3 10 0 0

Boetry.

THE THREE MOUNTAINS. When on Sinai's top I see God descend in majesty, To proclaim his holy law, All my spirit sinks with awe. When in eestacy sublime, Tabor's glorious steep I climb

At the too transporting light,

Darkness rushes o'er my sight. When on Calvary I rest, God, in flesh made manifest, Shines in my Redeemer's face Full of beauty, truth and grace. Here I would for ever stay, Weep, and gaze my soul away; Thou art heav'n on earth to me,

BELLS.

from the London Quarterly: ART. II .- 1. The Bell: its Origin, His.

Lovely, mournful Calvary!

Gatty. London, 1848. 2. Paper on Bells, with Illustrations. By the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, in Report of Bristol Architectural Society, from the expression in Macbeth—

tory, and Uses. By the Rev. Alfred

There is abundance of literary evidence to show that in by-gone times the history and office of the bell engaged the attention | But in the reign of Elizabeth the horn still sible noise by a chance irregular clanging. lordship pointed out two large bells, one

fruits of this newly-awakened spirit.

for itself." From youth to age the sound veniences till the present Earl provided heads as silently as the clouds, and lends a piece of wire.

music of a peal of bells: "O what a preacher is the time-worn tower, Reading great sermons with its iron tongne!"

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Cain, the artificer in brass and iron, formed the sounding metal into a rude kind of beil, and that Noah employed it to summon his ship-carpenters to their work. Less theoretical historians may be well contented retical historians may be well contented to the sounding metal into a rude kind of beil, and that Noah employed it to summon his ship-carpenters to their work. Less theoretical historians may be well contented to the sounding metal into a rude kind of beil, appendages is countenanced by Southey, which is known to improve the quality of iron, instead of by the rapid process of a blast furnace. But there is another cause blast furnace. But there is another cause the latter that it is mentioned by the minister that it is mentioned by the metal with a fire of wood, melting the metal with a fire of wood, which is known to improve the quality of iron, instead of by the rapid process of a blast furnace. But there is another cause blast furnace and pleased when wearing their bells. If ancient Persians; or with those small been conferred is singled out for her venbronze bells, apparently intended for horse geance." and chariot furniture, of which a great The material of the bells so long known

hung on triumphal cars, sounded in the fish market of Athens, summoned guests to feasts, preceded funeral processions,

and were sometimes used in religious rites | tion (A.D. 400) to Paulinus, Bishop of F would be reached at present with half of sins is conferred; the term is used bepersons should be defiled by touching rived (we are told) the Roman one of fixbe mindful of human misery.

It is needless to recapitulate all the less doubtful applications of bells among the Romans. The hour of bathing and of business at public places was announced by it, and with the imperfect means possessed by the ancients of measuring time, it must have been a far more important signal than at present. The wealthier Romans had them in domestic use to assemble their families, "just," says Magius, writing about 1570, "as the household of We copy the following interesting article nobles and cardinals at Rome are summoned to dinner and supper by a bell hung in the highest part of the building, so that it may not only be heard by the inmates, but by those who are without." Something larger than the hand-bell would appear to have been common about the same period in English mansions, to judge

> Go bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready, She strike upon the bell."

of the learned. Mr. Ellacombe enumer- hung outside the gate, and did much of the ates nearly forty distinct treatises of foreign duty which afterwards devolved upon origin, ranging from 1495 to the present bells. In the court at Penshurst there is century. Of these the best known is the work of Magius. De Tintinnabulis. The a wooden frame, with the inscription, author, an Italian, was a civil judge in the Venetian service at Candia, when besieged in 1571 by the Turks. He was quite superseded. The disuse of the taken prisoner, and amused his captivity hand-bell was one of the many visible by writing the treatise which has preserved | signs of the downfall of the old aristocratic his name. His occupation could gain him system-an indication that the troop of no favour in a land where the bell was servants had ceased to be "in waiting." considered the symbol of sinful infidelity, Few persons are aware how modern is the and he was finally beheaded by order of a pasha. The productions of our native for no trace of it has been discovered in pens are mostly confined to the art of the old mansions of our nobility, even so ringing, which is peculiarly an English late as the reign of Queen Anne. A coraccomplishment. In other countries there respondent of The Builder states that is no attempt at a musical peal, and the only object is to produce the utmost pos.

One of the earliest notices of monastic bell-founding occurs in a Life of Charle- to Bristol, 5s.; and the bell-founding occurs in a Life of Charle-

We are accustomed, to use the expres- Holkham, which was commenced in 1734 sion of Mr. Gatty, "to hear the bell speak and completed in 1760, had no such conis sent forth through crowded streets or them a few years ago. So many centu-

floats with sweetest melody above the ries did it take to conduct mankind to the quiet fields. It gives a tongue to time, simple invention of ringing a bell in a horiwhich would otherwise pass over our zontal direction by means of a crank and But we have not yet emerged from voice of rejoicing at festivals, at christen- ancient Rome, where, amongst other fanings, at marriages, and of mourning at the cies, bells were appended to horses, a departure of the soul. From every church- custom which lingers in many parts of the tower it summons the faithful of distant continent, and which was almost universal valleys to the house of God; and when life is ended they sleep within the beli's On dark nights in narrow lanes they andeep sound. Its tone, therefore, comes swered the important end of warning horsemen or waggoners of each other's and we know what a throng of mental approach, and enabling them to avoid a images of the past can be aroused by the collision in a spot where there was not in roads has put an end to the practice. The Romans "belled" their flocks as well as their horses, in order, according to The bell has had a continuous existence Strabo, that wild beasts might be scared amongst civilized people from a very early away by the sound. "If any one," it is time. For nearly fourteen centuries it enacted in the rural laws of Justinian, has been employed by the church, and it "take away the bell from an ox or sheep, was known to ancient nations for perhaps let him, being convicted, be scourged as a as many centuries before our era. Con- thief; and, if the animal be lost thereby, secrated to christian purposes, its sound lef him pay the loss." Magius relates that has travelled with the light that has lighted the shepherds of his day continued the the Gentiles; and, now that the Gospel custom, "but not so much to keep off has penetrated to the most distant regions beasts of prey as to enable the owners to of the globe, there is not perhaps a minute trace their cattle when they strayed," somewhere rising towards heaven, as—
"Earth with her thousand voices praises God."

which is its chief modern use, and every the chief modern use, and the chief mod For ages before the bell from its airy abouts of his animals when lost in the its cognizance of human events, diminushed white shell were hells were hell well were hell were hell were hell were hell were hell were hell we tive bells were in common use. An east- with the sound of the bell, as they are by ern patriarch in the twellin century quotes the nute, and that they grow lat in concerning the nute, and the nute, a writer who gravely avers that rubal quence. The honor that animals have the almosphere in the course of centuries; others have suggested that it was due to others have suggested that it was due to other h retical instorians may be well contented and pleased when wearing their bells. It blast furnace. But there is another cause which has had its share in the effect. "If usage is so ancient that it is mentioned by how it "chanced," and the minister re-

number were found by Mr. Layard in a to heathen antiquity was generally bronze, chamber of the palace of Nimroud. On sometimes silver, and not uncommonly being analysed, the curious fact was dis- gold. Their first construction in the excovered that they contain one part of tin panded form with which we are familiar to ten parts of copper; and if, as Mr. now was due to Christians. When the Layard remarks, the tin was obtained, as true God was worshipped in lonely caverns, probably was the ease, from Phænicia, it amid the haunts of the wolf, or under the may actually have been exported nearly ban of heathers more cruel than the beasts, three thousand years ago from the British no sounds proclaimed their whereabouts to their foes; but from the time when Amongst the Greeks hand-bells were praise and incense rose in stately temples,

ers in which they were hung. A species trade. ung during service.

and the portable altar bells seem accor- to its substance by the edge being cut. Comparatively few of the immense everal antiquaries that the tower of the not informed.

olemn tones to a greater distance. whom it was to be dedicated.+

subject, that, in the reign of Queen Mary, The only means his predecessors had of Dr. Tresham thought there was no surer the only means his predecessors had of was much admired by the emperor. "My wardens had 6d. for his expenses in the tower and spire pulled down. Bulkeley was much admired by the emperor. "My the purpose of making three bells for the vibration of the bells. to begin with the golden bells mentioned in the Book of Exodus as attached to the vestment of the high priest in the sanctuary, in the same way that they were appended to the royal costume amongst the pended to the royal costume amongst the pended to the royal costume amongst the pended to the royal costume amongst the royal costume among the royal costume amongst the royal costume among the royal costume among the royal costume among the royal costume among the royal cost the roya

as an Etrurian collector, claims the title of Marchese Campana in right of an ancestor set up against Bishop Paulinus as inventor of bells, and the title has, we believe, been sanctioned either by Pius IX., or the King of Nanjes or both

church, is, as Mr. Gatty remarks, a strong century a distinct class of workmen fol- "Bells," says Southey, " are not baptized criminal, and thus aggravate his punish- contemporary or immediately subsequent tured in 1313, Master Henry Michael of metal, or a defect in the tone, neither of ment. From this Greek custom was de- writer. It was not till after A. D. 500, Lichfield was engaged with his assistants which the priest undertakes to remove." according to Hospinianus, that bells, which in recasting it from the Octave of the Tri- The profanity of the proceeding was in ing a bell and a scourge to the emperor's he calls campanæ, came into ecclesiastical nity to the Feast of the Nativity of the applying the forms of a Christian sacrachariot, that in the height of his power he use. They are supposed to have received Blessed Virgin. Notwithstanding the time ment to a purpose in which there was no might be admonished against pride, and their designation from the place where bestowed upon the process it turned out a correspondence between the outward sign they were originally made. "Because," failure, and being recommenced anew it and the inward effect. When the Roman says Magius, "the founders practised this took two months more to bring the work Catholic rite was done away, Protestants most useful work in Campania, the large to a happy conclusion. A modern bell- went into the opposite extreme, and superbells were called campanæ;" and hence founder would have much to teach Master stition was exchanged for indecorous con-

> application in Italy to sacred purposes, flat, its diameter is lessened in proportion rum and beer. dingly to have been the first which were When an entire set turn out to be in har- number of baptized bells that were existknown in England. But the ponderous, mony, they are called 'a maiden peal.' | ing at the time of the Reformation still far-sounding bell was introduced by the This, however, is a most rare occurrence; hang in their ancient towers, and on these

information from some cunning artificers many others in different parts of the counof the present day, that the wide-spread try, such as those of All Saints, Fulham, 16 the date is uncertain, and only 23 are notion of the advantage of this ingredient and those of St. Dunstan's, St. Bride's, clearly of the pre-reformation period. The is a complete mistake. "Persons," says and St. Martin's in the Fields. The bells puritans, though the enemies of church he, "talk as familiarly of sweetening the of the University Church, Cambridge (circa music and of almost everything which had tone of bell-metal by the introduction of a 1730), so much admired by Handel, were once been put to superstitious uses, did little silver, as they would speak of sweet. from the St. Neot's foundry. The Messrs. not wage direct war against bells. Yet Mears, who succeeded to Rudall, at Glou- in the general depredation then committed with a lump of sugar. This is a dream. cester, and who have also an immense upon the churches, the tower was fre-Silver, if introduced in any large quantity, establishment in London, are stated by Mr. quently rifled of its contents. The good would injure the sound, being in its nature Gatty to manufacture annually several people of Yarmouth petitioned the parliamore like lead as compared with copper, I andred bells, and to have not uncom- ment in 1650 "to be pleased to grant them and therefore incapable of producing the monly thirty tons of molten metal in their a part of the lead and other useful materihard, brittle, dense, and vibratory amal- furnace. The vast number of new churches als of that vast and altogether useless gam called bell-metal. There are, no which have been built of late years, and cathedral in Norwich, towards the buildquestion, various little ingredients which the admirable spirit which prevails of ing of a workhouse to employ their the skilful founder employs to improve his restoring old ones to their pristine com- almost starved poor, and repairing their composition; but these are the secrets of pleteness, must have raised the trade to a piers. When the inhabitants of a neighthe craft and peculiar to every separate pitch of prosperity never known before. bouring town could propose to strip foundry." Nor is there any valid reason Many, however, of the modern towers are off the covering from the roof of a noble for supposing that our ancestors employed of too flimsy a construction to bear the cathedral and lay it open to the ravit any more than ourselves, except that it jarring of a full peal. A catastophe which ages of frost and rain because such was a custom to cast a few tributary coins occurred at Liverpool in 1810, when the edifices were useless, it was not to be into the furnace. The composition of the spire of St. Nicholas' Church fell upon expected that bells would be valued examalgam in England six hundred years the roof as the people were assembling for cept for the metal of which they were ago is known to us from the materials deli- the service, and killed twenty-three of the made. In the tasteless apathy which suc-

copper, and 500 pounds of tin. The mix- this the ecclesiastics followed all the cere- the parish to defray the churchwardens the modern receipt only differs from the had godfathers and godmothers, was lapse of time have been injured and recast; ancient in allowing three parts of copper. sprinkled with water, was anointed with and altogether the ancient stock has been older bells over those of recent times has garment, or chrisom, which in the Roman With Scot'and it fared considerably been ascribed by some to the influence of Catholic ritual was put upon infants at the worse than with us. Abbot, Archbishop lost; and only a panny, harsh, iron-like sound can be produced from it. For instances; but we forbear to subjoin a throughout the city had been shipped to the stance, if you try to get the note E out of list which would find few readers, unless the members of the low Countries. In France the Revoa quantity of metal which is only adapted to sustain F well, the F in that case would society of Antiquaries. The custom consormation to sustain F well, the F in that case would so much the more that the metal was available. to sustain F well, the F in that case would be preferable to the E intended." Now linued in England down to the Reformabe preferable to the E intended. New timed in England down in old bells a for larger mass of metal was tion; and we give a single memorial of of Amboise, which hung in the cathedral allowed to a given note than is the case the practice from the accounts of the of Rouen, was devoted to the purpose

much directed to economy as excellence in 1499: of manufacture. The tenor bell of Rochester cathedral weighs 28 cwt., but its note

* A Roman gentleman of the present day, well known as an Errurian collector, claims the title of Marchese Connects in right of an argument state. Below

in the temples. Another purpose to which Nola, in Campania, the contemporary of the metal, at an equivalent sacrifice of cause the principal ceremonies observed have been suddenly stricken with blindthey were put was to hang them about the St. Jerome; but the silence of the Bishop dignity of tone. In science and dexterity in the baptism of children are observed in they were put was to hang them about the necks of malefactors on their way to exe. In science and dexervy in the blessing bells." This is superflow as an heliving artificers surpass those of bygone bells, in an in regard to either tower or bells, in an explanation and inadequate as a defence. Bad luck attended many of the living artificers surpass those of bells themselves, the vessels in which they bell themselves are the contract th cution, "lest," says Zonaras, "innocent epistle in which he minutely describes his times. By the early part of the fourteenth explanation and inadequate as a defence. them." It is more likely that it was to argument against the claim, especially as lowed the trade, and the bell of Crokesden for the remission of sins, because the oridraw the gaze of the people upon the there is no allusion to the subject in any abbey, in Staffordshire, having been frac- ginal sin of a bell would be a flaw in the the term campanile was given to the tow- Henry Michael in the technicalities of the viviality. White, of Selborne, in noticing the high festival which was observed in of diminutive bells were in like manner However admirable may be the material his village at the inauguration of a new called nolæ, from Nola, the city, and these employed, the excellence of the bell still peal in 1735, states that the treble was were sometimes attached to a frame and depends upon its shape, and the propor- fixed bottom upwards and filled with tion observed in its different parts. Slight | punch. This is still the favourite plan, The wandering ecclesiastics would natu- defects in the tone are remedied after cast- and we cannot help thinking that it is a ally bring over specimens of their nola ing. "If the note is too sharp;" says Mr. bad beginning to teach the parishioners to rom abroad shortly after their primitive Gatty, "the bell is turned thinner: if too associate their "church-going bells" with

Anglo-Saxons at an early period. It was many sets of bells have the credit of being it is often no easy matter to trace in the among the enrichments for his church 'maiden' without deserving it, and a great antique and half-corroded characters the which Benedick, abbot of Weremouth and many, for the honour of being considered once venerated name that was invoked Jarrow, brought from Italy in the reign of such, are left decidedly out of tune." by their sound. A more careful search in king Egfrid; and about the same period Whether the old bell-founders practised remote districts might make known seve-(A. D. 680) the nuns of St. Hilda's sister- these after-processes for the rectification ral, of which no account has been given, hood, as Bede relates, were summoned by of the tone, or whether they were obliged though we might hear of none so old as it to prayers. It has been conjectured by to abide by the original casting, we are that which was taken down from a church in Cornwall in the time of the late Mr. church was suggested by the bell, that In 1463 the manufacture of the smaller Gilbert Davies, the President of the Royal being lifted up aloft it might throw its sort of bells had attained to such import- Society, and which bore, as he used to ance in England that on the complaint of relate, with all possible pride, the inscrip-For many centuries the bell-foundries the artificers to the king in parliament that tion "Alfredus Rex!" It was supposed appear to have been set up in the religious they were impoverished by the importation to have been the gift of King Alfred, and ouses of Europe, and the abbots, priors, from abroad, it was ordained that no mer- to have done duty for a thousand years. and frequently the bishops, were the mas- chant or other person should bring any Multitudes of bells, famous for their tone took place in the monasteries a religious character was given to the process. The brethren stood ranged round the form the form the brethren stood ranged round the form th brethren stood ranged round the furnaces; native artists comparatively free from spared, were taken away at the dissoluthe 150th Psalm was chanted, and the foreign competition as to them. An ac- tion of the monasteries. Nor, though the 150th Psalm was chanted, and the foreign competition as to them. An aclining of the monasteries. Nor, though Almighty was invoked to overshadow the count has been preserved of the cost a Holinshed remarks that "bells remain as be able to ring a vast variety of changes, our own sad case; and that a scheme so sucmolten metal with his power and bless few years before (A. D. 1457) of one of in times past," were those of the cathedthe work for the honour of the saint to these bigger productions. The material is rals and parish churches always spared. number of the bells. "This term is used" and these bigger productions. The material is rals and parish churches always spared. charged 100s. 8d.; the making it, 20s. 1d.; King Henry VIII., according to Stow,

-we quote again from Mr. Gatty—

own church. All deplore the present state of One of the earliest notices of monastic for the conveyance of an old broken bell staked a bell-tower, with a lofty spire of magne, quoted by Magine in the succession of notes. The following desire only to draw attention to the subject, in the succession of notes. The following desire only to draw attention to the subject, in the succession of notes. The following desire only to draw attention to the subject, in numbers are placed to show how three who greatly excelled in the art, produced and the wages of three carpenters for this Sir Miles had the balls broken up and the subject, that, in the reign of Queen Mary, the order means his predesses on the subject at the south end, remarking that they were Dr. I resham thought there was no surer method of entiring the students at Oxford commanding the services of the domestics; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bells of his superintendence, the other 2d.; and a Bishop of Bangor sold the bell so ing to make the but, as it is getting into fashion," he command a great quantity of copper to be to mass, than by promising to make the University peal the finest in England.

The revived interest in all ecclesiastical to make the Police Provided interest in all ecclesiastical to Duke way the first Northumberland to make the brought to me, which I will purify by fire, added, "to have bells hung from the rooms in houses, I must have them also." The people used to tell how and let me have silver instead of tin, about the revived interest in all ecclesiastical to the revived interest in the first Northumberland to the revived interest in the revived interest The revived interest in an ecclesiasucal studies has extended itself to bells; and let me have silver instead of tin, about a hundred pounds, and I will cast for you a hundred pounds. studies has extended itself to bells; and the instructive work of Mr. Gatty and the the instructive work of Mr. Gatty and the researches of Mr. Ellacombe are worthy that princes were more avaricious than formerly, and would no longer bestow the necessary coin to impart a silvery sound enormous number of 3594 bells. Several cestershire, affords an example of the to the bells. But we learn from Mr. of the most famous peals in the West of rarity of genuine antique specimens. Out Gatty, who appears to have derived his England were of the Rudall make, besides of 38 churches, with an aggregate of 127

vered in the 36th year of Henry III. for congregation, was partly caused by the ceeded after the Revolution, the belfry was the purpose of making three bells for the church in Dover Casile, when all that was furnished was an old bell, 1050 pounds of step in old times was to name it, and in

with us, for modern skill is necessarily as churchwardens of St. Laurence, Reading, during that sacrilegious delirium, when the religion of the people might be said to

> Some of our old writers delighted to trace the judgments which they imagined had descended on the depredators. Spelman observes significantly that Sir Miles "By the term baptism," says Magius, Partridge, who gambled for the bells with

ficking Bishop of Bangor was affirmed to One at Erfurt in Germany, and ness when he went to see his peal safely bells themselves, the vessels in which they were embarked having been wrecked. It enthusiastic worthies that church property was not the only cargo lost at sea, or that a miracle, which destroyed instead of preserving the bells, was wrought for a very inadequate end.

noticeable for antiquity as well as magnitude and beauty of tone. The peal of Do. Exeter Cathedral, the heaviest in England, "Dunstan" at Canterbury is a noble example of the occasional superiority of ancient over modern peals in regard to tone. The Exeter peal consists ten bells; the peal of St. Saviour's, Southwark, which is the next heaviest, numbers twelve, of which nine are upwards of four hundred years old. Another peal of twelve, that of St. Leonard's, shoreditch, was much admired by Queen Elizabeth; and when they rang out in honour of her approach from Hatfield to London, she seldom failed to stop at a short distance from the church and com-mend their melody. There are peals of last week. I desire to establish such a fund as ten bells at St. Margaret's Church, Leicester, at St. Mary's, Nottingham, and in the tower of Fulham, which are considered whom no adequate provision is made by the among the finest in the country. The church itself, and who cannot from poverty musical bells of Dewsbury are famous, even beyond Yorkshire, as "England's sweetest melody." One of the number, which is popularly known as "Black Tom of Sothill." is said to have been an expire. of Sothill," is said to have been an expiatory gift for a murder. It is tolled on Christmas-Eve as at a funeral, and this branches of the civil service in this country; insting is called (the dayil's knell"; the ringing is called "the devil's knell," the moral of it being that the devil died when

octave or diatonic scale, make the most I admit again that there is nothing novel in and these increase enormously with the cossful in India and in Scotland, among civilians, "because every time the peal is mind desire only to draw attention to the subject, in the succession of notes. The following desire only to draw attention to the subject, in

Four bells ring four times as many changes as three, viz. 24; five bells five The General Assembly of Scotland, in 1843, changes as three, viz. 24; five bells live times as many as four, viz. 120; and so on. The progression advances at such a fearful rate that twelve bells will give 479,001,700 changes. These, it was calculated by Southey, who was fond of the cultated by Southey, who was fond of the vicinities of the art would take ninety. curiosities of the art, would take ninety- A secretary, with some assistant clerks, would one years to ring, at the rate of two strokes be required; but surely £1,000 a year should to a second, or ten rounds to a minute. cover all expenses. The changes, he continues, upon fourteen bells could not be rung through at the same hells could not be rung through at the same ficed clergymen's "widows appear to be entirerate in less than 16,575 years; and upon ly lost sight of." four-and-twenty they would require more If he will only turn to page 24 of my pamthan 117,000 billions of years. In practice bells are rung more than twice as ordained minister of the Church of England quickly as Southey supposes. He has appointed to a cure of souls, or any kind of prewho managed to get through 14,224 per centage on the annual income received by changes in eight hours and forty-five him in the discharge of his duties." minutes. Their ambition was to have And at page 26 he will find a scale of penreached to a complete peal of "15,120 sions from £40 and upwards. bob major," but they were too exhausted to proceed. "Great, then," exclaims the to proceed. "Great, then," exclaims the portion to the rate paid to the fund by the de Laureate, in "The Doctor," from which ceased husband. we borrow these particulars, "are the I say this does do away with the elemosiof being the most harmless of all the de- done? a common observation that the ringers, I invite all, "one another's burdens." after summoning the congregation to church, are prone to slip away themselves.

To go from peals to single bells, Mr. Gatty has drawn up a list of the largest which exist, or till lately existed, in the of clergy charities, is being adopted. world:

The Great Bell of Moscow (height The Great Bell of Moscow (neight 21 ft. 4½ in., diameter 22 ft. 5½ in., circumference 67 ft 4 in., greatest thickness 23 in.) weighs 198 2 1 0 Another cast in 1819 weighs 80 0 0 0 The bell in the tower at St. Ivan's Church at Moscow (height 21 ft., diameter 18 ft., weight of clapper 4200 lbs.) weighs Another in same church weighs ... The Great Bell at Pekin (height 141 ft., diameter 13 ft.) weighs

The Great Bell of the Cathedral of Rouen, destroyed 1793, (height 13 ft., diameter 11 ft.) weighed
One at Vienna, cast in 1711 by order of the Emperor Joseph from the cannou left by the

Turks when they raised the siege of that city (height 10 ft., circumference 31 ft., weight of the clapper 1100 lbs.) weighs... One in Notre Dame in Paris, placed in the Cathedral 1680

bell-metal extant/ (height 10) ft., diameter 81 ft.), weighs ... weighs Great Peter," which was placed

in York Minster in 1845, weighs 10 15 0 0 'Great Tom' at Oxford (diameter 7 ft. 1 in., height 6 ft. 9 in.), 7 11 8 4 weighs Great Tom" at Lincoln (recast in 1835 with an additional ton of metal), weighs ... Still many great bells remain which are Great Bell of St. Paul's (diameter 9 ft., weight of the clapper 180

lbs.), weighs...... Do. Do. before recast, weighed (To be continued.)

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. From the London Guardian. FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

Sir,—As you invite me "to afford a more full and exact explanation" of my plan for a "Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, hrist was born.

It has been computed that in England

ore are fifty peals of ten hells 260 peals.

Church, and has fully answered the expectations there are fifty peals of ten bells, 360 peals of the originators of that fund. Episcopalians of eight bells, 500 peals of six bells, and may in this matter learn a lesson from Presby-250 peals of five hells. The calculations, terians. Further, I have heard within the last

> hands more able for the task than the author of these remarks, and that the rulers in Church and State, the bishops of our church, and the ministers of our Queen, may be led seriously apply themselves to the formation of a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy."- Vide Clergy Charities, page 30.

recorded a feat of eight Birmingham youths fund, should be made to contribute a certain

mysteries of bell-ringing." and mysterious, we may add, are its fascinations. Yet one number of 1,000 widows." I suppose that unparalleled enthusiast, whose book was number for argument's sake. I find that at present printed in 1618, devoted 475 pages to little more than four hundred are in receipt of prove that the principal employment of alms, i.e., £10 a year from all the "Sons and the blessed in heaven will be the continual ringing of bells. Southey pronounces thus receive the large annuity of £40 a year that the art is at least entitled to the praise Is it not time that something more should be

vices for obtaining a distinction by making The writer of the article has fallen into ana noise in the world. The justice of the other mistake, for which as it was accidental, remark, however, is more than doubtful. I will make every allowance. Were I, as he Bell-ringers as a class have always had supposes, an unmarried man, I might not probthe credit, or discredit rather, of being a disorderly set. The followship commenced disorderly set. The fellowship commenced in the belfry conducts to the public-house, all gratuities are spent in tippling, and it is Thankfully do I state that my plan is meeting

with warm support among the clergy, and I take this opportunity of stating, in answer to the numerous kind inquiries upon the subject, that the method of addressing our Diocesans, and calling their attention to the present state

I enclose a copy of a memorial sent from this deanery to the Bishop of Winchester. If in-serted in the Guardian it might possibly be serted in the Guardian it large.

acted upon by the clergy at large.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. G. JERVIS.

Kingston-on-Thames, October 5, 1854.

" To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of-"May it please your Lordship, "We, the undersigned clergy in the deanery

of _____, in the diocese of _____, deeply impressed with a sense of the present condition 22 6 1 20 and insufficiency of the Charities for the main-17 18 0 0 tenance of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, beg to bring before your Lordship's consideration these facts—
"That the existing charities afford but

17 17 0 16 scanty and insufficient relief to the families of more than 18,000 ministers of the Church of

"That the poverty of the clergy as a body prevents the majority of those who are married making such provisions for their families, as can, for the most part, be made by men in other

o professions.

"That it seems imperative, therefore, to complaced in the Cathedral 1680 bine together to form a fund for the purpose, (circumference 25 ft) weighs... 17 0 0 0 and for their mutual benefit.

"That in this manner the ministers of the four hundred and twenty-two Clergymen, three Presbyterian Church in Scotland acted in the year 1743, and founded a self-supporting fund year 1743, and founded a self-supporting fund year 1750. year 1745, and founded a sen-supporting 1 and as fast published, present in this year, Suprisms, for their widows and orphans, which, we believe, has for one hundred and eleven years been suchas for one hundred and eleven years been such as the such and the such and the such as the such as the such and the such as th

they were pleased in the reign of George II. to fifty years. Laus Dec. grant an Act, to establish a fund for a provision

to the Widows and Orphan Childred of Ministers and Professors within the Church and University of Scotland, arising principally from an an-

"That their system is one of moderate life assurance obligatory on all its ministers. "That the advantage of the experiment of a compulsory rate having been thus tried and found so successful in North Britain, appears to us of the Church in England a strong recommain, we think he is rather too harsh, and is not main, we think he is rather too harsh, and is not mendation to follow in so successful and well infers school the motives which, he

"Therefore we venture to hope that your lordship may be induced to give the subject of our too late for this week. After reading our article petition your serious consideration, and that the relating to the subject on which he has written, attention of our rules in Church and State may he will see that the danger which he points out be drawn to it, in order that an adequate fund has been averted; we shall not, therefore, insert may in due time be raised under the sanction it till we hear from him again. We have not may in due time be raised dutes for the better had time to weigh his arguments well, but we

[Mr. Jarvis seems to be unreasonably offended at our notice of his scheme, and throughout his communication persists in applications. never seen. Our remarks were offered upon what appeared to us to be a hasty though well-intentioned suggestion of an imperfectly-conceived idea often started, and as often abandoned. We are far from desiring to throw difficulties in his way; but we must take the liberty to point out that there are difficulties which it is the actuary's work to get through. We shall be very glad to bear, when that is done, that he finds it possible to give shape to the present unhean block. of his letter to his pamphlet, which we have to give shape to the present unhewn block.]

IRELAND.

(From the London Guardian.) It is mentioned, as a hopeful sign for this country, that the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy are very active in taking part to raise subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund. At Clare, Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergymen joined in moving resolutions.

The members of the Royal Irish Choral Institute are engaged in the rehearsal of Handel's Te Deum, in anticipation of the expected news of the fall of Sebastopol.

The Roman Catholic journals warn Mr. Lucas against appealing to Rome in opposition to his

"For the information of parties who talk of appeals to Rome, it may not be amiss to say. that a priest's complaint against a Bishop is not entertained vicariously through a layman. If the priest feel himself aggrieved, he will apply he is not supposed to be aggrieved at all, any ciety's annual report for the year 1848: complaint by a layman notwithstanding. Priests who have gone to Rome to complain against their Bishops have been hanging for years in misery and neglect, waiting to submit their cases, and died at last without having obtained even a simple hearing. Such was the fate of Dr. Keenan, of Dromore, and of Father O'Callaghan, of Cloyne, the writer of a little book on usury, published by Cobbet. Those who have succeeded in getting a hearing have only been told to go home and obey their Bishops. The Pope never interferes with a Bishop's exercise wrong. When laymen, therefore, talk of appealing to Rome on behalf of priests, they only

pitch that they commit the double scandal of hooting the Bishop and giving cheers for the interdicted curate; and then he coolly claims "V. That the speeches and in his leading articles. In truth, his object for the last two years seems to be to mittee, but the blow recoiled upon himself and should they desire to do so." the other conspirators against the fame of O'Connell and of all the popular representatives whom Ireland sent to Parliament since 1819. He next struck at the Bishops obliquely, by his coarse invectives against the admirable Declaration which did so much towards defeating the ration which did so much towards deleating the Anti-Nunnery Bills last session—their lordships, opinions of some of our contemporaries on fenders know that ere the snows of winter with only two or three exceptions, having all the various clauses of the Clergy Reserve affixed their signatures to that document, which Bill, which, by special telegraph from Que- would have found a grave in Wallachia or was revised and approved by the Archbishop of Dublin before it was submitted to the meeting been read a third time, in the Upper

and bitterness. Tablet, arguing the rights of priests in interferdiatribe" of "diabolical calumnies," than which it has not seen "anything half so malignant in meaning of the commutation clause, that of a barbarian despot. No! their grief had the most unscrupulous organ of Orangeism or the inscriton of the word "and" for "or," reference to the past, not the future; and Exeter-hall," and concludes by warning Mr. in the amendments of this clause was in their sorrow afforded the current pressure Lucas that where the Canon law prevails and to Rome, direct, in the first instance, are con- from commuting without the consent of the found wanting neither in heart nor hand.

UNITED STATES.

From the Gospel Messenger. DIOCESE OF NEW YORK-1804 AND 1854.

of 1804, contained inten pages, presents a strik- difion of their faithfully discharging their tear to his sufferings? Even the most English Poets-William Cowper-Progress ing comparison with the same body in 1854. from Tuesday, Oct. 2d, to Thursday Oct. 4th, the an unconditional bargain would be likely his fellow men has always some one We acknowledge ourselves deeply in-

and the Rev. Elias Cooper, Rector of St. John's dence, or failing to receive the support life. Still the invariable effect of vice is to in each one of their Reviews, we have Sacrament' is used it should be in the plural. Church, Yonkers, preached. Seventeen Clergymen besides the Bishop attended the Convention, and eighteen Churches were represented by twenty-eight deputies. Eleven Clergymen entitled to seats were not present. Of the whole thirty two Clergymen then in the State, the only two Clergymen then in the State, the only survivor is the Rev. Bathel Judd, D. D., now survivor is the Rev.

ral Assembly to the British Houses of Parliment, 1854 is 1762, having doubled three times in

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The strictures of our correspondent "Sauon the statements contained in the letter of H. C. Baker, Esq., and on the course pursued by some few of the members of the late Synod, "That the advantage of the experiment of a have been received; but on consideration we are

"C. H. S.'s" communication has been received and authority of the Legislature, for the maintenance of the Widow and Orphans of the Ministers of the Church of England."

fear there may be danger in stirring in the matter at present, and but little chance of doing any

at our notice of his school e, and applying our review LETTERS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 13. W. O'R., Merton, rem. for vols. 17 & 18;

> NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Wholesale Millinery and Dry Goods.-John Classical Education

> > The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854.

We give below, by authority, the regulaions for the appropriation of the share of the Clergy Reserves Fund in the Diocese of Toconto. for the support and maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge,' under the authority of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78. The regulations are copied from the So-

"I. That a sum of £1200 per annum, currency, be appropriated to the maintenance of a Theological Institution for the Diocese of Toronto.

"II. That annual grants of £60 currency be made to Travelling Missionaries. "III. That stipends to the Clergy in the settled districts be paid, equal in amount The to the sum raised within the Diocese; that in no case shall such stipend be less than of his spiritual authority. The Bishop is always £50 currency, or more than £150 cursupposed or presumed to be right, and the priest sources within the Diocese, at least £50 estray their ignorance of Catholic ecclesiastical currency shall be raised within the Mission

itself, and a house provided. tude, while proclaiming his purpose to appeal to from England, for passage and outfit; and Rome in a case where he had no locus standi in that a further sum of £60 currency be allowed to each Missionary, travelling or bitch that they commit the double scandal of pitch that a further sum of £60 currency be allowed to advocate that cause which that a further sum of £60 currency be will for the moment create the greatest will for the moment createst wi

"V. That the continuance of the Clerbesides are infidels, place-hunters, profligate must be understood to depend on the fuland corrupt; so says Mr. Lucas in his platform | filment, by the people, of the conditions on

"VI. That the Missionaries at present

at the Rotunda. It was catholic enough, firm been read a third time, in the Upper enough, for the delegate of the Holy See and for House, that day, without amendment. the Primate, but not for the learned member for We cannot say whether the Church of had counted the cost, and had felt that any the Primate, but not for the learned member for We cannot say whether the Church of had counted the cost, and had to enqounter, hardships they might have to enqounter, bardships they might have to enqounter. The Standard then quotes an article from the poiled of the greater portion of her patri- with the glory that would for ever be theirs mony, but this we can say, in order to do | -with their country being preserved tended to prevent any individual elergyman that in the day of battle they would be Esq., the November number of the North body to which he belonged; and though we Who has not had his feelings repeatedly deny that there is the slightest warrant for | moved by the accounts of the last partings of | The Wonders of the Shore-Popular Ed. the calumny of the Globe, that there are min- condemned malefactors from their friends; ucation in Scotland-Milman's History of isters in our church who would forsake and who, however just he may consider Latin Christianity-The Insoluble Protheir flocks after having received the sum | the sentence to have been, however much | blem-Kay's life of Lord Metcalf-Sir H. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York, in the Journal of the Convention which they received on the express concomparison with the same body in 1854.

duties, yet we are ready to admit that such stained with guilt and the most hateful to and Prospects of the War. Rt. Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D. presided.

At the opening service, the Rev. Bethel Judd,
Rector of Christ Church, Hudson, read Prayers,
and the Rev. Elias Cooper, Rector of St. John's

Otherwise Verleese needing in the second paragraph, speaking of the debted to the spirited Publishers for the wiftings of the elder Mr. Wilberforce, instead of "lost wise and dignified acts," it should be not in the second paragraph, speaking of the debted to the spirited Publishers for the wiftings of the elder Mr. Wilberforce, instead of "lost wise and dignified acts," it should be not ready to sacrifice every thing, even the is ready to sacrifice every thing, even the interval terms it.

In the second paragraph, speaking of the debted to the spirited Publishers for the debted to the sp which he had been led to expect from his blunt the keenness of man's affections, to risen from our chair with the satisfactory In the second paragraph of the second column, survivor is the Rev. Battlet add, D. D., now connected with the Diocese of Western New left without the means of duly discharging loved, the more terrible to him the pang, say for many other works which we reconnected with the Diocese of Western New left without the means of duly discharging loved, the more terrible to him the pang, say for many other works which we re-connected with the Diocese of Western New left without the means of duly discharging loved, the more terrible to him the pang, say for many other works which we re-connected with the Diocese of Western New left without the means of duly discharging loved, the more terrible to him the pang, say for many other works which we re-connected with the Diocese of Western New left without the means of duly discharging loved, the more terrible to him the pang, say for many other works which we re-connected with the Diocese of Western New left without the means of duly discharging loved, the more terrible to him the pang, say for many other works which we re-connected with the Diocese of Western New left without the means of duly discharging loved, the more terrible to him the pang, say for many other works which we re-connected with the Diocese of Western New left with the Diocese of Western Ne I believe, survive.

The Rev. John Henry Hobart was the Secretary, and Mr. Hubart Van Wagenen, the Performed her work. We may again Treasurer.

With his money, but with the money guaranteed to him by the church so long as he performed her work. We may again in which he is placed, ever to do his duty.

Treasurer. St Paul's Church Claverack, and St. Paul's revert to this subject, but shall only now

The Church.

kind of succour which we have alluded to

will be supplied to the wounded, while the

But let not the rich man, when he has

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

118 collections, amounting to ...£333 13 1

Reviews. Books and Publications.

We have received from H. Rowsell,

Trinity Ch., Streetsville, £1 18

St. Luke's, Camden, per Rev. P.

per Rev. R.J. Macgeorge

vith envy, of their neighbours.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron has given notice defence can ever justify nation in lifting or our favorite Blackwood's Edinburgh of a motion to be discussed at the January up spear against nation, we must turn to Magazine, yelept (Tory). meeting of the Church Society, at which the hospitals where multitudes of wounded . Arrangements have been made by these

the clergy in this diocese, drawing their shall have pensions sufficient to support same low rates as heretofore, viz: incomes from the Reserve Fund, and states them in comfort, while it will not be the that they have never undertaken work fault of the country if the widows of the which can entitle them to receive any portion of the money appropriated to the dif. compel ed to beg their bread. Of this the fusion of the Gospel. Is the Globe igno- general popularity of the war and the large rant of the fact that the Trinity College contributions to the patriotic fund forbid us Chapel has been open to the public every entertaining a moment's dread; but it must Sunday since the first Convocation—that not be forgotton that money cannot purchase the ensuing year, by sending his subscripthe services have been entirely performed that which most soothes sorrow of any kind, tion to H. Rowsell, Bookseller, &c., were licensed by the bishop to preach in his diocese, and have frequently done so, both in the city above. the country parishes? We say, the Globe would at home, for they are not accompanied is not ignorant on this point!! The Globe by those thousand little offices which love Globe and other dissenting papers? What agony which we feel. right had they to know how the church's Miss Nightingale and her companions, that funds were dispensed ? The Globe knows that £1,000 of the Reserve money was city, and if he still thinks that the proceeds relatives of the departed will be consoled of the Reserves ought not to be appropriated to the training of an educated class of men who are to devote themselves to the teaching of religion, we need only say that the church differs with him, and in proof, quote the statement semi-annually furnished to the government by the treasurers, of the portion of the Reserves handed over for ety for the Propagation of the Gospel felt your power to bestow-your prayers. so keenly the necessity of having a wellsupport of a theological school. We will commutation, and then denouncing it; at one time declaring that the proceeds of the fatherless children and widows," with duction into the service of the Church of Hymns one time declaring that the proceeds of the Reserves should be appropriated to an especial reference to our soldiers and instead of Psalms. education, and then declaring it to be intolerable that men, because they were clergymen, without any settled parochial

ON THE DUTY OF PRAYER,

FRIENDS OF THE SLAIN. Who that last spring beheld a regiment sure, with regret, brauled down the Conseron its way to embark for Turkey can forget | vative flag, and permitted the Reform banthe contrast between the bearing of the ner to be hoisted. destroy the character of all prominent Catholies, ecclesiastical and lay. The latter he attacked on the Society's list be allowed to take spectators and of the soldiers? Loud were with deadly hate through the Corruption Com- advantage of the above arrangements, the cheers, smiling the looks of the former; the latter marched in silence and with countenances, which, though resolute and Collections made in the several Churches,

composed, were not devoid of sadness. But let us not find in those tears proofs of cowardice. Well did our brave dewould cover the ground multitudes of them | Previously announced the Crimea, but little of this did they reck. They looked forward to their gory bed, not | Cavan additional, per Rev. T. W. with abhorrence but with exultation; they offered, and passively consent to be des | nay, death itself, were as nothing compared

Let us remember, therefore, that there The article on "Church Bells," which Church, Warwick, were received into union with say that the laity will find that the clergy, is not a regiment now fighting at Balaklava we have commenced in this day's issue, in the settlement of this question, will or Sebastapol in whose barracks previous taken from the London Quarterly, will be Four Missionaries, the Rev. D. Phelps, Jonathan Judd, Gamaliel Thatcher, and Geo. Strethan Judd, Gamaliel Thatcher, and Geo. Stre-beck, had been labouring in the Diocese since and decided the decided with interests. Some to its departure there did not occur not one, read with interest, especially by those who but hundreds of final meetings on this earth, have ever lived where they could be influto make the sacrifice) have declared them and we shall at once feel how great was enced by the sweet music of the Church-Parochial Reports were sent in from fifteen selves ready to give up, if necessary, a cer-Churches. No statement of the whole number tain portion of their incomes, derived from of the Emperor of Russia even before a we trust will incite the desire in the minds their ignorance. There can be no doubt that of Churches in the Diocese is made, but by lookthis source, for the benefit of the church sword was drawn or a shot fired. Yes, of some to erect at least one Sabbath bell ing to the name of the Parishes of the Clergy who are reported as not attending the Conventiate at large; but this we affirm should not be we greatly err if we think that the real in the tower of their unpretending Church in the tower of the church in the c tion, I make out about twenty-five Parishes in the State. The whole of Western New York was and should not be expected, except perfield or the breach. Harrowing it may be Missionary ground. The Rev. Mr Judd reports that at Utica they were building a Church, and at Paris Hill, their diligence and zeal were at Paris Hill were at at Paris Hill, their diagence and zeal were worthy of high commendation." The Parochial ready to believe, willing also, to subscribe the scene of sanguinary contest, but gener-now introduce into their household, they five, seven, or ten years, &c., as the case may

by the individual clergy after commuting. that nothing save the strongest plea of self- Church); The Westminister, (Liberal),

has for one number of clergy of our Church are writing in agony, to the houses which they construly maintained.

The whole number of Clergy of our Church are writing in agony, to the houses which they resound with the shrieks of those who have clerical and lay members. The course ral Assembly to the British Houses of Parliment, 1854 is 1762, having doubled three times in

For any of the four Reviews \$3,00 For any two of the four For any three of the four For Blackwood's Magazine..... For Blackwood & 3 Reviews For Blackwood & 4 Reviews 10,00 Any person desirous of subscribing for

by the three clerical professors, that they sympathy and kindness. The medicines Toronto, will receive the January number MRS. TRAIL'S Female Emigrant's

his diocese, and have frequently done so, both in the city churches and in many of strangers have less healing virtue than they Guide and Hints to Canadian Housekeeping .- We have read the first number of this useful work carefully through, and again says, that for the first time they learn that these gentlemen were incumbents. We ask, is it surprising that this character of one who understands all the fact has not been communicated to the the bosom of one who understands all the Thanks to the disinterested exertions of

Carrespondence.

HYMNS INTRODUCED INTO THE LITURGY. To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 10th Dec. 1854. Rev. and dear Sir,—On my return from church after morning service I address a line to you on a subject which I have viewed given his ten or twenty guineas to the patriotic fund, or the poor his one or two dollars, say "I know none of the friends of the fallen.—I am too far from the scene of the fallen.—I am too far from the scene of with feelings akin to regret whener I am the fallen.—I am too far from the scene of witness to it—I allude to the singing of Hymns action to give any personal assistance." instead of Psalms in our churches. There is one thing more which it is in me not, I beg you, my dear Mr. Editor, nor our power to bestow—your prayers.

It is to God we must ever look to heal

to heat on disagred—to wine away the the hurt or diseased - to wipe away the souls of the poets who have engaged in this the the sum of £12,00 per annum for the support of a theological school. We will ear is ever open to the cry of his people." Most assuredly, then, if we are sincere breathing the spirit of the New Testament Dis again ask, how could the Society, or the Canadian Church, hope to induce such men as the three whom the Globe now take exception to, to relinquish their positake exception to, to relinquish their position and interests at home, unless they were able to secure them an adequate income here, an income we believe not to be compared with that received by the professional forms of the control of the contro professors of other Universities we might name. It is traly disgusting to find such name. It is truly disgusting to find such prints as the Globe at one time advocating commutation, and then denouncing it; at

an especial reference to our soldiers and their kindred. Woe unto us! if we return thanks to God for having preserved us from the horrors of war, and do not implore him to succour those who in our defence charge, should receive anything from the fund, because they devoted themselves to which as yet He has withheld from our lips. fund, because they devoted themselves to which as yet He has withheld from our lips. seller. But, Sir, how few have procured these hymn-books! How many are not able to do so! hymn-books! How many are not able to do so! that to-morrow, in order to show that they are prepared to advocate that cause which will for the moment create the greatest

was desirous of disposing of it to parties who held the same political principles with a Hymn-book while the children stand listless belongs. This, it will be seen, prevents the Government: credit to himself for being the only honest politician and true Catholic in the empire! All gyman's services in any particular Mission, in Reference to the wounded and true Catholic in the empire! All which his papers have ever maintained; with their prayer-books closed; and to provide but failing in his attempts, he has, we are a dozen Hymn-books in addition to Prayer-books I unhesitatingly say is beyond the reach of many heads of families

Once more, the rich (or the pew-holders, I would rather call them) have their pews in which these several books may be collected; but, Sir, in the church I attend, I view from my seat in a gallery pew the densely-crowded free sittings, where the respectable but poor worshippers show their love for the worship of God CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND by the patience with which they overlook all nconvenience, and the zeal which urges them to APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854. go early to secure one of these crowded sittings. These worshippers, Sir, I am certain many of them have for want of room to retain their Prayer-books in their hands all the service, and to them the inconvenience of additional books would be greatly felt, if indeed any of them can

afford to get them.

I am prepared, Sir, for the answer, "Look at the Dissenters," each of whom, as a matter of course, has his hymn-book. Yes, Sir; but with their system of extemporaneous prayer, these books take the place among those bodies of our Book of Common Prayer, and even with them the hymn is "given out" two lines at a time, that all may know what is being sung.

As I said in the beginning of this letter, adopt the American system, and engraft a series of Hymns into our Prayer-book as part of it; but antil this be done, I am certain the uniformity of the service, as well as its devotion, will be better preserved by confining ourselves to what British Review, republished by Leonard, our Church has provided for us in the Prayer-Scott & Co., of New York. Contents:- book.

I am, rev. and dear Sir, Your obedient servant.

WILBERFORCE AND THE ROYAL SUPREMACY .-ERRATA. To the Editor of the Church.

Dear Sir,-Several errors occur in the printing of this article more or less affecting the sense, one entirely altering it.

Colonial.

THE CLERGY RESERVES. THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE. (From the London Times, C. W.)

Much apprehension prevails with regard to worthy of high commendation." The Parochial Reports present Baptisms, 817; Marriages, 261; Funerals, 510; and communicants, 1637.

1854.—Fifty years have rolled away. The venerable Clergyman who still survives, the Rev. Dr. Judd, beholds now on the same field two Dioceses, each with a Bishop at its head,

church will be secured to duly appointed trustees of his denomination. This money so secured is not to be laid out in lands, obviously for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of landed property similar to that, though on a smaller scale, which is now being destroyed, namely, the Clergy Reserves; but is to be kept in trust for the hong fide and evaluative purpose. clerical and lay members. The course which the church should take with regard to this important question, will then be defined, and immediately declared to all who are directly interested.

We find that the Globe is very indignant that the Propert and Professors of Trinity in that the Propert and Professors of Trinity in the Church of England will the Church of England will the Church of England will the Propert and Professors of time to the bona fide and exclusive purpose in trust for the bona fide and exclusive purpose in trust for the bona fide and exclusive purpose in trust for the bona fide and exclusive purpose in trust for the bona fide and exclusive purpose in trust for the bona fide and exclusive purpose in trust for the bona fide and exclusive purpose in trust for the bona fide and exclusive pur that the Provost and Professors of Trinity
College have been included in the list of

vidual in a bulk; but such a course of procedure would be so monstrously unfair to the people that there is no doubt that if such were really to be the proposal of the government, the clergy as a body would nobly hand over the total to as body would nobly hand over the total to as a body would nobly hand over the total to a body would nobly hand over the total to as a body would nobly hand over the total to a body would nobly hand over the total to a body would nobly hand over the total to a body would nobly ha safe trustees in the church so as to secure their | This, it will be seen, is an elaborated state-

(From the Belleville Intelligencer.) The bill for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves has passed, and, as might have been expected, our Ultra-radicals are not yet satisfied, but are determined to keep the embers It has proved too prolific a source of agitation serves is characterized as "the inglorious result for demagogues to quietly accept the present of a thirty years' struggle, terms of adjustment as final, and they already But let us quote again f terms of adjustment as final, and they already begin to sound the toesin of agitation, and ex-

clergy reserve fund. This payment to continue as long as the present incumbents live. A certain sum per year is also to be paid to the Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics for twenty years, then to cease. The balance of among the different county municipalities, according to population. cording to population.

the part of the incumbents and churches to cle of the Examiner said: the family, with a Hymn-book? for to my mind | tation by an incumbent without the consent of possibility of any clergyman effecting a commutation of his stipend, and then investing could tell what was the present value of the anit for the benefit of himself and family and vents the church corporate from commuting the stipend of any clergyman without his consent, so that one becomes a check upon the other. It is in this clause that our Radical agitators find room for dissent, declaring that the commutation clause is in effect no secularization of the reserves fund, as it will at once be acted of a clergy, and therefore it was only perpetuating a state-paid church. But, say the sup-

redeeming feature in the bill, and had it not been restricted in its operations it would have temporaries throughout the Province to answerbeen better. But as it is, it provides the means for permanently endowing out of this fund an equal, at least, number of clergymen to those now receiving support from it. Though they are prohibited from investing in lands, there are other ways in which money can be made the important commutation clause of the Clergy available, and that, too, profitably, without Reserves' Bill, and we therefore republish it as investing it in lands, which no doubt will be carefully amended from the original:

incumbents, so that the advantage of commut-

From the Patriot.

sistencies of the Globe through a pretty transparent pair of spectacles. There are some folk, money, and, of course, throws the whole amount however, whose hides are so thick, that one into their hands. On this point the British Cawould imagine they partook not a little of the Rhinoceros species—they seem to be utterly impervious to feeling! To this class belong some of the writers of the Globe, Examiner and Clergy Reserve public should know their men, by occasional expose, such as we give below:

quired sum to pay him for his services to the idea a body and shape. When will Mr. Brown's

wise, being in the hands of the church secures to its members clerical ministrations for the number of years agreed upon. The case, then, of the individual clergymen, i.e. the present incumbents, will be no worse than it was before incumbents, will be no worse than it was before incumbents, rather than their share with all the the commutation was effected, their ordinary sects, much more reason has the Church of the commutation was effected, their ordinary stipend being still secured. As to those clergymen not being permitted to buy land or to raise up homesteads for their widows and children, this is all bosh and special pleading. They have just as good a chance to do that now as they ever had, but then their chance as herehave just as good a chance to do that now as they ever had; but then their chance as here-tofore is very small, for not much land can be bought by him who has to support a family out of a hundred a year!

The iniquity of the thing is, not by treating the present incumbents harshly or cruelly in respect to present income, but in running a niggardly, hard bargain with the churches of England and Scotland, and primarily in secu-England and Scotland, and primarily in secularizing lands solemnly set apart to the service of the Churches of England and Scotland should of God. of God.

It must be admitted, however, that some persons of consideration are of opinion that the sum commuted for may be paid to each indiperson to be, that, hopeless of preserving the present settlement, they have kindly sought for

safe trustees in the church so as to secure their income, they not possessing that grasping spirit which would lead them to desire more from this source, under the circumstances of the case, than their legitimate annual income.

This, it will be seen, is an elaborated statement designed to show in what way the different bodies now receiving money from the Reserves may most effectually protect their interests. The Globe thinks it not "improper to take the average life of the incumbents at 20 years."

The green ment designed to show in what way the different bodies now receiving money from the Reserves may most effectually protect their interests. The Globe thinks it not "improper to take the average life of the incumbents at 20 years." The government have never thought of taking the average life of the incumbents at more than 111 years, or about half the Globe's average. And yet they are stigmatised by that journal as traitors; and the present settlement of the Re-

press a determination to open another cam- "We calculate the average duration of the paign, in order to wrest the amount, which under the present plan must go to the support not too high an estimate. If they continue to of religion, from the different churches.

During the progress of this bill through the in 1853, they would draw from the fund House we made no comments upon it, believing it to be the most favorable settlement that could be made, so far as the cause of religion was concerned. Knowing from the pressure without that this great question had to be disposed of, we waited to see the final issue before effering. we waited to see the final issue before offering plus to be £25,000. Now, we presume that any comments upon it. But now that it has the clergymen of the two churches, when they become a settled question, at least we hope so, it would not be amiss to point out to our readers its effects upon the churches and the people generally. In the first place the bill provides for the assumption by Government of all lands known as clergy reserves, the funds arising from the as clergy reserves, the lunds arising from the sale of which are to be appropriated in paying the yearly stipends of those persons belonging to the churches of England and Scotland who to the churches of England and Scotland who are now receiving yearly payments from the clergy reserve fund. This payment to continue Tive times the amount demanded for them by their

The law also provides for commutation on It was eight days later than this that the ora-

which they belong, and as if it were the inten- "Mr. Langton, of Peterborough, in his address tion of the Gövernment to retain as much as possible for the support of religion, they have made this clause read so as to prevent community. We transfer his remarks to our columns,

'The actuary of any life insurance company nuities to existing incumbents; and such a sum thereby alienate it from the church, without might be paid into the consolidated revenue, and its consent. On the other hand, it also prepaid to the Imperial Government if they liked it

We submit to the intelligent portion of the community whether we have not in these extracts conclusive evidence that both the Globe and Examiner were prepared, three months ago, to make a greater sacrifice to obtain a settlement upon, and the proceeds invested for the support of the Reserves than the ministry now propose-In the first place the Globe recommends the Churchmen to haste "and accept" a secularizaporters of the bill, we provide that the sum arising from commutations shall not be invested money! And with this the Examiner chimes in in lands, and therefore no such danger can be so far as to recommend that the sum be handed over to the Imperial Government! Were ever To us this commutation clause is the only such a precious pair placed in charge of the

> CLERGY RESERVES' BILL. (From the Globe.)

We find that some mistakes have been made both in our own office and elsewhere in printing

"And whereas it is desirable to remove all In order to avoid further agitation upon this semblance of connection between Church and subject, we trust the different churches will at State, and to effect an entire and final dispoonce prepare their schemes for giving effect to sition of all matters, claims and interests arising the commutation clause, and relieve Govern- out of the Clergy Reserves, by as speedy a disment of all future trouble in the matter, and deprive agitators of their means of duping the therefore enacted, that the Governor in Council people with a dishonest howl about christian may, whenever he may deem it expedient, with the consent of the parties and bodies severally once the commutation fund is in the hands of interested, commute with the said parties their the churches, it will be beyond the power of annual stipend or allowance for the value thereof, to be calculated at the rate of six per cent. per What effect, our readers may ask, will this a num, upon the probable life of each individual; have upon the different-denominations in the and in the case of the bodies above particularly amount which they now receive yearly, and specified in the second section of this Act, at the that which they would realize by commuting the different stipends now paid to incumbents? We can only make a calculation with reference said; and such commutation shall be paid acto the Church of England, as we have no other cordingly out of that one of the Municipalities' official report before us. From this we find Funds upon which such stipend or allowance is that that church receives from the clergy reserve fund in support of its ministers and the widows of deceased clergymen, £21,087 17s. 6d. per year, which if commuted at an average of provided also, that in case of commutation with commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided also, that in case of commutation with the provided always, the provided always always are provided always, the provided always always are provided always are provided always. thirteen years, which we believe is the specified time allowed as the probable duration of the shall not be lawful for them, or either of them, lives of the present incumbents, the clurch would have the sum of £274,142 7s., which would yield, at 6 per cent., a yearly income of £15,048 10s. 8d., being £6,039 6s. 10d. less to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her Majesty; and that the said bodies or determined by the same to her same to h than they receive now. Still it would be per- nominations shall lay before the Legislature, manent, and beyond the reach of their ene- | whenever called on so to do, a statement of the mics. But if no commutation takes place, the payments will cease with the death of the invested or appropriated."

The words which were omitted are printed in italics. They do not alter one iota the import of the sentence from which they were dropped. The following article, which we copy from the The clause still compels the individual clergy-Leader of the 1st instant, shows off the incon- man to obtain the consent of his church and rities before he can receive his commutation

"There has been some confusion caused by two versions of the commutation clause in the Clergy Reserve Bill having got before the public, some of the writers of the Groot, Examiner and North American. It is well, however, that the one making it appear that the present incumbers of the Churches of England and Scotland might commute on their individual responsibili-The Globe on Commutation.

We must confess to a slight error in having by the word "or" having been erroneously sub-

the variance between our comments and our extract was not discovered until subsequently to our issue. Some of our contemporaries in other places made crackly the same area. We have seen that their own opinions to-day are those which they will despise to-morrow. have since seen a copy of the Bill as amended, and we are glad to find that the commutation can only be with "the parties and bodies," and the church must concur in the commutation, and this will affectually secure the amount for

entirely independent of individuals, and the personal rights of the clergyman will unof the church. As to the Church of Scotland, foot-ball for men who have resigned every there is, perhaps, room for doubt. We presume that the majority of the clergy would insist that that the majority of the clergy would insist that they should be allowed to use the commutation money for the support of themselves and their families, but the laity and the clergy of the greatest abilities, or those having private means, would probably like to preserve it for a permanent endowment. Hence would arise a contest of which no one could tell the end. There is no doubt that the individual clergyman has been granted his allowance simply on the supposition that he made certain sacrifices, upon the assurance that he would receive his stipend while he lived. No one can blame him, then, if he insists upon receiving that to which the authorities of the churches have always contended that he was entitled: if he resigns it voluntarily he makes a great pecuniary sacrifice, and if he insists upon taking it he is only doing justice to

There appears to be every probability that the Church of England, at least, will be able to form a large permanent fund for the support of its clergy, and probably the Synod of the Church of Scotland may succeed in doing the same.

THE SIGNAL FOR RENEWED AGITATION. ment which will not entitle the churches to half a million currency, and which, instead of being made over unconditionally to the Imperial Government, will be given to the individual stipendi-

aries, to whom it properly belongs. It is worth while examining the ground on which the Globe justifies a renewed agitation.

Accepting the interpretation given to the 3rd section of the measure by a high church journal

some plan by which a measure so infamously distorted from its original purpose may be rectified before it is carried into execution. Parliament will meet again in February, and it will be impossible before that time to being to bear upon members of Parliament so great a pressure as to force the government to amend this commutation clause.

some confusion caused by two versions of the commutation clause in the Clergy Reserves bill, having got before the public, one making it appear that the present incumbents of England and Scotland might commute on their individual responsibilities, the other making the consent of the churches necessary: the difference being caused by the word or having been erroneously caused by the word or having been erroneously

No one knows better than the Globe that these remarks of the Canadian are pure, unadulterated nonsense-just such nonsense, as would make an ordinary journalist who might inadvertently utter it ashamed of himself as long as he lived. We say the editor of the Globe, when he quoted the Canadian's remarks, was aware that they bore evidence to nothing but sheer stupidity in the writer. The "two versions" which "got before the public," the Globe knows to be the bill in its original form and the bill as amended. Our contemporary also knows that instead of the word "or" having been erroneously substituted for "and" (according to the Canadian's version,) the word "and" was appendment not to the Conservative strength of Lorentzal International Those 30 votes added to the Conservative strength of Lorentzal International Inter might be raised against a proposal to commute with the bodies instead of the incumbents. Nay, so well aware was the Globe of the importance of the transposition referred to, that that journal

Upon one or two points we are glad to find failure, by way of warning for the future. ago, the Globe said : way to the pressure from without, and that the bill, though very far from what we could wish it, is somewhat improved. In the first place a modification in the language of the third clause has been made, so as to render it impossible for the government to commute with the churches of England and Sacrland are depominations. Catholic bodies are allowed to receive their portion en bloc, estimated at 20 years. Another, restriction added is, that the commutation money shall not be invested in land, on pain of forfeiture, And hand the commutation money and a third invested in land, on pain of forfeiture,

amendments were only passed by the strong influence brought to bear upon the government by the opposition, speaking on behalf of Upper Canadian Reformers.

mute; and it is a matter of gratulation that the ministry were compelled to give way. We are purely to suppose from this that the Ministry did right. But even supposing them to have done wrong, let our readers notice what must be the logical sequence, from the concluding sentence we have quoted from the Globe.

The distribution of the organs of secularization, at the same time that they are vehement in their denunciations of the surrender of the has reason on its side, when its boasts of the support it receives from Conservatives, as a proof of their approbation of its objects.

While we dealers to subscribe to the organs of secularization, at the same time that they are vehement in their denunciations of the surrender of the surrender of the surrender of the properties. ding sentence we have quoted from the Globe. we have seen, is absolute, unpardonable non-sense—nonsense that would disgrace a school-boy. At the same time we have shown that the

very amendments in the measure, the repeal of which is now demanded, were "ONLY PASSED BY THE STRONG INFLUENCE BROUGHT BY THE TO BEAR UPON THE GOVERNMENT BY TO BEAR UPON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE OPPOSITION." Now let us ask every intelligent, thinking individual what the end of such agitation is to be? Let the sober portion of the community only examine the unscrupulous character of the men who are now clamoring for another Clarge Reserve struggle. Let the first to propose it. We have shown that the amendments which are now denounced as iniquitous; were, according to the organ of the factionists, forced on the Government by the opposition. Now, we desire to know what the country is to gain from such men? We desire to understand, what is to be the result of an agitation and a such leadership. Let any government by the lying sheets in the pay of the Grand Compared to the first to propose the first to propose the control of the first to propose the first to propose the control of the first to propose the control of the first to propose the first to propose the control of the first to propose the control of the first to propose the first to propose the control of the first to propose th we care not what may be its designation—attempt to carry out the views of such a party, it will only meet the more bitter opposition and

which gave it to the "parties and bodies," and more unlicensed detraction. Nothing can sureother places made exactly the same error. We We have seen that what is, one day, "the inand this will effectually secure the amount for lowing the counsel of men who are determined, religious use."

There can be no doubt as to the way in which the Church of England will exercise its power in this case. It has a central authority almost in this case.

ersonal rights of the clergyman will un-oubtedly be made to give way to the interests

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE CLERGY RESERVES BILL? Now that the fate of the Reserves is decided beyond recal, it may prehaps be worth while to review some of the chief causes which led to

the agitation for their secularization. Of those who, being strict voluntaries-that is to say, religious republicans, upon principle -used their utmost exertions to deprive the endowed churches of all semblance of state support, we have no complaint to make. They acted conscientiously, and we must believe, thought they were doing a service to religion

by forcing their principles upon other people. We differ from them in theory, but cannot deny them the merit of consistency at least. But the voluntaries on principle compose a decided minority of the community. We have It is perfectly evident that the Globe and other journals, such as the Examiner, which follow the leadership of Mr. Brown, are prepared to assume the responsibility of agitating the Province anew, with a view to disturb the present settlement of the Reserves. While the first-named journal was prepared to assume the responsibility of agitating the Province anew, with a view to disturb the present settlement of the Reserves. While the first-named journal was prepared to form mostly a few mostly a few mostly as a few mostly a the Reserves. While the first-named journal was prepared, a few months ago, to make over one million pounds currency to the churches; and while the Examiner demanded, as we have seen, that the sum equal to the present value of the incumbents' salaries, should be handed over to the the present for the conflict personal to the temporary revival of the ancient founds and the salaries. Imperial Government, for the use of the bodies both are now agitating for the repeal of a settlefeeling occasioned by the unhappy Rebellion Losses Bill. From some or all of these causes united, ensued a stupor of Conservative energies, which threw into the hands of the Roman Catholic party in Lower Canada that balance of power, which they used for the purpose of depressing the Protestant Churches. That latterly, many of their more enlightened members have seen, or professed to see, the impolicy of the (British Canadian) the Globe of Saturday says:
The state-churchmen appear to have tricked us at every turn of the act of secularization. The evil is done for the present time, but we trust that the opposition in parliament will arrange some plan by which a measure so infamously distorted from its original purpose may be readily distorted from its original p this course, in nowise alters the historical fact

Now, let us see what the Canadian's argument to the forces of the forces should be thrown down to amounts to. That journal says, "there has been some confusion caused by two versions of the votes cast for Reform members outside.

Another concurrent cause has been the untoward dissensions which have so long prevailed amongst the Orangemen of Canada. latter cause alone, may be directly traced the We loss of several important constituencies; and indirectly, we cannot doubt, it has had its effect per Canada, would have given a majority of with a party programme of a definite and com-

absolutely claimed the credit of the amendment for Mr. Brown and his friends. Just seventeen days nothing remains, but to draw instruction from nothing remains, but to draw instruction from the control of the amendment for manning character. The opportunity however has past away, and that the ministry have been compelled to give way to the pressure from without, and that the of England and Scotland as denominations. The individual clergy alone of these churches can commute their claims, but the Methodist and Roman in this supplementary crusade, they hope as

And here we must allude to another circumand a third is, that no incumbents put on the reserve fund since the passage of the Imperial Act of last session shall receive stipends. These Now, in the first place, it will be seen, that the Globe says that the amendments in the Bill provide that individual Clergy alone can commute; and it is a matter of gratulation that the ministry were compelled to give way. We

While we deplore the errors of the past, howsition," compelled the very changes which were ever, we have good hope that a better prospect made—whether these changes were just or the reverse. This is a point to which we desire the special attention of the country. The Globe of Saturday last recommends a renewed agitation to disturb the present settlement of the tion to disturb the present settlement of the Reserves. The basis of this recommendation, envy or to perpetuate strife. We desire peace

By the telegraph reports we were led to believe ing for another Clergy Reserve struggle. Let are a bold fraud, a base deception. They, if us point out to that portion of the community fact, make the commutation clause worse than it which possess the faculty of thinking, what will was before. Reformers of Upper Canada, set be the consequence of being led away with such how treacherously you have been sold by Hincks a cry as the present. Only a few weeks ago and his tail. It was objected to the Bill that we have shown that the leaders of the present the Churches of England and Scotland could agitation were prepared to give the churches a commute, as denominations, and even deprive million of money, or to estimate the present incumbents of their security. The first Bill worth of the incumbents' incomes at not less read, clause 3—"The Governor in Council may, than double that which they are estimated at, with the consent of the parties or bodies seve that adultie that which they are estimated at, under the present measure. We have shown that those who now oppose commutation were the first to propose it. We have shown that the bodies," &c.; thus clearly rendering it imperations and the consent of the parties and bodies, "&c.; thus clearly rendering it imperations." under such leadership? Let any government by the lying sheets in the pay of the Grand Co

prevent the commutation money being laid out in land does not apply to the Churches of England and Scotland at all! It is only intended for the Methodist Missionary Society in London (England), and the Catholics: "the said bodies or land), and the Catholies: "the said bodies or denominations" are not to lay out their share— a mere bagatelle as compared with that of the other two churches—in land, and they must lay other two churches—in land, and they must lay other two churches—the manner they invest the funds a statement of the manner they invest the funds before Parliament. The churches of England and Scotland may lay out their money as they like and make no statement at all. And this is equality and justice!—this is "amending" the bill to please reformers !- this is secularizing the

No wonder the High Churchmen of the Upper House jumped at the opportunity and rushed the nefarious swindle through their House with scarcely a dissenting voice. No wonder Lord Elgin, who denounced the voluntaries of Upper Canada as "unscrupulous opponents of the Church," having foiled their efforts, now waits to sanction this Church endowment Bill! Base traitors! your punishment is near at hand. A storm of indignation awaits you that you will find it difficult to withstand.

PARIS WORLD'S EXHIBITION .- A preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a Local Committee in the County of York, to co-operate with the Commission appointed by the Legislature to take the necessary steps to represent ture to take the necessary steps to represent Canada fully in the Paris World's Fair, was pol. The latest source of information is a brief policy poli of the Board of Agriculture,-The meeting was thinly attended. After a general discussion as to before Sebastopol. to collect and prepare specimens, J. W. Gamble, Esq., M. P. P., stated at some length the course which had been adopted by the Committee at Montreal. He read a letter from Cantain Montreal. He read a letter from Captain Rhodes, chairman of that local Committee, The St. Petersburg Journal states that the of Russia shall have become desperate. It is ontaining informaton as to the mode in which the cereals, roots, &c, were to be represented pointed Secretary and Treasurer, and professor Buckland, assistant Secretary. The Local Committee having been thus organized, G. W. Allan was added to the committee. It was then resolved Russian batteries. that a circular be sent to all the parties named in the Commission, the Mayor of the city of Toonto, Reeves of Townships, Professor of Incorporated Colleges, Presidents and Secretaries of Agicultural Societies, Presidents of Mechanics Institutes, and other scientific bodies, informing them that a meeting would be held on Saturday Institutes, and other scientific bodies, informing them that a meeting would be held on Saturday next, the 9th inst, at 11 o'clock a.m., in the County Council Chamber, Court House, to arrange as to the plan of procedure.

The desperate attack made by the Russians and the basis of it must be the humination of Russia, and the permanent curtailment of her territorial extent and power. Nothing short of this will repay the nations of Western Europe for the sacrifices they have made, and secure the struggle are given below,—

European Mews.

Arrival of the "Union."

New York, Dec. 9th. The United States mail steamship Union, Capt. Idams. arrived last night, at 1 o'clock, bringing

The despatch of reinforcements to the seat of war continued without intermission. Every available steamship was taken up by the Government for the purpose and it is stated in the London Times, that the British Government is London Times, the British Government is London Times, the British Government is London Times, the British Govern now paying at the rate of £3,000,000 sterling per annum, for the charter of steamers alone,

the rate of 1000 men daily.

the plateau to the right bank of the Schernage.

15,000 of the garrison of Kitchenoff had marched to Odessa.

Prince Paskiewitch has ordered another corps

Bentinek, Buller, and Adams. Thirty-eight Eng-

of 20,000 men to the Crimea.

Further details of the battle of the 5th Nov., called the battle of the Inkermann, had been repol against the French position, but were repul-

killed; 760 wounded and 156 missing.

On the 7th the Russians were pouring large masses from the north, and reinforcements were required. The French accounts state that every thing

was preparing for the assault, but the Allies had determined to postpone it until the arrival of reinforcements. Prince Napoleon had left the camp, owing to

the state of his health.

basis of the four guarantees.

Field-Marshal. The regulation of promotion for distinguished merit has been carried into effect.

tering any war ships of the Allies.

forth as a great concession to the popular demand, is even worse. The proviso that was to prevent the commutation money being laid out prevent the commutati

market purchases could in some cases be made without losses, and those of a fearful kind, in on reduced terms. Orders from the United the Allied camp, it would be absurd to suppose. States on the increase. At Nottingham there War is a terrible game, in which the most sucwas less depression.

The woollen districts less satisfactory. The London corn market was flat at 2s decline. Flour is lower.

The Boston steamers will run during the telligence of the fall of Sebastopol, it may be the Government for war purposes.

steamers were to be temporarily interrupted.

The British War Office has issued a circular yield even under the pressure of so heavy a calling upon all the embodied as well as the dis-

and to the royal marines. held yesterday at 2 o'clock in the Board Room telegraphic despatch from Vienna, which says: -"Up to the 4th, nothing new had occurred

In one of the most recent letters from the

shells of the besiegers had caused several fires in Sebastopol, but that they had been put out by Colonel Thompson, was appointed chairman of local Committee. G. W. Allan, Esq., was appointed chairman of local Committee. G. W. Allan, Esq., was appointed Soverteever and Transported Soverteever an pointed Secretary and Treasurer, and professor point, in some degree sheltered from the fire of conducive to European interests than palatable

. THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN. The Journal de Constantinople coutains the following account of the victory of Inkermann: "Early on the morning of the 5th a Russian army of 30,000 strong, of whom 30,000 men consisted of reinforcements which arrived on the proceeding evening, under the command of General Dannenberg and the Grand Dukes of General Dannenberg and the Grand Michael and Alexander, profiting by an immichael and Alexander, profit by an immichael and Alexander 4 days later news from Europe, having left
Havre on the 21st ult., and Southampton on the
22nd.
The Cunard steamer Niagara from Boston,
reached Liverpool on the 19th.
The despatch of reinforcements to the seat of
war continued without intermission.

The days later news from Europe, having left
treme limit of the English army, and attacked
them vigorously. General Catheart assembled
at 44s. Western flour quoted 42s. a 42s. 6d.
wheat unchanged; corn 44s.
War! in statas quo.
Nothing decisive has taken place since the condon Times, that the British Government is ow paying at the rate of £3,000,000 sterling or annum, for the charter of steamers alone, esides the cost of fuel.

The alarm in England seems to be subsiding

The alarm in England seems to be subsiding to the complete the route of the Russians who longer recognise the four points, but intend to hold the Crimea, and dictate their own terms as to the position of the allied armies in the arrival completed the route of the Russians, who of peace as to the position of the alfied armies in the Crimea. A winter in the campaign in the Crimea will evidently take place, and wooden barracks the carries of Schostopel reads a certic and the carries of will evidently take place, and wooden barracks for 20,000 men are being shipped by the British Government.

noon. During this engagement, out on the 26th Nov. 30, at 7 clock. The Niagara left Liver-out on the 26th Nov. The Niagara left Liver-pool on the 25th November, with the 54th Repool on the 25th November, with the 25th November and the A despatch from Balaklava of the 5th of French lines, which were not more than 100 A despatch from Balaklava of the 5th of November, received via Vienna, states that more reinforcements for the allies were arriving at the rate of 1000 men daily.

Trench lines, which were hot more than 100 metres from the place. General de Lourmel metres from the place. General de Lourmel went immediately with a few battalions to the assistance of these companies, who sustained assistance of these companies are considered. the rate of 1000 men daily.

Both armies had completed their 3rd parallels the attack with intrepidity, repulsed the Russians, and, forcing them to take flight, pursued importance has occurred. The Russians were

which were connected together by means of a which were connected together by means of a them to within twenty paces of the Quarantine than the attacking force—both sides claiming trench. The allies were obliged to form coun-Russian news states that the allies having received considerable reinforcements on the 6th, 7th and 8th, made a demonstration against the Russians, in killed and wounded, lost the 7th and 8th, made a demonstration against the left flank of Russians—the latter retired from the plateau to the right bank of the Schernage. Service of more than 10,000 men. The loss of the allies, has caused at least 30,000 men in the plateau to the right bank of the Schernage. killed and wounded," among whom are four generals-Cathcart, Strangways, Goldie, and another great battle or a series of battles Torrens, were killed; and four wounded-Brown, must follow before the fate of Sebastopol is de-

lish Officers were killed, 96 were wounded, and A despatch from Price Menchikoff, Sebastopol,
November 12th, states, at that date the bombardment continued; the allies he said had not bardment continued; the said had not be represented by advanced in their operations since the 7th and were still fortifying their lines in the rear of Balaklava.

General Liprandi was wounded on the 5th.

General Liprandi was wounded on the 5th. The progress which the arms of the Allies of the light cavalry:

"Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance"

eived by the arrival of the steamer Telemaque sanguine anticipations of those who imagined at Marseilles. They state that the attacking force of the Russians was 35,000. The batteries first assault, is fully as great as could reasonably were taken and re-taken several times. At he expected. To appreciate the severity of the struggle we must remember that for many years past the fortifications of Sebastopol have been sed. They were ultimately repulsed towards Inkerman, after a bloody battle which lasted 8 hours. Their loss was 9000 killed and wound-All that human skill could do,-not Russian Gen. Canrobert was wounded. The English skill, but European, British skill,—to render the oss was very great, 38 Officers were killed, and place impregnable, was done, at the most perfect 96 wounded and 2 missing; 442 rank and file leisure, and with every appliance at command. Works so constructed were not to be demolished The French had one General killed and two in a day. Indeed it is not so very long ago that wounded; 14 Officers killed, and 21 wounded. the attempt to take Sebastopol at all was by many considered hopeless. The idea of taking as well as the detachments sent out to bury the A regular and protracted siege seemed to be the ther reinforcements.

As besiegers, we have been retarded in our By Russian accounts, nothing had occurred to progress by the non-investment of the town, by the 15th.
the intrenchments thrown up before its walls, by Mensch the constant reinforcements received by the gar-rison, and by the presence of a strong relieving army in the field. But we have maintained our footing on Russian ground, we have beaten the Russians thoroughly whenever they attacked us we have already half ruined the fleet and arsen-The Duke of Cambridge was slightly wounded.

A despatch from Vienna states that Gortscha
A despatch from Vienna states that Gortscha
We have already nan runned the Rect and arsenals which gave Sebastopol its importance, and
als which gave Sebastopol its importance, and
from Odessa, but they announce nothing new koff has intimated to the Austrian Cabinet that respects but that of numbers. What remains, Russia is willing to negotiate a peace on the therefore, but to approximate, as we can do, to therefore, out to approximate, as we can do, to an equality with our antagonist in this respect also, and to despatch those reinforcements which also reinf our victorious, though over-tasked army requires. This done, the advantages as well as the ho

of the campaign will belong, we may confidently hope, to the allied powers. Lord Palmerston and arrived in Paris, and had daily interviews with the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

Lord Dudley Stuart died at Stockholm, November 17.

A despatch from Hamburgh states that a Russian squadron of 16 war steamers miade a reconnoissance as far as Dagre, without encountering any war ships of the Allies.

Taking all this into consideration, it is a just cause of surprise, not that the intelligence of the fall of Schastopol should not yet have reached our hands, but that the progress made within the space of little more than a week should be so decided as to place the final success of the so Taking all this into consideration, it is a just tering any war ships of the Allies.

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The main body of the British fleet was at on the 20th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

On the evening of the 21st of November Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report cotton fully ½ lower on the week; sales 6000 bales yesterday, and to-day 4000 do.; 2000 in the two days being for export.

date everything indicated the speedy termination of the speedy termination of the conflict. A Russian account, which was circulated throughout Europe in the early part of the week, spoke of reverses sustained by the Allies, whilst it stated the loss on the side of the Russians to be trifling. This account, however, proceeded from the same pen which represented the defeat at Alma as a cleverly-executed stransports belonging to the allies were wrecked the defeat at Alma as a cleverly-executed stra-

times when such barefaced deceptions can be wheat 12s 6d per 70 pounds. Mixed Indian counts the exact state of the case; but it seems 19th with Admiral Assan Pacha and 700 men, practised upon the country with impunity. Is it possible that the opposition did not detect this information in the country with impunity. Is appears of the country with impunity in the country with impunity. Is appears of the country with impunity. It appears that the opposition did not detect this information in the country with impunity. It appears that the opposition did not detect this information in the country with impunity. It appears that the opposition did not detect this information in the country with impunity. It appears the country with impunity in the country with impunity. It appears the country with impunity in the country with impunity. It appears the country with impunity in the country with impunity in the country with impunity. It appears the country with impunity in the country with impunity. It is appeared to the country with impunity in the country with impunity with impunity in the country with impunity with impu But the next amendment, which was heralded rth as a great concession to the popular de-The Pacific arrived in Liverpool on the 23nd which the defenders of Sebastopol had to contend. Disease was raging among the Russian

> cessful must not count upon an uninterrupted ruu of good fortune. The advantages and the glory of the victory must be purchased; all that we can hope is that they may not be purchased Cunard New York steamers were taken up by at too dear a price.
>
> In the mean time, while waiting for the in-

as well to prepare our minds for the continuance The Collins line has changed the day of de- of the struggle, even after that event which, parture from Liverpool to Saturday. The Pacific, however, left on her regular day.

The West India and Brazilian line of mail to the belief that the Russian Autocrat will not embodied militia to give as many volunteers as possible to the regiments of guards and the line,

The Imperial mind seems hardened against every consideration of justice and humanity. At any the advice of Prussia. The attachment of the last-named Power to Russian interests is made evident in a variety of ways, and it is quite clear

Russian batteries.

A Russian ship of the line, which was at the commonwealth of nations, and she cannot be

POSTSCRIPT.

barbarism .- John Bull.

From the "Colonist" Extra. Arrival of the "Pacific" NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

giment of Infantry, and a few companies of the

The next news will probably come by the

The report of another battle on the 13th is The reinforcements to preserve the very ex-

The Diplomatists of Russia, Austria, Prussia and the lesser German States, are pretty active News from other parts of Europe is destitute

rapidly to feel the enemy, and try to prevent their carrying the guns. Troop of horse artillery may accompany.

(Signed) The allied Generals have demanded an explanation from Menschikoff respecting the order said to have been issued by him to give no quarter. A Russian General who gave orders to his men to kill the wounded has been taken prisoner

The London Times of the 25th published the following brief announcement, forwarded from Constantinople to Sealin by couriers, and thence from Vienna by telegraph. The despatch is dated Constantinople, Nov. 16th:—
"On the 13th the Russians attacked the French lines but were repulsed and loss great

on both sides. The Russians have received fur-There is doubt as to the reliabilities of this

Menschikoff informs the Emperor that the

The allies were fortifying their right flank

It was generally computed that after the 14th

ports that the besiegers works were suspended, and their bombardment had almost ceased entirely on the 18th. This intelligence was telegraphed via Warsaw. Between the 9th and 18th, 28,000 additional

days being for export.

The corn trade continues dull. A limited amount was done in wheat and flour at the quotations of Friday last. The quality of the new English flour is not mixed, which tends to maintain prices of American. Indian corn with more liberal arrivals is quiet, and Is per quarter lower. The quotations of Philadelphia and Baltimore flour was 44s per barrel. White

Crimea says, a powerful diversion is to be made be added to the army of the Danube.

their patrols on the Turkish bank. Russians are fortifying it by sea and land.

The Czar's sons have returned to Ketchenofi. The Hospodar of Wallachia has announce that a free exportation of corn will be permitted from the Danubian Principalities next Count Orloff, who is or was in the confidence

of the Czar, is on a tour through Switzerland Mahmond Pacha, the Ex-Minister of Marine, It was reported at Kiel on the 23rd, by a teegraph despatched there on the 19th or 20th,

that a portion of the Russian fleet left Helsing-

fors and captured 2 British cruisers in the gul of Finland. The departure of the British Fleet was further postponed to December 4.

The navigation of the gulf of Finland is still pen-very little ice from Sweaborg to Cron-

The British Fleet is still in Kiel bay A despatch from Vienna, dated 26th, says it is now affirmed that Austria has accepted, with

some slight alterations, the propositions contained in the Russian note of the 16th. Bavaria has announced her accession to the policy of Austria in the Oriental question, and promised her support in the German diet. this be correct, the policy of Austria can hardly if required).

be that of the Allied Powers.

Terms per

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Nov. 28.—Corn trade very dull; white wheat 12s 3d to 12s 9d; yellow corn 43s 6d to 44s 6d. Demand for beef more active - stock lower than for several years. Pork in fair demand. Bacon 1s lower; lard do Richardson, Spence & Co. quotes western canal flour at 42s; red and mixed wheat 11s to 12s.

Holloway's Pills for Cure of Bite, Sick Headache, and Bovel Complaints—Mr. John Anderson, general merchant, of Ballymoney, county Antrim, has written to Professor Holioway the following statement of :: cure by the use of his Pills :—"Rose W'Clure, residing at Balnagashal, Ballymoney, was afflicted for five months with headache, sickness, and violent pains in the stomach and bowels. She had advice from several skillful surgeons in Coleraine, Ballymoney, and other places, but they could give her no relief whatever. At length she was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, and after using them for a short period this invaluable medicines restored her to perfect health, and enabled her to resume her daily labour."

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. James Harris, George J Brouse, Esq., of Mstilda, to Mary Anne, youngest daugh ter of J. Harkness, Esq , of the same place. DIED.

On the 7th inst., at Denison Avenue, of scarlet fever Emily, infant daughter of Mr. Robert B. Denison, aged 8 months.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 13th, 1854. Farmers' per 196 lbs....
Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs.
Oatmeal, per barrel,
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.

New Advertisements.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Millinery and Dry Goods! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE.

V.CTORIA ROW, No. 60, King St. East, Toronto.

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

o his New Stock of Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Flannel, Blankets, Printed Druggets, Carpeting. Quilts and Counterpanes. Sheeting and Shirting (bleached and unbleached). Bed Ticks, Table Oil Cloths, Brown and Bieached Linens, Dressed and undressed Hollands, Striped Shirtings, Fancy Shirtings, Prints and Ginghams, Devries and Denhams, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Lineas, Huckaback and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff. State and White Jeans; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawls, Woollen Scarfs, and Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Polkas; a

splendid variety. Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Hoods, Gaiters and Ladies Scarfs, French Merino. Together with a general assortment of family

Millinery Department : Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress, Cloaks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1854.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION. non-resident student of Trinity College A wishes to receive a pupil daily for instruc-ion in the elements of a Classical Education, &c

TERMS MODERATE. Reference kindly permitted to REV T. S. KENNEDY, Church Society's Office, King St 20tf.

Dec. 11th, 1854. A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James'

Cathedral. For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

EDUCATION.

NR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will September next struct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

DIARIES FOR 1855.

A GOOD supply of Pocket and Office Diaries for 1855, of various sizes and bindings Also, The Physician's Visiting List, Diary and Book of Engagements for 25 and 50 patients. For sale by H ROWSELL.

£10,000.

THE Subsciber having been employed to print an Autentic Report of the case of THE CITY OF TORONTO AGAINST J. G. Rumor says that two French divisions will be added to the army of the Danube.

The Russians continue on the Pruth, and their patrols on the Turkish bank.

The blockade of Odessa is renewed.

The blockade of Odessa is renewed. scriber at the low price of 2s. 6d. each. H. ROWSELL 6th December 1854.

> UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1 1st of DECEMBER, 1854.

Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The city papers will, each, please give six

F. WM. BARRON, M.A.,

Principal U. C. College.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto. THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of september next, a limited number of Boarding

and Day Pupils, who will be under their own MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic

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

Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needlework£15 0 Pupils under 12 years of age...... 12 10 Singing..... 5 0 The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted

to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO: REV. Prof. PARRY. REV. DR. LETT. RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. Wm. STANTON, Esq.

DR. HODDER.

Judge O'REILLY,—Hamilton. WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq., -St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded

weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st July, 1854. A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or Fort Malden, known as

ENTERPRISE.

Elliott's Point,

and having thereon a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity.

The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its effi-

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is t devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner 'Ann," in 1837 Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which

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

In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises,

can also be leased on favourable terms The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor maignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on the Lake pass within a few yards of the house.

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, POST PAID.

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Unurch, to copy till further orders. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by

MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assistants: 1st English Teacher, Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley,

inging......Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English educa-ion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing.
The religious instruction is under the k uperintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

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

(No extras.) The second year of this Institution having closed with the annual examinations and distribu-tion of prizes in a most satisfactory manner, MRS. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England r teachers in several departments of educati n. She has succeeded in proving that a sound English class cal education (which is of the highest importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teach-

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

More time is also devoted to complete the edica-tion in foreign languages.

Mas. Portren feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-taction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on

her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of Persons wishing for further information are MRS. POETTER.

Front wireet

Toronto, 1st August, 1854

Farms for Sale in Canada West. A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) containing a great variety, may be procused

by applying-postage free-to
J. K. BUCHANAN, Land Agent, Brantford

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DEACONS IN THE CHURCH.

We hail the rate movement of our Church in the matter of the Diaconate, as one of the best signs of our times. It is Churchmen, that they are not doing what the Church was designed to do, and what it is capable of doing, in the work of 'preaching the Gospel to every creature;' while it affords the most gratifying evidence of the Kingdom of Christ on earth. a disposition to return to the practice of every order of an Apostolic ministry.

to be found in the haunts of pleasure, or Church would be turned upside down, or multitudes in our cities and thickly-popu. ness. lated towns; they are to be found in the dense population of our manufacturing villages, and throughout the sparsely inhato live as if the offices, duties, and enjoy-ments of religion, were matters which did bited regions of country where many seem not concern them. The almost countless numbers of foreigners who are peopling the West, together with the black populalation of the South, present to the Church defence, or, in other words, that if any fortified lation of the South, present to the Church classes of men that need the Gospel as much as any—who will perish without it much as any—who will perish without it -and yet rarely receive the tidings of sal- served by some rare and singular advantage vation, in the ordinary ministrations of Now, as the allied armies were disembarked or the Gospel, as they are maintained in regular organized parishes. Yet for these they have now for some weeks been besieging Christ died; for these, He has provided Sebastopol with a most powerful force of artilabundant means of grace in His Church; lery, directed by some of the best engineers in and to these He has commanded His Gos- the world, it may be asked what circumstances pel to be preached, without any exception have retarded their success, or why the place was not sooner taken? To this inquiry we subjoin whatever. Nowhere do 'all sorts and conditions of men' more fully abound than when a siege is undertaken, the first operain this New World, where towns and cities tion is what is called the "investment" spring up as if by enchantment, and sovereign States, even, come into being without Here and now, in the broadest sense, is which all succeeding steps more or less depen the Church's opportunity. But she can- for the superiority of the attack of the defence Christian Church.

have their appointed spheres of duty, where,

Priesthood. This was intended for a class the superiority of fire at the only point did not intend to be advanced to the second Order of the Ministry. The demand for this new measure came chiefly from the South and the West. The Canon was passed, and was regarded by many as the presumed to exceed the garrison greatly in numerous did not intend to be advanced to the second assendancy of the besiegers depends. Availing themselves of the protection derivable from trenches and covered ways, they gradually push their batteries so close to the place that a breach is made in its walls, and, as they are always and the garrison greatly in numerous did not intend to be advanced to the second assendancy of the besiegers depends. Availing themselves of the protection derivable from trenches and covered ways, they gradually push their batteries so close to the place that a breach is made in its walls, and, as they are always and the garrison greatly in numerous did not intend to be advanced to the second as the second according to the second and the second according to t sed, and was regarded by many as the presumed to exceed the garrison greatly in number of a better state of things. But beginning of a better state of things. the measure was a failure. Very few were ordained under it. It had a two-fold defect, and that was enough to nullify the good it 75,000 men to besiege it, and, when therefore, the was designed to accomplish; it virtually smaller force has lost the artificial protect created a fourth Order of the Ministry—a its ramparts, the contest seldom remains doubtsort of sub-deacon-since a broad distinc- ful. But besides this, it was provided that before the Canon could go into effect, in any Diocese, the Diocesan Convention should first give its sanction to the measure, before the Canon could go into effect, in any Diocese, the Diocesan Convention should first give its sanction to the measure, before the canon could have been required. the Bishop could act under the Canon; and been required.

The door is now open for every pious kind: for such is the strength of our pos layman who has the ability and the dis- this angle of the Russian territory that we are

position to serve the Church as a Deacon, to do so. There are many men of talent and piety, whose early opportunities did not admit of their studying for the ministry, and who are engaged in some secular alling, not wholly incompatable with faith. ful service as a Deacon, who are desirous of improving the talent which their Divine an indication of a conviction on the part of Master has committed to them, but hitherto they have been compelled to stand at a distance from a duty which they would be glad to perform, whereby they might be instrumental of great good, in extending

But it has been objected, that such a Apostolic times, in the due employment of lowering of the qualifications for the Diaconate, will flood the ministry with a multitude Here, in this country, as in other parts of unlearned men. We have no reason to of the world, there are multitudes who believe that there is any ground for serious must be reached by immediate personal apprehension in this particular. If a tentefforts, if they are ever to hear the Gospel. maker, or tax-gatherer, or a fisherman or They are to be sought for-the Word of two should obtain Deacon's Orders, under God is to be presented to them as they are this Canon, we have no fears that the sin, or in both-amid the engrossing cares that there would be any sens ble loss of that of that daily toil, which monopolizes the dignity which belongs to true godliness and powers of both mind and body. Such are real greatness.—Boston Christian Wit-

SIEGE OPERATIONS.

From the London Times. The extraordinary character of the difficulties

eign States, even, come into being without no ingress or egress is any longer practicable. This is not only the first step, but it is that on not improve it, without employing that arises from the fact that, whereas the means are not improve it, without employing that instrumentality, which infinite wisdom ordained to this end, when a three-fold ministry was established, as the ministry of the Christian Church.

arises from the later tag, where a limited unlimited in the former case, they are limited unlimited in the later. When a town has been invested, and thus cut off from communication with the adjacent country, its resources in men, munitions and provisions become at once communitions and provisions become at once communitions. Diocesan Bishops and Parish Priests fined to the stocks then actually within its walls, while the besiegers, on the other hand, being presumptively masters of the country, can make if true to their calling, they may do great exactly such dispositions as they think proper. good to a great number; but, no wever If they cease to be masters of the country—that faithful and devotedly laborious they may is to say, if a superior force of the enemy approaches from without, the siege must in or diverse constant and the siege must be sieged and the untiring in their efforts to preach from the pulpit, and to warn the people from house pulpit, and to warn the people from house superiority to reside, at all events for the time, superiority to reside, at all events for the time, to house, yet a vast multitude of precious with the besiegers, than they select that point souls will, nevertheless not hear the truth in the defences of the place which appears most favourable for their operation, and here the advantage of the attack over the defence becomes Under the conviction that there was in our Church a great lack in this particular, the General Convention at its session, in 1847. passed a canon, providing for the ordination of a class of persons, who with much less literary and theological qualifications than were required by the general canon were allowed to be admitted to the first rounts only a certain humber of guns can be brought to the defence of a certain portion of the ramparts, whereas the attacking force can concentrate upon this one point all the guns at their disposal. The defences of a town may mount 500 guns; but, if any particular front rounts only a certain humber of guns can be brought to the defence of a certain portion of the ramparts, whereas the attacking force can concentrate upon this one point all the guns at their disposal. Canon, were allowed to be admitted to the front mounts only 50, and the besigers can at-Diaconate, without being eligible to the tack this front with twice the number, they have Priesthood. This was intended for a crass of pious laymen, who with respectable talents and limited learning, might be very limitation of resources in a place entirely useful to the Church as Deacons, and who excluded from external communications, that the

If these observations are applied to the case tion was made between those ordained under this Canon, and such as were ordained of Sebastopol, it will at once appear that none of the assumed advantages of a besieging force under the old Canon, with the intention and are there to be found. Sebastopol is not investexpectation of being advanced to the Priest-hood; there were thus created two distinct classes of Deacons. Now, there is not, and is not to be in the Apostolic ministry and is not to be in the Apostolic ministry the interior, and the north side is left completely sub-Deacons, any more than there is to be sub-Priests and sub-Bishops. The people asked for Deacons—Apostolic Deacons, and the General Convention authorized the Bishops to answer this call by ordaining decision of the contrary, it is rather the beseging army which has stood in this predicament; for, whereas the allied forces have been gradually decisioned by the assemblies incidental to their Bishops to answer this call by ordaining and sending them a supply of sub-Deacons. whereas the affect forces incidental to their operations, the garrison has received repeated operations, the garrison has received repeated

attacking are encamped to the south of the town in very strong intranchments, which are armed, as a reaching the hole muter, and, in some instances, we are well aware, that our R. Rev. Fathers were not very backward in exercising this perogative.

In 1853, the General Convention repealed this Canon, and enacted another, by which both errors which distinguished and extinguished the Canon of 1847 were rectified by being excluded altogether.

This Canon provides that every person hereafter to be ordined because the convention of the first the whole muter, and in some instances, whose duty it shall be to assertial that he is well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer; and who shull inquire into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, to be settled on the settled on the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, to be settled on the settled on the settled into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, to be settled on the Book of Common Prayer; and who shull inquire into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, to be settled on the Book of Common Prayer; and who shull inquire into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, to be settled on the Father of the hard and the allies by sea; but the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, to be settled on the Father of the hard and the allies of the provides the provided the provide when this permission was granted, the Bishop had a right to refuse to admit any one to this sub-Diaconate. So that, however urgent the demand of the people—however willing the Convention—however They are encamped to the south of the town in very strong intreachments, which are armed as

candidate for one year. He is not allowed to be settled over a Parish or congregation, until he shall have satisfactorily gation, until he shall have satisfactorily passed the three examinations prescribed in the Canon 'of the preparatory exercises of a candidate for Priest's Orders,'—and cannot officiate in any parish or congregation, without the express consent of the Rector, and the Bishop.

The Diaconate is thus placed upon its primitive foundation, and if it be not used with primitive success, it will be our own. with primitive success, it will be our own our position. Fortunately, although we want many of the advantages of besiegers, we are not without some of the advantages of the opposite

enabled to repulse the attacks of an enemy numerically superior to ourselves. So far, therefore, although the actual siege of Sebastopol may have advanced but slowly, the events of that campaign are favorable to us.

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Dixon. of Liquorpond-street, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable period she was
severely afflieted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her
arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although
the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a
large sum of m. ney. she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a
friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and
a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms
of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions,
and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was
perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health,
I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXT. COMBIES

Toronto, July 19, 1854.

Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIP-ELAS IN THE LEG AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

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I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Bullintary, Rev. 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, Sec-SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS

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