# The Church.

"her Soundations are upon the holy hills."

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

## TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 11, 1854.

## Vol. XVII.]

#### poetry.

THE OLD MAN. All day he sits on the rustic seat That stands in his lonely home; He gazes around him everywhere, With vacant eyes looks into the air, And moans an inarticulate prayer, Lamenting dear ones flown. The cat leaps up on his trembling knees, And rests with a drowsy eye; He quietly bids her not to stir, With palsying hand he smoothes her fur; In accents hollow he speaks to her Of days that are long gone by.

He has no other listener now To his sorrowful wailing strain; He says his bark has been tempest-tost; He hopes to be lying below the frost, And living again with the loved and lost, Ere snow is falling again.

The tears are filling his dim blue eyes ; Lone tenant within his home ;

He longs for the social paths he trod, Ere his wife was sleeping beneath the sod, Or his children had all gone home to God; He lingers here still alone.

No, not alone; for the Lord has given-To each, a guardian one; Could we look with a splrit's vision there, We should see an angel amid the air, Waiting the old man's soul to bear, To glories above the sun.

## Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS. COLONIAL CLERGY DISABILITIES BILL. [Abridged from Report in English Churchman.]

The House went into Committee on this Bill. On the clause of which this Bill consisted being

Mr. DUNLOP moved, in lines 2 and 4, to leave out the words "metropolitan of any province, or the Bishop of any Diocese," and insert "Bishops and Clergy." The object of the bill had been and Clergy." The object of the bin back better stated to be to place the members of the Church of England on the same footing as the members of other persuasions, but the clause, as it at present stood, would, in fact, give to the meeting of the clergy a connexion with the established church which he did not consider desirable.

church which he did not consider desirable. Mr. ELLICE (Coventry), supported the amend-ment. He never heard of any bill for making regulations with respect to the English Church in the colonies, without feeling persuaded that, instead of doing good and making the Church popular with the colonial population, it would have directly the contrary effect. (Hear, hear.) There was another point to which he wished to There was another point to which he wished to call the serious attention of the government. When a bishop was appointed in the colonies it was in the habit to call him "Lord Bishop" in patent. Now, he had no objection to to the bishops of the Church of England any honour that could be conferred on them, provided it did not interfere with their *status* in the colonies; but, setting a Bishop up as a Lord in a colony and giving him precedure created a feeling of jealousy, of which hon. gentlemen not acquainted with colonial society could form no notion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. HUME made a few remarks. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL reminded hon. gen-tlemen that the principle of the bill had been already assented to upon the second reading; and the object of the bill really was to effect what the last two speakers desired, by removing the statutory impediment which now prevented the Church of England in the colonies from regulating its own ecclesiastical affairs as it desired. This could not be done, however, by simply repealing the act of Henry VIII., as the right hon. member for Coventry desired, because that act accomplished a variety of objects, and it was necessary to preserve the act in order to preserve the Crown. If the act were simply repealed, then there would be given to the clergy in the colony that which hon. gentlemen were desirous of not giving them-the right of synodical action. and of making ordinances and canons which might be utterly subversive of and at variance with their recognized relation with the Church of England in this country. The Church of England in the colonies was part of the United Church of England and Ireland, and was so described in all statutes relating to the appointnity of remarking that a colonial bishop was not notions of religious liberty to refuse to give the denominated a lord in the patent, and, with regard to a salute, though a naval commander might think that would flatter a bishop, it was no part of episcopal right. A bill simply to repeal the statute of Henry VIII. would have the result of cutting the Colonial Church altogether adrift, and separating it from its connexion with the Crown and the Church in this country. (Cries of "Hear!" from several hon. members.) Well, if hon. gentlemen desired that result, let them bring forward a specific bill on this subject, for the present measure proceeded upon the established state of the law. He believed that it was the wish of the colonial bishops and clergy to have their Church remain as it existed at appeared to have been omitted in considering this subject-namely, what was the feeling and upon the subject? The real reason for passing a bill of this kind was that the members of the rs for this he did in his approval of the bit; but newound entreat that right hon, gentleman not to ppose the bill because it did not go so far as he could wish. Were many infitters of discipline in the proviso. He believed that the bill, with this modification, He are the bill because it did not go so far as he could he should not include discipline in the proviso. He believed that the bill, with this modification, the should not go so far as he could he should not include discipline in the proviso. He believed that the bill, with this modification, the should not go so far as he could he should not include discipline in the proviso. He believed that the bill, with this modification, the should not go so far as he could he bill, with this modification, the should not go so far as he could he believed that the bill he believed that the bill he could be believed that the bill he believed that the bill BOOK

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE objected to the amendnent, which he thought would eause confusion. Mr. NAPIER professed his inability to understand the bill. (Hear.) It was his (Mr. Napier's wish to preserve the Colonial Church as in integral part of the Church of England ; but it would now appear to be the object of the bill to sever the connexion which existed between them. The bill appeared to be a very simple affair, but when it came to be examined all was mystification. (Hear, hear.) That something was required for the Church in the colonies he was willing to admit, and perhaps the Govern-ment would do well to consider the plan suggested by Bishop Butler, as profound a man as ever was connected with our Church. The heads of Bishop Butler's plan, relative to the Church in the colonies, were—1. No coercive power over the laity; 2. Only a power to regulate the behaviour of the clergy in Episcopal Orders; 3. Power to correct and punish them, according

to the laws of the Church of England, in case of misbehaviour or neglect of duty; 4. No power in temporal government for the bishops. It was an admitted evil that there existed no means of enforcing discipline in the colonies except through the despotic power of the bishops, but it had not been shewn that this bill was the proper remedy for the evil. (Hear.) Mr. HENLEY thought the amendment out of High authorities on each side of the

House had declared their inability to understand House had declared their inability to understand the bill, and therefore he was not ashamed to acknowledge a similar deficiency in himself. The bill required explanation in many points, and particularly as to the portion of the act of Henry VIII. which was to be kept in force. Mr. WALPOLE thought he could shew, in the

first place, that there was a great practical grievance pressing upon the Church in the colonies which had sprung from the Church of England; and, secondly, that the best way of dealing with that grievance was by means of Clergy some such bill as the present, although, perhaps, it might require certain alteration. With regard to the practical grievance pressing upon those persons who professed the doctrines of the Church of England when they went to the olonies, the committee would bear in mind, that every one who went from this country to a olony carried with him the laws of this country, so far as they were applicable to the circum-stances of the place to which he went; and any ember of the Church of England going, for nstance, to New South Wales, could not es from the consequences of these laws, unless the Imperial, or the Colonial Legislature made such alterations in them as would relieve him from the penalties or disabilities to which he would otherwise be subject. The clergy of churches in the colonies were paid chiefly by a churches in the colonies were plate then, by a salary coming from the civil authorities [?] but they acted under a license from the bishop, who had an autocratical power of revoking his license when he pleased. The Bishop had revoked his license in the case of Mr. Whitmore, who, thinkng the decision unjust, communicated with the Governor, as he had the power of depriving clergymen of their salaries if he thought the bishop had acted rightly. The bishop's decision being final as regarded the colony, Mr. Whitmore took a journey of 16,000 miles, and came to England to lay his case before some able lawyers, and before the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he found, however, that there was no appeal, and he was unable to obtain redress. He would now take the converse case. Suppose a clergyman misconducted himself, and the although the bishop might prevent him from officiating. These were two cases which had actually happened, one being that of Mr. Whit-more, and the other that of Mr. Bateman. How was this practical grievance to be remedied? Some hon. gentlemen proposed to repeal the statute of Henry VIII., wholly or in part as respected the colonies, but that would not deprive the bishop of his autocratical power of evoking his license. Another suggestion was, that this grievance might be remedied by the establishment of Ecclesiastical Courts; but would the colonies, or would this House, agree to such a proposition? (Hear, hear.) Other hon, members were of opinion that the Churches in the colonies had better sever their connexion with the Church of England and be left to themselves, but he thought the House would pause before coming to that conclusion. The Crown had now established certain Sees n the colonies to which it had appointed bishops, and the Church of England was anxious, from good feeling, if from no higher motive, still to ssociate with the members of its own body in those distant lands, while those members also wished to retain their communion with the Church. Was it, then, consistent with our connexion which both parties sought to retain ? The remedy pointed out by this bill would meet the grievance complained of, without, in his opinion, introducing that of which some hon. gentlemen were so apprehensive-viz., Synods. They were only about to enact that no statute, law, rule, usage, or other authority of the United Kingdom shall extend or be construed to prevent the metropolitan of any province, or the ishop of any diocese in the colonies of Her Majesty, together with his clergy, and the lay persons of such province or diocese, being mem-bers of the United Church of England and Ireland, from meeting together from time to present in reference to its connexion with the time for the purpose at such meetings of making or entering into such regulations, agreements, or the Crown; and he was happy to say that the feelings of the clergy and members of the Church feelings of the clergy and members of the Church feelings of the clergy and members of the Church of England in Canada were at variance with the sentiments expressed by the right hon, member for Coventry. The object of the present bill was to put the clergy of the Church of England in Australia on the same footing as every other sect was placed in that colony. At present the bishon and clergy had not the power of meeting bishop and clergy had not the power of meeting the bishops, clergy, and laity, to meet in Confor the purpose of agreeing on rules and regula-tions touching ecclesiastical affairs. He did not because that could not be done without the tions touching ecclesiastical affairs. He did not because that could not be done without the license of the Crown, independent of the statute license of the Crown, independent of the statute of Henry VIII., and it was a mistake to suppose that this bill would remit people back to a commuch as the Wesleyan Methodists, the Indepen- mon law right, said to be derived from this much as the Wesleyan Methodists, the Indepen-dents, and the Baptists were, to agree among themselves upon that which should take place on the subject of the government of the Church. Sir. J. PAKINGTON said that one element members of the Church of England in the colonies in the same position of the plane of the property of the part of the property colonies in the same position as the members of other religious bodies in the kingdom, which what were the wishes of the colonists themselves had the power of entering into any arrangements binding upon themselves with regard to the conduct of their own affairs, and if those ara bill of this kind was that the members of the contract of their own affairs, and if those are Church of England in the colonies budly de-manded it, and the amendments which he intended to propose would be in accordance with the contract into which they had entered. He ended to propose would be in accordance with the contract into which they had eptered. He owned that he entertained a doubt upon one point. He did not think the bill would interfere with the suprement of the dimensional sectors. the question the more they appeared t) him to be legis ating in the dark. He wished the hon, and learned Solicitor-General would explain whether were the provide distribution to the statute of Henry VIII.; but he saw and learned Solicitor-General would explain terior to the statutes of Henry VIII.; but he saw what were the precise disabilities arising out of the statutes of Henry VIII. and of Queen Eliza-that the bill would not affect the Act of Suprethe statutes of Henry VIII. and of Queen Eliza-beth. The safer course would be to repeal so much of the existing law as imposed a restriction in reference to the colonies. They would then know what they were doing, and would not be ought not to be allowed to make arrangements contrary to the doctrines of the Church of Engpassing a vague and indefinite enactment, Mr. ADDERLEY perfectly agreed with the right hon, member for Coventry, and went as far as he did in his approval of the bill; but hewould were many matters of discipline which must

to accede to the amendment for the present, on the understanding that his hon. and learned friend who had moved it would on a future occasion agree to adopt a form of expression which might be found most likely to meet with universal assent.

Sir J. PARINGTON said he was taken extremely by surprise—(hear, hear)—and he was afraid he must call on the Committee to divide, as this was a matter of great importance, and he could not assent to the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer supported the amendment on the ground that it merely refused to give a parliamentary and statutory recognition to that which had been reated by and rested upon the prerogative of the Crown.

After a brief conversation, the Committee dirided, when the numbers were-For Mr. Dunlop's amendment .....

words "of Churches in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Lay Members of the congregations of such

The Solicitor GENERAL could not assent to the insertion of the words proposed; but he had no objection so to amend the clause that lown to this point it should stand as follows : "No statute, law, rule, usage, or other autho-rity, of the United Kingdom shall extend or be construed to prevent the Bishops and Clergy in the Colonies of Her Majesty, and the Lay Mem-bers of the congregations of such churches, being members of the United Church of Eng-

land and Ireland," &c. SIR J. PAKINGTON asked which was the proposition before the Committee—that of the hon. member for Greenock or that of the Solici-tor General? He wished also to ask this ques-

tion —Supposing the bill to pass, what was the view of the Government with regard to the mode in which these bodies were to be brought into action ? Who was to start them ? Was it into action? Who was to suff them: This is to rest solely with the Bishop, or was it compe-tent for the Laity to move? It was most erro-neous to imagine that this subject could be left to the colonial legislature, and those conversant with the matter would know that there was no nore chance of the colonial legislature doing ustice to this question than there was of this

House proceeding to legislate on the affairs of the Wesleyans or Catholics. Lord J. RUSSELL said that they were now considering the words of the clause, and, after the clause had been amended or agreed to, then they might discuss whether it should stand part

of the bill. Mr. HORSMAN said, it was obvious from all that had taken place that the House was at a loss to know what would be the effect of this

would be satisfactory; that it would be just to Mr. G. PHILLIMORE cited the authority of ried-praying Her Majesty to concede to the would be satisfactory ; that it would be just to the members of the Church of England, and that it would not, in the least degree, interfere with the religious equality of all denominations of Christians in our native land.

the Church of Scotland did not scruple to meet in Diocesan Synods in Scotland, as they were not considered part and parcel of the Church of rot considered part and parcel of the Church of not considered part and parcel of the Church of England, but they did scruple to do so in the colonies, where they thought they were part and parcel of the Church. He only wished to prevent the colonial clergy from resolving a doubtful point in a wrong way. the colonial diergy from resolving a doubting principle we were going to extend to the colo-nies those powers which we acknowledged to be bad for the church to have in this country.

were sought to be removed by this measure, the colonies. The CHANCELLOR of the Excuequer entered stipends.

his protest against the course taken to create there was a fund from the Reserves over and above what the Government, by an arrangement above what the Government, by an arrangement with the Society for the Propagation of the with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, were pledged to pay, then incomes annexed to vacancies, as they occurred, were allowed to be charged upon the Surplus Fund. This was found to have increased shortly after to the extent of 8 or £10,000 per appure and up objections to the general principles of a fiation of the Gospel in a good degree relieved. sure and verbal amendments to the same, and throwing them all together, as had been that because Toronto asked for a Synod a Con-

ences. (Hear.) He thought that the desires to be treated with every respect, and in a liberal

gested was unnecessary. He looked with the greatest distrust upon the bill.

attention to the debate, in the hope of finding out what was meant by "the United Church of England and Ireland," but in such hope he had been disappointed. He denied the doctrine of supremery as advocated by the suprementance of which their virals were so much herefited. Mr. Sergeant SHEE had listenel with great supremacy as advocated by the supporters of which their rivals were so much benefited. this measure, and generally approved the amendment as proposed.

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For the amendment ..... 43 -35

Province, or the Bishop of any Diocese in the such Clergy.'

loss to know what would be the check of this bill. In these circumstances, if the Govern-ment had thought proper to postpone the mea-sure, they would, in his opinion, have taken a proper course; but, at the same time, if they were desirous of proceeding with it, he thought

Christians in our native land. Mr. DUNLOP, in reply, said that the clergy of the Church of Scotland did not scruple to meet the Church of Scotland did not scruple to meet be bad for the church to have in this country. He considered that the very disabilities that had occurred ; and the Bishop of Toronto, on were sought to be removed by this measure, instead of being a drawback, were a benefit to have the incumbents placed upon the list of Clergy paid by the Government, at the usual This was refused; but as soon as

his protest against the course taken to create there was a fund from the Reserves over and into the debate. (Hear.) Why, if any one to the extent of 8 or £10,000 per annum, and wanted a recipe for producing a confusion, he could not have a better one than that of mixing opened, as well as the society for the Propa-Had these facts not existed, we probably should not have heard another word concerning done on the present occasion. The hon, and learned gentleman who last spoke had argued ceived that the Church of England was working vocation was sought to be established; but could any one, with any fairness, adopt such a line of argument and seriously contend for one Reserves, the tocsin of war was sounded and noment that a Synod and a Convocation were the cry raised once more of annihilation to this the same? All that was really wanted was a religious endowment. Another circumstance arose to favor this revived agitation. That disregulations could be made to settle local differ- ruption had recently taken place in the Church of Scotland which ended in the formation of a of our colonial subjects on these matters ought separate communion, styled the Free Church and, however unnecessarily, or unaccountably this controversy extended to the Colonie we could deny them powers of no greater mag-nitude than those which we coastantly extended to private and railroad comparies. (Hear.) Mr. Narure considered that the second that the second to be secon Mr. NAFIER considered that the common law provided all the remedies that vere required to meat the seignneign which were required to meet the exigencies which were complained of, and that an act of parliament like the one sug-gested was unnecessary. He locked with the animosity, led the members of the Free Church to seek the overthow of the settlement of 1840. Where no modification could be entertained by

This, too, was a happy opportunity for the numerous political adventurers, who are to be After a few words from Mr. DUNLOP in reply, found in every country ; and who must have a The Committee divided, when the numbers capital to work upon, in the shape of some popular project or grievance, however visionary unsound. The question of the Clergy Reserves —with which there could be associated the threat of religious despotism on the one hand

and the charm of religious equality on the other-was just the one for the parliamentary as-It being then moved (as we understood) to replace the words "the Metropolitan of any pirant to seize upon with avidity. And the lure was also a catching one, that the appropriation Colonies of Her Majesty, together with his Clergy and the Lay Members of such Province or Diocese', by the words "Bishops and Clergy, and the Lay Members of the congregations of common schools; nor was it beside the case, nch Clergy." Mr. Mowbrax thought the definitions of schools, who were in many instances dis-

but this fact is best stated in the words of the late Charge of the Bishop of Toronto; "The most revolting 6 and melancholy feature of the proceedings," "woar es his lordship, "and which, in the WA may prove far more disas-trous than even the confiscation of the Clergy Reserves, was that of beholding nine Bishops out of nineteen (the number present in the Reserves, was that of beholding nine Bishops out of nineteen (the number present in the blows on the one hand, and the heartless dis-House of Lords) voting for the destruction of he temporal support of a branch of that very Church which they had vowed in the most solemn manner to cherish, preserve and extend ; and handing over three Dioceses, embracing a space nearly as large as half of Europe, to the tender mercles of the Church of Rome. Were these Bishops to live to the age of Methuselah they could never atone for the iniquity of this sacri-legious vote." It will be well if they who have sown the wind shall not reap the whirlwind !

In reviewing this question, we are struck with everal facts, which it may be as well to con-1. The folly manifested by the British gov-ernment in the concessions which, in defiance of the simplest interpretations of law, they have successively made to the opponents of the Na-tional Church in Canada. Had they assumed at the outset, the dignified responsibility—as it was, undoubtedly, a solemn duty—of deciding was, this question; of meeting absurd and upon this question; of meeting absurd and groundless claims with peremptory denials; and overturning pleas of right by the simple presentation of the broad facts of constitutional law, there would soon have been an end of the conflict. The Church, in the interval, by the and the Protestant Clergy Reserves are a connict. The Church, in the interval, by the and the Protestant Chergy Reserves are as maintenance of her just position, would have grown, and soon have become strong enough to put down through her physical might and inher visible foundations.

read and understand the Act that constituted it, is extremely limited ; it extends only to matters of detail, and touches not the principle of the question involved. The Provincial Legislature

have, by that Act, the power to "vary and re-peal" the provisions touching the Clergy Re-serves. That is, they may "vary" the appro-priation of a seventh to a fourteenth or any inferior or superior proportion; while to 'repeal' can go no further in its meaning than to cause the whole system of such appropriation to cease. It was not unnaturally contemplated, that the time might arrive when it would be no longer advisable to make these allotments for the support of the Clergy, but no man in his fer from a Protestant to a Romish Clergyfrom the Church of England to Universalists particular churches or parishes; to permit them for good, the masses of the community. of a Common School or a House of Industry The idea is preposterous; and the Judges of England in 1840, however exceptionable their decisions was upon the meaning of the "Protes-

the Legislature of Canada-a mixture, be it re- | which would rob of their inherent rights and collected, of Roman Catholics, Dissenters of all privileges the millions of their fellow subje bersuasions, and men of no belief, the absolute isposal of the property of the Church of God, Amongst the supporters of much to posterity as themselves ? The Clergy this godless measure, were several prelates; but this fact is best stated in the words of the and bound as such by the most solemn pledges

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couragements on the other, which our sister Church in Canada has been made to experience. If she has survived this cruelty, and lived through this neglect ; if she has even grown great and strong under all this persecution and depression, she has hardly to thank those who, when they should have been protectors, looked coldly on her struggles, and claim it may be the merit of her defiant prosperity. But the cli-max has not yet been reached; the final spoliation has not yet been accomplished. The property of the Church in Canada is at the disposal of her foes, and it is hard to say how they will use their victory. There are many 1. The folly manifested by the British gov- wills and opinions, and some wavering and relenting, as to its final application; some they will also be urged by principle-to guard the foundations of piety and protect the heritage of the Churches from the faithless spoiler. The Roman Catholics have a vast stake in this issue; berent moral power, every attempt to shake her visible foundations. 2. The extreme weakness of the argument on the way for the larger demolition of Ro the side of the opponents of the Church which there appeared no desire on the part of the Paittee desire on the part of the the side of the opponents of the Church which plunder are candid enough to proclaim where British Government to controvert. The right the next blow will be struck; so that the men-assumed by the Canadian Legislature to a anced on both sides will be wise to unite in assumed by the Canadian Legislature to a control over, and absolute disposal of the Clergy Reserves, seems to us to have been con-ceded with an unaccountable and ill-considered facility. The right to legislate upon this en-demand the the Derivice Parliament as dowment by the Provincial Parliament, as we by the members of the Romish faith in the onalaught against the Church of England, will evoke a conflict which may not be terminated

the ruin of all that has been set apart for the temporal maintenance of religion. But in the possible event of the loss of her rightful heritage, what, we must ask, are the prospects of the Church in Canada ? That they are not desperate, we can hopefully and confi-dently affirm; but her struggle will be, never theless, a long and hard one. Amongst the wealthy she will raise her head, and exhibit her beautiful proportions ; but in the poor lone places of the fresh settlers' sojourn, they will ask in vain, because they cannot then senses would suppose that the power to "vary" meant, for instance, power to transtermingled. We shall have the rich daintily fed with spiritual life ; while the poor must famish from the Church of England to Universalists -from religion to railroads'! And, with regard to "repeal," who can fancy that it was ever intended that the local Legislature should have power, from this, to sequestrate elebbes and endergements specifically media to have power as the should have power as they should have mould and hadges nor leaven as they should have mould and hadges nor leaven as they should have mould glebes and endowments specifically made to and hedges, nor leaven as they should, nor mould to enjoy such for a generation on an incumben-cy, and then to hand them over for the support tionality; and though always a bright fertile spot, yielding shelter, and food, and fresh foun-tains, her place will be, as it were, in the

without blood, and which must terminate in

every consideration. The SøLICITOR-GENERAL said, that the amendthe words, "of churches in communion with Now there was no church in the colonies which either historically, legally, or practically, could be designated "a church in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland." be designated "a church in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland; and all mention of Diocese would lead to great comthe insertion of these words would imperil alto-the insertion of these words would imperil alto-when the officers of the bill. He had been Mr. G. BUTT pointed out that in colonies gether the efficacy of the bill. He had been

bited from meeting for the despatch of any

of the Crown, but that supremacy did not de on the old inherent right of the Crown to supremacy in all matters ecclesiastical and civil.— Now, suppose the Bishop and Clergy of any the merit of being exceedingly brief, but he thought it would fail in any attempt to remedy colony wished to meet and investigate any the evils which had been complained of. matter occurring within their province, to call the alleged offender before him. was ready to give some kind of civil authority to the ecclesiastical power of the bishop; or unless the bishop, the clergy, and lay members of the congregation were willing to meet toge-ther and subst a commence of a meet togeof the congregation were winning to meet toge ther and adopt a course of proceeding very nearly corresponding to that pursued by the Wesleyan Methodists. Now, the Committee only been engaged five hours and ten minutes would observe that the bishops, the clergy, and the laity could not meet to discuss a remedy for the evils that existed without bishop and clergy incurring the penalty imposed by the act, because they would be meeting for purposes ecclesiastical. Notwithstanding what had been stated on this subject, he must repeat what he had said again and again, that undoubtedly the act of Henry VIII. did extend to the colonies. It was part of the law of the Royal Supremacy, and the statute of Elizabeth declared in terms that the Supremacy of the Crown should have effect in all the dominions of the

Crown, foreign as well as home. This statute only confirmed what was law by the act of Henry VIII., and therefore there could be no doubt that the act of Henry VIII. was binding on the colonies. The church in the colonies was not an established church, for there was no civil authority to carry out the ecclesiastical ordinances; but, though not an established shurch, it was bound by all the disabilities that affected an establishment, while it had not the and Clergy in a colony, or the lay members and congregation of such churches, being members of the United Church of England and Ireland." This would leave out the objectionable words

were desirous of proceeding with it, he thought the House should give the clauses of the bill the House should give the clauses of the bill Clergy might take part in these meetings.

The Solicitor GENERAL said the words were ment of the hon. member for Greenock, which was now before the Committee, proposed to insert The preamble of the bill gave the key to its struction, and, according to that, "Bishops Clergy" would always be held to be the

challenged again and again to state the reason for the introduction of this bill, and he would not be introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of this bill, and he would for the introduction of the bill tor the introduction of this bill, and he would in Advantation, the billiops and thergy of all the decommon law of England the Clergy of the Uni-ted Church of England and Ireland were prohione great object of the bill was to give the ecclesiastical business or regulation. By the statutes of Henry VIII. that common law was declared, and again confirmed by the law of Elizabeth. These acts declared the supremacy of the Crown, but that supremacy did not de-the crown, but that supremacy did not de-bid declared the supremacy did not de-the crown declared the supremacy declared the supr pend upon or spring from them, for it depended Bishops the power which it was thought desirable they should possess. The bill had certainly

Mr. T. CHAMBERS thought the bill was open evidence, or to bring any offender before them, they could not do so legally unless their ecclethey could not do so legally unless their could have by the hon, and fearned member for siastical authority were confirmed by the law of the country. But the law of the country law, rule, usage, or authority, should extend, of the country. But the law of the country refused to give any such authority; and in the event of a charge being preferred before a bishop, he could not compel people to give evi-dence as to the truth of the charge, or bring the alleged offender before him. This state of the alleged offender before him. This state of things must continue unless one of two things was done. Unless the Colonial Legislature that the Bishops and Clergy throughout the was ready to give some kind of civil authority whole of the Colonies might meet together,

in getting through four lines of the bill .--A laugh.)

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the

#### Colonial Ecclesiastical.

#### CHURCH PROPERTY. (From the Church Review.) (Concluded from our last.) The Church of England in Canada had cer-

tainly no particular cause to be satisfied with this adjudication of the long-vexed question; but being now the law of the land, it was accepted as a large sacrifice to peace, and because no future contest could now, they fondly believed, Clergy Reserves;" and that it was so judged, ancected an establishment, while it had not the advantage of appealing to the civil power. He thought, therefore, the Clergy in the colonies thought friends of the Church of England but by many of her political opponents, is evident advantage of appearing to the Civil power. He not only by friends of the Church of England but by many of her political opponents, is evident from the language of Mr. Price in the Legisla tive Assembly, in 1846. On a question of exelay upon them. He was quite winning, on the twe Assembly, in 1950. On a question of exe-part of the Government, to adopt a portion of the words proposed by the hon. member for Greenock, and therefore had no objection to the Greenock and therefore had no objection to the creenock, and therefore had no objection to the considered final; that peace had succeeded the long and fierce conflict; that the country was set-tling down in the hope that agitation on that rns would leave out the objectionance works to an entropy hourse of heart-out and be did not imply ecclesiastical authority, and he did not works to make of the party threats, was too much and forever lost in the oblivion of the past. imply ecclesiastical authority, and he did not think there was any inconsistency on the part of the Government adopting this view of the case. (Hear, hear.) and the adopting this view of the case. (Hear, hear.) and the state and forever lost in the oblivion of the past. (Hear, hear.) ardly trucking to party threats, was too much for the colony. How arbitrary, then, is it in the parliament of the present generation of people in that Province, to make laws and statutes

under another name for themselves.

These combined circumstances, however wickedly and unjustifiably, accumulated strength and importance to the renewed agitation regarding Clergy Reserves. Political capital was the made to abound on the one hand, and the lure of interest on the other; and this, connected with the alarm which can be thrown into simple minds, by re-awakening the ancient ery of danger to religious liberty, easily produced that amount of outward pressure, which would warrant the parliamentary aspirant in bringing it more formally before the public.

In correspondence with this feeling—created by means so unprincipled, and on grounds so little to be respected—we can hardly wonder that the Address to the Queen, moved by Mr. Price in 1850, was carried. The question of the ultimate alienation of the Reserves to secular purposes, was not mooted in this Ad-dress; but that was the covert design. When once in the hands of the Parliament of the Province, their destruction as a religious endowment was considered to be certain.

This address was duly forwarded to England: but for more than twelve months no action was taken upon it by the British ministry; and when, in February, 1852, Earl Grey was preparing to bring in a Bill in correspondence with the prayer of the Address, the Whig Cabinet gave place to the Derby Administration. In the mean time, too, the Parliament of Canada had een dissolved; and the return of members at the close of the year 1851 was found to be much more favorable to the Church and Conservative view of this question than the previous Assembly had been. Yet, in October, 1852, an Address to the Queen similar to that which had been adopted two years before, was again passed by the Legislative Assembly—the mem-bers from Upper Canada being nearly equally divided and the question being carried by a large majority of Roman Catholic votes from Lower Canada.

This second Address was promptly transmitted to the Home Government; but the views of the Administration, of which the Earl of Derby was the head were conservative and constitu-tional on the question; and in answer to an enquiry from Sir William Molesworth, Sir John Pakington, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed it as the determination of Her Majesty's Government not to disturb the existing settlement of this question, though they were willing to sanction the correction of gravential difference in of any partial defects of the measure, as regard ed an inequitable or unfair distribution of the funds arising from the Reserves.

Not long after, however, this truly Conservative administration was overturned by a combi-nation without parallel in British history, and the new government lost no time in signifying to the authorities in Canada their intentio introduce, and if possible, to carry a Bill, in accordance with the prayer of the address which had been lately forwarded by them. This arise. The terms of the Statute begat this hopeful impression, for it was expressly stated for "the final settlement of the question of the which had been lately forwarded by them. This Bill—virtually a measure for the spoliation of the Church in Canada—was introduced into the House of Commons in February last and was fully and ably discussed both there and in the House of Lords. On the conservative side in both Houses there was an array of facts and arguments, which was only met by the plea, that as self-government had been fully conceded in Canada, it would be invidious and dangerous to exclude from the control of that powerful colony so important a question as the disposal of the Protestant Clergy Reserves. This feeble and miserable plea was assailed from both sides subject was at an end; and that thus one great the Atlantic-with a power and clearness that source of heart-burnings and mutual recrimina-tions, among the religious bodies, would be at

and Assembly of either of the Provinces can-cannot be extended to affect lands which have filling the whole earth. been already allotted and appropriated under for-mer grants; for the manifest import of the 41st section appears to be limited to this, viz: 'the varying or repealing provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands,' and not to comprehend the 'varying or repealing allotments, or appropriations which have been already made under the provisions of the Act, while such provisions remained unrepealed and in full force.'

The provisions of the Statute of Wills might be varied and repealed, without affecting the devises of 3. The pliant admission of the British Gov-ernment, that the Canadian Legislature have a done to it. The Dery that ample justice was right to the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, as being Colonial property. We ask how can that be a Colonial property which was acquired orig-inally by conquest, at the expense of the blood and treasure of the British Empire, and which was acquired before there was a single Protestant inhabitant in that portion of the Colony in which the disputed property lies. Moreover, after the conquest of that colony from the French, the native North American Indians were regarded to a certain extent as proprietors of the soil in Upper Canada : and the lands which were considered to be rightfully possessed by those natives were actually purchased from them by the British Government, and they are to this day, in part at least, being paid by annual presents from the Imperial Treasury. It is most unreasonable then, to affirm that the Canadian Legislature have any just control over a property acquired by the British Government independent of them, both by conquest and by purchase. If the right of the Colonial Legislature be conceded in this case, it could be hardly resisted if they should demand those numerous and valuable portions throughout the Province, which are reserved by the Crown for fortifica tions and other public purposes. These are of

no inconsiderable value; in many cases they are unemployed, and held reserved for any special object which the course of events may render desirable and necessary ; and not unfre-quently the inconvenience of such reservations to local interests is complained of. The alleged discontent that would prevail in Upper Canada, should the required provincial legislation upon the Clergy Reserves have been resisted, has also been adduced as an argument for their total surrender to the local authorities. But this we contend, is most perilous grounds upon which to make such a concession ; as establishing a precedent which would unsettle the title to all property that had originally been the grant of the Crown. On this principle, we should have the three millions and odd of acres of land in jeopardy, which have been granted to loyalist refugees, militiamen, discharged sailors and soldiers and oftentimes to individuals without any well understood claim to the gift.

4. We are struck with the moral weakness, not to say moral iniquity, of leaving to this or that Canadian Legislature the power of disposing of a property, which was intended for the bes welfare of British subjects in that province through all time. We contend that, on no ground, are the Clergy Reserves the property of the present inhabitants of the Province : they belong, if the matter of right be thus sifted, to the people of the Empire at large. Canada is receiving continual accessions of population from the Mother country, and those emigrants have certainly a right to every existing privilege in

tant Clergy," were clear and constitutional in the interpretation of the terms "vary and re-peal. "We are all of opinion," said the Judges, "that the effect of the 41st section of the Statute is promotive only and the statute is promotive only of the Statute is *prospective* only, and that the coming day, when the believers of "one the powers given to the Legislative council heart and soul" shall verify the stone cut out without hands, becoming a great mountain and

THE FAST DAY.

According to announcement, yesterday was strictly observed by the Protestant inhabitants of this city as a day of fasting and humiliation. Services were performed in the several churches. A most eloquent sermon was preached in the morning by Dr. Adamson, at the English cathedral, in aid of the wives and children of the soldiers who have been sent to the war, to fight the battles of their country and of civilization The theme was a grand and noble one, and we all present when we say that ample justice was done to it. The Rev. gentleman commenced his discourse by a retrospective glance at the triumphs and progress of religion, education, and enlightenment, since the termination of the last great war. He described the rapture and grating of the notions of Fuerce and gratitude of the nations of Europe when the sword which had spread desolation over the fairest countries of the earth for a quarter of a century was returned to its scabbard. Man then became socially, morally, and politically another being, and, one by one, peace achieved her gentle and unostentatious, but bright, glorious triumphs. A rude hand has however shattered the beautiful fabric of victory which she had reared. Peace is no more. The sword again flashes forth from its scabbard, the notes of wailing and of death are again heard ; England united with a sister whose hand had been long withheld from her, has drawn the sword to protect the oppressed and to chastise the oppressor. What spectacle could be more noble than that now presented to the world, of these two nations whose enmity was traditional, bury-ing every feeling of animosity, and cordially extending the hand to one another in a great and holy cause, content to commence a new and

bright chapter of their mutual career, and to let their hatred belong to the history of the Dr. Adamson dwelt emphatically on the unanimity which prevailed among all classes as to the justice and necessity of the great struggle in which the country is engaged-and on the perfect exposure of the tyrant whose selfish ambition had caused the evil which every good man must deplore. England had prepared her self to meet the great necessity in a manner worthy of her fame. She had the sympathy of every true heart which could be touched by a sense of chivalry and justice, and roused at the contemplation of oppression. He felt assured that wherever the Red Cross Flag of England waved, and her martial drum (which encircled the earth with its inspiring notes) was heard, there as here, a prayer deep and earnest was breathed to the throne of the God of Battles. in behalf of right against might, and for the riumph of England over her foes. He dwelt with enthusiasm on the achievements of the British Navy, whose heroism was proverbial,

and of the British Army who had shown its devotion on many a bloody field, and which might, he said most impressively, at the very moment he was speaking, be engagod in deadly strife. After dwelling on the necessity of the efforts which were being and by civilized Eu-rope he next introduced the topic which was the subject of his discourse, by reminding his hearers that great sacrifices were necessary to accomplish great objects-the statesman devoted his time and his talents, his health and his How arbitrary, then, is it in the energies, his nights and his days, to the service

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of self-the magnitude and extent of his sacri- make an immediate and most urgent appeal to fice and his services. But the women of Engjoining provinces, for the contribution, in the first place, of this  $\pounds700$ ,—which, as it appears, land, and especially the wives, mothers and sisters of the soldiers- what did they contribute will be the means of adding no less than £1000 to the war ? One gave the father of her chilmore to the funds of the Institution ; but withdren, the protector of her babes and sucklings; out which, that large donation will assuredly be another her dear son, the pride of her old age;

a third a brother; and perhaps a fourth, one who stood in a dearer relation than either, one whose loss would crush her young heart, make life a blank to her, and leave her in sorrow too deep for utterance, of unwedded widowhood. What did all and each of these give to the war? And shall we offer them nothing in return? Should we refuse our sympathy and our assist-ance in their desolation and distress? He had ance in their desolation and distress? He had raised, both of these can be called and no doubt of the answer to that question, but other improvements introduced besides. In oras he enjoyed the privilege of addressing the der to accomplish this, nothing is wanting but congregation on the subject, he would press a spirited, united, and vigorous effort, on the them to contribute cordially and freely towards part of the Churchmen of Nova Scotia. the wives and the children of the soldiers of the wives and the children of the soldiers of the British army engaged in the great, just and has already conferred extensive and manifest holy war.

The sermon was listened to with the deepest interest throughout, and many an eye was moistened with a tear of sympathy and comsions to the distress and suffering, and to the bereavement and desolation produced by the scoarge which was on the eve of deluging Eupassion, at the most touching and pathetic allurope with blood.

pe with blood. We trust that those who were prevented from tending, or who belong to another church, ill still recollect that they are called on as pristians and as civilized men to aid this good attending, or who belong to another church, will still recollect that they are called on as Christians and as civilized men to aid this good cause, and that the appeal which has been made in aid of distress may penetrate and open every heart—and that Canada may prove herself an heart—and that Canada may prove herself an integral and worthy portion of the British

The collections, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, are as follows: the Cathedral £86 5s. 3d.; St. Andrew's Church £70 5s.; Free Church £25; Chapel of the Holy Trinity £24 5s.; Wesleyan Chapel £11 17s. 8d.; St. Peter's Chapel £6. We shall publish a complete return on Saturday, when this total will trust, will induce many to contribute. But it probably be enlarged by further private contributions through the clergy.—Quebec Mercury.

#### UNITED STATES.

Church, St. Louis. Like most elergymen, he nation, they will increase and perpetuate their died poor; but we are gratified to learn that interest in the College of their Church, and their Church, St. Louis. Like most clergymen, he his widow and children are not altogether upprovided for—the younger members of his In conclusion, we beg leave to state, that, as,

#### Correspondence.

#### KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S. To the Editor of "The Church."

SIR: I feel much gratified at the notice taken and of the necessity for appeal at every Churchman's door for pecuniary aid; and having been recently authorized to apply to Canadian generosity, I solicit admission into your columns of the following statements, preparatory to a personal application at a convenient time, trusting that in so good a cause you and your readers will not grudge the space occupied.

It should be borne in mind that our Sister Province contributed liberally to relieve Canadian widows and orphans upon the occasion of the late American War, when their wants were great, and their distresses calling for the sympathy of those more remote from the scene of suffering, and many still survive who have a lively recollection of the facts.

Upper Canada, after the lapse of forty years, hasfar outstripped the Sister Province in wealth and population, and is now evincing prosperity nd measure, in every section.

In the midst of this prosperity the undersign-ed considers a fitting opportunity is presented to appeal to Canadians for some aid to the ancient and revered Institutions of Nova Scotians,

# however small,) whilst the Clergy must con-

But, supposing this primary and important object attained, a much larger sum will still be required, before the Institution can be placed on a permanent and efficient basis.

A professorship of Modern Science, and one in Pastoral Theology, are indispensable. If the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds can be

raised, both of these can be established, and

It is hoped that these are alive to the imbenefits on the country at large, and as one, to which we must especially look for the future supply of the ministry of ov sheurch. And, when we consider the liberal mations which

shall be entitled to a continents from the Gov-ernors of the College, in virtue of which, one cal course, free of all tuition fees; —the said cer-tificate to be transferable at the option of the older, and to descend to his heirs and assigns. Two or more parties may unite in such contribution ; but of course only one pupil can enjoy the above privilege in any one year. The advantages bestowed upon every such subscriber, under this plan, are at once apparent; and, we is confidently hoped, that numbers will also be ready to come to the help of the Institution, swayed by no other consideration than a desire to save it from the danger of impending de-

We lately noticed the melancholy death of the Rev. S. G. Gassaway, Rector of St George's whatever they can give, hoping that by such do-

and row later for the younger members of his parish having effected an insurance upon his life for the benefit of his family to the amount of \$5,000. In conclusion, we beg leave to state, that, as, by the Act recently passed the management of the College is placed entirely in the hands of its friends, (the Bishop of the Diocese being Visitor, and President of the Royal of Comparison of the several departwho contribute may have the fullest confidence as to the due appropriation of their gifts. The College will be open, as it now is, to persons of every denomination, desirous of obtain beral education; and it is expected, that arrangements will be made to allow attendance on particular courses of lectures, and the pursuit f particular branches of study, without any obligation to enter as regular students. It may also be added, that under the new organization students will probably be permitted to reside out of College, under the sanction of the President. In this time of special need, therefore, the ommittee earnestly call, first, upon their Breth ren the Alumni of King's College, scattered abroad throughout these provinces, in the fullest expectation, that the bare statement of the pressng wants of their Alma Mater, will at once re-

ndle their old affections, and make them rush forward to her relief. Upon every member of the Church in this Diocese, whether previously connected with the College or not, we would likewise urge its peculiar claims,-as the source to which we are o look for men thoroughly trained and furnished to supply the pulpits of their native

To every parent also, within our Communion, To every parent also, within our communion, we would say, "Come forward *now* and help us, in the present effort to make King's College an Institution in which your some may receive the very best education this country can afford, to en-able them to keep pace with the progressive character of the times in which they live. newspaper.

ight is very limited to secure a It is our ardent desire to awaken such a per-

#### much. But to this end every man and woman Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop their abhorrence of this detestible profanamust be interested in the matter, Committees must be formed, and zealous persons must unlertake to explain to their neighbours the importance of the object, and to collect their contributions, (which will be thankfully received,

scientiously do their part. I am persuaded that much more is at stake than is commonly supposed, and that the sta-bility and progress of our Church is closely connected with the efficiency and prosperity of our Educational Institution. The Alumni, with the sanction of the Governors, are about to send an Agent immediately throughout the Diocese, to hold meetings in every district; and I earnestly entreat you to do all that is in your power to make his Mission successful, by calling the attention of your people to the subject, prevailing upon them to attend the meetings, and in every way facilitating the attainment of the object in view. We want the contributions of all, and we want every Churchman, however humble, to feel that he is interested in the College, in which those who are to minister to his children are to be educated; whilst those who are able to af-

ford a liberal education for their sons should esteem it a privilege to have their names in-scribed amongst the list of distinguished men, whose characters have been formed and minds cultivated in the course of half a century, in the first University founded in the British domin-

ions on this side of the Atlantic. The following particulars are mentioned for

nomination for himself, he may join with others, not exceeding four in number, and it may be is to be devoted to the relief of that class of held in their joint names.

Although the number of names in any certificate may not exceed five, any number of persons united in an association or society, may obtain a nomination for and in the name of that distress. A similar arrangement in aid society

The fees now paid are about £13, and will probably be more when additional professors are appointed, so that the possessor of a nomination will save at least £13 per annum. 4. Any student may pursue a particular course of study, without attending all the lectures, and will thus be enabled to apply more exclusively to a preparation for the pro-

to which he intends to devote himself in after 5. In order that competent instructors may be secured in the various branches, liberal sa-laries must be offered, but the Governors will

6. The Governors desire to be enabled to revive the Academy, so that at Windsor a boy may

be thoroughly instructed from the commence ment to the completion of his education. The Board are preparing new regulations for the management and discipline of the students, and parents may be satisfied that the utmost attention will be given to the moral and

religious training of their sons. I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, Your affectionate Brother,

H. NOVA SCOTIA. (For the Church.)

Easter Monday, 17th April, 1854.

Resolved, That the thanks of this vestry are due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. Wm. Saunley for his very efficient services as Church Warden for the past four years; during which period his zeal for the Church, and the adancement of her interests, has so endeared im to the heart of every Churchman in his

leparture from among us. Moved by Mr. Dranford, seconded by Mr. Wm.

JOHN IRONS, J. KNOWLSON, Wardens. Emily, 21st April, 1854.

requests the clergyman interested to notify him | tion of justice. Mr. Butler, a teacher, a of the same in time to be corrected.

The Church.

Toronto, 12th April, 1854. May. Sunday, 14 Grimsby .... Monday 16 St. Catharines.... 11 A.M. " Tuesday Eight Mile Creek 3 P.M. Niagara ..... 11 A.M. Wednes'y 66 Queenston ..... Thorold ..... 11 Thursday Port Robinson .... Drummondville ... 11 A.M. Friday Saturday 20 Stamford..... 11 A.M. AM 21 Chippawa ..... 11 Sunday 22 Fort Erie ..... 11 A.M. Monday 24 Dunnville..... Thursday 25 Cayuga ..... 11 A.M. 3 P.M. 25 York...... 3 P.M. 26 Caledonia ...... 11 A.M.

Friday Saturday 2' Jarvis ..... 28 Walpole ..... Sunday MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND TOPICS.

Under our "Colonial Ecclesiastical" head will be found a notice of the Services in the Cathedral Church, Quebec, on Wednesday, 26th ult.,-the National Fast as ap. pointed in Great Britain. We are glad to is to be devoted to the relief of that class of

sufferers-likely, alas! to be numerouswhom this war, bereaving them of their natural protectors, will plunge into deep

of the wives and children of our brave countrymen who have gone forth to fight our battles, was to have been adopted in our mother-Courch. The comments of the John Bull on this benevolent provision may be very appropriately quoted .--

"We are happy to find that it is intended to impart this character to the Services appointed for the 26th instat. In consequence of a sug-gestion made, it sppears, by a vast number of Clergymen, whichhas received the high sanction

of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Bishop of London, the day will be made one not

soldiers ordered to the East' has been formed under the patronge of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort; and it is proposed that collec-tions should be made in the Churches on the proposed day of lumiliation and prayer, in aid of the funds of this Association. The extent of the need there is for such exertions of private benevolence may be judged of by the fact, that, with the exception of four women without fami-lies to every hundred soldiers, who are allowed to go out with their husbands, a free passage to their own pansh, and during the journey an al-lowance of tenpence a day to the wives, and of sixpence a day to the children, is all the provision made by the regulations of the Service for the necessities of soldiers' families. It has been Extract from the proceedings of a vestry ascertained that up to the present time there are neeting held in Christ's Church, Emily, on no less than 8,550 children with their mothers thus thrown upon the country's charity, and to Moved by Dr. Irons, seconded by J. Knowlsor, so, and more than £4,000 has as yet been collected. Not only, therefore, is the call which will be made upon the Christian sympathies of the na tion suited to the occasion, but it is exceedingly urgent. Most sincerely do we hope that the

Parish, that we view with unfeigned regret, his ceptable sacrifice in the eyes of a God of love and mercy. In the debate in the House of Commons Matchell, and Resolved. That the preceding motion of thanks on the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill we

quiet and inoffensive man, very useful and

generally esteemed, a scholar and a gen-11 A.M. tleman, was shot in his school-room " with in the exercise of his duty he had inflicted on Ward's brother punishment which does not appear to have been either unmerited A.M. or excessive. In the face of evidence the most damning,—of evidence the most shocking to all humane feeling,—a Ken. tucky jury acquitted this thoroughpaced ruffian. Whilst we feel our blood boil selves to which the New York Churchman, in its just and forcible comments on the deed of horror, bears this emphatic testi-. 11 A.M. mony—" If the great Duke of Wellington 11 A.M. in the last wear of his life had done such in the last year of his life had done such

a deed as this, in which a Kentucky jury finds no guilt, he would have been hung without mercy."

The bill providing a new constitution for the University of Oxford, was read a second time without a division, and in a very thin house, on the 7th of April.

The Choir of Christ's Church Cathedral, Montreal, have presented an elegant piece of plate to J. I. C. Abbott Esq., Director of the Choir.

We commend to the attention of our readers some very reasonable animadver. sions of the Hamilton Gazette on the nighly reprehensible introduction in a dramatic shape of "Jack Sheppard."that pernicious novel which instigated Courvoiseur to murder his master-on the stage in this city. 'This reminds us of the following extract which we cut a a few weeks ago from the Christian Guardian : " A bill is now before the Legislature of New York to impose a fine on managers of theatres for admitting to their houses young persons o only of devotional appeals to Heaven, but of active Christian beneficence. A "Central Asso-ciation for the aid of the wives and families of go a little further and make theatres a nui-

#### THE "GLOBE."

We have long been satisfied that the Editor of the Globe is entirely destitute of any fixed principle of a public nature, and that he adopted the "great Protestant cry" for which he is now notorious, merely because he considered it as adapted to raise him and his connections to office and emolument. These glittering temptations are, we believe, without a shadow of doubt, the sole objects he has in view. In pursuit of them he now denounces the Hincks' government, though it would be exceedingly difficult to ascertain in what principle it differs from the ministry of

which, when enjoying the perquisites of organship, he was the most obsequious defender. He now anathematizes in the strongest language he can find, any consuggestion may be universally acted on, and that the appeal may be responded to in that spirit of ready liberality which is the most ac-fully that an union with it was absoluted necessary to carry on the government of the country. He now does all in his power to delude the Orange Body with plausible sophistries into being his tools, to Mr. Saunley be published in the Church were somewhat surprised at the captious though he was wont to regard them as a objections started by its opponents, who "bane" and a "curse" when he was priate prayers. seemed to be very generally actuated by a basking in the sunshine of Mr. Hincks's favor. That" the end justifies the means appears to be his cherished motto, and hence he does not seem to be trammelled by the rules of morality which bind ordinary people. For example-because our venerable Diocesan and the Clergy of the Church of England in this Province have no objection to receive the votes of the French party in defence of their church property, this adventurer has the daring audacity to utter the malignant slander against those clergy, that they are inviting " the iron heel of a Romish hierarchy on the necks" of the people. His object, of course, as our contemporary of the Colonist clearly shewed in an article on the subject marked by great ability, was to induce the lay members of the Church to fancy that they were to be the victims of a foul conspiracy on the part of their Clergy, and that consequently their only safe course was to step into the ranks of George Brown & Co. With an opponent of this character there can be no legitinate controversy, for the ablest refutation or exposure of his sophistry and inconsistency is only met with jeering ridicule, or relying on the the mother country by Henry VIII., is a plain forgetfulness of his readers, with a total and intelligible proposition, which in these days of "eivil and religious liberty" ought not to re-lately however, the varnish has been lately, however, the varnish has been scraped off the rotten wood with no gen-On Sunday last we had the pleasure of the hand, revealing it to the community in seeing the beautiful chancel window of all its worthless deformity after a fashion CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON. It is, which even the most daring audacity could unquestionably, an elegant production of not brazen out. The latest exposure of ecclesiastical art. The central figure of this kind is with respect to the system by Our Blessed Lord, though small in compa- which the Globe is manufactured. It aprison with the ample dimensions of the pears that much of the lengthy columns of window, has been made sufficiently con- editorial matter and correspondence, like spicuous by the peculiar felicity of its the professions of the Editor, is nothing but execution. The wavy softness of the dra- sham, characterized by a similar hollowpery; the exquisite beauty of the colouring; ness and duplicity. Like the jackdaw in the happy conception of attitude; and, the fable, who decked himself out in the above all, the success attained by the artist radiant plumage of the peacock, so the in expressing on the countenance of the Editor of the Globe is in the habit of adorn-Divine Redeemer, so far as man's art may ing his editorial columns with the most brilliant articles from the English and American journals. The Examiner was, -all these together produce a sweet and we believe, the first to detect a portion of solemn effect on the heart. The subordi- the imposition that was being practised upon the community. From two numbers of that journal published a few weeks since we take the following extracts: "LONDON CORRESPONDENCE .- The curious will find matter of gratification in comparing the satisfaction in the results with which their Globe's London correspondence, published our Monday, with an article from the Nonconformist on our first page. Every line of that article (although it is no business of ours)-with the exception of the introductory paragraph-will be found among the Globe's original matter. The plagiarism is ingeniously executed-the first part of the article being put last, and eertain lines added to adapt Mr. Miall's remarks to the meridian of Canada. The number of the Nonnformist which furnishes the excellent matte referred to, has lain in our office exactly seven teen days. But we don't mean, of course, that it is any the worse for that." Two or three numbers after the one acquittal of the cowardly murderer, have from which the above paragraph was ociety's grant, which will shortly be cancelled, others must be so also for us, and the success nless our part of the stipulation is performed. It thus becomes imperatively necessary to

umn of the matter referred to had lain in our two endowments. inn of the matter referred to had take in our office exactly ten days before it appeared in the *Clobe*." "We are not, however, forgotten, for King-ston is named as the next to be provided for Globe

Editor blustered a good deal about the loubiless were led to believe, from his our own. ndignant clamor, that the Globe was an have, with their accustomed liberality, voted a excessively ill-used paper. Within the press. The following exposure will throw some light upon the system pursued in

the manufacture of editorials, &c.: in the shape of correspondence from London, articles with which they had previously been acquainted. A column-long leader of the Nonconformist was recently appropriated in this manner. We have noticed more recently that the same ingenious writer has been indebted to the Morning Chronicle and other papers to an equal extent. Somehow or other the Globe's New York correspondence occasionally contains whole columns of matters which previously appeared as leaders in the *Times*, the *Tribune*, or other New York journals. But this impudent system of plagiarism, carried out in this wholesale manner, is not confined to the pretended eorrespondence of our cotemporary, but extends to the leaders, a very large proportion of which is stolen bodily. We have noticed the progress of this system for a long time. We might prove

these charges by reference to almost any num-ber of the *Globe* for the last month." The Editor then " takes up at random" the first copy of that paper at hand, (yesterday's issue) and gives two very lengthy extracts from leading articles, publishing side by side with them the Paris correspondence of the Times, and mirabile dictu, there is scarcely a word of difference between the two. Since the Leader's damaging article was published, a correspondent of that paper discovered that an

able and elaborate review of the life and writings of Dr. Cumming, which appeared as original in the Globe, was in like man. ner actually stolen verbatim from the New York Independent.

There can only be one opinion with respect to such a miserable system of plundering, though, as we before stated, it is entirely in keeping with the Editor's political career of sophistry and unreal professions. We trust that the ridicule and disgrace heaped upon him by the public in consequence of his detection, may impress upon him the truth of the saying, " the way of transgressors is hard," and deter him from sinning, at least in that

way, for the future. In pursuance of the notice published

in our paper of the 27th ult., a meeting was held in the board room of the Church Society, of the Clergy and Lay Delegates, and several other influential laymen, inhabitants of the Home Rural Deanery, on Thursday, the 4th inst. The Rural Dean took the chair, and proposed that the Rev. T. S. Kennedy should act as Secretary, which was unanimously agreed to by the meeting. The Chairman opened the pro-

deen Free Press. We repeat what we stated- and diligence, that the Council have consented with the addition, that three quarters of a col- to assist him to some extent in completing the

With a show of injured innocence, the after the wants of the Diocese of Capetown are satisfied; and although this throws us back, Cditor blustered a good deal about the malicious paragraphs" of the *Examiner* the extension of our Church in a quarter where and his "insinuations !!" And many the necessity appears in some degree greater than

"I believe that each of the two great societies considerable sum as a beginning towards the enpast few days, however, the *Leader* has dowment of Kingston. In this state the matter taken up the same subject, and has proved at present rests, and if nothing be done in the In this state the matter beyond a doubt that the Globe is in the habit of practising literary theft with an to repeat the suggestion which I made in my audacity, and to an extent, that is abso- last charge-namely, the wisdom of taking steps utely without parallel in the history of the to establish an Episcopal Fund within the diocese.

"It is desirable that our bishops should in future, as a general rule, be selected from among our colonial clergy; but there will be difficulty "Those who read the English papers with attention, must often have noticed in the *Globe*, in the shape of correspondence from London,

tention of our lay brethren." Moved by this representation, the Diocesan Synod, the day after the charge, resolved—1st. "That it is the unanimous opinion of this Synod that it is high time that the recommendation of his Lordship the Bishop-viz., that this vast diocese should be immediately divided-should additional Sees should be erected—one East and he other West of the then remaining Diocese of Toronto. 2nd. "That in order to promote this important object, and to accelerate so desirable a measure as the division of the diocese—already presenting a field of labor much beyond the exertions of any individual bishop, however faithfully and diligently employed, as in the case of our present revered diocesan—it is expedient that an Episcopal Fund be forthwith commenced,

and that the amount contributed for that pur-pose within the limits of the proposed dioceses respectively, together with a molety of what may be contributed by the then remaining Dioese of Toronto, be reserved for the maintenance of the bishops of the new Sees respectively; that one of the four annual special collections be made for that purpose throughout the diocese; and that the Lord Bishop of Toronto be respectfully requested by pastoral letter or otherwise to wite contributions from the members of the Church generally towards carrying out this important object.

In compliance with this request, coming from a body so influential, and authorized to express the sentiments of the whole Church in this diocese, the Bishop has been pleased recently to ssue a pastoral letter, in which he invokes the vigorous and united efforts of all the members

of our communion under his episcopal supervi-sion to aid him in carrying into effect the noble and pious project he has conceived and suggested.

You, gentlemen, have no doubt read with everent and deep attention that able document; so that it will be unnecessary for me to detain ou by referring to it on the present occasion at ny very great length, or indeed farther than it as reference to our present business. In speaking of the division of the diocese his

Lordship commences by observing that "The 3d resolution of the Synod, recommending the commencement of an Episcopal Fund for the proposed new dioceses, is of the greatest impor-tance, and deserves our best consideration. Let it, however, be borne in mind that the few hints venture to offer to the different committees which may be employed in carrying it out are

merely in the way of suggestion, which they can alter and modify as may seem best calculated to attain the object in view.' His Lordship next proceeds to correct an error observable in the printed minutes of the Synod, and remarks: "I find that the resolution, as dopted, overlooks an amendment which I men-ioned at the time—namely, that each of the Sees should collect separately for itself, and this

ecause Toronto must soon become vacant; and in the face of such a contingency, the mode of ceedings by reading two or three approappropriating the contributions pointed out would neither be just nor satisfactory to the

He then read the following able Ad- donors. This I have already discovered (conti-

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great end; and whilst in our favoured land most of the Educational Institutions are richly en- sor, that every man, woman and child, even in dowed from the public purse, those of the ad- the most secluded nooks and corners of our

Nova Scotians are not idle in the cause, nor crying for help to their neighbors, without the most indefatigable exertions by her own people, as by reference to the local papers may become as by reference to the local papers may be seen, nor are the contributions asked or desired from Churchmen alone.

The Institution is now free from the features which rendered it somewhat objectionable to the mass of the people, and is open to students of every denomination of Christians without dis-

It is revered as the oldest Collegiate Institution in the British North American Colonies; and although Churchmen have more particularly felt the obligation to maintain the Institution originally founded for them, which has confer red enduring benefits upon that and the neighbouring province, and are now the chief contributors, members of other religious denominations have not hesitated to encourage and help to maintain its existence.

Nova Scotia at the present day, in the persons ert themselves zealously on behalf of the Colof graduates filling the various learned profes- lege, which has now a stronger claim than ever sions, and other occupations.

subjoined documents, but having been a par- its government will henceforth be entirely in ticipator in the charitable contributions of Nova Scotians in the time of need, and having some personal knowledge of the advantages derived y them from their ancient Alma Mater, he feels emboldened to engage in the good cause, and hopes that the appeal of the associated Alumni of the time honored King's College will be liberally responded to by Canadians, who having caused ilar institutions to be permanently established amongst themselves, can appreciate the boon their fellow colonists desire to perpetuate

in their province. At present, our intercourse with the sister province is not intimate, but the time may not be far distant, when we will feel more interest in her affairs; and the Institution now asking our sympathy may be found more immediately advantageous to some of us.

I am, your obedient servant, E. C. CAMPBELL. Niagara, April 29th, 1854.

An Appeal, in behalf of King's College, Windsor.

King's College desire to lay before the friends interested in it; that it is not merely an Instiof that Institution the following statement of tution for the sons of the more wer prompt, vigorous, and liberal aid of all who de- in short every talented youth in the province. sire to sustain the College at Windsor.

sweeping away of the parliamentary grant, bestowed at the same time with the Royal Charter. Then, the withdrawal of aid from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. And lastly, ling per annum, hitherto received from the pro-

is impossible to sustain, even the present limited establishment, and still more so, to make the desired additions to the number of its profesis impossible to sustain, even the present limited sors, so as to increase its usefulness.

Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to England during the past summer, which, and the Societies are withdrawn, it is not to be

ledge had generously voted the sum of £1000 to have their Ministers retain the high position sterling for the College, provided its friends would raise twice that amount.

Towards the fulfilment of that condition, about £1,300 has been obtained, leaving £700 is visionary, and that it will be impossible to sterling still necessary, in order to secure the raise the proposed sum; but what is possible for Society's grant, which will shortly be cancelled, others must be so also for us, and the success unless our part of the stipulation is performed. of other denominations will surely stimulate all

vading interest in behalf of the College at Wind-

petual endowment will be secured, which will preserve the blessings of a sound and scriptural

education to our latest posterity. Halifax, January, 1854. By order and on behalf of the Committee of Incorporated Alumni of King's College.

A. M. UNIACKE, President. P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

As Visitor of the King's College and Universi sity, I commend the foregoing appeal to the careful consideration of all who are interested in securing for the young men of this country the means of obtaining a thoroughly sound education of the highest class.

It will be very discreditable to this Diocese. if this comparatively ancient collegiate founda-tion is now allowed to fall into decay; and I Its value is manifested in every section of call upon all the members of our Church to exions, and other occupations. The undersigned can add but little to the equally open to students of all denominations. the hands of Churchmen

The new Board of Governors will soon be organized in accordance with the Act of last seson, but unless they are furnished with a large addition to their present funds, they will be unable to carry into effect any of the plans proposed for increasing the efficiency of the Insti-

H. NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax, January, 1854.

#### Circular addressed to the Church Minister of each Parish in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, March 6th, 1854.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR.—Assuming that you have seen the Appeal lately issued by the Incorporated Alumni, and sanctioned by the Governors of King's College, I have to request your hearty co-operation with us in our deavors to attain the contemplated object. believe that the intention of the College has not een rightly understood, and that if it is to flourish and be extensively useful, all classes of The Executive Committee of the Alumni of our people must be taught to feel that they are its concerns. An important crisis in its history higher classes, but that it opens a door by which has now been reached, ---one that demands the the son of the farmer and the tradesman, and may enter upon the path leading to the highest Its resources, once large, have now been re-duced to a very small amount,—only equal to the support of one Professor. First came the

to his country any station to which he may be You will perceive that the gift of £100 is to Fhen, the withdrawal of and from the bottey or the propagation of the Gospel. And lastly, he loss, during the present year, of £400 ster-ing per annum, hitherto received from the pro-ince. In consequence of these several reductions, it in the propagation of the general reductions, it is a poor man wishing the present for Hele

well educated Ministry has been supplied from England, but as the grants of the Government made to England during the past summer, which, however, although ably and zealously sustained by the Lord Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Hill, did not produce more than £1000. The Society for Promoting Christian Know-

It may be thought by some that our scheme

private letter sent with it informs us); and that the Vestry have come forward in vindication of their Clergyman, that these misrepresentations "may not have an injurious effect on his char-racter at a distance; for at home his character needs no defence."—ED. CHURCH.] all. We do not stand alone, we see, in this surprise, to judge from what the John Bull says—a journal not likely to be convicted

To the Editors of "The Church."

VESTRY MEETING. St. John's Church, Smith's Falls. After the usual business of the Easter vestry ad been disposed of, Daniel Franklin, Esq. was called to the chair, when the following resolu- the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill on Monday tions were carried unanimously, with a degree of enthusiasm seldom evinced at the usually staid vestry meetings.

assembled, are unwilling to disperse before giving expression to their gratitude to the Rev. the House, but men who are known to be Et-J. B. Worrell, the incumbent, for the very effi-cient manner in which he performs his onerous

their regard for his character as an inhabitan amongst them; as well as to record their appreiation of the high order of talent with which he is endowed, and which they believe he devotes with untiring energy to the spiritual advance-ment of the people committed to his charge, and the sound extension of his Divine Master's quire five minutes' discussion.

That the Chairman be requested to send olution for insertion in "The Church" and the local papers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. A :" in our next. We must apologise to the Rev. H. C. Cooper for the unavoidable postponement of the docu-ment handed to us by the Rev. S. Givins.

Mr. Osborn's contribution is again unavoidably deferred. 'Observer" has been received. The correspondence between the Secretary of the Church Society and the Rev. R. V. Rogers s, we are sorry to say, postponed.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO MAY 10.

G. B., Napean, rem.; Rev. A. P., Perth, rem.; C. and W., Toronto; Rev. Dr. L., Grimsby, add. sub.; F. W., Toronto; C. K., Emily; S. L., Cobourg, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. B., Lennoxville, add. sub.; Rev. J. T. L., Hawkesbury, nate devices, judiciously arranged in difadd. sub. and rem.

## The Church.

## TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1854.

NOTICE. The gentlemen composing the managing Committee of the Synod are requested to attend a meeting in the Board Room of the Church Soat 10 A.M., to take into consideration the objects for which they were appointed.

By command of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

determination to keep the Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies down as [ In publishing the following document it is low as they can bring it, right or wrong. ight that we should state that it has been called We must confess, however, that some of forth by calumnious misrepresentations (as the the remarks-vague, diffident, uncertain, and even unintelligible as they wereoffered by our friends, surprised us most of all. We do not stand alone, we see, in this

says-a journal not likely to be convicted of dullness of comprehension .---

"Those who contend that the House of Commons is not a fit assembly for carrying on the work of Church legislation, need go no further for proof of that proposition than the debate on last, when, as Mr. French took care to note, the House was engaged five hours and ten minutes in discussing four lines of a Bill the object o 1. That the members of the congregation of St. John's Church, Smith's Falls, now in vestry their best to confuse the question and to perplex tached friends of the Church brought to bear upon the subject an amount of misapprehension duties in this extensive mission, to which, under the grace of Almighty God, the visible and steady increase of church members is owing. They also take this opportunity of expressing their members is a should be allowed to make rules for their own government and the management of their affairs, in a manner accordant with the principles they

profess, and that for this purpose the colonial Clergy should be exempted from certain legal restraints laid upon the Bishops and clergy

feebly.express, the unfathomable love of Him who 'laid down his life for the sheep' ferent parts of the window, are-the Dove descending; the Pelican feeding her young; and the emblematical Lamb. The parish. ioners of Christ's Church must feel a devout exertions have thus far been attended. Most cordially do we express our hope that

the noble work which they have so happily commenced, and of which the first stage completed augurs so well for the future, may be richly visited with the help ciety, on Thursday, the eighth day of June next, and blessing of Him for whose honor and glory they have designed it.

The Kentucky Murder-an atrocity which has but few parallels in the annals of vindictive crime-and the Kentucky raised, as well they might, an universal ex-The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his citement of indignation and horror in the brethren, the clergy of the district of Niagara civilized States of the Union ; and even in that he intends (D, V.) to confirm at their seve- Kentucky itself-polluted as it is with

taken, we find the following extract with respect to larcenies from another quarter : "The Globe attempts to deny the statement sometime ago made through the Examiner, that

dress, which was listened to with the greatest attention :--

GENTLEMEN,—Before calling your attention to the immediate business for which, as Rural Dean of this district, and in pursuance of the Lord Bishop's directions, I have convened this meeting, permit me to express my unfeigned regret that it has not fallen to the lot of one better qualified than the humble individual who now addresses you to introduce to your notice a sub feels a strong assurance that a moderate proviject of such vast importance to the welfare of the Church as that which is now about to engage our attention. And yet when I reflect that not

only has this grand project emanated from the proper quarter, but that it has also been matu-red in almost all its minutest particulars by an individual who has on various occasions given the most satisfactory and abundant proofs to the Church and the world of the extent and soundness of his judgment and experience; that the Synod, moreover, speaking as with the voice of the whole Church in this diocese, received at its last meeting its announcement with unanimous applause and approbation; and that it now only remains for us on the present occasion to devise such measures as, after due consideration, may

be deemed best calculated to carry into practical and speedy effect the Lord Bishop's recommen dation ; - there seems to be little occasion for me either to solicit your indulgence or to anticipate failure, as regards myself, in the performance of the very subordinate part I have, in virtue of my office, been called upon to undertake. In the discharge of this simple duty I have merely to state that our venerable diocesan, finding the number of his clergy more than doubled, and that vince or Diocese of Toronto—an assumption fully sustained by the last census—we number 250,000, of the laity of his diocese increased in an equal if not greater proportion since his elevation to the episcopate, deemed it to be his duty to bring average, were to contribute only £1, we should the necessity of the division of his vast diocese have  $\pm 50,000$ , or the sum required. Some fami-having a church population five times more lies may not be able to bestow  $\pounds 1$ , small as the the necessity of the division of his vast diocese numerous than the dioceses of Quebec and Montreal united-a second time, last spring, under the notice of the Council appointed to arrange measures in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the creation and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependen-cies of Great Britain. The result of this appli-cation is best given in the words of his Lordship's charge, delivered to the clergy at the visitatio in Toronto in October last; and I the rather quote this passage, because it contains a lucid and an authoritative statement of the present more forcibly to show the feasibility of this proquote this passage, because it contains a lucid

A copy of my letter to the Council." his Lordship observes at page 14 of his last charge, "was forwarded to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, inviting his favorable consideration to the great importance and urgency of the case. His Grace replied in a very kind and courteous manner, but the want of funds for it is unnecessary for me here more particularly moderate endowments appeared the great impe-Were these forthcoming, there seemed to be no indisposition on the part of the Government to give the nomination of the new bishop to the diocese. Since then the Bishop of London -the warm and tried friend of the Colonial Church, and the first mover of sending bishops o the foreign dependencies of Great Britain, and who continues to take the lead in this, the greatest forward step ever taken by the Church Synod, and let them also invite as many of the of England — has come forward at a public meeting and demanded £45,000 for the addiional bishops at present required. Now, al- methods of raising the required funds; for unless

sult every enterprise for the good of the Church result. Let such meeting," continues his Lord-

has, with great diligence and perseverance, been chairman-with as many of the clergy and laity ollecting throughout England subscriptions to- as may be deemed sufficient, but with power wards the endowment of two additional bishops, when recessary, to add to their numbers. This which he requires for his extensive diocese, and committee to recommend public meetings in all his Lordship has made so great progress towards the townships within their bounds, to each of

nues his Lordship) to be the fact. The Church members in the portion likely to be left to form the new Diocese of Toronto do not think it right to deprive themselves of the means of filling up the vacancy as soon as possible after it may happen;" and "to avoid any difficulty, it seems more equitable (his Lordship observes) that each of the three proposed dioceses should have its own separate Episcopal Fund;" and this mode of proceeding, his Lordship further says, he recomends with the more readiness,

sion may be obtained for them respectively, without any great sacrifice on the part of our His Lordship next enters into the consideration of the sum required to provide a reasonable en-dowment for the three bishoprics; and upon this point observes, that "To provide a reasonable endowment for these three bishoprics will require about £50,000 cy., or £40,000 stg.-a sum that may be raised without any great difficulty by the members of the Church in Upper Canada, if we can make them fully alive to the vast importan of the measure, and satisfactorily prove that it will lay a sure foundation for the Church of God n Canada West for all future time, and also pro-

vide for her rapid increase." In the paragraphs immediately following, his Lordship proceeds to demonstrate the feasibility of raising the required sum in his diocese, without inflicting any oppressive burden or demanding any very great sacrifice on the part of the people. "Assuming," says his Lordship, "that we are one-fourth of the population of the proand allowing five for each family, we have fully gift is; but any such deficiency would be more than made up by the numbers who are willing and able to give more." "Again," continues hi Lordship, "from the most accurate information that can be obtained, the assessed property of the Province of Upper Canada exceeds £36,000,000, of which, from their wealth and numbers, the members of the Church enjoy one-third--£12,000 000; and were they to contribute a donation of 1d in the pound, it would likewise produce the posture of affairs in respect of this matter as regards the authorities at home. scale-£10 being the largest amount required from any one individual, and nearly one-half of the whole number of families being rated at only 5s. each-arrives at a result even more favorable than the former processes exhibit; and then, having made a few observations relative to the contemplated Bishopric of St. Mary's, to which to allude, proceeds to point out the machinery which it will be necessary to employ, and which he observes "must be such as to knock at every man's door, and rouse the inhabitants to devote

a small portion of what God has bestowed upon them to promote so great a work." """ the fural Deans," says his Lordship, "in each of the proposed dioceses call a meeting of their clergy and the lay delegates of the last more incelligent laity to attend as may be found convenient, to consult together as to the best hough from various causes only a small portion we all set with untiring zeal and perseverance, of this amount has been yet subscribed, it will and with rigid minuteness, so that no grown-up in a few years be completed: for the Bishop of Churchmember, male or female, shall be passed London never fails to bring to a successful re- over, ve cannot anticipate a very favorable

which he feels it right to undertake. "In the meantime the Bishop of Cape Town the attainment of his meritorious object, and which they should send an efficient deputation; recommended himself so strongly by his zeal at which township meetings, local committees

## 1854

same. A map of each township within the pro-posed diocese ought to be procured by the com-the Diocese, not only as emanating from a Premittee of general management, and from the late, whose untiring zeal to promote the interest assessors' return, the names of all the Church of the Church entitles him to the confidence of people of the township should be inserted on their respective lots and concessions, — their all the members of our Communion, but as bringing formally under the notice of the circumstances and ability to assist, in as far as Church in this Diocese a project which has a circumstances and ability to assist, in as far as such information can be obtained. Each town-ship to be divided into such a number of sections (in this, perhaps, aid may be derived from adopting the school divisions or sections), so as to make it easy for two active collectors to visit Moved by John Arnold, Esq., seconded by the

each family in a reasonable time, and ascertain what they are disposed to contribute, after explaining the great object sought to be attained. I have already said," "that to some this may appear very troublesome work; but it is wisely ordered that nothing truly valuable can be effected without much and continued exertion. Such a thorough canvass of every township of the diocese, if conducted in the spirit of prayer and in humble dependence on Divine assistance, can scarcely fail (his Lordthip continues) of being eminently successful; but should we come somewhat short of our object, still our progress will be sufficient to encourage us, after a little time, to renewed exertions for its full attainment. It is the work of God, and to try our faith he may permit impediments and causes of delay; but we firmly believe that the issue will, in due time, be

It is in compliance with his Lordship's recom mendation to his Rural Deans thus expressed, and under its authority, that I have, as Rural Dean of this district, felt it my duty to call this meeting; and if it should seem to any person to have been too long deferred. I trust that the zeal which suggests that reproach may not be found to evaporate in vain complaints, but may manifest its celestial origin by prompting us all to make such strenuous and decided efforts as may speedily cause us to outstrip those who, by reason of their having been invited at an earlier moment to engage in the prosecution of so noble and pious an enterprise, now appear to have left us far behind. Already have we heard of one gentleman in the East who has undertaken to gentleman in the East who has untertaken of contribute the sum of  $\pounds 375$  upon certain condi-tions, and of another in the West—and he a clergyman—who has contributed no less a sum than  $\pounds 500$  to this sacred object; while gifts of  $\pounds 100$  are quite common.\* And will it be said that there are no persons residing within what that there are no persons residing within what is likely to form the new Diocese of Toronto able and willing to respond to the call of their vener-able diocesan with a like munificence, dutiful obedience, and alacrity? This is a generous and Christian rivalry; and a just reproach indeed Would it be to us were we, who, by reason of our Would it be to us were we, who, by reason of our Contiguity to the cathedral city, have enjoyed for so many years the peculiar advantages to be derived from the more immediate supervision of a bishop, found wanting in a sincere and just

to secure for all time to come a succession of bishons in this See. bishops in this See. The Lord Bishop, as already stated, has the form of heading appended to the subscrip-tions: —We, the undersigned, do hereby promise pointed out the machinery, in his judgment, best calculated to attain this most desirable object. Our business here to-day, is to strive to set that machinery in motion, and make it work as effectively as possible ; and sincerely do I trust, that when once set in motion, it will not only be found to work harmoniously, but may never cease its action, until this "enterprise of

deep interest and surpassing usefulness,

borrow the Lord Bishop's expression—shall have been happily achieved. In order to carry on our operations methodipassed collectively, or seriatim, as may be would remark, that it is quite open to any gen-tleman present to offer any amendment he may think fit, provided it does not contravene in its theman present to offer any amendment he may think fit, provided it does not contravene in its provisions the spirit of the Lord Bishop's which said sums were subscribed, and no other. Pastoral.

[The Rural Dean here read the resolutions which were passed seriatim at the close of his address, and are given below.] It was my intention to have laid before this

should be named to visit every family within the pal Fund, is deserving of the most respectful year by nearly all the Parishes connected with this District Branch, on financial particularly directed to clause 4 of Rule XVIII. of the Society's Constitution, which provides that the allotment of the three-Meetings of the District Branch Association,"-it being evidently contemplated

Rev. S. Givins: Resolved,-That, in compliance with the Lord

Bishop's suggestions, a Committee of general management, for the Home Rural Deanery, be fourths may from time to time be "re-quired." After some conversation on the now appointed, to consist of all Clergymen having Pastoral charge in the Deanery, together great importance of strictly observing this with their Lay Delegates for the time being, to the Diocesan Synod, also the following gentle-men :--The Chief Justice, the Chancellor Blake, rule, on which point there was only one opinion, the meeting adjourned, with the Hon. Robert Baldwin, John Arnold, J. W. Gamntention of again assembling at any future ble, George Allan, Esqrs. ; Rev. Geo. Whitaker, M. A., Rev. E. St. John Parry, Rev. C. C. Irving, period which may be found convenient for arranging the Annual Meetings to be held Rev. T. S. Kennedy, with power to add to their number; of whom five, including the Chairman, next year. Communicated by the Secshall be a quorum ; that the Rural Dean, if pre-sent, shall be ex-officio Chairman ; that meetretary. ings of the Committee may from time to time be convened under the authority of the Chair-Accounts have reached us of a fire in man, or a quorum of the Committee, at Toronto, and that, at their first meeting, which shall be held on the 1st Wednesday in June, at the hour Brantford, which has destroyed the new of 10 o'clock, A. M., a Treasurer and Secretary shall be appointed.

property connected with that company. Moved by George Allan, Esq., seconded by the Loss estimated at £35,000 : insurance only Rev. H. C. Cooper:

Resolved,-That the Clergymen, the Lay Delerates for the time being, to the Synods and Churchwardens of each Parish or Mission, with power to add to their number, shall form a sub-Committee to co-operate with the Committee of general management ; and that said sub-Committee be requested to procure and furnish to the Committee of general management, on or before the 1st of September next, lists of the names, residences, and assessed value of the property of all members of the Church, residing within their respective Parishes or Missions. Moved by John W. Gamble, Esq., seconded by James Magrath, Esq:

Resolved,-That the Churchwardens of the everal Parishes be the Treasurers for their own locality, to whom all monies shall be paid over as collected, to be by them transmitted to the Treasurer of the general Committee of manage-

Moved by Mr. Marsh, seconded by Rev. T. S. Kennedy :

Resolved,-That all subscriptions of £1 5s., appreciation of these privileges, by exhibiting on this great occasion either lukewarmness or remissness in providing the sum required of us, ment of the principal, at any time convenient tions :-- We, the undersigned, do hereby promise and agree to pay to , the Treasurer of the Committee of general manage-

ment for the Home Rural Deanery, or his suc-cessors duly appointed, the several sums set opposite our respective names, for the purpose of raising a fund for the endowment of a Bishopric for the Diocese of Toronto, as contemplated by the Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Toronto, upon the express condition that the Clergy and Lay Delegates, from the several Congregations within the intended new Diocese, shall be percally, I have drawn up a series of resolutions, which I would now respectfully submit to the consideration of this meeting; and which may passed collectively, or seriatim, as may be the subscriber, of paying any sum amounting to £1 5s., and upwards, by note, payable with interest, half yearly, within five years from the

> Moved by John Gamble, Esq., seconded by Jas. Magrath, Esq. : Resolved,-That the Secretary of the Church

Society be requested to open a deposit account with the Bank of Upper Canada for the fund now proposed to be raised, to be called the Episcopal Endowment Fund, and that the Church GILDING THE GALLOW With much regret do we gather from an advertisement in the Daily Globe that Mr. Nick-inson, the Manager of the Royal Lyceum, has produced on his boards that most reprehensible Charles Napier has gone to join Admiral Plumnd dangerous drama entitled "Jack Sheppard !" The criminal courts, both of Great Britain nd the United States, furnish ample proof that the clap-trap play which we are denouncing has seduced hundreds of heedless youths from has seduced indicated of neededs of them in the the paths of rectitude, and landed them in the prison hulk, if not upon the gibbet! That this steamers, and smaller craft, whose crews are well is a substantial verity must be familiar to all who have paid the slightest attention to the history and statistics of modern crime! In the most earnest manner do we call upon our Toronto contemporaries in general, and the Daily Globe in particular, to remonstrate with Mr. Nickinson upon the calamitous move which Hamilton Gazette. 110

FIRE IN BRANTFORD.

Rev. J. Travers Lewis requests that all

No word of the City of Glasgow, we are

Colonfal.

NARROW ESCAPE.

istance. The other, being insensible before

to be dead. He was conveyed to a house close

at hand, and prompt assistance being rendered to him, he recovered, although it was nearly

£8,000.

Brockville, C. W."

grieved to say.

er it might be.

## The Church.

the "three-fourths" had been made this Servia, which had been reported by the Vienna that it contains no pledge that Prussia will take papers, and telegraphed on their authority to London. Their writers, however, state that for The second edition of The Times contains the two months the whole line of the Danube on the business was transacted; but attention was Servian frontier had been kept by the Russian outposts.

The accounts we receive from Constantinople continue to express the greatest anxiety and impatience for the arrival of the allied forces at the other.

fourths shall be made, not by each Paro-chial Committee, but at "the Quarterly ing of the great effect that would be produced on the Turks by the presence of 70,000, or 80,000 French and English. It is said that the recent despatches from General Baraguay that the Managing Committee of the Disd'Hilliers himself are not less pressing, particularly since the passage of the Danube by trict Branch should be the proper body to judge when and for purpose such three-fourths may from time to time be "re-fourths may from time to time be the Bussians, and their occupation of the Drobudscha. The General, it is said, declares that if the allied Governments wish to avoid the occurrence of another Sinope on land, the armies and their commanders must arrive with all possible speed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.-Kostendje has been set on fire by the retiring irregular troops. There have been some alarming movements at Volo, and the Austrian sloop Caroline has been called on to interfere.

GALLIPOLI, April.—General Browne and Colonels Sullivan and Lawrence, with the Rifle Brigade, 'and Colonel Victor, of the Artillery with 100 Sappers, have arrived at the camp of Courall, three leagues from Gallipoli. thousand French soldiers, under the orders of Brantford, which has destroyed the new and handsome depot and machine-shops of the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railroad Company, with other valuable property connected with that company. begun to fortify the Isthmus.

In a Constantinople letter of the 20th, pub-lished at Malta, we read: "The English steamer Sampson, which had been coasting on the coast of Circassia, returned the 21st, ommunications to him be addressed, bringing tidings of a complete victory gai the Circassians over the Russians. March the Circassians, provided with arr ammunition, attacked the Russians, and severely contested battle, drove them int castles on the coast. These castles we rounded and repeatedly attacked durin continuous days. Finally the Russians, f to be cut to pieces, blew up their p magazines, and sought shelter in their ship captain of the Sampson reports that whe Russians had abandoned two block-house Two boys, one of them a son of Mr. Los-combe, on Adelaide Street, were out on the lake in a small skiff, duck shooting, on Saturday evening last. There was a pretty strong breeze blowing from the shore at the time, and in the proceeding to Sebastopool, laden with excitement of the sport they paid little atten-tion to the skiff, till they found that she had drifted out so far that it was impossible for them to return against the breeze. They did every thing in their power to return, but were com- diately on their arrival be forwarded to Batoum under the escort of English and French steamers

pelled to resign themselves to their fate, what-The Vienna press gives some particulars of a sharp battle which took place on the 4th inst. This was about six o'clock in the evening, and about one o'clock on Sunday morning the boat had drifted across the lake, till it came the defeat of the Russians. Achmet Pacha, the commandant of Kalafat, thinking the opportunity within about two miles of the shore near Niagara. The wind suddenly changing, the boat drifted along the shore towards Port Dalhousie, missed, marched out upon them with missed, marched out upon them with a strong force, and attacked them in their position a drifted along the shore towards Port Danoualdy where she arrived about six o'clock on Sunday morning. The wind was blowing furious at Giditsch. The struggle was long and bloody, but was at length decided in favour of the but was at length decided in favour of the had become insensible from exposure and fa-tigue, and the other nearly so. The force of the waves dashed the boat with great violence against the wharf, and she was instantly upset the waves dashed the boat with great violence against the wharf, and she was instantly upset. Loscombe boldly struck out for the wharf, and being a capital swimmer he was enabled to keep himself aftoat till the crowd of people who had assembled were enabled to render him assistance. The other, being insensible before

the 93rd regiment, and other detachments. The troops were well. The Greeks are flying from the boat upset, immediately sunk, but soon rose close to the wharf, and was taken out supposed

Turkey. COPENHAGEN, April 14 .- The British frigate Amphion, 34, Capt. A. C. Key, is ashore near Dragoe. All attempts to get her off have hitherto proved fruitless. The French liner The French liner o hours before any signs of animation could hitherto proved fruitless. The French Austerlitz, 100, has arrived at Kioge Bay.

information that eighteen Russian ships of the line were seen in Sveaborg harbour, and that

The second edition of The Times contains the ollowing telegraphic despatch :

BERLIN, April 21 .- Yesterday an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia was signed by Baron Manteuffel on the one side, and Baron Hess and Count Thun on

#### BIRTHS.

At Abbotsford Place, Toronto, on the 7th inst., the wife of R. G. Barrett, Esq., of a daughter. On the 29th inst, Mrs. Frederick W. Gates of a son. At Paris, C. W., on Monday, April 24th, the wife of S. Lightburne, Esq., M.A., of a son.

MARRIED.

MARRIED. At Toronto. in the Cathedral Church of St. James, on Tuesday the 9th of May, by the Rev. Henry Brent, Rector of Clark (the brid'e's uncle), Mr. Henry Pellatt, Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, to Emma Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. H. 8. Holland, late of Kingston. At St. George's Church, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, A. B., Rector, Richard Woodruff, Esq., of St. Catharines, third son of Wm. Woodruff, Esq., of St. Dardi's, to Cornelia, daughter of the late Henry McCrum, Esq., of Canandaigue. At St. John's Church, Jordan, on Tuesday the 25th ut, by the Rev. Alex. Dixon, B.A., Wilberfore H. Gurney, Esq., of London, to Maria Alexowna, eldest daughter of P. B. Nelles, Esq., of Grimsby. DED

DIED.

DIED. In this city, on the 5th inst., Mr. Robert Wright, of Rrichmond Hill, saddler, aged 25 years. On Monday, the 1st inst., aged 8 years and 7 months. Charles Donaldson. jr., eldest son of Charles Donaldson, Esq. Lake Road, Grantham. In Barrie, on Friday the 29th ult, Elizabeth Gowan, wife of H. H. Gowan, Esq., and mother of Judge Gowan, aged 77 years.

iged 77 years. At the Rectory, Goderich, on the 6th inst., Annie Agnes, infant daughter of the Rev. E. L. Elwood, agud 9 months. In this city, on Saturday the 6th inst., Henry Charles, iged 8 years and 8 months, youngest son of Edward T. Dartnell, Esq.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

ouseing	TORONTO,	IVI :	vs	2	1854	1.
e 21st,	L'UNON'LO',	00	12	1216		
ined by	and the second second second second	35	D. 0		s. 36	
arly in	Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel Farmers' per 196 lbs	33			33	
ms and	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	7	6	a		
and the second second	Oatmeal, per barrel,	38	3	a	40	
after a	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	0	a	5	
to their	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	0	a		
re sur-	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	2	10			
	Peas per bushel.	4	0	a	State of the state of	
ng four	Potatoes ner boshel.		10		S	
fearing	Annies ner bushel,	3		a		
powder	Grass Seed per bushel,	8		a	10.20	
os. The	Clover Seed, per bushel,	33				
	Hay, per ton,	95				
n some	Straw, per ton,	40 6			0	
s situa-	Onions, per bushel	0			1000 C	
mselves	Butter- I'ub, per lb		ő		i	
he same	Fresh, per 1b,	40			45	
A REAL YORK AND AN	Beef, per 100 lbs,	20				
vessel	Pork, per 100lbs,	0			1.1.1	
fugitive	Eggs per dozen	18				
d been	Fire wood per, cord	14	2 3	1342	22-6-51	

New Advertisements.

COLLINS & WILSON. BEG respectfully to inform the LADIES of TORONTO and Canada West that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be

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opened for the Season on Tuesday the 9th inst. Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

A GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons,

#### New Goods.

CHARLESWORTH would respectfully in-. timate to his customers and the public

per pair; also a cheap lot of HOSIERY, Bon-net and Cap RIBBONS, LACES, &c.; Furniture

#### HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING A

Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit. THE STEAMER



#### CITY OF HAMILTON,

WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sur day excepted,) at 7 o'clock, commencing on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND,

Agent 37-tf Toronto, April 5, 1854.

TO PRINTERS.

#### WANTED,

TOUR STEADY COMPOSITORS, to whom Le constant work will be given, at the Society's rates. Apply to A. A RIDDEL, Foreman Rowsell's Printing Office. Toronto, April 20th, 1854.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods.

MANUFACTURED BY V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER, 50, YONGE STREET.

THE Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at their manufactory, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

building without first examining the points of his rods; and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not Genuine. The coating of the point is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years ; the nature is soft and can be cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of Electric fluids. Look out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W.

They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, but are not. They are made of steel highly polished; but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmos phere; consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the agent's certificate, and be sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINTS, near the base.

NOTICE .- No Policy of Insurance covers osses by lightning, unless burned down or set AGENTS WANTED.

E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BRO.. 50, Yonge Street Toronto, April 15, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER.

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

THE STEAMER



WILL until further notice (comm CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

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

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

the books.

change.

made, and kept on hand.

March 1, 1854.

work, &c.

Boarders .....

Toronto, April 18, 1854.

#### Circulating Library.

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circula-tion under the management of HENRY ROWSELL, being about to be re-opened with Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. DP Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old considerable additions, by another party in To ronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Books as perfect as possible. Many complete works as well as odd volumes, were missing at Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. the time the Library closed, and some of them THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. have not yet been returned to him. Any party who may have volumes in their possession, or know where any may be found, will confer a favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course no charge is intended to be made for the loan of

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!!

their old established and enlarged Foundry,

which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose *patterns* and *process of manufacture* so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide

elebrity for volume of sound and quality of ton

The present Proprietors have recently succeeded

in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting-which secures a per-

fect casting and even temper ; and as an evidence

of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST

PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD's

FAIR in New York, over all others, several from

this Country and Europe being in competition ; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Di-

have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a

variety of tones of the same weight, and they

Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their

the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, pro-longing the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Ham-

mer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats

Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or

parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang

Bells of other construction, upon proper specifi-cations being given. Old Bells taken in ex-

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions

Being in immediate connection with the prin-

cipal routes in all directions, either Railroad,

Canal or River, orders can be executed with

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

despatch, which either personally or by commu-nication, are respectfully solicited.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ligious knowledge. The terms (payable in advance) will vary,

according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

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

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

 $\begin{cases} \pm 50. \\ \pm 60. \\ \pm 75. \end{cases} \text{ Day Pupils...} \begin{cases} \pm 15. \\ \pm 20. \\ \pm 30. \end{cases}$ 

also furnish to order CHIMES of any number

plomas, that has been awarded them.

HENRY ROWSELL.

Agen

37-tf

38

Trinity College, Toronto.

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THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for MA-TRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will mmence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to

mpetition: FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20.

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

ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preferng to

ence, cateris paribus, to Candidates intendir receive Holy Orders in the Church of Englar The holder of this Scholarship must grad raduate in Arts. ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value

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

All persons presenting themselves for exami-nation must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for Matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, upon their

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

ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one BURNSDE SCHOLARSHIP of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students com-mencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination CAUTION-Allow no man to protect your n the following June.

TRINITY COLLEGE, { Feb. 24, 1854. 31-td

#### FEMALE EDUCATION.

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

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, nostpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church ciety, Toronto. October 26, 1853 13

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION Per Hundred The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0 38-6m Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society. No. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-

MISCELLANEOUS. A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the oblications of the Society for Promoting Christian nowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository,

King Street, Toronto. March 15th, 1854.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent,

Broker, commission merchant OFFICE-Corner of Church Street ; entrance from Front Street.

#### AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, CURLING & Co., Solicitors, No. 3,

● 28-tf

meeting a roll containing the names-residences and assessed value of the property of all the members of our communion residing within the bounds of this Deaury, but upon enquiry I found it impossible to obtain the requisite information, kept in their respective townships. Without Moved by Captain Harris, seconded by W. this information it is, nevertheless, impossible for us to proceed with any degree of satisfaction leated on the assessed value of the property of conduct in the chair on this occasion. Churchmen resident therein; and therefore one of the foregoing resolutions provides that the sub-committees of the various localities be requested to procure a roll containing a correct statement of the above particulars for the information of the general committee of management at its meeting in June. And I am expressly authorized by the Lord Bishop to state that it is his particular desire that the clergy of this mery use every effort, and assist by every means in their power, in procuring within the specified time a correct statement of the above Particulars in the bounds of their respective missions. But although I have, unfortunately, not been able to obtain statistical information sufficiently accurate for our purpose, I can state in round numbers the sum which will approximate closely to that which it will be necessary

for us to raise in this Deanery as our proportion of the Episcopal Endowment Fund. I find there are in the three counties compri-sed within the limits of this Deanery between thirty-nine and forty thousand inhabitants be-longing to our church, while the assessed value

how very feebly and inadequately I am aware) £150. the duty that has devolved upon me. I thank you for your attendance here this day, and for the kind attention with which you have received my remarks; and cannot, I feel, better bring her Synod for the first time, and requires of us Certain services which all admit are essential to side; but if we become lukewarm and remiss, we remain apathetic, instead of being active, our Church will be thrown from the high Position which she now occupies. Our respon-sibility is fearfully great; but make it a labor of springing from true faith in our Saviour, and we have nothing to fear."

D. E. BLAKE, Rural Dean, Thornhill, May 4th, 1854.

put and carried unanimously :--

the Rev. H. J. Grasett :

Resolved, That the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, upon the subject of the division of the Diocese, and raising an Episco-

wardens be requested to deposit all monies they may collect for the same in that institution. enclosing the deposit ticket to the Secretary.

Resolved,-That the thanks of this meeting or good prospect of success; for the amount Payable by each parish or mission must be pre-Rural Dean Blake, for his kind and judicious Toronto, May 4th, 1854.

The Secretary announced, at the close of the meeting, that the names of the Lord Bishop, and the Rev. D. E. Blake, were on the list as subscribers for  $\pounds100$ each. We trust that many will be ready to imitate these generous examples.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Mr. Wm. Gilmor passed his final examination, and the following gentlemen the first examina-tion for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine:----

Mr. Weston Herriman, Mr. Edmin Goodman, Mr. W. Bettridge, B. A., Mr. Isaac Ryall, Mr. David E. Burdett, Mr. David E. Davis. Mr. Paul R. Cewis. JAMES BOVELL, Dean of Faculty of Medicine.

Our limited space precludes us from short of one million and a-half; and hence, at giving full details of the burning of the temt in the pound, the proportion to be raised in is Deanery will be between six and seven mity, occurring so soon after the destruction ousand pounds, currency. This, as I have already said, is only an of the former building, was the work of an attempt to arrive at something like an approxi-nation to the real amount; but it will probably incendiary. The edifice destroyed was situated on Coté a Coton. It had been be found, when we have correct statistical information before us, not to be very far wrong. I mention it here, merely to show that what the Charité, and was fitted up at an immense Lord Bishop and our own best interests demand expense; an idea of which may be formed of us is not, after all, a sacrifice so overwhelm-ing as might at first sight be supposed. I have thus, gentlemen, endeavored conscien- of the day on which it was burnt, a carpet ously and with simplicity to discharge (though | had been purchased for it at an expense of

#### ORPHAN'S HOME.

The Soiree in connection with this charitable Institution took place on Tuesthem to a close than by quoting the concluding charitable Institution took place on Tues-paragraph of his Lordship's pastoral: "Let us day evening last, and was, we are happy emember that this diocese has spoken through to say, very well attended. Several clergymen and others of this city addressed the audience, and the band of the Royal Canathe well-being and progress of the Church; we are, therefore, on our trial, and on our obedient the enjoyments of the evening. On the and vigorous action her rise or decline in a great the enjoyments of the evening. On the measure depends. If we labor with hearty good will, then will she flourish and extend on every and the nett proceeds must have realized a handsome sum to be applied to the praiseworthy objects of the Institution,

> HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Thursday last, at noon, in accordance with the notice previously published in the Home District. Church, there was a meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Branch, in the The following Resolutions were then Church Society's House in this city. The Rev. D. E. Blake, B.A., Rural Dean, pre-Moved by John W. Gamble, Esq., seconded by sided as Chairman of the Branch ; besides whom there were present the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A.; the Rev. T. S. Kennedy; the Rev. H. C. Cooper, B.A., and the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Apologies 

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE-HALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH 1854.

STUDENTS' FUND.

Previously announced ...... 230 3 1 Christ-church, Grantham, per Rev. 1 0 
 Fingal
 12
 0

 Trinity Ch., Howard.....
 17
 10

 Clairville
 "
 13
 3
 0 Clairville ...... <sup>r</sup> 13 3 per Rev. H. Holland \_\_\_\_\_\_ Bath, per Rev. W. S. Harper ..... 8 13 10

St. Paul's, Fort Erie, omitted previously..... st. John's, Limestone-11

16 3 162 Collections, amounting to ..... £236 2 5

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Caradoc and Delaware, per Rev. R. ....£14

Flood ..... £14 SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS. 2 10 0 Rev. Jas. Beaven, D. D..... 2 10 0 Rev. F. Bousfield, Life subscription 12 10 0 THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS EXPENSES OF THE synop. Previously announced.....

16 St. John's Church, Berkely, per Rev. J. Beaven, D. D ...... ..... Franktown, per Rev. R. Lewis..... 0 10 0

£16 19 9

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

## European Dews. BY THE AFRICA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.—The whole fleet Foreign Affairs has announced this important the Colonist :

s now in the Black Sea. BUCHAREST, April 10.—The Russians are constructing two forts, which will command the entrance of the southernmost (St. George's) mouth of the Danube. Kustendje is still held by the marched towards the coast, and large numbers of tively entered into a secret treaty with Rus Turks. various points for its defence.

the Imperieuse, 51, screw, had chased a Ru ridge, who is, perhaps, dogging the Russians until the rest of the fleet reaches them.

By letters from the Baltic fleet we learn that it has been ascertained the Russian force afloat a those waters amounts to thirty sail of the trained, and have been togther six or seven

years; also eight hundred gun-boats. COPENHAGEN, April 18.—Four Russian ships, laden with cargoes, were captured in the Baltic vesterday, and carried past here to-day as prizes for London.

A letter from an officer on board H. M. S. he has made. Vice and crime flourish all too rankly in our Province without their growth being fostered and promoted by the Drama !— Helca, dated Copenhagen, the 13th April, states that Sir C. Napier had sent a competent partyto the island of Gothland, to ascertain if therewas any good anchorage there for the fleet, and if water could be provided. In returning, the officer fell in with the Dauntless, on her way back from the Gulf of Finland, with intelligence tha the ice had cleared away as high up as Helsingfors, and that six or seven Russian sail of the line were anchored there under the strong batteries. Sir Charles Napier, who was then in Kioge Bay, about 18 miles from Copenhagen, on hearing this news, at once made arrange ments to sail immediately, and en the 12th inst. ments to sail influencely, and en the *lectu* first, put to sea, at the same time sending the *Hecla* to Copenhagen with despatches, and to complete coaling. The *Hecla* will rejoin Sir Charles immediately, together with the *Dauntless*, Gor-don, and one or two other steamers, which were all at Copenhagen on the 13th. The writer all at Copenhagen on the 13th. concludes by expressing a belief that four of our screw fleet ought to blow the Russian squadror in question out of the water, but observes that

the difficulty is to get at it, the place where it now lies being full of rocks and shoals. COPENHAGEN, April 20.—The Alban left our roads this afternoon to pilot five French ships

through the Belt to Copenhagen. HAMBURGH, April 20.—By the new captures the number of Russian vessels taken has been increased to ten. A despatch from Copenhagen of Wednesday states that the English fleet is off Gothland. The Austerlatz has left Kioge Bay. Bishop Monrad, Andra, Hall, Bierring, and others have been dismissed by the Danish gov-

ernment. We have received from Copenhagen the We have received from Copenhagen the following gratifying and important intelligence: "The *Tribune* frigate has just arrived from Admiral Plumridge's squadron, having taken five Russian prizes and a number of prisoners." The vessels stated to have been captured by Sir Charles Namier, foot are said to have been Charles Napier's fleet are said to have been laden with sulphur and other articles contraband of war. They had been under surveillance for some time past, and were last from Lubeck, and

on their way towards a Russian port in the Gulf HAMBURGH, April 17 .- The British Minister

at Copenhagen has just announcod officially to the Government, that Sir Charles Napier having entered the Baltic, has orders to employ all necessary means for enforcing a strict and effec-For the following extracts we are indebted to tive blockade of the Russian ports in that sea, and in the Gulf of Finland. The Minister of

fact to the mercantile community, recommending them to avoid the dangers to which they would

Danube. Kustendje is still held by the The troops under General Luders are writes that the Swedish Government has posilabourers are engaged in throwing up works on by which an obsolete enactment, forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbour,

Prints, Fancy Shirtings, ligh ashmere Cloths and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barrege Scarfs and Shawls; together with other Goods, too numerous to mention And a tremendous lot of

#### The Cheapest Bonnets

offered in the city, embracing all that is Fashionable and New. An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH. Toronto House, No. 60 King street, Toronto. The great assortment of MILLINERY is now eady for the Wholesale and Retail trade.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH. Toronto, 27th April, 1854.

#### BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, 8 Wellington Buildings, King street, Toron

April 5, 1854.

#### New Garden and Seed Store, No. 113, QUEEN STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

THE Subscriber would beg to announce to the Citizens of Toronto and the Public generally, that he has opened a store for the sale of all kinds of GARDEN AND AGRICULTU-RAL SEEDS, and he would assure all parties who may favor him with their patronage, that every article which he offers for sale will be of the best quality, and at moderate prices. He is also prepared to attend to the manage-

He is also prepared to attend to the manage-ment of GARDENS, laying out Pleasure Grounds, &c., which he hopes to be able to do in the most satisfactory manner. CHRISTOPHER GREY,

113 Queen Street. 35-3m Toronto, March 21, 1854.

## MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

## ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE,

King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C. W.

Have constantly on hand and for sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize :

#### Piano Fortes,

M RS. LETT, having been induced to open an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young Ladies, announces that she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Coll , London-Bacon & Raven, N. York -Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd, after Easter. The course of Instruction, in addition to the Boston, and from other good makers. usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-

CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

#### Melodeons, &c.

In conducting this course of Instruction, the aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR NDS, Genuine Italian Violin Stri FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to Strings BANDS, the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-

Likewise a very choice selection of the best

## Church Music,

sisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Seroright for its defence. Omer Pacha has received from Constantinople has been restored, and the same extended also vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah to Norway. The matter is however, taken up

13 The latest music from England, Paris, 33tf

Lady Principal ...... MRS. POETTER. Lady Resident ...... MRS. HAMMERSLEY. ASSISTANTS.

Ist English Teacher ...... 2nd """ ...... Miss Kennedy. 3rd " " ...... Miss Driscoll. Resident French Governess ....Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic ..... Mr. Barley, Prawing ..... Mr. Bull. Music ......Mr. G. F. Hayter. For Churches, Academics, Factories, Steamboats. Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment Singing ..... Mr. Humphreys. kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at The studies include a thorough English educa-

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

Cathedral. TERMS.

(No extras.)

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

make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with The fourth term of this institution will commence on Monday, the 24th of A pril. oveable arms, and which may be turned upor

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

MRS. POETTER, Front Street.

Toronto, 21st March, 1854. 35-1f

#### JUST RECEIVED, A NEW AND COMPLETE

#### Gazetteer of the United States,

G IVING a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry, and re-sources of the American Confederacy; embracing also important Topographical, Statistical and also important topographical, Statistical and Historical information, from recent and original sources; together with the results of t e Censu of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853 : By Thomas Baldwin, and J. Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map o the United States. In one thick volume, boun in sheap price 41 in sheep, price £1.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

THOMAS BILTON. MEBCHANT TAILOR.

Houses.

Further particulars may be learned on applica- 1200. 1200. 1200. 1200. 1200. 1200. 1200. 1200. 1200. 1200. 1000 of ders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to which for some years has secured to this Establishment so large

of the business

28 . Toronto, March 28th, 1854

No. 2, Wellington Buildings.

BEGS to infimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths

Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles

and qualities, selected from the best Englis

In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be

In a few days a well-assorted stock of men

In Official Robes, in their various orders, th

36-t

Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be structly in character with every other branch

enabled invariably to meet with an article got u in the best possible style.

and the second second second second			and the second se			1854	E min
						1094	40
		And the second sec	The Church.			WANTED IMMEDIATELY.	-
164		a it is many to all of the state of printers is and	a second s	MRS. CROMBIE'S	JUST PUBLISHED,	TIDE light to give instruction in	li nor
Total and a statistic and a statistical and a st		nine dollars deficit in his profit and loss	case in its support, by the consideration that the event above recorded took place within 31 hours of the full moon. We leave the matter as one worthy of philosophical consideration.—		S COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF CANADA AND	an English Education. Address M. B., Post	/ annon
E OFFERTORY : OR, THE TWO be	written to him, and brought two cans in mersons, accusing him of writing and in mersons, accusing him of writing and in the second seco	book. As he opened the note, the bill he had	hours of the full moon. We leave the matter hours of the full moon. We leave the matter	TOURIG BHED TEFT. TORONTO.	THE UNITED STATES, by Rev. Adam Townsy,	ice, Brockville. Brockville, 1st Feb. 1854. 28tf	Min po
FIFTY DOLLAR DID	eaching that sermon especially is	into the plate was visible, and recog-	Iviagara matte	THE REAL PRIME NET WILL be re-ODEDED	each; 6s. per dozen; 40s. per hundred HENRY ROWSELL, -	T. BILTON,	han-He
BY A CLERGYMAN	e of them."	nized: St's Vestry-room.	A meeting of the lace, London, on the 24th place at St. Helen's Place, London, on the 24th	he 5th of January, 1854.	Bookseller & Stationer. King Street.	MERCHANT TAILOR,	BITONE
	"Don't you think, was written at me? cted that sermon was written to could	DEAR SIR :- I fear that circumstances	place at St. Helen's Place, London, on the 24th March, Mr. C. Franks presiding, when the annual statement was unanimously adopted. The progress made in the sales of land is an- The progress made in the sales of land is an-	Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and	Toronto, Dec. 14, 1853. 20-11	No. 2. Wellington Buildings,	
nber morning-with tringes of gittering [1]		compelled you to offer a heavier atms to	The progress made in the sales of faile is and	Rev. John M'Caul, L L. D., President of the	THE PARTY OF THE P	King street. Toronto. Toronto February, 1852 27-tf 1	Vol.
branches and every salient point, it	cut without mecaeta	done. I beg vou will concer any	the system and my analysive of the	B. D. Rector of Loronto, rectification of Day	TO THE	New Law Books.	
whole world looking as in in the ingit	Mis. G. were going to	that has occurrent on for dollars, which	additional value of the unsold land 56,824, and	J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St.	STATUTES OF CANADA. Frow 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive.	Trustees with Notes by	- Sector
Mr. Solomon Goldsborongh sat in his C	hurch, they were joined who had once	you were so liberal as to put into the	the amount of outstanding debentures to the	Streatonallo and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-	1840 to 8150.	Henry Wharton	
ady window (for though not a literary man, Mr. Goldsborough had a "study"), but	een a clerk for Mr. G. but had recently	donation.	645,234 acres of land, the remaining propulation	Toronto, 27th December, 1853. 2-tf	COMPRISING all the Acts passed and Re- pealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from	For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,	BY
miring, with the air of a connoisseur in so	et up for minische, af strict morals-nay,	I ours, very sincerely	valued at the price of 98. 4d. per acre, the	NEW BOOKS.	the Union Act to the close of last Session, to	8 Wellington Buildings	Hurrah That
hich the earth had borrowed from frost in	nore, a plous rounger brothers depend-	S. GOLDSBOROUGH, ESQ., &c., &., &c.	directors believe that much better terms on con-	L S. D.	gether with a CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX,	Toronto, 26th January, 1854. 26	What we With
dian Mr Solomon G., as his good in	nother and the jourget at adhans (but	"I Thone my word! well, this young	sideration the rates at which sales lately have	THE National Miscellary: a magazine of 9 0 general literature. Vol. 1-cloth, extra 0 9 0 Nuller's Physics and Meteorology	shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent By ÆMELIUS IRVING,	TORONTO COACH FACTORY. 130and 132 King Street West.	Long ye And i
			<ul> <li>sideration the rates at which sates factor in the</li> <li>been effected, and making allowance for the</li> <li>inferior and undrained locations, they consider</li> <li>1 20s. per acre will ultimately be realized. The</li> <li>I downlowment of the Province, through</li> </ul>	Narrative of the United States Index by W. the River Jordan and the Dead Sea: by W. F. Lynch, U. S. N	BARRISTER-AT-LAW.	(FSTABLISHED 1832.)	The bur Like
ollars man-a rich merchant who we have the	their comfort. Mr. G. respected the	I like to give when I am not computed. I dislike to do anything on compulsion.	I 20s. per acre will ultimately be revealed in the province, through rapid development of the Province, through	Nineyeh and Travels in	Royal Svo., Price ONE DOLLAR. Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above	OWEN AND WOOD, (FROM LONDON.)	Her cas
houghts naturally run upon siter him of	found with him was for giving two hun-	wouldn't eat my difficer, hir eaten,) of	n tinues unchecked, and in the Huron District so	Fletcher's Notes from Nineven, and Syria	are requested to forward their names and an	Toronto, July 8, 1853. 50-12mo	And Were th
his metal; and the thought of his near gas	died donars out on Church, which was	compulsion, sir. The your new minister	I able selections, that the settlers are known to	Camp Fires of the Revolution, or, the events	through the Post, at the cost of three or four	WILLIAM HAY,	Like Till, by
e stood by his richty-unaped tonother	the state of a tew	will sustain min-not on comparet	have paid high rates of interested that as a	and stories, by the old soldiers : by storing 0 8 9	the receipt of One Dollar—(Post-paid.) HENRY ROWSELL,	A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, REMOVED to 62 Church Street.	By n By lord
" If it were only the real silver!"	zealous Churchmen, chicky just a daeti	my nulse on compulsion!" Here MIT. C	· lengthened period had simpolitic to take mea-	Meteorology, Astronomy	Publisher. King Street, Toronto.	WANTED.	My
And Mr. Solomon G. signed down the the lowest button of his capacious vest	tute of the Church.	ciated the pun; but Mr. C. betrayed r	6. survey, it would not be importate estimate of sures for arriving at an accurate estimate of the value of the property, a question to which the directors promised to give attention. The	of true Riches, with illustrations; by W. Croome	January 12 1850.	Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.	With a That
that it was not, and could not be.	Chapol " said Charles, audicosing	the second	a line abow the receipts in Uanaua	History of England in Verse: by Hannan 10410 send	ILLUSTRATED	WANTED,	It char Whe
"What a world tills world till till to the solution of	both. " answered Mrs. Goldsborough	on and said, "Here, sir, is not only if fifty, but another added to it. If you Church does business in this upright so	and the cost of management in 1853:	For Sale by TREEPY POWSELL.	AND HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, Suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.	BY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great Britain, a situation as Visiting or Resident	T'was With
talked Mr. Solomon G. with Mr. Solomon	"We think that a few families from the	There, sir.	is full f49.516	Bookseller, Stationer & Printer, King Street	· AN AND AND THE PARTY OF AN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	D Britain, a situation as visining of itsfactory Governess in a respectable family. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualification in	Which Wel
"What is that you said, dear ?" inquired	old parish should go over to young is	of way, you will prosper. There, sir, one hundred dollars, which please gives the second seco	ve         Purchase money of Land solu         15,488           weights         Bills receivable         15,488           Rent         80,175           ore         Interest         11,108           ith         Timber, cut         457	Toronto, March 23, 1854. 37-11	pictures of the late Sir David Wilkle, R. A., includ-	Music and the general branches of an English	And t
a feminine and somewhat detorethy awe of as if the speaker stood in healthy awe of	withdrawal from the old will not weaker	Mr. Solomon G. felt at this time mo	Rent         00,110           ore         Interest         11,108           ith         Timber, cut         1,644           ol.         Transfer fees         2,472	WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER	graphical and Critical; Imperial 4to, Moroaco.	Education can be given. Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkville.	Tot
the gentleman in the blue court a	Church, I have been so many years to it	in magnanimous, and better provide than he reco	ol. Transfer fees		Imperial 4to, Morocco, extra. Poetry of the Year-passages from the Poets, descriptive	Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853. 18-1	And the As
buttons at the a Ob I was. I believe I was	But It hink all true Church people, Church	1 1 have being in his life before. Su	Id. Maranes a final, and	HAMILTON, C. W.	tions from drawings by eminent Artists : Svo, indecedes	CONCULUTION AND	And t
talking aloud. I was saying in the world we	the lines of the Church. Yours is n	denly there was a frown upon his oren,	ING COST OF MANAGEMENT.	AYER'S	and Descriptive Verses relating to the Lustrations, Christmas, Embellished with fifty tinted illustrations,	AUTUAL FIRE IL	Wit And 1
should have !" and Mr. Solomon G. Tubbed	separate enterpiene are all one, worship	p- through the store into the counting-roo	f1 500	For the Cure of	Lyrics of the Heart, with other roeas by mane a	E S Constanting E E	An
finger.	ping only underneath different roots."	le in a fifty yesterday you must do the lil	put       Directors' allowance       895         ce !       Salaries       895         e is       Rent and Tares       184         printing and Stationery	Coughs, Colds, Hoars	- The Book of the Heart, or Love's Emotents with Steel Engravings.		Andy
"My dear, are you going to the new	view our new Church in this light. It	is Recollect, Master Freeland, that there to a wide difference between your income a wine You will soon come to the hamo	ce !       Salaries       183         e is       Renat and Taxes       183         printing and Stationery       86         Repairs to House       74         per Proters and Petty Charges       64		tor's notes. Hustrated by numerous Engravings;		An At th
Fso much.	was vel	ry mine. You will soon come to the	Fostage and Forty of B	A MONO the numerous discoveries Scien	cloth Gilt. The Plays of Shakspere—8to Calf. The Plays of Shakspere—8to Calf. The Plays of Shakspere—8to Calf. The Plays of Shakspere—8to Calf.		On And
				has made in this generation to facilitate t	nd " George Herbert	E States	Ho
laughed pleasantly at his pun, for Mr.	beneath his preaching for years, the of our vestry were members of his. E	Were crazy to give such an exorbit sum, poor as you are! It was your pu	ride Income Tax	even prolong the term of human existence, he	d, The Picture Pleasure Book for 1854, with bosk illustrated		As w
a poor punster, and prived minister	I date malfare of God's people; and I b	bid to ape a rich man! I his course will s	CANADA. 3.91	than this contribution of one mistry through	al- Naughty Boys and Girls-with coloured violated by Dut The Careless Chicken-by Krakemsides, illustrated by	HOME DISTRICT	Still
upon this latter accomprishing the	i a l' name and build	up   break vou !	Balaries	8 this broad country, has proved interesting	nes Parley's Present for all Seasons-Illustrated.		Ar The
in manners " MIS. G. with	a another burwark of the with I	high u his loto employer had to say. I	hen Miscellaneous	4 yet known, can so surely control and care wh	the Memoirs of the Beauties of the Constant of Mrs. Jameson; Mor. cond, with their Portraits—by Mrs. Jameson; Mor.	Houses, Warehouses,	and the second se
				have hitherto swept from our indeed, there is n	ow tions-by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D.	1 Buildings, in general, Merchandize, 120-	TI
"So he is. I mean the manners in the	n unkind feeling about this movement,	or note for min. Upon open gives a seeing what it contains and he blushed, and at first looked hurt.	, but 5,40	abundant reason to believe a Remedy has	ure appropriate Descriptions—by server, D.D.	. DIRECTORS:	A
Church; the way of all I detest having	a the part of old Paul's Church people, s	and he blushed, and at mile as he placed	the Retiring allowance to Mr. Inomas M. 40	the most dangerous anections of the lish any p	ro- from the writings of Byron and Scott, with Poetica	James Shaw W. A. Baldwill,	The
		by fifty dollars in the warden's hand of	Assessment and Road-tax	portion of the cures affected by its use, but	ent Fisher's Drawing norm server and	Alex'r McGlashan,   William Mathers,	And
sermon-now pay for it!" It is pickin	g giving it their hearty consent. It talking, they arrived at the door of boautiful Gothic Church.	the "What ? you do not mean to say		men, and refer further enquiry will always	be trations of British Poets, from paintings by the most	t Franklin Jackes, John B. Walley, B. W. Smith,	So s
"But you need not give unless yo	beautiful Gothic Church.	-co- ed the merchant.	was precipitated over the the bank at the of the Clifton House, and strange to say, all	which the Agent below marca are full part pleased to furnish free, wherein are full part	icu- eminent Artists : Morocco. Landscape Illustrations of Waverley Novels, with descrip	J. RAINS, Secretary.	Rig
plass,"	At length the braded to the warde		made they fell a distance of some root cord, one escar	ing lars, and indisputable proof of these tarte	American Scenery-by N. P. Willis, Esq., Inustrated	n Mail must be post-para.	A
pelled to give. All eyes are upon a man	and began to make its circuit; and co	even myself, to set apart every Saturday	made they fell a distance of some 150 feet, only of the horses was killed, the other one escap night in a most extraordinary manner. The wa veck. received but little damage, having only an a tree broke. The team was employed in h	From the President of Anniest Contege, brated Professor Hitckcock.	and amusement.	Toronto, June 5, 1850. 21-11	U
and if he let the contounded plate go	d, pocket-books began to peep out, and	the one-tenth part of my profits of the	ndred tree broke. The team was employed ank,	and CHERRY PECTORAL in my own	case The Poetical works of Mrs Hemans; Morocco.	LEONARD SCOTT & Co's	And T
uncharitable and avaricious, and all the	tt. gold and silver which God had loa	the dollars, and I gave ten dollars of it t	week. received but little damage, having only in the indred ing gravel from near the edge of the bank, the driver although often warned to the contr hun- backed the team from the road towards the eisign of the parpose of loading, when the	your CHERRY FEOTOLIS, and am satisfied to ore- its chemical constitution, that it is an admin	Destinal Works of Oliver Goldsmith-Illustrate	Rritish Ferioulcal L donoulous	And
I ten you into the a man Out mi	ust interest of. It was paid back in th	nees eneriory. I made a worst energy	essful cipice, for the purpose of loading, demont	row   compound in the If my opinion as to its sup	erior Grace-Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical-by Worr	en Delivered in all the principal Cities and Town free of Postage.	n <sup>s</sup> Lik
come the purse, whether or no."	ed, dollar pieces, the coin decreasing in n	trade in buying and selling hay, and I	I gave petus given the wagon by the descent of the borses so near the edge of the bank their struggles to keep their footing and rece their ground were useless, and the casualt God's we have described it, took place. The house the bout two-thirds of the way down	character can be of any service, you are at in to use it as you think proper.	Complete Concordance to Shakspeare—by Mrs. Cowd Clarke; Calf, extra. "half calf extra.	CALLS IN THE REPORT OF THE REP	Bu
husband," said Mrs. G., who, though	a ber as they increased in value. W	olds- you perceive, sir, that I give from prin	Thus their struggles to keep their footing and the action of their ground were useless, and the casualt God's we have described it, took place. The house to be action of the described it action of the way down	EDWARD HITCHCOCK, I		The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative)	An
gentle and retiring person, was a go	his he was still searching in	his and upon a system; for anciently, at	dou's we have described thirds of the way down	the Widely Celebrate		The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)	C. S. C. Y.

THE OFFERTORY FIFTY DOL BY A CLE (From the Churchman IT was Sunday m cember morning-w ice, like stalactites of leaves, branches, and the whole world loo it had been plated, c Mr. Solomon Go study window (for man, Mr. Goldsbor admiring, with the a nature's works, th which the earth had and ice. Mr. Solo lady abbreviated patronymic, was dollars man-a rich every Christmas to thoughts naturally frost-work irresist

never miss it ! God has already increased my business tenfold !"

Ar

As

Se

gentle and retiring person, was a good, the plate came to Mr. Solomon Goldsgentle and returning person, that a good, the plate came to this. Solonion Gous-pious, bold-hearted Churchwoman. "This borough, he was still searching in his and upon a system; for anciently, at God's we have described it, took place. The horses is the only way the Rev. Mr. F —— is pockets for a gold dollar, which he had especially placed in his pocket, (which he "A poor way—a very wrong way, wife. could not recollect when they began the paid les salary !'

It makes men who do give, do their alms effertory," and so the warden found him before men. I hate to give with all looking eagerly searching and slightly perspiring on to see what I give. I am for going between the exertion and trepidation. But according to Scripture, giving my alms in the little gold dollar, like a good many of secret. If Mr. F ---- will come to me, its slippery fraternity, had got into some I will give him twenty-five dollars in a undiscoverable crevice, or so low in his lump for the whole year, and so will others pocket that his stout thumb and finger if he will put a stop to that weekly offer- could not grasp and apprehend it. at all tory-and weakly it is, and a poor offer events, he could not find his eleemosynary

that to a man-that wretched tin-plate gold dollar. with black cotton velvet pasted on the top. I won't cotton to it, Mrs. G." Here Mr. Paused "under his beard," and Mr. Solo-Solomon looked side-wise at his wife to mon G., whose pride and self-love would discover if she took the pun, but perceiving not suffer him to give nothing, desperately that she did not betray apprehension of it, opened his pocket-book, and running he shook his head : "A very dull woman flutteringly over half a dozen bills, neris Mrs. G. !- a very dull woman !" vously seized a fifty dollar note, and placed "But, husband, it is the only way laid it (all of a sudden assuming with the act

down in the Bible for paying a minister, a cool and patronizing air, which he did and for the Gospel. St. Paul says that not feel) in the nearly withdrawn plate. we must lay by in store every week, as It was the smallest bill his pocket-book God has prospered us, and give it to the contained! Who ever," mused he in his support of the Church; and how can we vexation, "heard a sermon worth fifty give it unless we take it to Church and dollars! I have to-day paid dear for my hand it to those who are appointed to whistle, and I may whistle for my money ! collect these weekly offerings? It is not At this moment he saw the plate colbegging charity, as you seem to view it. toning, as he expressed it, to his young It is God's appointed way, and no one friend, Charles Freeland, who sat in the ought to think evil of it. It is quite pew at his right. He watched to see what another thing this, to giving charity on the young merchant would give; and to the street, or at our own door, to appli- his amazement, he saw the young man cants; this last is *charity*; and if we do put in a fifty dollar note ! it without ostentation and in secret, so At the counting of the offerings in the much the better. But the alms-offering in vestry after service, to find two fifty dollar Church is not charity. It is, if you please bills in the plate, not a little surprised the to accept this mercantile illustration, a fair young clergyman and his wardens "One of them was put in-by Mr. Goldsbusiness transaction. If you employ men, you pay them in the usual way. It you borough," said one of the wardens. "He buy cotton, you give, if customary, drafts is very liberal for a man known to love his for it on a distant city. You find no fault money as he does." with the several modes which commerce "The other was "The other was put in by Charles provides for paying moneys out for value Freeland," said the other warden. received or services rendered. Why, "Then it must be a mistake on his part," then, are you so inconsistent, Mr. Golds- said the Rector, "for I know that Mr. borough, as to find fault with the mode the Freeland is not able to give so largely. Church provides for supplying the Gospel? Doubtless he intended to put in a five You ought, it seems to me, to honour the dollar note ; and in his haste not to detain Sunday black velvet plate, when presented the plate, saw only the '5' upon it. He to you by the warden, as promptly and should be informed of it, and have permischeerfully as you would honor the order sion to rectify the error." for money presented to you on Saturday the same privilege shown to him; for he night for the payment of work done."

The merchant looked at his wife with a was looking for silver or gold in his vest surprised stare. He had never seen her pockets to put in, but failing to find any, quite so warmed up before on the subject searched his pocket-book and put in this of the Church. After a moment's reflec- fifty : but I could see it was done grudgtion, he said-

"Upon my word, Mrs. G., I believe you with whom God is pleased." "In this case there is but one course to are half right. I will try and look upon pursue," said the youthful minister. " The the matter in a business light hereafter. Church must not compel men to support I never thought before of what the Bible says about Christians laying by in store her. It must be done with a willing mind. every week a part of their profits. I think I will write a note with inclosures of the I will go to the new parish Church with bills to each of these gentlemen, and beg you, and hear Mr. F ....., for he preaches you to deliver them in the morning. Their in a way that I like. He tells men just reply will decide the matter, and we shall what sinners they are; and men like, odd have acquitted ourselves of our duty." enough, to be told they are sinners. The The ensuing morning, as Mr. G. was in worse people are, the better they like strong his counting-room, the following note was Gospel preaching. Mr. F \_\_\_\_\_ seems to placed in his hand, It came while the have found this out. He preaches strait "loss of his fifty dollar bill" was upon his at a man." "The sermon he preached on the first Sunday in Advent caused three notes to
"The sermon he preached on the first Sunday plates, to make an entry of a forty."
It has been shown in support of a certain theory, that by far the greatest number of theory, that by far the greatest number of theory may receive another "It has been shown in support of a certain theory for theory, that by far the greatest number of theory may receive another"
It has been shown in support of a certain theory may receive another "It has been shown in support of a certain theory for theory, that by far the greatest number of theory may receive another "It has been shown in support of a certain theory of theory, that by far the greatest number of theory, that by far the greatest number of theory of earthquakes have occurred about the new or full moon. This theory may receive another "It has been shown in support of a certain theory of earthquakes have occurred about the new or full moon. This theory may receive another "It has been shown in support of a certain theory of earthquakes have occurred about the new or full moon. This theory may receive another "It has been shown in support of a certain theory of earthquakes have occurred about the new or of earthquakes have occurred about the new or full moon. This theory may receive another "It has been shown in support of the or of theory may receive another"

"Then Mr. Goldsborough ought to have

ingly, and not like the cheerful giver,'

"If I were to do the same," mused the merchant, after Charles had paid a note rather down in the mouth. due that morning, and left; "if I were to do like this conscientious young man-let me see ! my income last week was four thousand dollars, gained on that sale of molasses. If I did as this Charles does, I ought to have given four hundred dollars to the effertory, instead of fifty." Mr. Solomon G. shook his head. We

leave him shaking his head.

## Colonial.

#### A LAKE PHENOMENON.

In alluding in our last to the remarkable case of two persons being drowned, (one of whom was James Foster, an old sailor, and not a pensioner as we heard,) we had not time to do nore than chronicle the bare fact, without enlarging upon the singular natural phenomenon, which caused their death .- Since then, however we have made minute enquiries into the circum-stances, and remain satisfied that the sudden and extraordinary overflow of the Lake which occurred on the 25th ultimo originated in some subaqueous convulsion which took place in the

bed of the Lake. The facts of the events on the 25th, as far as noticed, seem to be as follows : About a quarter past six o'clock, p. m., a thunder storm came up from the North West, with a few flashes of lightning, and a heavy shower, accompanied by a strong squall of wind for a few minutes, the weather being quite calm just before the gust and the same after it. The fishermen who

and the same after it. The fishermen who were on the beach, seeing the squall come on, hurried to get in their seine, and suddenly there appeared, rolling in upon them, from the North West, an immense wave. The height of this wave could not have been less, we judge, than from six to eight feet, although it is difficult to ascertain correctly. It came rolling on the smooth lake with great velocity, carrying all before it, and sweeping some of the fishermen into the Two. Mile Pond, and dashing others of them high up against the bank, by which, as we related, two persons were unfortunately. drowned. The water came and returned three times in succession, and then settled down quite calm, as it had been before this commotion, caim, as it had been before this commotion. It was noticed, moreover that the wave brought up and cast upon the beach a quantity of logs and sunken drift wood, which had apparently and sunken drift wood, which had apparently lain long at the bottom of the Lake, showing clearly that the movement must have come from the bottom. There was no wind blowing to cause such an unprecedented and rapid swell of the water, the like of which had never been seen on this side of the Lake ; although something similar occurred at Cobourg some couple of years ago; and a similar phenomenon is re-lated as having taken place in Mud Lake a few

years ago. It is evident to us that there has been an earthquake in the bed of the lake at no great distance from land, although there was not the slightest tremor noticed on the shore. These occurrences taking place as they do, would seem to indicate that the bed of the lake is nearer the seat of subterranean disturbance than the main land—and may undergo agitation at times without the fact being noticed by the dwellers on its margin ; but when the earthquake was felt here about 18 months ago, the rush of waves upon the shore for a short time was tremendous. But the disturbance in that case, being in all probability, further off, prevented a great and sudden rise of water like that on the 25th.

It has been shown in support of a certain

their gains to the Temple. Sir, I shall precipice, from which the living horse was with difficulty got down to the water's edge, placed upon a float made for the purpose, and towed by a boat up to the ferry landing. We saw him in his stable about four hours after, looking

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