The Church.

"Her Foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

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Poetry.

"BE NOT WEARY IN WELL DOING."

So early as the morning light
Tinges the eastern skies,
The sons of poverty and toil
To each day's task arise.
Wearied and worn, yet rest they not
Till the last sunbeams fade,
And with the bread which perishes
Their labours are repaid.

The student at the midnight hour
Pours o'er some ancient page,—
Bright hopes of future eminence
His busy thoughts engage.
Nature around him calmly sleeps,
Still burns his lamp's low flame,—
Hardly he toils to win the crown
Of literary fame.

The diver gathers snowy pearls
Beneath the deep sea wave,
And steals, at fearful risk of life,
Bright gems from ocean's cave—
Jewels which high-born beauty wears,
Wreathed in her shining hair,
And recks not of the hazards run
Ere she can place them there.

Fearless of danger and of death
The soldier wields his sword;
A hero's proud, though blood-stained name,
His coveted reward.
For this he sacrifices ease,
And each dear household tie,
Wins laurels he may never wear,
And conquers but to die.

Christian,—thine is a higher hope,
Thine is a nobler aim;
Thou seekest not earth's fading wreath
Of perishable fame.
Thou seekest not the treasures hid
Beneath the sounding wave,
Thy portion is eternity,
Thy home beyond the grave.

As when the myriad stars of night
To light and beauty woke,
Or as when o'er the silent earth
The first glad morning broke,—
So on the darkness of thy soul
The Spirit's beams were shed,
And faith, and hope, and love, appear'd
Where all was cold and dead.

Born from above, and upward bound,
Oh! wherefore cling to earth,
And, having found one priceless pearl,
Seek those of lesser worth?
Hast thou no might? The Lord thy God
Will give thee strength and grace;
Will aid thy willing feet with joy
To run the Christian race.

Jesus redeemed thee,—faint thou not,
Thy toils will soon be o'er;
And thou shalt rest by quiet streams,
And never sorrow more.
Jesus redeemed thee,—contrite one,
And thou shalt reign with Him,
When earth, and sky, and sea, have fled,
And suns and stars grow dim. J.T.

—*Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.*

LITERARY MISCHIEVOUSNESS.

We are of opinion that religion is frequently made to suffer, in our current literature, in two different ways. Writers destitute of piety, unacquainted with the word of God, ignorant of the spirit of Christianity and of the mode of salvation, undertake to give a serious turn to their compositions, by portraying characters, which they attempt to adorn with some of the traits of godliness, and yet so mix up with what is worldly and carnal, that a Christian can see at a glance it is but a counterfeit, proceeding from a heart not right in the sight of God. Misquotations of scripture are of frequent occurrence, the meaning of passages perverted, and the prominent subject of the sketch made very often to die a happy death, having no sure foundation on which to rest, converted perhaps more suddenly than what the world generally considers creditable in this matter, and atoning for a course of folly and impiety by some rapid ejaculations at the close of life, which in the opinion of the writer, open at once the gates of paradise to his disembodied spirit. All this is bad enough, and yet there is some apology in the fact that no wrong was intended—it is a picture of religion such as the author understands it, sentimental it is true, but still sincere, whilst perhaps the very purpose has been to inculcate what has been deemed some moral truth, or to exhibit a character thought worthy of imitation. For another class of modern writers, we have no such apology. It comprises those who are continually making attacks upon our faith, who, destitute of its power, are anxious to dictate to the church; who would pull down what they deemed its lofty pretensions, and elevate the moralist to a higher rank than the Christian. They are not infidels or skeptics—they are no deriders of religion such as they understand it, though great enemies they profess to be of hypocrisy, and they attack religion more speciously, and yet no less powerfully and effectually than the open and avowed blasphemer. What they dislike is the spirituality of the gospel. Could the world and Christ be joined together, the Opera and the Ball-room united to the Church by an alliance they seem to comprehend, all would be right, but the exclusiveness of Christianity is what they detest and abhor. Their efforts therefore are to break down the barriers which separate them from Christ's people, to ask "what differ ye from others," and to prove that real excellence of character preponderates in these who are liberal in sentiment, who have no strait-laced views, who despise what is called cant, and make no religious pretensions whatever.

One mode resorted to by the latter class is to ridicule the persons of the clergy and so to caricature them, as to render them contemptible in the eyes of those who have been accustomed to regard them with proper respect. This has been heretofore considered the peculiar province of the stage and one great objection against the distorted views of life presented by the drama, has been its gross attacks upon the learned professions and hoary age. Upon the mimic scene, every clergyman is a hypocrite, every physician a quack, every lawyer a knave and every old man and woman a driveller or dotard. The personal peculiarities of all may be laughed at, at times, and no doubt contribute to the amusement of others, but to make a general attack upon classes necessary to our physical and religious organization, is to break down the barriers of society and to weaken the respect which others should feel towards those who after all maintain the most influential positions in the community. It seems however that this notoriety is not to be maintained alone by the theatre, but that however we may exclude our families from that school of vice, one portion of its terrible poison is to be forced upon us, in works which obtain access to our households.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

BICENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—Speech of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—The two hundredth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday in our metropolitan cathedral with a full choral service, in which assisted the members of the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Cathedrals of Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Ely, Hereford, Lincoln, Norwich, Rochester and Winchester, and of the Oxford, Cambridge, and Temple choirs. Divine service commenced at three o'clock, but long before that hour the nave and the space beneath the dome had been crowded by a dense congregation. The latter was, of course, occupied by many of the clergy, and there were also present a great number of ladies, besides a miscellaneous assemblage of individuals, many of whom seemed deeply impressed with the proceedings of the day. In the evening the members and friends of the corporation dined together in Merchant's Tailor's-hall, which was completely filled on the occasion, the clergy being about equally divided in point of numbers. The Lord Mayor presided, and on his right was His Royal Higness Prince Albert.—The Lord Mayor proposed "Church and Queen" (loud cheers).—The toast was followed with the National Anthem.—The Lord Mayor then proposed Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family. His Royal Higness Prince Albert rose, and was received with loud cheering. He said: My Lord Mayor, allow me to return to you, on my own behalf, and on that of the Royal Family, my best thanks for the manner in which you have proposed our healths; and to you, gentlemen, for the cordial response you have made to the toast. I am indeed highly gratified to have been a witness to the 200th anniversary of this festival, testifying as it does that the people of this country do not relax in efforts which they have undertaken, and do not forsake the spirit which animated their forefathers (loud cheers). When our ancestors purified the Christian faith, and shook off the yoke of a domineering priesthood (loud cheers), they felt that the keystone of that wonderful fabric which had grown up in the dark times of the middle ages was the celibacy of the clergy, and shrewdly foresaw that their reformed faith and newly won religious liberty would, on the contrary, only be secure in the hands of the clergy, united with the people by every sympathy, natural, personal, and domestic (cheers). Gentlemen, this nation has enjoyed for 300 years the blessings of a Church establishment which rests upon this basis; and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded, by the fact that the Christian ministers not only preach the doctrines of Christianity, but live among their congregations, an example for the discharge of every Christian duty, as husbands, fathers, and masters of families (cheers), themselves capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires, and difficulties (loud cheers). While we must gratefully acknowledge that they have, as a body, worthily fulfilled this high and difficult task, we must bear in mind that we deny them an equal participation in one of the actuating motives of life—the one which among the children of this generation exercises, perhaps of necessity, the strongest influence—I mean the desire for the acquisition and accumulation of the good of this world (hear, hear). Gentlemen, the appellation of money making parson, is not only a reproach but a condemnation for a clergyman, depriving him at once of all influence over his congregation. Yet this man, who has to shun opportunities of acquiring wealth open to most of us, and who has himself only an often scanty life income allotted to him for his services, has a wife and children like ourselves; and we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare which we feel for our own (cheers). Are we not bound then to do what we can to relieve his mind from anxiety, and to preserve his children from destitution, when it shall have pleased the Almighty to remove him from the scene of his labors (hear, hear). You have given him an answer in the affirmative, by your presence here to-day: and although this institution can do materially but little, morally it gives a public suggestion of the claims which the sons of the clergy have upon the sympathy and liberality of the community at large, and, as such, is of the greatest value (cheers). May it continue for farther hundred years as a bond of union between clergy and laity, and on each recurring centenary may it find the nation ever advancing in prosperity, civilization and piety (loud cheers). His Royal Highness rose again and said: I have received permission from the Lord Mayor to propose the "Health of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. Lord Denman, the President and Vice President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy." Lord Denman is unfortunately obliged to be absent on this occasion; but the Archbishop of Canterbury we have the pleasure of seeing in good health at the table, and I beg to propose his good health. At the same time if you will allow me to be your spokesman, I beg leave to return his Grace our warmest thanks for the very eloquent and feeling sermon which he preached this day in the metropolitan cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks. Other toasts followed, and one of the treasurers announced the following list of donations:—Prince Albert, 100 guineas (being his third donation). From 113 stewards, £3,500; collection in the cathedral, £690; collection at the dinner, £3,145; estimated sum from collections in various churches (most of them already received) £3,600; a donation from the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, £500; amounting altogether to the sum of £12,050.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—We regret to have to announce the death of this venerable prelate, which took place on Monday, after an illness of considerable duration. The deceased, the Hon. and Right Reverend Richard Bagot, third son of the 1st Lord Bagot, was born in 1782, and married in 1806 Lady Harriet Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, by whom he leaves a numerous family. He was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in the year 1829, and translated to the see of Bath and Wells in the year 1845, during Sir Robert Peel's administration.

IRELAND.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVESITY WORLD: ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

[From the Clerical Journal.]

We are just now taking breath, after the week's whirl of excitement we have been kept in by the annual meetings of the great religious societies in Dublin. Day after day, "from morn or meetings for discussing important subjects, or mixed gatherings of both clergy and laity, have taken place; so that those who were "swift to hear," had abundant opportunities of hearing much on religious matters that was full of profit. The Irish Society, the Society for Irish Church Missions, the Protestant Orphan Society, the Jews' Society, the Hibernian Bible Society, the Sunday School Society, the Church Missionary Society, &c., had their respective claims ably and zealously advocated. The Church Education Society for Ireland held no public meeting this year—we believe because the committee of inquiry into the Irish national system of education had been granted by Parliament, and because they wish to avoid the appearance of factious opposition to the Government, or of a desire to embarrass it pending such inquiry. The Rev. J. Tucker, B. D., and the Rev. E. Auriol, of St. Dunstan's, London, came over as a deputation from the Church Missionary Society, and were received with great enthusiasm by the assembled clergy, as English deputations usually are; not only because we wish to keep up our character for Irish hospitality, but also because we really owe so much to our English friends for their generosity and zeal in assisting us to maintain our numerous societies. As the newspapers have very faithfully reported what was said and done at the public meetings, we shall give a sketch of the proceedings at the various *clerical* assemblages; remarking, by the way, that such information has not hitherto appeared in type, and that it oozes out before the gaze of "all and singular," only through the columns of the *Clerical Journal*. The rendezvous for the clergy on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., was the spacious school-room of the Rev. John Gregg, of Trinity Church; and at the early hour of seven o'clock they could be seen each morning wending their way to the appointed place. Here a hymn was sung at the opening and at the close of the meeting, certain chapters of the Bible were read, and two extempore prayers delivered every morning. The many extemporary prayers on these occasions had the usual disadvantage of such utterances. They were very wandering and prolix; giving the listeners the unpleasant feeling that those who prayed were emulating each other in the religious exercise: and were, through the prayers, "obliquely preaching," as the Archbishop of Dublin, we believe, phrases it, to the assembled clergy. Many excellent men who attend these early meetings, and who endeavor to join in the prayers they hear, believe that selections from our own Liturgy should invariably be used, as they are in the meetings after breakfast. What more suitable for a congregation of clergymen of the Church of England than the prayers of their own noble service-book? Retiring, however, for breakfast at eight o'clock, the clergy reassembled every morning at nine o'clock in the Music-hall in Abbey-street, for considering those subjects which had been proposed for examination. On Tuesday the 9th instant the question was, "What constitutes a good minister of Jesus Christ?" The Rev. H. Verschoyle opened the discussion, and in a few clear, forcible, and simple words stated, that the two great essentials of "a good minister" were, he believed, (1) a legitimate call; (2) faithfulness in his office; the paramount essential being that the heart be established by grace. The Rev. Mr. Thomas considered that (1) "a good minister" should be converted himself; (2) that he should preach nothing but the Gospel; and (3) that he should "adorn the doctrine" by his life and conversation, as implied, he thought, in the original καλὸς of 1 Tim. iv. 6. The Rev. Sidney Smith, D. D., Professor of Biblical Greek, believed that the reasons why we had so few good ministers (1) because they do not "declare the whole counsel of God;" (2) because they do not work for the pulpit; (3) the want of faith and of prayer. The Rev. Maurice Day said that we should never forget that Jesus Christ is the only source of the excellence of a minister; and that the message he is charged with is Salvation. The Rev. William Moore gave it as his opinion that if the Holy Ghost be honoured, He will make a man a good minister. He should pray for the Holy Spirit for his people. The Rev. F. French said the minister should adapt himself to the people's minds among whom he ministers, and study to gain their attention by facts and illustrations. The Rev. W. M'Ilwaine of Belfast laid it down that, if he judged by the context of 1 Tim. iv. 6, opposing error was a good minister's duty, as well as preaching the truth. Such a minister should not preach himself, but Christ; and, in knowledge, should keep beyond his people, remembering that "the disciple is not to be above his master in knowledge or in grace." The Rev. G. Scott coincided with the last speaker, and analysed the passage where the words "good minister" occur. The Rev. F. Hewson remarked that a Divine call, outward designation, and personal religion, were the chief requirements of a Gospel minister. He thought that devotedness, single-mindedness, zeal, and humility should be his grand characteristics. The Rev. R. Fishborne urged with great earnestness the need of proper pulpit preparation, and the Rev. John Gregg closed the first day's sitting by recommending for consideration the saying of one of the Fathers, "*utilis lectio, utilis eruditio, magis utilis unctio.*" He cited the words of the original by which St. Paul describes himself in the Epistle to the Romans, i. 1, "a *servant* of Jesus Christ," δοῦλος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, showing at the same time both the dignity and the *humility* of a good minister. He expatiated at some length in his own peculiar manner on the Greek word καλὸς, as applied to a minister of the Gospel.

The question proposed on the second day's meeting of the clergy was, "What are the best means of improving the spiritual and temporal condition of our Protestant population?" The proceedings on this day were opened by the Rev. R. Brooke, of Kingston. He considered that the best means of attaining the desideratum was, to "preach the word," nothing more—nothing less. He recommended earnestness and energy in a man's ministrations; and spiritualised the passage in Proverbs xxx. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, which he had seen applied in that way to ministers in a volume of old Puritan divinity, which he admitted he was very fond of. The Rev. Mr. Brandon, Co. Wicklow, urged upon the clergy, the duty of attending to Sunday-schools, and as far as possible of teaching the children themselves. Parish libraries he believed to be essential, and gratuitous relief to the poor most demoralising and injurious The Rev. Mr. Jacob said, the great object to be had in view in all intercourse with the laity was: First, to win their souls; secondly, to edify those so won over. The Rev. Mr. Sadlier considered the part of the question that referred to the temporal condition of the people was full of difficulties. He gave it as the result of his experience that temporal relief should not be dispensed through the clergy. They should not "leave the word of God and serve tables." The Rev. E. Auriol, of London, considered that what had been recommended by the former speaker could not easily be effected in many localities. Spirituality of mind, duly cultivated, was a minister's great preservative in giving temporal assistance. The Rev. John Scott, secretary of the Jew's Society, also believed that personal holiness secured a man very much from those shares in dispensing temporal relief which had been previously indicated. The Rev. Sydney Smith, referred to the all-absorbing industrial movement now going on through the whole country, to the neglect of education. Lace and embroidery work were so remunerative to the children, that their parents were slow in sending them to school. Efficient Sunday-schools, and constant pastoral visiting, were the remedies he suggested. The Rev. Maurice Colles urged upon the clergy regularity in their weekly visiting and attention to Sabbath duties. He remarked that the great Archbishop Usher was accustomed to show the greatest sympathy for the people in his charge, and condescended to take an interest in their temporal affairs. He advised the formation of adult classes for controversial teaching, and strongly recommended those tracts of Archdeacon Law of Weston-super-Mare, entitled *Christ is all.* They were tracts which, he could say in the words of Longinus, "the learned can admire, and the people understand." The Rev. J. Tucker had much pleasure in observing the good and healthy tone of the former speakers; and in dealing with the poor he strongly advised the paramount necessity of self-control. The Rev. Mr. Fleury believed the best way of improving the spiritual and temporal condition of the Protestant population was to attend with regularity those yearly clerical meetings. Those who attended, he remarked, should make proper preparation of the various subjects before they came. He discountenanced written sermons, recommending the study of Chalmers's biography, and believed that we had not as yet discovered the right mode of preaching. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly closed this day's sittings by remarking that this is the twenty-fourth year of those meetings. He felt strongly that the best missionaries against all kinds of error were properly instructed Protestants. He said the clergy should pray statedly for their people, and become acquainted personally with every one of them, knowing them by name. The Saviour "calleth his own sheep," he observed, "by name."

The subject for the third morning's meeting was, "What are the encouragements afforded by the present circumstances of Ireland for expecting the spiritual and temporal improvement of our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen?" The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Dingle, opened the discussion this day. He said that *eighteen hundred converts* had, within the last few years, been won over from Rome in the town and neighborhood of Dingle. Of these, 700 have emigrated to various places, and about 100 have died in the faith of the Gospel. *One thousand converts* this moment are in the town of Dingle and its vicinity. He used to receive threatening notices of most fearful import; but he now meets with uniform kindness and good will. By fastening on the Romish priest of the town all the persecution he had endured, he at length obtained comparative quietness and rest. The Rev. Mr. Lynch, missionary to the Roman Catholics in Connemara, remarked that the Romish priests now refuse all challenges to controversy; and gave an amusing account of a conversation he had with one of those padres on a country car, when the priest, feeling himself somewhat worsted in an argument, cried out that he defied Mr. Lynch to tell him what was "a *tangent*," or "a *tornado*," or "*pumpkin*," endeavoring by words of "learned length and thundering sound" to impress his country fellow-travellers with his superior philological as well as theological ability. Mr. Lynch remarked that a cheering feature in the movement in the West is, that English gentlemen who have lately purchased large tracts of land there are taking an interest in the work of evangelisation. He added, however, that some use every exertion to mar and check it—among whom he particularised Archdeacon Wilberforce, who lately wrote on the Eucharist; and who, notwithstanding, left the church in which he (Mr. Lynch) was officiating when the Holy Communion was about to be administered. The Rev. Mr. Moriarty believed that the best way to convert the Roman Catholics is by influencing the Protestant laity with that view. Non-resident clergymen in many parts of the country had been the cause of Protestants in days gone by melting into Romanism. We want, he said, more anti-Romanish agencies, especially more clergymen with Irish tongues. The Rev. Mr. D'Arcy of Clifden, Connemara, observed that we look too much to means in our controversy with Rome. We require only simple faith, and to carry out what it suggests. The Rev. E. Auriol stated that, through the Church Missionary Society, much good has been effected among the Roman Catholics of London. The committee of that Society, by way of training their Missionaries for foreign fields of labour, send them into those parts of London inhabited by the Irish. The young men who have been so employed speak with thankfulness of the experience so acquired. The Rev. Mr. Hanlon, of the county Clare, said that two reasons had been generally given why the Romish priests did not accept challenges to discussion: one was, that they were preparing themselves; the other, that they were afraid. He believed the real reason to be that the Bible, being the standard of appeal, cannot be turned to the account of the Romish priesthood. He told several anecdotes with ineffable humour, exhibiting the ignorance, bigotry, and presumption of the Romish clergy. The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Doon, spoke much upon the value of monthly prayer meetings for the conversion of the people. The converts he was acquainted with were generally those who had for years been inquiring, or who had attended Sunday-school when young. The Rev. Alexander Dallas spoke of the bishops of the Church joining in the movement, and thereby securing a regular, permanent, and efficient agency in promoting the cause of truth. He stated that the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Tuam, were conferring on the subject. The Rev. Professor Foley, B. D., lamented the great want of sufficient agency. The Roman Catholics were particularly stirring and energetic just now; it behoved the clergy to be also vigilant and active. The Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, of Dublin, spoke (1) of the encouragement we have; (2) of the means of carrying on the work. *Encouragement* may be taken from the fact that the Romish Archbishop Cullen prohibited his clergy from preaching controversy in the diocese of Dublin; that 18,000 handbills are distributed weekly on subjects connected with the controversy; that three sermons are preached on the subject every Sunday evening; and that six classes for enquirers are held every week. The *means* most effective, he believed to be *questioning* the Romanist on what he regards the four pillars of the Romish system. 1. The Church. 2. The B. V. Mary. 3. Masses. 4. Power of the Priest. Shake any one of these and you overthrow them all. The Dean of Emly warned the clergy of even the appearance of exaggeration on this important subject. Lies are bad, he said; but the pulpit lies are worst. He added that the cordial union between the Irish Society and that for Irish Church Missions was a cause of deep thankfulness. Thus the meeting for discussing special questions terminated: and, in the evening of the same day, the clergy dined together in one of the large hotels.

On Friday morning the deputation from the Church Missionary addressed the clergy, and spoke of the want of missionaries for China and other parts of the world. The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's took the chair on this occasion, and dismissed the clergy with the apostolic benediction. He added that he had just heard of the sudden demise of the Rev. William Le Poer French, son of the late Archbishop of Tuam, who attended all these meetings this week but the last; and alluded to the circumstance of the Rev. Mr. Whitestone dropping dead upon the platform this time last year, while advocating the cause of the Protestant Orphan Society. "In the midst of life we are in death."

The Donnellan Lecturer in the University, the Rev. C. P. Reichel, has delivered already two of his course of sermons on the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church. Exception has already been taken by both High and Low Churchmen to many of his statements; High Churchmen believing them to savour of the opinions of the Brownists of the sixteenth century, or of Arnoldism done into a system; while Low Churchmen consider his well-known views concerning the Sacraments high and heterodox. His sermons, however, were listened to with great attention, and elicited, we understand, the commendation of some of the University magnates. Four more sermons conclude the course.

The College Theological Society continue to hold their meetings in the chambers of the Biblical Greek Professor. The subjects lately brought under review were: "Protestant Christianity lays claim to greater antiquity than Roman Catholicism;" "Romanism in the light of Prophesy;" and "Infallibility." The late religious meetings appear to have given a new fillip to the meetings of this society, and have tended to make the divinity students increasingly anxious to be acquainted with all the points of the Romish controversy.

The Rev. Eugene O'Meara, Curate of St. Mark's, Dublin, has been elected Bishop Sterne's lecturer on the Church Catechism. He has been many years curate of that parish. It has been mooted, we understand, that, as the Bishop's will does not expressly exclude incumbents of the city from aspiring to the post of lecturer, a candidate from that body may be expected on the next vacancy. We scarcely think this is probable. The lectureship has been invariably held by curates, and they want it most.

Among the late publications of the Irish press, is the Rev. Robert King's book on the "Primacy of Armagh." It exhibits ripe scholarship, and great knowledge of early Irish ecclesiastical history. His Church History of Ireland established his reputation as one of the greatest of living Irish antiquaries; while his book on Titus manifested his great patriotic learning, and profound knowledge of Holy Scripture. It is with the deepest regret that we have heard he intends shortly to leave Ireland, and emigrate to Australia or America. The bishops of our Church should not allow such a man to go forth as an exile from the land whose language, literature and history, he is so thoroughly versed in. Some provision should be made to enable him to prosecute those studies which have already shed such a lustre on his name.

The Papal rescript for inaugurating "the Catholic University" on the 18th May has arrived, and every exertion is being made to render the occasion striking and impressive. A Romish Synod is at the present being held in Drodgheda, and, like the decrees of that of Thurles, will no doubt, be full of venom and acerbity. It was opened with the grand mass of the Holy Ghost, processions, &c. &c.

Great exertions are being made by the musical men of Dublin to have the large organ of St. Patrick's Cathedral repaired; a seelection of sacred music is to be performed by the members of the various choirs to raise funds for the purpose, and the cathedral for the nonce to be turned into a concert-room. We think the end does not justify the means.

SCOTLAND.

THE SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL WORLD: SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

[From the Clerical Journal.

The long-deferred publication of the results derived from the census of 1851, so eminently fitted to throw light upon the religious and educational condition of the country, has been a matter of regret during the recent discussion on the subject of education, both here and elsewhere. After all, we have not the benefit of such an accurate and careful survey as Mr. Horace Mann has prepared in reference to the results of the English census; nor can the returns obtained in regard to Scotland be looked upon as more than an approximation to the truth, more particularly as regards the ecclesiastical condition of the country—about one-fourth of the clergy of the Kirk, not to mention other denominations, having failed or refused to report. In a variety of instances, also, gross mistakes have already been discovered, and the returns are declared, by many friends of the Established Kirk, to furnish too low an estimate of her numerical strength.

Nevertheless, so far as the results have appeared, the Established Kirk, while the largest in point of numbers, is not so, if the results be taken cumulatively; *i. e.* she has under her jurisdiction, and connected with her, so far as attendance is reported at her place of worship, but one-third of the church-going population. She provides accommodation for 767,080 persons; and at the most numerously attended diet of worship on the Census Sunday, 351,454 are said to have worshipped within her pale. The Free Church comes next in numerical strength, furnishing accommodation for 495,355 persons, with an attendance estimated at 292,308. The United Presbyterian Church, composed of the former Secession and Relief bodies, which some years since formed a junction, provides accommodation for 288,100, and had an attendance on the day in question of 159,191 persons. The Established Kirk places of worship are reckoned at 1183; the Free amount to 889; and the United Presbyterian to 465. The Episcopal Church has 134 places of worship; provides accommodation for 40,022; and had an attendance of 26,696 at the forenoon of the Sabbath in question. In stating these numbers we have taken in each case the most numerously attended part of the day; but, as already mentioned, the returns cannot be looked upon as accurate or complete. In the matter of Sunday schools, we learn that the Established Kirk schools are less numerously attended than those under the auspices of the Free Kirk. The United Presbyterian Sunday schools come third in order, and are not a long way behind both. As regards the means for educating the young through the medium of day-schools, it would appear that the state of Scotland contrasts favourably with that of England; the educational portion of the census returning the large proportion of *one* in *seven* of the population as at school.

The Government Fast-day, ordered on account of the war, on the 26th of last month, was in general extremely well observed. No reporter has given a summary of the discourses preached in the various metropolitan places of worship, such as occupied so large a portion of the London *Times* of the succeeding day; but, so far as can be learned, they were highly appropriate to the occasion, and produced in most cases a deep impression on the worshippers. As is not uncommon on such occasions, some of our leading clergymen in the north, and some others less known, have since published the discourses which were delivered on the occasion.

A movement has been going on both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in which clergymen and laymen of various denominations have taken part, in aid of the efforts made in London to meet the case of Dr. Kitto, whose various biblical writings are so highly appreciated. At a meeting of those friendly to the cause, held in Edinburgh towards the close of last month, Sir John Macneill, who had been a fellow-traveller with Dr. Kitto in the East, made an interesting statement in support of the proposal.

Sanitary questions are at present exciting a good deal of attention. The early shop-shutting movement, and the subject of a Saturday half-holiday for the working classes, was, we believe, adverted to by a number of the metropolitan clergy, in consequence of a request made by the association organised to advocate and forward the movement. The subject is still comparatively new in Scotland; but thinking and philanthropic individuals are becoming more awake to the importance of the question. The Scottish Temperance League has also had its annual sermons preached in a variety of the places of worship in this town, preparatory to a series of meetings which are about to be held, and at which Mr. Gough, the Transatlantic orator is to figure, along with other advocates of the cause.

The Lord Advocate's Education Bill for Scotland has failed to pass a second reading in the House of Commons, to the mortification of its advocates, and the delight of its many opponents of every denomination almost, with the exception of the Free Kirk. One of our Scottish questions has thus been fairly canvassed, and by reading the debate your southern readers will obtain an inkling as to the state of religious matters and feeling here. SCOTUS would only observe that, in his opinion, the comments of the "Times," and of several other London newspapers, subsequent to the rejection of the Bill are in several respects erroneous and mistaken. The leviathan of Printing House-square is often sadly at fault on this class of topics, and some of the assertions made cannot but provoke a smile on the part of those who know the true state of the case. We would recommend the *Times* to have its "special commissioner" to inquire into the topic, before it hazards further assertion on this subject.

St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, has had its new principal and professor of divinity appointed by the Crown in the person of comparatively a very young clergyman, not many years since a student there,—the Rev. Mr. Tulloch, at present minister of Kettins, Forfarshire. It is said that Government were influenced by very high testimonials in his favour on the part of Dr. Vaughan and several other competent judges. It is in vain to conceal that the propriety of the appointment has been much canvassed here; but Mr. Tulloch is known to be a hard student, is acquainted with continental theology, and is said to have been in the habit of contributing somewhat able articles to both the *North British* and the *British Quarterly Reviews.* Hence, we believe the recommendation of Dr. Vaughan and others. The first charge of St. Andrew's, also vacant by the decease of the late Dr. Haldane, has been filled up by the appointment, on the part also of the Crown, of a clergyman of greater standing and experience, the Rev. John Park, of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, who was, for a series of years before his appointment to the parish, which he is now about to vacate, highly esteemed as their pastor by the members of one of the Scotch churches at Liverpool, where his labours met with much acceptance.

The general assemblies of the Established and Free Churches both meet on Thursday the 18th of May, and we shall probably be enabled to furnish a summary of their proceedings in time for the next number of the *Clerical Journal.*

SCOTUS.

UNITED STATES.

PROMPT AND PROPER ACTION.—We learn from the *Norwich Examiner*, that the Rev. Wm. Clift, pastor of the Church at Stonington, finding, not unlike a few other ministers, his salary insufficient to meet his expenses, gave himself to editorial and other pen labor, to make good the deficiency in his income.—After working thus assiduously for the benefit of the church for some years, he received a call to a city church, which made a more just allowance for ministerial support, and he felt it his duty to change his field of labor. To the surprise and sorrow of his people, he preached a plain, outspoken sermon to them, from 1 Cor. ix. 14—"*Even so hath God ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel,*" and concluded by requesting them to unite with him in calling a council to dissolve their connection. The church committee appointed to ascertain the facts, reported that Mr. Clift had incurred a debt of $1500, and had been obliged to devote time and strength to other means of securing a support. Thereupon the church with great unanimity voted to present the pastor with $1500 to meet past arrearages, to raise his salary from $800 to $1500 per annum, and to appropriate $100 a year towards a Pastor's Library! It is seldom that a discourse secures so speedy and desirable a response from the hearers. This equally honours the congregation and compliments their pastor.—*Gospel Messenger.*

COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Church Times.

We lately heard of a passing evidence of Christian kindness on the part of our clerical brethren in the United States, extended towards a resident in this city, who was so unfortunate as to meet with an accident in the neighbourhood of Hartford, Conn., which made it necessary to amputate his limb at that city. Before eight o'clock on the following morning, Bishop Williams, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, and other clergymen of the place, hearing that a stranger and an Englishman was in affliction, came, *without being sent for*, to visit him on his bed of suffering, and were unremitting in their subsequent attentions. It gives us infinite pleasure to record this mark of brotherly love, and we are sure it will be long remembered by the individual to whom it was shewn, and who, we believe, has a father and a brother in the ministry at home.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, June 7, 1854.

A meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society was held this day in accordance with the Constitution. The Lord Bishop in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. Abbott, stating that Edward Jones Esq. had been elected as their Representative to the Central Board by the Subscribers to the Church Society in the Parish of St. Andrews.

The Secretary reported that a large supply of "Hymns for Public Worship," published by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge had been received.

The following report of the Lay Committee was read and adopted, on the motion of the Rev. C. Bancroft, seconded by the Rev. J. Ellegood.

"The Lay Committee respectfully beg leave to report that they have before them under consideration, applications for pecuniary aid from Parishes and Missions, towards endowments, Church Building, Glebes and Parsonages, all of which are deserving of assistance, but that they are unable to proceed thereon in consequence of the want of funds. The places most in need of aid are of course those in the remote parts of the Diocese, where the inhabitants are few in number, not wealthy, and laboring under all the difficulties incident to new settlements. Your Committee are the more grieved that they are unable to recommend any grants in their favour, because in almost every case, great and successful exertions have been made by the inhabitants themselves [in some instances to a truly generous extent] and have thus acquired a *right* to demand assistance from the Church Society. There is at this moment an active spirit of exertion abroad based on the hopes held out by this Society, that if the missions would tax themselves in a fair ratio to their means, they should *be helped*, and this *pledge must be redeemed at any cost*, or we shall relapse into that state of apathy from which we have so lately emerged. This Committee therefore respectfully urge on the Central Board the necessity of a *great, united* and *immediate* exertion to place the funds of the Society in that state of usefulness, which they believe the pecuniary means of the Churchmen of the Diocese will fully justify.

[Signed] J. McCORD,
Chairman Lay Committee.

A memorial was presented from certain members of the former Richelieu District Association urging a revival of that association on its former footing.

It was moved by the Hon. Judge McCord, seconded by Dr. Holmes, and

Resolved, That the Lord Bishop be requested to nominate a Clergyman (whose travelling expenses shall be paid) to visit the different Districts of the Diocese, and having put himself in communication with the officiating clergy, to take such steps as may seem advisable in order to place before the inhabitants the wants and necessities of the Church Society, and appeal to their sympathies with a view of raising funds to be expended for the Missionary purposes and the erection of churches.

An abstract of the Treasurer's accounts was laid on the table, from which it appears that the following sums have been received since the last meeting:

By additional collection at Longueil per the Rev. A. Lonsdell	£0 5 0
By collection after sermon in Farnham West, per Rev. W. Jones,	1 10 4
By collection after sermon in Frost Village, per Rev. D. Lindsay	2 12 6
By Rev. Joseph Griffin's Annual Subscription	1 17 6
By Annual Subscription from R. McKay	1 5 0
By " " " D. Holmes	2 10 0
By " " " D. N. Wood	1 5 0
By " " " Miss Day	0 2 6
By " " " J. Kerry	1 5 0
By Annual Subscriptions at Frelyshburg, per Rev. J. Reid, £16 10s. less ½ retained £8 5s.	8 5 0
By Rev. J. Reid's Annual Subscription, 1854	1 10 0
By Rev. W. Anderson's Annual Subscription, '54	1 17 6
By collection after sermon, at Brome, by Rev. N. Lindsay	2 10 0

EDWARD J. ROGERS,
Secretary.

THE REV. MR. ROBERTSON.—This rev. gentleman's friends, in both sections of the province, will be glad to hear that his long and conscientious labors, as Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces in this garrison, have been duly appreciated by the military authorities; and that he has been promoted to the Chaplainship of the Forces in Quebec.—*Montreal Herald.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. HELLMUTH.

We have pleasure in publishing the following correspondence from the Sherbrooke *Gazette.*—The testimonial referred to was a service of plate procured in England, and presented to Dr. H. about a year since:—

To the Rev. I. Hellmuth, D.D.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, churchwardens and members of your congregation of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, cannot permit you, on the eve of your separation from us, to depart without expressing our deep regret that the state of your health has compelled you, after seven years' residence amongst us, to give up your charge, which it has pleased God, under your ministrations, so much to bless and prosper.

Nor can we allow the opportunity to pass, when taking a retrospect of your labors during the period of your sojourn amongst us, without gratefully acknowledging your readiness at all times to assist the poor, and to comfort and console the sick and distressed.

It must be highly gratifying to you, as it is to us, that the Church here, which was heavily in debt at the time of your advent amongst us, has been, in a great measure, owing to your untiring energy and zeal, liquidated, and that on the recent visit of our beloved Diocesan, it was dedicated to the service of God.

Your exertions in bringing the Sunday-school into a flourishing state; your weekly Lectures, preparing the Sunday-school teachers for their Sunday-school work; your weekly Bible Class; but above all, your faithful preaching of the Gospel of Christ, which has been always the leading and great characteristic of your discourses, can never be forgotten by us, and we trust that according to God's own promise, they will not return void, but accomplish his purposes in us and produce fruit to life eternal.

We assure you that we all deeply sympathize with you in your present state of health, and greatly regret that we shall be deprived of your further ministrations amongst us, and it is our earnest prayer that the

CONSECRATION OF THE MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.

This solemn religious service was performed yesterday afternoon, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by his clergy. About four o'clock his Lordship arrived at the entrance to the cemetery, attended by the following clergy, in full canonical costume:—

The Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Rector of the Parish of Montreal; the Rev. Dr. Leach and Mr. Bond, Incumbents of St. George's Church; the Rev. Mr Lower, Assistant Clergyman, Christ Church Cathedral; the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of St. Thomas' Church; the Rev. Mr. Ellegood, of St. Stephen's Church; the Rev. Mr. Brethour, Incumbent of Chambly; the Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, of Laprairie, and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Garrison.

At the entrance to the cemetery, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary of the corporation, received the Bishop, when Mr. Justice McCord, after saluting his Lordship, read the following Address:—

To the Right Reverend Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal.

My Lord,—The Trustees of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, aware of the desire of the members of that corporation belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland to have the ground intended for their use consecrated,—did on the 21st of August 1852, pass a resolution to the effect that they should be willing that the entire ground should be consecrated by your Lordship, with the proviso that such consecration should not be construed to invest that Church with any exclusive privilege (the said Church having always however the right, in common with all other religious communities interested in the same, of erecting a church or chapel on the land taken for their own exclusive use); and this resolution having been adopted and embodied in the Prov. Stat. 16 Vic. ch. 56, amending the Act incorporating this company, —we, the undersigned, officers of the M. R. Cy. Co., in behalf of the Trustees, and in furtherance of the above resolutions, do now request your Lordship to proceed with the ceremony of Consecration in such manner and form as to your Lordship may seem proper.

J. S. McCord,
President M.R.Cy.
J. Torrance,
Vice President.
Hugh Allan,
Treasurer.
Joseph M. Ross,
Secretary.

To which his Lordship replied in the following words:—

Mr. Justice McCord,—It having been an ancient and pious usage of the Church to set apart places for the burial of the dead, not only by legal instruments, but also by solemn religious services, and recorded episcopal acts, I am now prepared to proceed with the ceremony of the Consecration of this cemetery. Let us then go forward in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Amen.

The Bishop and clergy, with the laity—some hundreds of whom were in attendance—then formed in procession, and walking through a portion of the beautiful grounds, repeated, alternately, the verses of the 49th and 115th Psalms. The procession having halted at a convenient spot, his Lordship said the prayers appointed for the occasion, and signed the Sentence of Consecration, which was read by the Reverend Doctor Bethune. The fifth, sixth and seventh verses of the 39th Psalm were then sung by the members of the cathedral choir; after which, the Reverend Mr. Bond read the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians—the lesson for the burial service—when a short Litany, appointed for the occasion, was also read by the Rev. Mr. Lower, the clergy joining in the responses. The service concluded with prayer by the Bishop, with whose pastoral blessing the congregation dispersed to their homes, no doubt much edified with the simple but sublime and devotional service in which they had been engaged.—*Montreal Herald.*

An Extensive Church Establishment.—The Established Church of England has, within the last twenty years, without the assistance of the State, built 2000 churches, at a cost of £5,500,000, or $27,000,000.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 21.

Rev. J. A. M., Carlton Place; Rev. J. B. W., Smith's Falls, add. sub.; W. G. F., Toronto; Rev. G. J. R. S., Moore, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. M., Buckingham, add. sub.; Rev. H, C. C., Etobicoke; J. J. B., Thorold; Rev. H. P., Cornwall; Rev. J. G. G., Hamilton.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of Hamilton and all the Districts westward, that he intends, D. V., to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

Toronto, 10th June, 1854.

	JUNE		
Friday	23	Paris	11 A. M.
Sunday	25	Brantford	11 A. M.
		Mohawk Village	3 P. M.
Monday	26	Waterford	11 A. M.
		Simcoe	3 P. M.
Tuesday	27	Port Dover	11 A. M.
		Vittoria	3 P. M.
Wednesday	28	Fredericksburgh	11 A. M.
		Otterville	3 P. M.
Thursday	29	Dereham	10 A. M.
		Vienna	3 P. M.
Friday	30	Port Burwell	10 A. M.
		Malahide	2 P. M.
	JULY.		
Saturday	1	Dunwich	11 A. M.
		Fingal	3 P. M.
Sunday	2	St. Thomas	11 A. M.
		Port Stanley	3 P. M.
Monday	3	Westminster	10 A. M.
		Delaware	3 P. M.
Tuesday	4	Munceytown	11 A. M.
Wednesday	5	Wardsville	12 Noon
		Bells	4 P. M.
Thursday	6	Zone Mills	10 A. M.
		Dawn Mills	3 P. M.
Friday	7	Morpeth	12 Noon.
Saturday	8	Col Little	10 A. M.
		Tilbury	4 P. M.
Sunday	9	Mersea	10 A. M.
		Colchester	5 P. M.
Monday	10	Amherstburg	10 A. M.
		Sandwich	3 P. M.
Tuesday	11	Irish Settlement	10 A. M.
Friday	14	Chatham	11 A. M.
Saturday	15	Walpole Island	3 P. M.
Sunday	16	Moore	10 A. M.
		Sarnia	4 P. M.
Monday	17	Plympton, Errol	11 A. M.
Tuesday	18	Warwick Village	3 P. M.
Wednesday	19	Brock, town line	10 A. M.
		Fourth line, South	3 P. M.
Thursday	20	Warwick, East	10 A. M.
		Adelaide	3 P. M.
Friday	21	Metcalfe	11 A. M.
		Katesville	4 P. M.
Sunday	23	London	11 A. M.
		St. Johns, London Township	3 P. M.
Monday	24	Nissouri	11 A. M.
Tuesday	25	St. Mary	3 P. M.
Wednesday	26	St. George, London Township	11 A. M.
		St. James, Biddulph	4 P. M.
Thursday	27	Snell's School House, Stephen	11 A. M.
		Tuckersmith's School house	3 P. M.
Sunday	29	Goderich	11 A. M.
	AUGUST.		
Tuesday	1	Hyperbury	11 A. M.
		Mitchell	3 P. M.
Wednesday	2	Stratford	11 A. M.
		Hayesville	3 P. M.
Thursday	3	Galt	11 A. M.

"THE EXAMINER" ON VOLUNTARYISM.

As might be expected, the *Examiner* is not satisfied that the dismal list of ministers of various denominations who have been compelled in one insignificant city alone in the neighbouring republic, to devote their exclusive attention to secular pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood, is of the slightest value as evidence that the voluntary principle is not adapted to meet the religious exigencies of a country. Indeed, under the influence of the fixed idea which over-rules all things else in his mind, and to which a contemporary gives the name of "Ecclesia-phoby," the editor actually imagines that the cases we mentioned "prove the salutary and efficient operation" of voluntaryism. He does not condescend to inform us how, or in what way, this operation is accomplished, and we confess our imagination is not sufficiently comprehensive to grasp it; it eludes us altogether. We cannot ascertain why he should consider it a triumph, that nine ministers in Cleveland alone, have been transformed by the voluntary principle, into boarding-house keepers, farmers, bonnet sellers and rail-road station keepers.

But, passing from this subject, he calls our "special attention" to "a fact," which he asserts "affords a kind of crowning evidence to the triumphs of voluntaryism in the American Union."

This is the great "fact" thus heralded:

"During the last fifty years, says a writer on religious statistics, the number of members in the evangelical churches in the United States has increased from four hundred thousand to three millions and a half, being an increase of eight-fold, while the population has increased only four-fold."

Strange as it may appear to the Editor of the *Examiner*, this statement, in our opinion, militates most forcibly against his own hallucinations. Indeed, it is long since we have seen a more destructive blow aimed at the voluntary theory. The writer estimates the number of members of the "evangelical churches" at three millions and a half, which we presume includes the American Church as well as the various denominations. If to this number we add two and a half millions, which is a large estimate of the Romish population we have six millions of Romanists and Protestants. We believe the whole population of the United States is considerably over twenty-two millions; but estimating it at this amount, though considerably below the real number, we have sixteen millions remaining "OF NO RELIGIOUS BELIEF!!!" Sixteen millions of no belief, in a land which, as the *Examiner* is wont to say, "is uncursed and unshackled by the withering blighting influences of endowments," and where voluntaryism had such a splendid field to manifest its capabilities.

Our contemporary is unfortunate in his arguments, and it is a great pity he should waste time and paper in endeavouring to sustain a principle which cannot endure the test of experience. The statements of the eloquent Dr. Chalmers, that those who most require the ministrations of religion are the least disposed to pay for them, has never yet been refuted.

The editor of the *Examiner* may have found from his own ministerial labour in the sect of which we believe he is the founder, that voluntaryism suits very well; but then he should remember that ministers of religion do not as a general thing carry on additionally as he does an extensive trade in drugs, "patent" medicines, stationery and books, together with the publishing of a newspaper.

CHRIST CHURCH, MIMICO.

A Stone Font has lately been placed in this church, the cost having been defrayed by contributions obtained for that purpose by Mr. and Mrs. Rhodeknight of Mimico among their friends upon a recent visit to England. The font is of free-stone, of an octagonal form, set upon a corresponding shaft and pedestal, and was made by Sheppard, of Toronto. It is quite plain and unornamented, but thoroughly ecclesiastical in design and appearance, according well with the neat and simple edifice in which it stands.

The complete stone Font is not yet frequently found in the country churches of this Province; and it is particularly gratifying to see the want in this instance supplied by the spontaneous good thought and exertions of members of the congregation, who, when revisiting the long established and well furnished churches of their native country, were prompted, perhaps, by the contrast to endeavor to supply something of what was lacking in the church of their Canadian home. The gift in this case assumes the character of a thank-offering to that gracious Providence who has conducted them in safety through the perils of two voyages back to the home of their adoption.

The circumstances connected with the presentation of the Font were briefly detailed to the congregation by the Rector, the Rev. H. C. Cooper, before the close of the service on Trinity Sunday.

On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held his confirmations at Hamilton in the morning at the parish church, which has of late been greatly enlarged and beautified, and at the church of the Ascension in the afternoon. At the former eighty-four, chiefly young persons, were admitted to full membership in the Church, and at the latter twenty-six. His Lordship preached upon both occasions, besides addressing the candidates after confirmation at considerable length, and, if we may judge from His Lordship's addresses, as well as from his general appearance and strength of voice, his now nearly four-score years have failed as yet to make any serious inroads upon his physical constitution or mental powers. The churches were well filled with attentive congregations, and we have no doubt His Lordship felt gratified at witnessing, as he did, the many symptoms of health and vitality which this portion of his large Diocese exhibits. We must say a few words about the music—it was well-selected, and as well-performed, especially the solos in the Anthem at Morning Service. Two voices, in particular, commended themselves to our approval, the one for masculine strength, great clearness, and distinctness of enunciation; the other for its softness, sweetness and melodious expression, equally the result of good early instruction, excellent natural taste, and diligent cultivation. The organ at the Church of the Annunciation, though not powerful, is sweet-toned, and was evidently much indebted to the skilful touch of its lady-organist for the pleasing effect which it produced. On Monday morning His Lordship left Hamilton at an early hour for Binbrook, about 18 miles distant, under a scorching sun, and in the afternoon of the same day he was expected to confirm at St. Peter's Church, Barton, and to consecrate the church.

BOOK NOTICES.

Chamber's Journal.—*Toronto, Armour & Ramsay.*

The fourth part of this popular work ably sustains the good character of those that preceded it. To Canadians especially, the present number is peculiarly interesting, as it contains along with much other important matter, Mr. W. Chamber's description of Ontario—The Falls—our own good City, &c. &c. We are happy to find that his impressions of Western Canada are of a most favorable description. From his account of the Normal School we perceive that Dr. Ryerson, with his usual adroitness, "improved the opportunity" by endeavoring to shew to Mr. C. the conformity of his irreligious system of education with the rubric at the commencement of the Church Catechism. We are rather surprised that the Doctor should have ventured to bring forward this rubric a second time, after the exposure of his disingenuous use of it on a former occasion, by the Rev. A. Townley.

Flora Lyndsay, or Passages in an Eventful Life. *By Mrs. Moodie,* author of "*Roughing it in the Bush,*" &c. &c. De Witt & Davenport, *New York*; T. Maclear, *Toronto.*

The favorable reception given by the public to "Roughing it in the Bush," has induced Mrs. Moodie to issue a sort of preface to it under the name of "Flora Lyndsay," in which, under the thin veil of assumed names she describes the circumstances which led her husband and herself to immigrate to this country. We do not imagine that it will obtain anything like the popularity of the work which succeeds it in point of time though preceding it from the press. There is a life-like reality and vividness in the Bush scenes which showed that they were stamped indelibly in the writer's mind, and that without labour they were indited *currente calamo.* The present book, however, seems to us as if it were written with effort,—as if the authoress was bound to make a book and did not altogether find it an easy task to procure proper material for it. Hence there are a variety of characters introduced, who have no connection whatever with the story, and who are seemingly brought forward for the mere purpose of making up a chapter. Amongst these dummies is a Miss Wilhelmina Carr, who, though figuring on the scene some twenty years since, bears a very close resemblance in her bloomer dress, man's hat and stick, to some of the "strong-minded" dames who have of late been astonishing sober-minded people amongst our neighbours. So likewise, an excessively mean and stingy naval officer occupies a large space, while a tale written at sea by Mrs. Lyndsay,—Flora herself—during the intervals of seasickness and nursing the baby, occupies no less than seventeen chapters. The best part of the book is the description of a life on board ship. Rough brutal captains and crazy old ships are still entrusted with the lives of thousands of emigrants by jobbers in human flesh, on account of their cheapness.

We lately alluded to that enterprising publisher, Mr. Putnam, having a weakness in the way of lopping off, occasionally, portions of books which he reprints. We should like to know if his brother publishers *De Witt & Davenport* indulge in *lengthening out* works that they publish, for we can with difficulty imagine that the following rhapsodical specimen of stump oratory emanates from the wife of a British officer, though it actually purports to have been uttered by Flora to herself previous to her emigration.

"Yes, the hour will come, when you shall exclaim with fervor—Thank God, I am a denizen of a free land; a land of beauty and progression—a land unpolluted by the groans of starving millions—a land which opens her fostering arms to receive and restore to his long-lost birth-right the trampled and abused child of poverty; to bid him stand up, a free inheritor of a free soil, who so long labored for a scanty pittance of bread, as an ignorant and degraded slave, in the country to which you now cling with such passionate fondness, and leave with such heart-breaking regret."

If such chartist nonsense was introduced by the publishers, they deserve the severest censure; but if written by Mrs. Moodie, it will only be attributed either to culpable ignorance, or to a desire to flavor her book with sentiments likely to propitiate her democratic readers "across the lines."

The style in which the typography, &c. of this volume is got up is exceedingly creditable to the enterprising publishers, and we pay them no mean compliment when we say it is worthy of their contemporaries,—the Appletons.

Catechist's Manual, Protestant Episcopal S. S. Union and Church Book Society. By the Rev. W. Staunton, M, A., author of the "Church Dictionary." Toronto. H. Rowsell.

We are indebted to the publishers for six numbers of this admirable Manual. 1. The Holy Catholic Church, of which we are members. Then in natural order, follow: 2. The Lord's Holy Temple, in which "we assemble and meet together." 3. The nature of the worship which we offer to God. 4. The Lord's Day as the chief time of worship. 5. The Holy Days and Seasons of the Church, and 6. The Christian Ministry, appointed by God "for the perfecting of the Saints." The sound and judicious author purposes following up this series with manuals on the Liturgy —The Holy Sacraments—Reading the Scriptures, &c. From the method in the arrangement of the matter and the simplicity of the language and style, in the numbers before us, we believe they are admirably adapted for the use of Clergymen and parents who seek to train up the "Lambs of the fold" in a full appreciation of the beauty and harmony which characterizes our Evangelical branch of the Church of Christ. At the end of each series, notes and explanations chiefly selected from standard Church books are appended, for the information of the catechist and to furnish collateral matter, which may be woven in if thought advisable. We have never met with a catechetical work so complete in its character, as this will be when completed—beginning at the beginning, and lucidly exhibiting to children a view of the *whole pathway* on which we wish them to travel."

Many of our readers will recollect the admirable sermon which was preached in St. James's Church, in this city, many years since, by the highly gifted author of these tracts, and of which a large edition was published at the request of several of the influential members of the congregation, for general circulation. "The Manual" is beautifully printed on good white paper.

Emanuel Dannon, *the little boy who would not tell a lie.* By the Rev. W. W. Arnett, D. D. Protestant Episcopal S. S. Union and Church Book Society. H. Rowsell, *Toronto.*

This is a true story, being merely an extended account of a tragical incident which lately occurred in Wisconsin, in which a mere child died a martyr to his love of truth. It is a delightful account of Christian heroism, and was prepared by the Rector of the Church in which he was trained, and of which his parents were communicants, for the instruction and encouragement of Sunday School children throughout future ages. It was drawn up at the request of the venerable Bishop Kemper. We most cordially recommend it.

The Spirit of Missions.—Contents, June. The Oregon Mission—Bishop Scott, California Mission—Bishop Kip, Reception of our Missionaries, A Touching Incident—an example for children, Mining District of East Tennessee, New Hampshire, Alabama, Iowa, Minnesota, Acknowledgments, Annual Meeting of English Societies, Africa, Journal of the Rev. H. R. Scott, Journal of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Church of England Missions, Missions in Bengal, Calcutta—the Hindustanee Mission, Intelligence, Acknowledgments.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON TRINITY SUNDAY, 1854.

MISSION FUND.

St. Mary's, Warwick,	£	0	10	0	
Town Line Brooke,		0	7	0	
East Warwick		0	3	0	
per Rev. J. Mockridge					£1 0 0
St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie		1	2	0	
St. Johns Church, Lime-Ridge		0	8	1	
per Rev. E. Grasett					1 10 1
St. John's Church, Prescott		7	1	8½	
St. James' Church Maitland		0	17	3½	
per Churchwarden					7 19 0
Elizabeth Town		0	19	8	
North Augusta		0	18	9	
per Rev. W. C. Clarke					1 18 5
9 Collections amounting to					£12 7 6
STUDENTS' FUND.					
Brought forward					£254 18 6½
St. George's, Clarke		1	0	0	
Newton		0	11	8	
Orono		0	8	9	
per Rev. H. Brent					2 0 0
179 Collections amounting to					£256 18 6½
GENERAL PURPOSE FUND.					
Brought forward,					£356 1 3½
Innisfil N. & S. per Churchwarden					0 1 0
London Township, per Rev. C. C. Brough					0 5 5
Bath, per Rev. W. S. Harper					0 7 6
221 Collections amounting to					£357 13 9
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.					
Rev. Andrew Jamieson					£1 5 0
James Peters, Esq., of Pickering,					0 5 0
					£1 10 0

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Church."

Niagara, June 19th, 1854.

Reverend Sir:—It will afford pleasure to the subscribers to the fund for building Christ Church, Grantham, to learn, that, at a meeting convened on Thursday last, to determine whether the Pews in this Church should be free, rented or sold, "It was resolved that the sittings be free," empowering the Churchwardens to rent them until the adequate means of defraying the necessary expenses of the Church be secured.

It is the intention of the Parishioners to endow this church forthwith.

A liberal subscription of more than £100 was taken up on the occasion, towards the balance due on the Church.

I have the honor to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. N. Phillips,
Treasurer.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, *June* 20.

Last night the debate continued until midnight on Mr. Cauchon's amendment. Much acrimony was displayed. Mr. McDonald of Kingston, accused the ministry of corruption.—Mr. Hincks replied with much warmth, and an understanding was arrived at that a committee be appointed to investigate.

The division on Mr. Sherwood's amendment to censure the Government for not calling Parliament was as follows:—

Yeas—Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Gamble, Jobin, Langton, Laterriere, McDonald of Kingston, Sir A. MacNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Valois, Wilson, and Wright of West York—29.

Nays—Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Delong, Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gouin, Cartier, Hartman, Hincks, Lacote, Laurin, Leblanc, Lemieux, McDonald of Cornwall, McKenzie, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Paige, Papineau, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Rolph, Rose, Sicotte, Smith of Durham, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, Wright of East York, and Young—40.

Sir A. MacNab moved for an address to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House the names of the persons appointed to be Government Directors of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, together with a return of the number of shares in the said company, held by each of the Directors, with the amount paid; also a return of situations or offices held by the Directors for their guidance in protecting provincial interests. Sir A. MacNab moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the sale of certain properties belonging to the Crown, at or near Point Levi. The committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records. Sir A MacNab also moved for an address to the Governor, praying him to lay before the House all the orders in the Council department, and all orders, papers and documents whatever relating to the sale referred to in the preceding notice, together with the names of the parties purchasing, and the names of those known to have ainterest in the purchase.

Hon. Mr. Young moved for a bill for the regulation of Pearl Ashes.

To-night the debate is continued on Mr. Cauchon's amendment to the address.

MINISTRY DEFEATED!

Wednesday, June 21.

The Ministry defeated, on a vote of 42 to 29. Will resign. House will break up in ten days. Elections immediately. Not known who will be called to form a new Ministry.

Ministry utterly broken down—admit it themselves.

Last night, on motion of Mr. Stuart, an address was ordered to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for copies of the reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the origin of the fire at the parliament house.

On motion of Colonel Prince, a bill to prevent cruelty to dumb animals was read a first time.

The petition of the Clerks of the House for an increase in salaries was ordered to be printed.

The debate upon the address was then begun by Mr. Hartman, who moved an amendment to Mr. Cauchon's amendment, so as to add a censure on the Ministry for not secularizing the Reserves to that of Mr. Cauchon's for not passing the Seignorial Tenure Bill last year.

Yeas, 16; Nays, 64.

Mr. Sicotte moved another amendment, to add the Clergy Reserves to that of Mr. Cauchon's, with that gentleman's consent.

After several members had spoken thereon, at half after one this morning the vote was taken and the amendment carried by a majority of 13 against the Ministry.

The division being, Yeas 42; Nays 29; the same vote having been concurred in with regard to Mr. Cauchon's amendment as now framed.

Mr. Hincks moved that the House should adjourn till Thursday next, in order to afford the Ministry time to decide on what course they should adopt under the present circumstances.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 17th June, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Donald William Macdonell, of Cornwall, Esquire, to be Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Assembly, in place of G. K. Chisholm, Esquire, resigned.

Adam K. Scholfield, of Humberstone, in the County of Welland, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 17th June, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Port of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, to be a Warehousing Port, under the Act 10 & 11 Vic. ch. 31, sec. 23.

Coburg, *June* 20, 1854.

Last night about 12 o'clock flames were discovered breaking out of the Roman Catholic Church in this place, the alarm was given and the engines were promptly on the spot, but the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the building. At one time fears were entertained that the dwelling house occupied by the priest would share the same fate, but by the unremitting exertions of the firemen it was saved. The church was partially insured.

Kingston, *June* 20, 1854.

Last night at 12 o'clock a fire was discovered in the back premises of Mr. Armstrong, hardware merchant. The firemen were soon on the spot, and the fire was checked, but he sustained considerable damage by fire and water.

The Hamilton Horticultural Society's Spring Exhibition takes place in that City (in the Mechanics' Institute Hall) to-morrow. It is supposed this will be one of the most interesting exhibitions that has ever taken place in the history of that branch of the Society. We understand a large number from this city are about to attend.—*Colonist.*

The St. Catherines *Post* announces positively that O. S. Phelps, Esq., intends to run in Haldimand against Mackenzie.

It is said that the Music Hall in Quebec affords very good accommodation to the Houses, and that the offices are comfortable, though rather difficult of access.—*British Canadian.*

Inquest.—Dr. King, and a jury held an inquest yesterday afternoon, in the Police-office, on the body of a lad who was drowned whilst bathing in the Bay, last Sabbath evening. The name of the deceased was John Guildang, son of a cordwainer. After the examination of three witnesses, who observed the melancholy occurrence, a verdict of ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING, was returned, accompanied by a unanimous expression of approbation towards S. T. Green, Esq., for his courageous and praiseworthy attempts to recover the body before life was extinct.—*Globe.*

FIRE ON CHURCH STREET.

A fire broke out on Thursday night in the stable attached to Mrs. McClure's house, and soon spread to the neighboring stables, from which it reached by the wood sheds the main buildings on Church-street. No less than four of the houses, all owned by Mr. Preston, were totally consumed, and two more, one of which was the property of Mrs. Gibb, were very seriously injured. The fire spread very rapidly, and the furniture which was saved was removed so hastily as to injure it very much. Mr. Henning, who occupied the upper house of the row, was enabled by the active aid of his friends to rescue his parlour furniture, but nearly all the articles in the basement and upper stories, including clothing, were destroyed. Mr. Henning was insured in the Montreal for £250. Mrs. M'Clure, we regret to say, was uninsured, and will be a heavy loser by articles left a prey to the flames, and others broken or stolen. We are sorry to add that Mrs. W. A. Campbell, an aged lady, was severely scorched in being carried from Mrs. McClure's; she is in a fair way of recovery, however. Mr. D. Buchan, who resided next to Mrs. McClure, was fully insured, we are happy to say, and so, too, was Mr. Rice Lewis. Mr. Garth and Mr. Balfour were the other sufferers, the latter of whom was insured. Mr. Preston was, we learn, insured in the Mutual, but not to the full value of the buildings.

We only repeat the universal opinion expressed by every one who witnessed the fire, that if there had been anything approaching to a good supply of water, from the works of the Water Company, the damage done would have been trifling compared to what it was.—*Globe.*

At the annual meeting of the Great Western Railway Company, held in Hamilton, on Monday, a vote of £5,000 to Sir Allan McNab, for his services, was carried, only six voting against the proposal.

Hamilton and Toronto Railway.—The *Spectator* contains a report of the Board of Directors, from which it appears that upwards of two hundred thousand pounds have been expended on the construction, &c. It is estimated that the road will be completed during the spring of next year.

A new locomotive and tender were moved on Friday on temporarily laid rails from Mr. Good's foundry to the Northern Railroad. The locomotive is called the "Samson," and carries under the belt a representation of Samson carrying away the gates of Gaza.—*Colonist.*

Respecting the great works to be executed at Port Hope, the decision on which in the Council we lately reported, the *Watchman* says: "The wharfage will present a length of seven thousand seven hundred and sixty feet—upwards of a mile and a half—at *any part* of which the largest class vessel navigating these waters may load or unload. The inner protected area of the harbor will contain upwards of twenty acres, and may hereafter be extended *ad libitum* by dredging. The depth of water throughout the whole of the inner basin will be nine feet, and in the outer eleven feet—the piers on the lake front running out to a depth of 20 feet water, and thus effectually preventing the action of the lower volume of water (or ground swell) washing sand or gravel into the harbor. An extent of piling ground and sites for warehouses equal to about 22 acres will be formed, and the connections with the railway, as well as the intersecting streets of the town, will be such that the loading and unloading of freight can be conducted at the minimum of labor and expense." To accomplish these important improvements the inhabitants have agreed to tax themselves to the amount of 1s. 9d. in the £1.

We learn from the Montreal *Sun* of the 16th instant, that an affair took place on board the steamer *Quebec* on her upward passage the previous morning, which shows the feeling entertained towards the Hon. Judge Mondelet, the libeller of the Queen, by a number of Her Majesty's subjects in "this Canada." According to information, when the passengers, among whom was Judge Mondelet, had assembled at the breakfast table, a gentleman, a merchant of Montreal, rose and stated that as there was one person there who, in his official position on the bench, had made use of language towards Her Most Gracious Majesty and the armies of England and France, now engaged in chastising one of the most brutal tyrants of the age—language which unfitted that man for the company of gentlemen, he considered it his duty as a gentleman and a loyal subject to withdraw; and he trusted that all who coincided with him would follow his example. After the gentleman had done speaking those at the table rose, and after giving three deafening cheers for the Queen, left it in sole possession of *His Honor.* A more unmistakeable expression of public opinion it would be hard to conceive.—*Colonist.*

The Fishery Negotiation.—The *New Brunswicker* gives the following particulars with regard to proceedings in Newfoundland:—

"With reference to the negotiations, some important proceedings have recently taken place in the legislature of Newfoundland. On the 13th of May, the Governor of that colony informed the Assembly by message that a meeting of Colonial delegates was contemplated, to discuss the terms of a treaty relative to reciprocity and the fisheries; and that he conceived certain special stipulations should be made on behalf of Newfoundland. First, that existing duties on American articles should be retained, until the colony could make other arrangements for raising a revenue. Second, that the American fishing bounties should be abolished; and third, that there should be a reservation of the right of making Legislative enactments for the preservation of bait, and for a prohibition of its exportation during six weeks in each season. The Governor then invited the House to express its opinion on the expediency of instructing the officer of government whom he should send to the convention to insist on these stipulations.

The House dealt in a very summary manner with this message by passing a number of resolutions, in substance as follows;—That a free interchange of the produce of Newfoundland and the United States would be mutually advantageous; that if the United States would remove the duties on oil, cod-fish, herrings, seal-skins, salmon, pickled and dried fish, that then the United States bread, flour, pork, butter, corn and meal should be admitted duty free in Newfoundland. If this arrangement should not be agreed to, that then a duty of six per cent. should be levied on the several articles named, on importation into either country respectively. On either of these arrangements being made, American fishermen to be admitted to a full and free participation in the fisheries of Newfoundland, as the same are now or may hereafter be enjoyed by British subjects, the United States government abolishing all bounties to their fishermen. The House then resolved that a member of their own body should be delegated to attend the convention, to represent the opinions and protect the interests of the colony. It thus appears that Newfoundland is prepared to throw open its fisheries on terms almost as liberal as those proffered some time since by Prince Edward's Island.

FIREMEN ON INQUESTS.

It occasionally happens that firemen are summoned to attend on Coroners' Juries, and that they object to comply on the ground that they are legally exempt. The consequence is that the jurors in attendance have frequently to submit to unnecessary delay. Dr. King, Coroner, requests us to publish the following letter, with the view of correcting any misapprehension which may exist on the subject:—

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 13th October, 1851.

Sir—I have the honour to state to you, in reply to the legal question submitted in your letter to the Governor General, in the month of May, 1850, that members of fire companies are not exempt by the Juror's Act, from serving on Coroners' Inquests, held to enquire of sudden deaths.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Leslie, Secretary.

—*Globe.*

Suicide.—Coroner Duggan and a jury held an inquest yesterday afternoon, in the Hospital, on the body of a young man named David Copeland, who had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that the deceased was in the employment of a farmer in Scarboro', and that he occasionally betrayed symptoms of aberration of mind. On Sunday last he obtained a razor, but there was no indication in his conduct which could have led to the belief that he meditated self-destruction. He was found next morning in bed with a deep gash in his throat. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he expired yesterday morning at eight o'clock.—*Globe.*

Dumfries Outdone.—In a late issue we quoted from the Paris Star an account of an extraordinary fleece which was said to have weighed 12 lbs., the wool being 11½ inches long. The Dumfries people thought that that fleece could not be matched, but they were mistaken. Mr. Alexander Kerr, of Westminster, has just sheared a ram whose fleece weighed 13 lbs., the wool being 14 inches long! There are plenty more instances which could be adduced which would prove the superiority of the sheep in Westminster for producing wool, but we forbear to mention them, as our friends in Dumfries will have ocular demonstration of the fact at the Provincial Show in September.—*London Free Press.*

The Poet Montgomery.—Funeral services were preached in several churches in Sheffield, Eng., in reference to the late Jas. Montgomery. The following is the closing sentence of the one preached at St. James', by the Rev. Thomas Best:—"During my long acquaintance with him, however, he has maintained consistently the character of a faithful disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus. But of late years his deepening humility—his still expanding benevolence—his readiness for every service of Christian love to which he was competent, will have impressed the minds of those who enjoyed the advantage of frequent or familiar intercourse with him. There was in him a perhaps constitutional fearfulness in respect of the closing scene of life. The prospect of this trial always appeared to be an almost painful thought to him. His heavenly Father, however, who doeth all things well, spared him all the suffering which he might have feared. He dealt very graciously with this timid and tender spirit. Unconscious of his approaching change, so far, I believe, as is known, he slept and waked with God, teaching his fearful fellow-pilgrims, by the very manner of his transition from earth to heaven, the duty, and wisdom, and the comfort, too, of leaving, without consciousness or carefulness, the circumstances of our departure hence—the time and mode of our release from the burden of the flesh—to the wisdom, love and care of Him who knoweth our frame, and who has said to those who are Christ's—'All things are yours, whether things present or things to come—whether life or death—all are yours.'"

Great Western Railway.—From the Report of the Directors at the meeting held in Hamilton on the 6th inst., we learn that up to the 30th April, 1854, £2,705,264 8s. 6d. had been expended on the road; that from the 10th Nov., 1853, when the regular trains commenced to run, to the 31st May, 1854, £108,510 had been received, and 143,046 passengers had been carried without accident. The immense demand for transit had gone far beyond their calculations for rolling stock, and the Board have entered into contracts for a large increase. The number employed next winter will therefore be 48 locomotive engines, for passenger and freight trains; 8 Ballast engines; 45 1st class passenger cars; 40 2nd do. emigrant cars; 100 platform cars; 900 house freight cars; 60 cattle and sheep cars; 400 gravel cars.

The Directors announce that a contract has been made to construct a line to Port Sarnia, and notice has been given of an application to be made to Parliament to form a branch to Malden of about 28 miles, and another to Brantford of 7 miles. They close their Report by stating that the investment of capital in the road will prove very remunerative. A sum of $20,000 was voted to Sir Allan MacNab for his services to the Company, and a resolution was passed highly honorable to Mr. Brydges, its Manager.—*Toronto Examiner.*

The Montreal *Gazette* understands that on Thursday evening last, as the train was running into the Lachine Railway depot, two persons who were travelling there upon the track failed to get out of the way, and were run down, one of them having his limbs horribly mutilated, and the other being severely bruised.

A man named Taylor died in the Montreal General Hospital on Wednesday night, from injuries he received in the vicinity of Victoria Bridge, Point St. Charles, on Saturday last. Taylor was engaged on the works of the Grand Trunk Railway, and fell under some railway cars drawn by horses, and filled with stones.

The Kingston papers of June 17th, says that a fire broke out on Strange's wharf in that city on Friday night last. It soon extended to the large frame building at the extreme end of the wharf, and in which was a large quantity of merchandize, all of which, with the store itself, was completely destroyed. The large frame store at the entrance to the wharf, in which was a number of stoves and

in a light-house, the peninsula adds a picturesque feature to an expanse of water, of which from the shore we see no boundary except on the western horizon. Along the shore there is a series of wharfs for the shipping of the port, the whole overlooked by a street containing some of the largest buildings in the town. At a conspicuous part of this thoroughfare is the newly erected depot of a railway—connected with the country in the west. Already, at the time of my visit, a line of railway was opened in a northerly direction from Toronto, for a distance of nearly forty miles to Lake Simcoe. Further extensions of this line were projected, with a view to opening up a ready communication with Lake Huron; so that ultimately parties travelling to that far-distant lake will be able to make a short cut across the country from Toronto. When the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, now in course of execution from Montreal, contributes another terminus to the general centre of traffic in Toronto, it may be expected that the trade of the place will receive a fresh and important impulse. In anticipation of these accessions, all kinds of property in the city and neighborhood had greatly risen in value; *and the rents of houses and stores were as high as they are in some of the best streets in London.* With every new and successful settler new demands originate; and to satisfy these, new manufactories of various kinds spring into existence. In this manner, Toronto experiences a rapid growth of those industries which minister to human wants and aspirations. There is a manufactory of cabinet and other varieties of furniture, turning out articles which in point of elegance will match any of the products of France or England. I allude to the factory of Jacques and Hay, which I had much pleasure in visiting. It consists of two large brick buildings, commodiously situated on the quay, and in its various branches gives employment to upwards of a hundred persons. Conducted from floor to floor by one of the partners, I here for the first time saw in operation the remarkable ingenious machinery for planing, turning, morticing, and effecting other purposes in carpentry, for which the United States have gained such deserved celebrity, and which I subsequently saw on a vast scale at Cincinnati. Besides the finer class of drawing-room furniture, made from black-walnut wood, an inferior kind is here made for the use of emigrants at a price so low, that importation is superseded. From the rough timber a neat bedstead can be made and put together in two minutes!

By means of its educational and scientific institutes, its law-courts, and other public establishments, Toronto draws together the elements of a highly respectable and refined community. Excepting the long-established cities of Boston and Philadelphia, it would be difficult to point out any place in North America possessing so many attractions to persons of taste and leisure. As in the larger American cities, there may be here observed extensive and flourishing bookstores—true indications of the higher tendencies—and newspapers are to all appearance as cheap and numerous as they are in any city of similar size in the States.

A Roman Catholic Bank.—The same journal announces that a "*Toronto Roman Catholic Saving Bank*" has been established here. The Trustees and Directors for the ensuing year are Dr. Hayes, S. G. Lynn, M. Scollard, P. Foy and W. J. Macdonell, Esqrs.—*Tor. Examiner.*

United States.

The Street Preaching Riots in Brooklyn.—We learn, from the New York papers of Tuesday, that the rioters arrested on Sunday evening were, on Monday, fined and imprisoned, by Mr. Justice D. K. Smith, according to their several degrees of misconduct—on which the *N. Y. Herald* justly remarks:—

The promptitude with which punishment has followed the offence will doubtless bring the disturbers of the peace to their senses. When it is generally understood that it costs thirty days in the penitentiary, or six months imprisonment, to throw stones into a crowd, or attempt to silence a street preacher, the peace of the city will be much safer, and no further apprehension of a destruction of any portion of our liberties need be entertained.

Thirteen cases of cholera occurred at Portsmouth, Ohio, during last week, of which eight or nine proved fatal. The disease seems to be spreading in many parts of the country. At Nashville it remains stationary, with but few cases.

There were 53 deaths from Cholera in New York city last week.

A New Route to the Pacific.—We learn that Gov. Stephens, of Washington Territory, has very recently made a report to the Secretary of the Interior Department, wherein he urges the necessity of holding a general council with the Indians of his Territory, in which the latter have already signified their willingness to take a part. Among other reasons for so doing, he is said to urge the fact that very shortly the great current of the overland emigration to Oregon must take a new channel—that is, must go up the Missouri to the falls of that river, and from thence to about Waw-waw, on the Columbia, by land; from thence to the Pacific coast by water, according to data, with which he accompanies the report to which we refer—it having been ascertained that the Missouri can be navigated to very near the falls with 18 inches of water, at the river's lowest stage, and for much the longest portion of the year with twenty-four inches of water—parties are preparing to place three iron steamboats, similar to those drawing only 12 inches of water with which the Accessory Transit Company have been for more than a year successfully navigating the San Juan river, in Nicaragua, transporting on them, probably, hundreds of thousands of passengers, on their way from ocean to ocean.

From the falls of the Missouri to Waw-waw, (on the Columbia) the distance is but about 600 miles. At present the Columbia is only navigated by steam to the Dalles, but those running the boat are already busy with preparations to extend their operations to Waw-waw, using suitable boats for the shallower water. Gov. S. is said to express his conviction that there cannot be the slightest doubt of the entire and easy success of the enterprise.

The shortening of the land travel portion of the overland route to the far West to but five hundred miles in length, will be the great industrial achievement of the times, stimulating overland emigration almost beyond conception.

New York, June 20.

The President of the Crystal Palace announces that hereafter the building will not be open on Sunday.

Norfolk, June 20.

2000 bushels of new Carolina wheat, of this years growth, was shipped to-day from the port of Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 20.

A train of cars from Philadelphia, due this morning at 8 o'clock, was detained by Adams & Co.'s car running off the bridge at Havre de Grace. The contents of the car was scattered into the river mail car, and also thrown into the river. No persons seriously hurt.

Philadelphia, June 30.

The weekly report of deaths in this city shews nine cases of cholera.

New York, June 20.

The steamer *Union* from Havre via Southton, is now fully due with 4 days later news.

The *Canada* is also fully due at Halifax.

Dreadful Marine Accident and Loss of Lives.—A Letter from Lima, May 11, in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, gives the following account of a shocking accident on that coast:—"A large armed ship, belonging to the Peruvian navy, called the *Mercado*, had been sent to a small port three leagues north of Callao, to bring up troops. The steamer *Senac* was sent with orders to tow the *Mercado* back to Callao. The tow lines broke, and the ship drifted against a rock, where she bilged, and swinging clear, sank, carrying down with her 820 men, 731 of whom perished! the captain and most of the officers among them."

A petrified man is attracting the attention of the curious in Baltimore. It is the body of a man found buried six feet deep in guano, on the Island of Ichaboe. It is petrified and turned to a solid mass of stone, retaining all the minute outlines of a perfect specimen of humanity. It has been examined by physicians and scientific men, and pronounced one of the most marvellous subjects ever witnessed.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Since the present Union of the neighboring States was contemplated, Boston has ever occupied a foremost position in its affairs. The Burns slave case will prove to be the most important event in the history of Boston. Contrary to equity, the United States commissioner has decided, that Burns is to go back to slavery. Such an atrocious decision of course produced the greatest excitement. Stores were closed, and business partially suspended. The United States flag was draped in mourning, and in several places hung with the Union downwards. Coffins were also suspended from several buildings. There were over 20,000 people present who were only restrained from giving the victim his freedom, by large numbers of United States troops, together with militia and police, who were provided with cannon and all the other necessary implements of war. The excitement is literally tremendous, and it is spreading throughout New England, in every instance causing a profound sensation. Our latest despatch is only down to one o'clock on Friday last, and at half past two o'clock that day the slave was to have been marched to the boat which was to convey him back to bondage. It was expected that his reappearance in the streets would lead to an alarming outbreak, the end of which, in all probability, would be the separation of the North from the South. Public opinion in Canada strongly sympathises with the escaped slave in such cases as the present.—*Colonist.*

Governor Seymour's Reception in Russia.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

The Emperor of Russia manifests great anxiety to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. Governor Seymour, our Minister to Russia, was received, on his arrival at Warsaw, with the greatest honors. An opera, it is said, was performed in honor of the Minister, and the box of Prince Paskiewitch placed at the disposal of himself and suite.

On his arrival at St. Petersburg, the same disposition was shown toward the legation.—Governor Seymour was presented to the Emperor Nicholas. Before the presentation took place it was intimated to Mr. Seymour that it would be most agreeable to the court if he appeared according to established usage, in the court dress. The Governor, however, took Mr. Marcy's famous circular on the subject, "*a la* lettres," and went to the audience in common dress. He was treated with civility, no notice, apparently, being taken of the breach of etiquette. After the audience, Count Nesselrode is said to have intimated that the Emperor Nicholas was "too sensible a man to notice the slight of the American Minister."

The slight must have been felt, nevertheless, and deeply, since, from the day of his reception, very little notice is taken of Mr. Seymour; he has not been invited to any review, or to the court again; his presence in the capital seems to be ignored. Also, Governor Seymour, it is said, manifests a strong disposition to leave St. Petersburg.

European News.

Railway Travelling.—As the travelling season is now commencing, it may be useful to give the following plain rules to avoid railway accidents, by Dr. Lardner, in the last number of the *Museum of Science and Art:*

1. Never attempt to get out of the railway carriage while it is moving, no matter how slowly.
2. Never sit in an unusual place or posture.
3. It is an excellent general maxim in railway travelling, to remain in your place without going out at all until you arrive at your destination. When this cannot be done, go out as seldom as possible.
4. Never get out on the wrong side of a railway carriage.
5. Never pass from one side of the railway to the other except when it is indispensably necessary to do so, and then not without the utmost precaution.
6. Express trains are attended with more danger than ordinary trains. Those who desire the greatest degree of security should use them only when great speed is indispensable.
7. Special trains, excursion trains, and all other exceptional trains on railway, are to be avoided, being more unsafe than the ordinary and regular trains.
8. If the train in which you travel meet with an accident by which it is stopped at a part of the line, or at a time when such stoppage is not regular, it is more advisable to quit the carriage than to stay in it; but in quitting it remember rules 1, 4 and 5.
9. Beware of yielding to the sudden impulse to spring from the carriage to recover your hat which has blown off, or a parcel dropped.
10. When you start on your journey, select, if you can a car at, or as near as possible to, the centre of the train.
11. Do not attempt to hand an article into a train in motion.
12. When you can choose your time, travel by day rather than by night; and, if not urgently pressed, do not travel in foggy weather.

Victoria and her Mother.—One of the pleasantest churchyards I know I know of, is in the Isle of Wight; and many years ago I was sauntering among its graves, when I saw a lady in deep mourning, with a little girl, sitting on a tombstone. The former was reading a book to the latter, who was looking with tearful eyes into her mother's face. When they turned away from the spot, I saw that they had been looking on the tomb of the "Dairyman's Daughter," whose simple epitaph was engraved on the headstone. That the lady was the Duchess of Kent, and the little girl was the Princess Victoria, now a Queen, on whose dominions the sun never sets. Perhaps the book the lady was reading was the delightful and effecting narrative of Leigh Richmond. Striking was the contrast in the condition of the sleeper and her who watched by her grave—the one a peasant's daughter in her dreamless slumbers, the other a child who, ere many years had passed over her head, was to take her place among the rulers of the nations. The humbler of the two had won her palm, and was wearing her crown, whilst the daughter of a royal line was fated to endure the perilous splendor of dominion, and to become the mother of more Kings before she should lie down in the vaults of Windsor.—*Local Loiterings.*

Palestine.—A rumour is afloat that the land of Palestine has been mortgaged by the Sultan to the house of Rothschild for a loan to aid in the Turkish war. Among other things, it is hinted that it is possible that it will be set apart as a Jewish kingdom under the dynasty of the Rothschilds.

Australia.—The accounts from the colony of Victoria by the Overland Mail are exceedingly satisfactory as regards the gold production and the general progress of the population. Gold has been discovered in great quantities at Tarrangower, within a few miles of Fryer's Creek, and at other localities. The celebrated Canvas-town, Melbourne, the nest of crime and debauchery, was, by order of the Government of Victoria, to be removed by the 1st of April. For some time past houses in Melbourne have become plentiful, and those who were forced six months since to fix their residence in this wretched spot, may now secure a comfortable lodging at a comparatively reasonable rate. The erection of an Exchange was to be commenced forthwith. An electric telegraph from the bay to the Custom-house, a distance of about eight miles, had commenced working on the 7th of March. At present the population of Victoria is estimated at 250,000. The arrivals at Melbourne since January had been 18,102, of whom 12,602 had remained.—*John Bull.*

Count Nesselrode and a Russian Mob.—Affairs must indeed be desperate at St. Petersburg, when such free displays of popular feeling as we find recounted in the following extract can take place in the very stronghold of despotism:—

"Count Nesselrode has been recently insulted by the people of the Russian capital. On passing through the streets in his carriage he was hissed, hooted and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend. He was accused by the people of being the cause of the war, of not having taken sufficient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shewn indifference and negligence. But whatever the cause, the symptoms of popular indignation were not to be mistaken. The letter which relates these facts proceeds from a Russian lady of high rank, who recounted them to a friend, with the deepest sorrow, as indicative of future troubles."—*John Bull.*

Death of Vice Admiral Hyde Parker, Senior Lord of the Admiralty.—We regret to announce the death of this gallant officer, which event took place at his residence, Ham, on Thursday evening. He was First Naval Lord of the Admiralty under the Duke of Northumberland, in Lord Derby's administration, and still retained his seat at the Board under Sir James Graham, on Lord Aberdeen's advent to office. By the death of Admiral Parker, Captain Mitchael Seymour, Superintendent of Devonport-yard, and at present serving as Captain of the fleet under Sir C. Napier in the Baltic gains his flag rank.

The effects of Sir Hamilton Seymour, according to a St. Petersburgh letter of the 16th inst., have been shipped on board a Prussian vessel.

Mr. Russell, a barrister, acts as correspondent in Turkey for the *Times*, Captain Maxwell for the *Morning Chronicle*. He accompanies the Turks in their expeditions against the Russians, and took an active part in the battle of Oltenitza. Mr. Crowe, of the *Illustrated London News*, lounges about in the camp, and at the out-posts, always sketch-book and pencil in hand, and draws scenes of camp life. The *Daily News* has two correspondents in Widden and Rustchuck, Mr. Edward L. Godlin, the author of a good illustrated history of Hungary, and the Rev. James Cook Richmond, an American Clergyman. —*John Bull.*

Queen Christina of Spain is pronounced out of danger from a recent severe attack of scarlet fever.

Marshal St. Arnaud has been named Generalissimo of the Anglo-French and Turkish armies.

Lord Cardigan took a passage from Marseilles in a French steam troop-ship, which proceeded *via* Athens.

By order of the French minister-of-war, the English airs, "God save the Queen, and "Rule Britannia," and the march of "The Grand Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid Khan," shall in future form part of the repertory of all the bands of the army.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has arrived at Marseilles from Constantinople on board the *Euphrates.*

The Emperor of the French has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor on F. T. Abbé, master-gunner on board the steam-frigate *Mogador*, who particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of Odessa. Thirteen medals of honor have also been granted by the Emperor to the seamen of other ships who signalised themselves on the occasion.

Queen Victoria has established a school for her out-of-door servants at Windsor, and occupies herself in teaching from the Bible, seating herself on a form for that purpose.

Charles Dickens has accepted the office of President of the Reading Athenæum, vacant by the death of Judge Talfourd.

Queen Victoria designs to place apartments in Hampton-court Palace at the disposal of the widow of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd. The members of the Oxford circuit also purpose raising a testimonial to their late leader.

Prayer during the War.—The following form of prayer to be used during the war has been issued by the Bishop of Edinburgh at the request of his Synod:—

O Almighty and most merciful God, who rulest the universe by Thy power, and the hearts of men by the gracious influence of Thy Holy Spirit, we thine unworthy servants approach unto Thee, humbly commending to Thy care and protection those of our fellow-countrymen who for our sakes are now exposed to the perils of war by land or sea. Be with them, we beseech Thee, in every time of danger or of temptation, so that their courage may be supported by consciences at peace with Thee; and that in the hour of victory, should it be Thy good pleasure to grant success to our arms, they may be enabled to practise that charity and self-command which become those who call themselves by the name of Christ. Bless, we beseech Thee, and direct the labours of those who are appointed to minister among them in sacred things; and where the external ordinances of religion are wanting, may Thy grace abundantly supply the deficiency; so that those who, in the way of duty, are daily exposed to dangers and temptations beyond the lot of other men, may, if they live, live unto the Lord, or, if they die, die unto the Lord; so that living or dying they may be the Lord's and be accepted of Thee, through Thy wellbeloved Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

A Canadian at Constantinople.

[From the Free Press.]

Many of our readers cannot fail to recollect that a son of Colonel Fraser was a student of medicine at McGill College, a year or two since. —This gentleman having completed his studies, resolved to push his fortunes in a wider field than that presented by the Canadas, and with this object in view, made his way to Constantinople, and has already got a high appointment on the medical staff of the Sultan's army in Asia. "Never venture never win," is an old adage equally trite and equally true, and Mr. Fraser's courage has so far been most abundantly rewarded. His position, apart from its pecuniary advantages, opens a wide field to glean information and experience from, and if he only profits by the opportunities, presuming he returns safe and sound at some future day to Canada, his adventures cannot fail to be equally amusing and instructive. Since the departure of Mr. Fraser, he has written various letters home, several of which have been kindly placed at our disposal, and from which we make such extracts as we consider will interest our readers at the present crisis. His first letters date from Paris the 17th January, having visited that city on his way to the East. He says:—

"I arrived in Paris yesterday from London; and in the evening went to the Opera, where I had the pleasure of seeing the Emperor and a most fashionable audience. The superb decorations of the building, the splendidly dressed women, the lustrous lights, and the delicious music, all combined to make the *coup d'œil* the most brilliant imaginable, and to put one in mind of fairy land. A Mr. Stark, from Montreal, came here with me from London, where I made his acquaintance. We went out together this morning to see the Parisian lions, and had a long stroll through the city. Some of the streets are very fine, and look more imposing than either the Strand or Regent street in London. My stay, however, will be short, and I proceed to-morrow morning to Marseilles by railway, to take the steamer for Constantinople, whither a number of English gentlemen are likewise going. The day before I left London I waited on the Turkish Ambassador, who signed my passport, and told me I would soon get an appointment. Bye-the-bye, I had a long chat with one of his ladies, who was a good deal under the influence of opium. She was rather pretty, and informed me in her broken English she would like to get back to Constantinople again. There were some other Turkish ladies also into the room, and both these and the men present appeared to be also under the influence of opium. After we had steamed across the channel to Bologne, I must not forget to tell you that our luggage was all carried off the boat by fisherwomen, minus shoes and stockings: and who wore short dresses and an old looking sort of night-cap on their heads."

* * * * * * *

Malta, Jan. 25th, 1854.

"I arrived here about six last evening, after a very pleasant passage from Marseilles. The day before yesterday I saw Corsica, the birthplace of Napoleon, and yesterday the steamer ran along the coast of Sicily and Sardinia.—We have with us a Lieut.-Colonel, who is a man of fortune and is going to offer his services to the Porte. His name is Tevis. He is a fine fellow, and I hope he may succeed.

I have had something to do in the medical line already, having had three patients on board ship, and received much credit for my practice. I came on shore here in company with the Queen's messenger, Mr. Freeling, and Colonel Tevis, last evening, and went to the Italian Opera, where we saw some of the Maltese beauties, who looked uncommonly like so many Canadian squaws. This city is well worth seeing, and possesses much local and historical interest. The garrison here is composed of five English regiments.

At Malta one is on the threshold of the East, and Arabs, Armenians, Italians, French, English, Greek, &c., &c., are constantly to be met with in the streets. The weather here just now is very warm: it is just like the month of August in Canada; and so oppressive is the heat that I cannot wear my hat on (a beaver one) with any comfort. The most delicious fruits are abundant, and excellent wine may be purchased for two francs a bottle. We leave at six this evening: our next stopping place will be at Smyrna."

* * * *

Constantinople, Feb. 12, 1854.

* * * * "I am now a medical officer in the Turkish army, with the title of Bim Pacha, a high medical grade. I received my appointment yesterday, after having passed my examinations with the greatest credit, at the Military Medical College in this city. I was afterwards presented to the 'Minister of War," from whom I received my diploma and appointment, and then brought before the Sultan, with whom I had the honour of smoking a chiboque: the tobacco was capital in its way, my allowances are 1000 plasters a month, two horses, two servants, and four rations, beside horse-feed. My expenses are likewise to be paid to Kars in Asia, on the borders of Circassia, whither I shall shortly proceed. * * * I am the only English surgeon in the Turkish army at present, which shows that Canadians can get the start of Father John Bull once in a while. I have now to learn the language as fast as I can. I am not much at a loss, however, in that respect, as my dragoman, an American, is quite an accomplished linguist, and speaks English, Turkish, and French, quite fluently.—He does not appear a bad sort of a fellow, although gentry of his class are not to be much depended on.

Colonel Tevis has received an appointment in the same regiment as myself, and we leave Constantinople together for Asia on the 21st. In the meantime I am busy in making preparations for travelling, and getting my horses in trim for the road. I rank with a major in the army at present, not a bad position, and if I am lucky I shall be Inspector General in six months, i. e. if we are not swallowed up by the Russians, a *denouement* just now not at all likely. Up to the present I have been very fortunate. My letters of introduction put me all right with the British Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Radcliffe; the principal professor of the military College, a doctor Carotheodory, and doctor M'Guffock, physican to the embassy. The latter has great influence in this city, and my belonging to the clan Fraser, at once installed me in his good graces. In fact, it is to his kindness I chiefly owe my present fortunate position. After the Doctor had given me a pretty sharp examination, looked at my letters from Col. Dun, Lord Seaton, Bishop Strachan, and Major Bouchier, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and wrote to Lord de Radcliffe, asking him to recommend me to the Military College for examination. This his lordship very kindly did, and I was examined in a noble room by eleven professors; Grecian, Turkish and Italian; who expressed themselves entirely satisfied with my qualifications. Every medical man, applying for employment in the Turkish service, whether he has diploma or not, must undergo this examination, and sometimes it is difficult to get examined at all. In fact, had I not been so well backed up, I am afraid I should have found employment rather a difficult matter. In this, and other matters, I experienced a good deal of kindness from Count Koen, a French cavalry officer, who has received the appointment of Captain Instructor of cavalry, and who came over with me from Marseilles. Colonel Tevis and I have become fast friends, and we frequently stroll through the city together, and meet with all sorts of adventures. On last Thursday night in company with the Count and eight naval officers, we went to a masked ball which I found productive of no small fun. Wild looking troops of Kurdist and Albanian volunteers, are continually coming in to offer their services, and it was only today, that I saw a thousand Arabs from Aleppo arrive, with their infernal tom-toms, a sort of bastard drum, making the air ring with their noise. Their horses were finely formed animals, but not in first rate condition. Each man was armed with a rifle, two pistols, sword and dirk,—their uniforms, however, were anything but uniform.

The Colonel and I are invited to lunch on board the *Vengeance*, an 84 gun ship, on Wednesday next; which ship lies, with the rest of the fleet in the Bosphorus, about eight miles from here. I have made several acquaintances amongst the naval officers, one of whom is a Lieutenant Murray, a gentlemanly person, whose grandfather was at one time Governor General of Canada.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Spence is stopping at the same hotel with me, and dines at the public table every day. Col. Tevis is related to him. I am picking up the Turkish language very fast; my dragoman gives me a lesson every night, so that I soon expect to be quite a proficient.

Discoveries at Nineveh.—Col. Rawlinson writes from Bagdad that his agents have discovered another obelisk at Nimroud. He has received a cast of the inscription, which consists of five hundred lines. The obelisk was erected by Shalmannrish, the founder of Calah, son of Assur-dan-pal, and it records twenty-seven of his battles; so that the historical importance of this new record is of considerable interest.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, June 21.

The steamer *Canada* arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday 10th, and brings advices of one week's later date.

The *Atlantic* arrived out on the morning of the 8th. The advance of the Russians towards the position of the allies is announced, and has created considerable uneasiness in the monied world.

Liverpool Markets.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Western Canal Flour at 38s. a 38s. 6d. Indian Corn in fair demand at 40s. for white; 39s. for yellow. Lard advanced 3s.

Consols quoted 91⅜ a 91⅝. Bullion in the Bank increasing.

Political news is not of much importance. There has been several important changes in the British Cabinet. Lord John Russell has been appointed President of the Council; the Duke of Newcastle Secretary of War; Sir Geo. Grey Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Seventy thousand Anglo-French troops have been sent to Silistria.

Married.

On the 7th June, at St. George's Church, Guelph, by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, B. A., and Rural Dean, William Applegarth, Esq., only son of the late Wm. Applegarth, Esq., of Pine Grove, near Hamilton, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Henry Parsons, Esq., Culdaffe Farm, Guelph.

Died.

On Thursday, 8th inst., at her father's residence, Thorold, Jane Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. H. C. Ball.

The demise of the subject of the present obituary notice makes the fourth from a family of eleven grown members, which have died from that, in most cases, fatal and formidable disease consumption, within the short period of 4 years:—Edward Clement, 12th October, 1850, aged 21 years; the mother (maiden name, Mary McBride), August 3rd, 1851, aged 55 years; Thomas Frances, March 17th, 1854, aged 26 years; and the subject of the above obituary, aged 36 years. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away—blessed be the name of the Lord."—*Com.*

At Cornwall, on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., Anna Maria Scott, infant daughter of James J. Dickinson, M.D., aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days.

At his residence, Boucherville, after a short and painful illness, the Hon. F. X. Malhiot, aged 75 years.

At St. John's, Dorchester, on the 3rd June, at the advanced age of 83 years and 6 months, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Bourgeois, Esq., Merchant, Dame Magdeleine Delisle, widow of the late Charles Perrault, Esq., of Cape Sante, wife by second marriage of the late Capt. Augustin Mercure, of the same place, and mother of Felix D. Mercure, Esq., of Montreal, and of Francois D. M. Mercure, Esq., of California.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, June 20, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel	40	0	a	41	3
Farmers' per 196 lbs.	35	0	a	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs.	7	6	a	8	0
Oatmeal, per barrel,	38	9	a	40	0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	5	6	a	6	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	4	0	a	4	3
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.	2	9	a	3	0
Peas, per bushel,	4	0	a	4	6
Potatoes, per bushel,	4	6	a	5	0
Grass Seed, per bushel,	7	6	a	0	0
Clover Seed, per bushel,	33	0	a	35	0
Hay, per ton,	50	0	a	90	0
Straw, per ton,	45	0	a	50	0
Onions, per bushel,	5	0	a	7	6
Butter—Tub, per lb.	0	6	a	0	6½
Fresh, per lb.	0	7½	a	0	8
Beef, per 100 lbs,	40	0	a	45	0
Pork, per 100lbs,	30	0	a	32	0
Eggs per dozen	0	8	a	0	9
Fire wood per cord	22	6	a	33	9

New Advertisements.

Spring & Summer, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

Would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock this season will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Caps, Bonnets &c. &c.

ALSO,

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

His Dry Goods Department

Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

☞ No second price. ☜

Two good Salesmen wanted.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH,
No. 60 King Street East.

The Toronto House,
Toronto, June 9th, 1854. 46

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION

	Per Hundred.
The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ...	8 0
The following published by the S. P. C. K.	
No. 41.—Parochial Minister's address to all persons under his care who are of a proper age to be confirmed	12 0
No. 81—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self examination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Ven. William H. Hall	8 0
No. 329—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation	7 8
No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation	7 6
No. 655—Meaning of the answer "I do," in the Confirmation Service	5 0
No. 688—Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, by way of Question and Answer; by Robert Nelson, Esq.	10 6
No. 333—Bishop Wilson's Instructions, in the form of Question and Answer; to which is added the Order of Confirmation; by the Rev. W. Dalton, B. D.	5 0
Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society.	
No. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Confirmation	5 0
Confirmation Tickets	3 9
Confirmation Certificates	7 6
Confirmation and Communion Certificates	10 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

HENRY ROWSELL, *Church Depository,*
King Street, Toronto.

March 15th, 1854. 33

THE TORONTO
Circulating Library,
AND
FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE,
No. 76, King Street west.

Mrs. Higgins informs her friends and the Public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Letres, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard Works and the Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, entitling the subscriber to—

	Two sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week.			Three sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week.		
One year	£1	0	0	£1	10	0
Six months	0	15	0	1	2	6
Three months	0	8	0	0	12	6
One month	0	3	9	0	6	3

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

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the book and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes, 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see tickets.

Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a well assorted stock of

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY,

to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 8th, 1854. 42

TUTOR.

A Gentleman living in the Western part of Canada, on the banks of the river St. Clair, requires a Resident Tutor to undertake the Education of his Two Sons.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to R., Box 253 Post Office, Toronto.

June 14, 1854. 46-5in

COLLINS & WILSON.

Beg respectfully to inform the LADIES of TORONTO and Canada West that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be opened for the Season *on Tuesday the 9th inst.*

Toronto, 4th May, 1854. 41-tf

A MAP OF TURKEY in EUROPE, GREECE, and the BLACK SEA,

Price 1s. 3d.—For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
8, *Wellington Buildings, King Street.*

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	s.	d.
Russia as it is, by Count A. D. Gurowski,	5	0
Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes	3	9
The Foresters, by Alex. Dumas, translated from the author's original MSS.	2	6
The Sunshine of Greystone, a Story for Girls, by E. J. May	3	9
Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology	7	6
Sabbath Musings; being Exercises, practical and Expository; founded on Fifty-two portions of Sacred Scripture, by Rev. Robert Bond	2	3

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
8 Wellington Buildings, King street, Toronto,
April 5, 1854.

Trinity College, Toronto.

The Annual Examination for Matriculation and for Scholarships will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854.

The following Scholarships will be open to competition:

Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20.

The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and Examinations in the Arts Course.

One Cameron Scholarship, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to Candidates intending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England.

The holder of this Scholarship must graduate in Arts.

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

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

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

One Wellington Scholarship of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one Burnside Scholarship of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination in the following June.

Trinity College,
Feb. 24, 1854. 31-1d

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
ESTABLISHMENT.
MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE,
King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street,
TORONTO, C. W.

Have constantly on hand and for sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Every article of Musical Merchandize:
Piano Fortes,
From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. York—Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers.

AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER
CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,
Melodeons, &c.
BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS for BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS

Likewise a very choice selection of the best
Church Music,
consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and others.

☞ The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States.

Toronto, March 15, 1854. 33tf

HENRY BOVELL HOPE,
Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent,
BROKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT

Office—Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND:

Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

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

Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3rd, 1854. 28-tf

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

Lady Principal.....Mrs. Poetter.
Lady Resident.....Mrs. Hammersley.

ASSISTANTS.

1st English Teacher .....
2nd " " .....Miss Kennedy.
3rd " " .....Miss Driscoll.
Resident French Governess...Md'lle Coulon.
Writing and Arithmetic.....Mr. Barley.
Drawing.....Mr. Bull.
Music.....Mr. G. F. Hayter.
Singing.....Mr. Humphreys.

The studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing.

The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral.

TERMS.

(*To be paid Quarterly and in advance.*)

Education.....£15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils..... 5 " additional.
Boarding and Washing 35 "
(No extras.)

The continued applications for the admission of Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrs. Poetter to make some arrangements, which will enable her to receive a few more at Easter. She trusts that the parents of her pupils who can make it convenient will attend the yearly private Examinations of the School, when they will have an opportunity of appreciating the plans adopted by Mrs. Poetter for giving her pupils a sound and thorough English education.

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

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter postpaid) to

MRS. POETTER,
Front Street.
Toronto, 21st March, 1854. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW AND COMPLETE
**Gazetteer of

Family Reading.

THE COBBLER OF HAMBURGH.

On a fine summer's evening, as crowds of artisans were passing along the streets of Hamburgh, to drink coffee and to hear the music at Elb Ernholung, or Altona, a shoemaker was busy cobbling his shoe beneath an awning near his door. Above his head was a starling, which sang and chattered, and seemed to keep up a busy talk with its kind possessor,—now turning his head and looking down upod his bald pate with a most curious eye, as a master would watch and examine an apprentice at his work; and then, as if quite satisfied, would ruffle his feathers, fly up to his perch, and pour fourth every note, and bit of song, and witty saying which he had learned, to the great delight of old Hans the cobbler. "*Ach! du leiber Voged!*" Hans would say, half-aloud—"thou art a happy bird and well provided for; and why should not I be a happy Christian with such mercies?" —and he would begin to sing one of his fine old German psalm-tunes.

While thus engaged on the said evening, hardly looking from the large shoe before him, and heedless of the crowded street, a young man who was passing by stopped and addressed him, saying, "Well, friend —beg pardon—but you seem a merry fellow!" The person who thus spoke had the look and dress of a student. His features were dark and sombre, with the run black eye, the high nose and rather sallow skin which marked the descendant of Abraham. Hans looked up to him and replied with a cheerful voice, "Merry!—to be sure, I am right merry, my brother; and why should I not be so?" "All are not so!" replied the student, with a sigh and a shrug of the shoulders. "Why should you not? you asked," continued the student. "I would reply, that your own poverty might afford a sufficient cause for sadness in you. But you have no living thing, I suppose, to take care of, but the bird up there, who seems, by the way, to be as jolly as yourself." "And why should he not be merry? my little speckled-breast!" said Hans, chirruping to his starling. "But he is not all my family, young man; for I have a wife and seven children to provide for with these hands; but you see I can sing at my work.

The student was silent; and he began to think of all the sorrow he had experienced in the midst of books and literature; and in spite of having youth and health on his side, with fair prospects of success in the world; yet, he knew not why or how, a sadness like the pall of the dead often rested on his spirit; and questionings from the endless future and from beyond the grave came to him in his solitary hours, to which he could give no answer; and he had no peace from thoughts of God, when he had any thoughts of him at all; and he knew not Jesus Christ! *He was a Jew*; and felt that for his soul all old things had passed away, but nothing had as yet become new! And so, while in one of those gloomy moods, and when on his way to seek some repose from the music, and enjoyment from the company in the public gardens, he was arrested by the busy and happy cobbler, and by a sudden impulse was induced to address him, in order to discover *from what source* one so poor, and yet so contented, drew his happiness.

Again resuming the conversation, he said, "I confess, friend, I *am* surprised to see a poor artisan like you so cheerful." "Poor!" exclaimed Hans; "how knowest thou, friend, how my account stands with the bank? Poor! I am richer than thou knowest." "It may be—it may be," said the student with a smile; "I must have heard of, though I have forgot, thy name in the exchange, or heard of the sailings of thy ships, or when in the bank,"—"Enough," said Hans, "thou hast confessed thy ignorance of me!"—and then stopping his work, laying his hand on the student's arm, and looking at him with an expression of countenance from which all fun was banished, he said calmly and solemnly, "Stranger, I am not poor. Don't pity me—envy me; for be it known to you that I am *a King's son!*"

The student started—made a low bow—and departed. "Poor fellow—poor fellow!" he muttered to himself. "And art thou happy only because thou art mad?—and art thou able to rejoice only because all realities are to thee dreams, and all dreams realities? I have sought strength and comfort at thy mouth in vain!"

A week passed and again the student traversed the same street; and there, in the old place, was Hans, busy as ever in his stall; and the starling as happy as ever in his cage. The student, as he passed him, took off his cap, and said, "Good evening to your royal highness!" "Halt, friend!" cried Hans, with a cheerful but firm voice, "and come here to me for a few minutes. I am glad I have seen you again. You left me abruptly t'other evening. I suppose you thought me mad. But I am not so; but in sober earnest. I tell you again I am a King's son; and when you interrupted me, I was singing a song about my kingdom. Would you like to hear it?" "Surely, if it pleases your royal highness," replied the Jew, with a benevolent smile, and anxious to gratify his strange acquaintance, whose insanity he never doubted.

Hans, having provided a seat for the young Jew, began to sing a hymn on "*Thy Kingdom come;*" and when it was finished, perceiving that it was listened to with apparently deep interest, he asked if he understood its meaning. The Jew shook his head. Upon which Hans proceeded to explain all he knew—and it was much—about the kingdom of Jesus Christ and the glory of its King. Beginning with the promise uttered in Eden of one who should be a conqueror, and bruise the serpent's head, he pointed out the growth of prophecy, from age to age, regarding the kingdom of the redeemer—showing how "all things must be fulfilled which are written in the law of Moses, and the Prophets and the Psalms, concerning Christ;" how it behoved the Messias to suffer these things, and to enter into his glory;" how all power was now given him; how he was now establishing on earth a universal kingdom, "never to be moved," which embraced Jew and Gentile in one citizenship; and how every subject in his kingdom was a son and heir, yes, a "joint-heir" with Christ the King, and would "reign with him forever and ever!"

As old Hans expatiated on these promises, his work was laid aside, his eye beamed with love and hope; and deep feeling gave eloquence and grace to his language. The Jew sat as a child at his feet, gazing up to him with his full black eye, and so absorbed by all he heard, for the first time in his life, of the promise made of old unto his fathers, that he was roused from his waking dream only by Hans taking him by the hand, and saying, "Now thou seest how I am a King's son, and why I am happy; for I know and love this Jesus, and all things are mine, whether life or death, things present or things to come; and, young man," he asked with emphasis, "believest *thou* the prophets? I know that thou believest! For, unless I mistake thy countenance greatly, thy fathers did; and thou, my son, believing in them, must also believe in Him whom they have foretold, and whom God hath sent to perform the mercy promised to thy fathers, and to remember his holy covenant, the oath which he swore to thy father Abraham."

The Jew was silent. Unutterable thoughts passed through his mind. "Where," he asked meekly, "can I learn more of this? for I see that *thou* believest and hast peace!" "From this Book," said Hans, handing him a Bible. "Go home and read there about the kingdom, and return to me when thou hast studied the passages I shall point out to thee—and while thou art doing battle with the enemies of thy soul—for Satan will stir up a host to destroy thee—I shall, like Moses, pray for thee on the mount, and ask one to pray for thee, whom as yet thou knowest not, but who knoweth thee, and who is greater than Moses!" The young Jew grasped Hans by the hand, and taking off his cap, made a respectful bow and departed. "May the Lord ingraft him into his own olive tree!" said Hans looking upward and resuming his work, when the form of the Jew was lost to him as he turned into a neighbouring street.

My story is ended. The substance of it was told me by a distinguished Christian Jew, as we walked together in the streets of Hamburgh. What became of Hans I could not learn. But the young Jew is now Mr. N——, for many years an eminent and successful missionary to his brethren in Silesia.

Reader, let us divide one lesson before we part; it is this: If the seed of truth is in thine hand, sow it in any field which God provides for thee in his providence; and the least seed may become a great tree, whose fruit may feed many souls, and make glad thine own, here or hereafter, with exceeding joy.—*Edinburgh Christian Magazine.*

AT THE DOOR.

"Behold, I stand at the door and knock." At what door? The barred door of your heart, fellow sinner; your heart, defiled, darkened, perverted, hardened, alienated from God and holiness, greatly needing the entrance of some one who caa change all this, restore it to God, and make it an abode of purity, love and peace.

Who stands there? Your best friend. He who has done for you already what no other being could or would; who has made possible the change you need, and now presses urgently upon your acceptance the provided mercy.

How does he knock? Reason asserts your true condition, your deep necessity, for just such a Saviour. Conscience thunders its commendation of your guilt. Memory peoples the past with accusing witnesses. Apprehension looks forward to dreaded, deserved ills that the future has in store.

He has knocked long. By his Word, pressed npon you in early childhood by Christian parents, friends, teachers, pastors, or, in later life pondered in the solitude of your closet. By his Providence, preserving life and health, or sending sickness; supplying every want, directing all your ways, protecting from danger, giving friends and removing them—in each case for your good. By his Spirit, awakening, convincing, reproving, melting, leading others around you to repentance, pardon, and peace; convincing you that you have only to accept the proffered mercy to be blessed.

Why does he knock? Because of his love for your soul. He would save it. You have shut and barred him out, and persevered in excluding him. He even begs to be admitted. He will hardly be denied. He has done and suffered so much to make salvation possible for you, that he cannot bear to have you persist in refusing to be saved.

But he will not always knock.

> "There is a time we know not when,
> A point we know not where,
> That seals the destiny of man.
> For glory or despair;
> To pass that limit is to die."

Many a soul has passed it, and found henceforth the fountains of feeling for ever frozen, the ears deaf to every persuasion, the soul unmoved even at the prospect of eternal misery, its destiny sealed with as much certainty as if the eternal darkness of despair already shrouded it. Hear that knock. Open and admit him. Then he and his Father will love you, come unto you, and make their abode with you. He is himself a "door," the only door of hope and safety for your soul. Knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Still persist in your refusal, and you may ere long knock at the door and find it shut.

There are others than thy Saviour about the door of thy heart. "If thou doest not well"—just thy case in this refusal—"sin lieth at the door. Death, too, lies at the door. The entrance thou refusest to a pleading Saviour, death may at any moment force. Christ will never force an entrance. If he enters, it must be at thy opening.

He who knocks at thy heart's door in love and compassion, will soon appear before thee in another character.

"Behold the Judge standeth before the door." Are ye prepared to meet him with your heart still closed; to hear him say, "Because I have called, and ye refused; I stretched out my hands, and no man regarded; I also will laugh at your calamity, I will mock when your fear cometh!"

Are ye prepared to endure eternally that most terrible of all wrath, "the wrath of the Lamb?"

"Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

THE CANADA WORKS, AT BIRKENHEAD.

The Canada Works are a thing of magic, in the rapidity with which they have been constructed and brought into active operation. Here it is that Messrs. Brassey, Jackson, Peto and Betts, the contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are constructing their plans and materials for carrying on that great undertaking. The premises are very extensive and as complete as possible. The main building is 900 feet in length by 36 feet in width, and there are also other erections. The yard encloses a long water basin, where coals and other necessary stores are wanted. Besides this, the line of railway is carried from the docks to all parts of the yard. The establishment is divided into distinct compartments; one for the manufacture of locomotives, waggons, carriages, and plans, and the other for the construction of bridges; for all the large bridges on the Canada railway are to be tubular; and one of them, over the St. Lawrence, will be a mile and three-quarters in length, throwing into the shade all previous attempts at tubing, the famous Britannia Bridge included. The general management of the Canada works is in the hands of Mr. Harrison, a gentleman of great experience in such matters; and the "bridge department" is superintended by Mr. Evans, who brings equal ability to the performance of his duties.

The main building is, of course, divided into separate compartments, the principal of which is the fitting, turning, and erecting shop, a noble room, 300 feet long. There is also, the boiler-makers' shop, the smithy (with 22 furnaces), the brass-moulders' and copper smiths' shop, the cast-iron foundry, the warehouse, the store, and other smaller "shops." The bridge department includes two "shops"—the smithy and the plating-room. Spacious offices and a suitable house for the "foreman's" residence, stand detached from the other buildings. There is, also, stabling for a number of horses employed in "outdoor" work. The premises, include an eating-room and a reading-room, for the use of the artisans employed.

The locomotives and their tenders are entirely constructed at these works, as also all the castings, mouldings, and forging—in fact, all the iron-work for the carriages and waggons of the Grand Trunk Railway; but the wood work and fitting-up of the latter are, for very obvious reasons, effected in Canada, principally at Montreal. Two large stationary high-pressure engines, of 40 horse power each supply the motive power of the planing, punching machines, steam hammers, and other mechanical contrivances for assisting the labor of handicraftsman. These machines are constructed by Whitworth and Naysmith, of Manchester, and Shank of Johnston, near Glasgow. The locomtives are constructed ten at a time, and the first batch of ten are now drawing towards completion—five of them for passenger and the other five for goods traffic. It is expected that steam will be up, and the first five of these ready for delivery at their destination by the end of May. It will be interesting to many to state that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is on neither the "broad" nor the "narrow guage" principle. The Canadian guage is 5 feet 6 inches. The contractors have bought a large vessel to be employed solely in conveying the locomotive and carriage work across the Atlantic, and her 'tween decks are being opened up and fitted so as to give great stowage for such heavy freight. She can lay alongside the yard, where there is a powerful crane that will hoist her cargoes on board as they are completed.

Of the ultimate extent of the operations carried on at the Canada Works, it may be somewhat premature to speak just now, but the number of men employed now is upwards of 300, and every week additional hands are being taken on until the maximum of 600 is reached. The wages of the mechanics range 18s to 34s. per week, the average being 31s. 5d. The monthly expenditure in wages alone is now upwards of £5,000; and, when the works are in full operation, it will be more than double that amount, or at the rate of £120,000 per annum —all, or nearly all, of which will be circulated amongst the shopkeepers of Birkenhead. It is calculated that the works are capable of turning out 40 locomotives, with their tenders, in the course of a year, which, at the moderate estimate of £2,500 for each locomotive (they are very large and powerful ones), gives £100,000 per annum for the work of that department alone. The carriage, bridge, and miscellaneous plant work will probably reach double that amount, and thus we have £300,000 worth of work turned out yearly from the Canada Works alone. The people of Canada have thus the assurance that their great railway will be completed as speedily as possible, for all hands are working over-time, and the machinery is kept going night and day.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Advertisements.

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

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

PROFESSORS:

Of Singing	Mr. Humphreys.
Of Music	Mr. Ambrose.
Drawing Master	Mr. Lucius O'Brien.
Writing Master	Mr. Ebbels.
Calisthenics	by a Master.

The best English Branches (with Arithmetic) are taught by a professor. The French department is under the immediate superintendence of Monsieur Deslandes, assisted by a lady recently arrived from Europe, by whom German and Italian are also taught.

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needle work £15 0 0
Pupils under 10 years of age 12 10 0
Day Pupils 6 10 0
Under 12 years of age 4 10 0
Singing 5 0 0
Italian 2 10 0
German 2 10 0

Dancing during the winter Season.

The high patronage and support experienced during the eight years Mons. and Madame Deslandes have resided in Toronto, and the entire satisfaction expressed by the parents of the pupils who have been and now are under their charge, induce them still to hold out the same advantages which they have hitherto done.

The Fourth Term of this establishment will re-commence on *Thursday 27th April.*

Religious instruction most kindly afforded by Rev. Dr. Lett, once a week, in the school.

Toronto, April 6th. 1854. 36tf

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c.

In conducting this course of Instruction, the aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Religious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary, according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

Boarders ..... £50. £60. £75. Day Pupils ... £15. £20. £30.

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

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854. 8

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
67, HARLEY STREET,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853,)
FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION,
AND FOR GRANTING
CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

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

Council.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.
THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS CARE, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Bombay.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN PATTESON.
SIR CHARLES LEMON, BART., M.P., F.R.S.
SIR JOHN FORBES, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.
THE REV. J. S. M ANDERSON, M.A.
THE REV. R. W. BROWNE, M.A., Ph. D., F.G.S.
EDMUND BECKETT DENISON, Esq.
THE REV. T. GARNIER, B.C.L.
THE REV. T. G. HALL, M.A.
THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D.

Committee of Education,
Consisting of the Professors of the College.
Chairman—REV. R. C. TRENCH, B.D.
Deputy Chairman—REV. C. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S.

Edward Armitage, Esq.	The Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A.
W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.	John Hullah, Esq.
Adolphus Bernays, Ph.D.	F. P. Lacaita, Esq.
Isidore Brasseur, Esq.	Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.
The Rev. Michael Biggs, M.A.	Henry Warren, Esq.
The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.	

Lady Visitors.

The Duchess of Argyll.	Mrs. Milman.
Miss Barnard.	The Lady Monteagle.
Lady Bell.	Mrs. Murray.
Mrs. Booth.	The Lady Laura Palmer.
The Viscountess Canning.	Mrs. Proctor.
Mrs. Carr.	Lady Romilly.
The Countess of Charlemont.	Mrs. Edward Romilly.
Mrs. E. B. Denison.	Lady Kay Shuttleworth.
Mrs. Lewis Eyre.	Mrs. Stanley.
Mrs Douglas Galton	The Lady Caroline Stirling.
Mrs. William Hayes.	Mrs. Strutt.
Lady Herschel.	Miss Emily Taylor.
Mrs. Arthur Hobhouse.	Miss Twining.
Mrs. W. M. James.	Mrs Henseleigh Wedgwood.
Mrs. Jardine.	Mrs Gordon Whitbread.
Mrs. Arthur Malkin.	Lady Wood.
Mrs. Marcett.	Miss Williams Wynn.
Miss Maurice.	

Professors.

Arithmetic and Algebra	Mr. Cock.
Drawing—{ Figure	Mr Armitage.
Drawing—{ Landscape	Mr. Warren—Mr. Weigall.
English Language & Literature	Mr. Plumptre.
French	Mr. Brasseur.
Geography	Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Johns.
German	Dr. Bernays—Dr. Fischel.
Harmony and Musical Composition	Mr. Bennett—Mr. Baly.
History—Ancient, English, and Modern	Mr. Nicolay—Mr Brewer.
Italian	Mr. Lacaita—St. Biagel.
Latin	Mr Plumptre—Mr. Biggs,
Method in Learning & Teaching	Mr. Johns.
Natural Philos'y & Astronomy	Mr. Cock.
Philosophy—Moral and Mental	Mr. Nicolay.
Reading	Mr. Trench—Mr. Biggs.
Divinity and Church History	Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—
Vocal Music	Mr. Bannister.

Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec 17.
Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.
Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July.

The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday.

The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s. for the year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance.

Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O. May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three Guineas per Term.

The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for practice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during Term.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

This Class has been established to supply the want of good Elementary Instruction, and as Introductory to the College Course.

Arithmetic	Mr. Cock.
Biblical Instruction	Mr. Plumptre.
Drawing	Mr. Weigall.
English Grammar	Mr. Plumptre.
French	Mr. Brasseur—M. Enot.
Geography	Mr. Nicolay.
German (Etymology)	Dr. Bernays.
History, Ancient	Mr. Nicolay.
Ditto, English	Mr. Brewer.
Italian (Etymology)	Mr. Bezzi.
Latin	Mr. Plumptre.
Reading	Mr. Nicolay.
Vocal Music	Mr. Bannister.
Calisthenic Master	M. Rolla.
Lady Superintendent	Miss Parry.
Assistant	Miss Worth.

The year of study extends from the last week in September to the last week in July, with Vacations at Christmas and Easter.

The payment is £15 15s. per year for Pupils under 13 years of age, and £21 for Pupils above 13.

Elementary Instruction on the Piano-forte is given under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Bennett. Fee, £2 2s. per Term.

Lady Resident, MRS. W. ROWSELL.

The ordinary periods of Examination for Certificates are the last week in each term, but ladies unable to attend at those times may, on special application, be examined at any time during term. Fee for first Certificate, £1; for every other, 10s.

Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Chairman at the College, every Wednesday and Saturday before two o'clock.

February 16th, 1854. 29

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Gresley's Treatise on Preaching	0	6	3
The History, Object, and Proper Observance of the Holy Season of Lent: by Kip	0	3	9
Christian Morals: by Rev. Wm. Sewell, M.A.	0	3	9
Mant on the Rubrics	0	3	9
Stories on the Church Catechism: by Mrs. Sherwood	0	3	9
The Pastor's Appeal to his Flock; on Confirmation, the Holy Communion, and Christian Life	0	0	7½
The Children of the New Testament: by Stork.	0	4	4½
Staunton's Church Chant Book	0	5	0
The Music of the Church: by Wainwright	0	5	0
The Baron's Little Daughter, &c.: by Rev. Wm. Gresley, M.A.	0	3	1½
Our Little Comfort	0	3	1½
Love's Lesson: by the author of Timid Lucy.	0	3	1½
In the World, but not of the World: by Cousin Alice	0	3	1½
The Pilgrim's Progress: for the young. Illustrated	0	1	10½

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
Bookseller, Stationer, & Printer,
King Street.
Toronto, March 23, 1854. 37-tf

HERBERT MORTIMER,
BROKER,
House, Land and General Agent,
No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
(Opposite St. James's Church.)

REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster. Esq. P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a libera discount.

Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS.

Spratt's Obstetric Tables,

COMPRISING graphic Illustrations, with descriptions, and practical remarks, exhibiting, on dissected Plates, many important subjects in Midwifery. A few copies of the above on sale at the reduced price of £1 10s. currency.

—ALSO—

Spratt's Compendium of Toxicology—illustrated with coloured figures of the principal indigenous and exotic Plants—at the reduced price of 7s. 6d. currency.

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
Bookseller, Stationer & Printer,
King Street.
Toronto, March 23, 35-tf

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

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1854.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L.D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 27th December, 1853. 2-tf

NEW BOOKS.

	£	s.	d.
THE National Miscellany: a Magazine of general literature. Vol. 1—cloth, extra	0	9	0
Muller's Physics and Meteorology	0	17	6
Narrative of the United States' Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea: by W. F. Lynch, U. S. N.	0	15	0
Erman's Travels in Siberia; The Chinese Frontier, &c. 2 vols.	0	10	0
Fletcher's Notes from Nineveh, and Travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Syria	0	3	9
Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions: by Charles Mackay. 2 vols	0	10	0
Camp Fires of the Revolution; or, the War of Independence: illustrated by thrilling events and stories, by the old soldiers: by Henry C. Watson	0	8	9
Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course: Meteorology, Astronomy	0	10	0
The Indians and the Gold Mines; or, the source of true Riches, with illustrations: by W. Croome	0	3	0
History of England in Verse: by Hannah Townsend	0	3	0
Yankee Stories: by Judge Haliburton	0	2	6
Anecdotes for the Railroad and Steamboat	0	2	6

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
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King Street.
Toronto, March 23. 1854. 37-tf

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,
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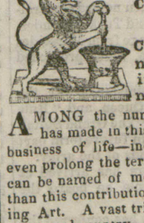

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
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