and Paron, Meont Sinat, Jerusalem and other principal localities of the Holy Land, traited in 1822, san brief Notes of a Route through France, Rome, Name, Constantion, is and by the Bautlee, by the Res, tiee, Pick, L. I. B.

The Farmer's Daughter, by Mis Cameron.

The Farmer's Daughter, by Mis Cameron.

The Music of the Church, a collection of Paron III, more and that Toures, by J. M. Water wright, D. D., LL. D.

The Linds Progress from the Vailey of Destruction to Exertasting Gody, by the Autron of Little Henry and his Bears, (Fusicistical and Litt

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1800.

TORONTO COACH FACTORY. 130and 133 King Street West.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD, (FROM LONDON.)

Toronto, July 8, 1853.



HOME DISTRICT

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

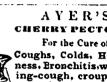
INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, 1. Buildings, in general, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

John McMurrich, Esq., President. mes Shaw W. A. Baldwin, James Shaw Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, Franklin Jackes.

B W. Smith, A. McMaster, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850.



For the Cure or Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, who oping-cough, croup. Asth ma and Consumption.

the numerous discoveries Science generation to facilitate to generation to facilitate to generation. husiness of life-increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, han this contribution of Chemistry to the Healthan this contribution of Chemistry to the Heal-ing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved without a coubt that no medicine, or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length beet found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particu-

ars, and indisputable proof of these facts. From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitckcock.

"James C. Ayer-Sin: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Broochitis, and am satisfied from compound for the relief of inryngial and bron-chist difficulties. It my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty o use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.

From the Widely Celebrated Professor Silliman, M.D., L.L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL on admirable composition from some of the best arti-cles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended t cure.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states be has used the CHERRY PEC-TORAL with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the First Physicians in Maine. Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: 1 am now constantly using your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaint. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies. I invariably recommend its use in case of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease. Respectfully yours,

I. S. CUSHMAN, M.D. PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mans.

Sold in TORONTO by LYMAN BROTHERSin Hamilton, by Hamilton & Kuceshaw;—in Kingston by E W. Palmer;—in Montreal by Mr. Lyman & Co ;-in Quebec by Jos. Bowles, and by the druggists every where throughout the Provinces and United States.

PRINTING PRESSES AND MATERIALS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased a L complete Printing Establishment, has du-plicates of several criticles for disposal, which he offers either for Cash or approved credit. The following is a list of a portion thereof:-

No. 4 Washington Press. Medium do. Double Demy Stanhope do. Fount of Great Primer. Pica. Small Pica. Do.

Long Primer. Bourgeois on Long Primer. 3 Do. Brevier. Do. Nonpareil. Together with several Founts of Script, Plain

and Ornamental Job Type, various Cuts, Chases, and numerous other articles HENRY ROWSELL. Toronto, August 25, 1853.

"The Church"

S Pentished every THURSDAY MORNING, by BENRY ROWSELL, at his Odice, Weilington Buildings, King Street, Toronto,

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.