

"her Foundations are upon the holy hills."

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

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TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 26, 1854.

ADAPTEDNESS OF THE CHURCH TO THE GENIUS AND WANTS OF THE AMERICAN monialism of sectarian religion, as it is with the sensuous mediævalism of the Church PEOPLE.

pacy," etc. etc. pp. 306. [Concluded from our last.]

and the countless exigencies arising out of largely swelling our numbers, both clerical before untried experiments in the science and lay, until now "the little one" of 1784, of Government, have constantly forced "has become a thousand," and no longer change upon us since the beginning of our stands as the "least among the princes history as a nation. The vast prospects of Judah," and it is this her noiseless and opening upon us as a people, and the quiet working, that is fast giving practical absence of all historic ties associating us evidence that "the American Church has with a venerable antiquity, have rendered a mission to the American people." us peculiarly exposed to temptations of this sort. But that a love of change is to author, upon one point in this connection. sure, that what they are taught to confess from a history, which is no part of the hisas an article of faith to-day may not to- tory of our own Courch." p. 217. morrow be entirely ignored; a Church Now, we have ample proof in our poswhich has some better warrant that it will session, that people, long before they get be the home of their children, than the used to it, become fervently attached to the mere fact of its having been specially ceremonial of the Church. We are able created to be their own; they must have to give the repeated declarations of some proof in past experience that it is able to of the most pious, and intelligent among resist the fierce tide of faction which they Christians of every name, who have ashave seen already rending asunder the serted that they actually loved her services. strongest of the sects, each engaging with They have dissented from her doctrines, hitter asperity in the most violent conten- but have always expressed, and we doubt tions; each hurling against the other mis- not felt, after having attended upon our siles, which like the teeth of Cadmus, services, that "it was good for them to be, seem, as fast as they are thrown, to spring there." We have now before us the reup into new bodies, and carry on the corded statement of one of the most bitter warfare thus begun.

This then opens before us another which he declares that during his attendstriking illustration of the adaptation of the ance on a recent occasion at an Episcopal American Church to the genius of our Church-" I had never had such a trance Republic, which has been so skilfully of worship, and I shall never have such portrayed by Dr. Colton. Granting that another view till I gain the gate. I was that among the sects, "the dark-browed as a people we love excitement, which is dissolved; my whole being seemed to me more than we are willing, without several like an incense wafted gratefully towards qualifications, to admit; yet it assuredly is God." No! it is not only with ourselves alike. not religious excitement, which in the end that our beautiful services find favor; those finds favor even with the masses. They who are not of us have learnt are growing tired of perpetual excitement, own wants to estimate their worth. and are longing for rest. They manifest a And further still, we must dissent from growing repugnance to making that religion the statement, " that they who have been which was intended to promote peace, the accustomed to little ceremony in religion, active minister of perpetual discord. And are not naturally attracted by the Episcopal here it is, too, that the Church System Service." How comes it then, that our comes out in prominent contrast with Church is so popular among "the Society all other religious organizations. It is so of Friends," who have no ceremony at noiseless and quiet in its operation, yet so all ? That this is so is a fact too well essteady and certain in its effects, that its tablished to admit of being questioned. influence is exerted without the use of Those worthy people seldom leave their those expedients which most sects regard own quiet body, to unite themselves with as essential, even to the existence of Diany other than the Episcopal Church ; and vine life in the soul. there is scarcely a congregation of any size Dr. Colton says, "it cannot be denied in the country but has a very fair reprethat the Americans are less attracted by sentation of ex-Friends among its memmuch ceremony in religion, than any other bers. They are instinctively drawn by the people in the world;" and we even more silent working of our system, as being conthan agree with him. The system of genial to their own tastes; they observe all publicly relating experiences, and proving things moving in noiseless beauty and orby an aptness at relating the rise and proder on, and have a home feeling at once, gress of religion in the soul, in evidence of " the genuineness of a conversion to God," as soon as they enter a church. But is proving itself as repugnant to the tastes place a Quaker in a "Conference meeting," and he would be decidedly out of of the people, as it is opposed to all Bible place. To such motions of the spirit, he teaching. That instinctive delicacy, which is entirely a stranger, and were the memis an evidence of true refinement, will bers to wait for the rendering of "his always follow, nay, rather go hand in hand, with the growth of true religion in experience," it would be "a protracted the soul. And many of the sects are al- meeting," and he would be decidedly ready beginning, by sad experience, to out of place. Again then we say, no, Doctor! Accustomed to it or not-used learn, that these ceremonial demonstrations will not do-that our religion may indeed to it, or otherwise, they all like it, and call upon us to make sacrifices of personal if they had your good judgment and attachments, but it never sanctions the penetration, they would all, a long while ago, have followed your example, and oblation of individual delicacy in its most come where "they could have such angeneral offices, much less demands it as other trance of worship, and such another an evidence of what God has declared view, before they gain the gate." Himself the One only Judge. The American people are fast learning It has frequently been urged against the Church, that she is unfaithful upon all these the worth of a Liturgy; and some among points; that the terms of admission within the sects are beginning to appreciate in her pale, are entirely too easy; that she this respect, the genius of the nation. A requires no evidence from her members of report just handed us, of the General a change of heart, &c. There is a kind Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, in of evidence which she does not require; the evidence which is tested by cant of a Liturgy for regular use is having a very phrases, and histrionic demonstrations. prominent place in their deliberations. It But no one who knows anything upon the is found that many of the brethren have subject ever complained that the standard not " the gift of prayer." and that in conof personal piety which the Church her. sequence the people are the sufferers from self holds up is not sufficiently high. In their necessity, and "thereby the Church the piety which the Church tends to foster, is not edified." Particular attention too, there is a rare symmetry of proportion, a it seems, is being paid to a form for special beautiful blending of graces. In it there services, such as private baptisms, maris nothing distorted, nothing overwrought, riages, funerals, etc. On these occasions It is a kind of piety, into which, as forma. there are generally miscellaneous gathertive elements, there have entered faith and ings, and it has been found that extempore love, praise and prayer, zeal and medita- productions cannot so well meet the gention, purity and watchfulness, self-denial eral necessity, as some form of sound words and humility and obedience. It is a piety which the united wisdom of the Synod witnessed by the world rather in its effects may prepare. A similar movement is on than in its noisy protestations; in the foot in the German Reformed Communion quiet walks of daily life, rather than at the of this country, and a Litu gy has already corners of the streets. It has its subjec- been prepared and recommended. These tive as well as its objective part, both are cheering indications, favorable signs of equally necessary, and both essentially the times; and we hope the day is not different in their offices. The excitement distant, when these respectable bodies of of sectarian religion may continue, for a Christians will make still farther advances time, to attract those who do not look be- towards Catholic customs, till John Callow the surface, but such a system has vin's earnest desire shall be realized, and the seeds of decay within itself; and true they shall seek those appointments of Christian humility will learn in the end to Episcopacy, which in his own language. shrink back from everything which looks "were instituted by the authority, and defined by the ordinance of God." like affected display. We assert then, in addition to our A Liturgy has been proved also more author's statement upon this point, that the Genius of the American people is as little in harmony with the exciting cere-

of Rome. If Dr. Colton asserts in proof Genius and Mission of the Protestant of his statement, that converts are seldom Emiscopal Church in the United States. made from Protestantism to Romanism, on By Rev. CALVIN COLTON, LL. D., Pro- this account; the still less frequent defecfessor of Public Economy, Trinity Col- tions from the Church to the ranks of lege; author of "Reasons for Episco- Sectarianism, we may, a fortiori, adduce in support of our addition to the text. It

is their repugnance to any such personal. The necessities of a young Republic, exhibitions, that has year by year been so

be a permanent national trait, we firmly He says: "It is true, undoubtedly, that deny. There is too much of the old Anglo-saxon sturdiness of character for that. of the Episcopal Church, when they get Hobby after hobby may still continue to used to it; and it is equally true, that they have their day; but against this perpetual who have been accustomed to little ceredoctrinal chaos, against this being forever mony in religion, are not naturally attracted afloat in religion without anchor or com- by the Episcopal service." To his infer. thanksgiving, had of course, few thanks to pass, there is already a strong public sen- ence from this we heartily subscribe ; as, liment rising up. Against it, every right- by Lord Mansfield's authority, we are minded citizen feels himself called to pro- allowed to accept inferences, though we test not only as dangerous to the State but reject premises. " It is prudent, therefore, as jeoparding all domestic peace and tran- to consider this last named fact if we desire To have a Church then accom. the enlargement of the Church, and well modated to the genius and wants of the to be content with our time-honored, and American people in this respect, they long established service, without introducmust have one in which they can feel ing novelties in the ceremonies, borrowed

noble feature of the Church :

and violent opposers of Episcopacy, in

against the Procrustean torture of adapting accomplishing so desirable an object which endowments of the Roman Catholic Church : but the form to the capacity of the individual. The American neurle never lose sight of The American people never lose sight of their character as the sovereigns; but the confine myself to those points which have not under their control; and he repeats the same

sectarian preachers often in their attempts been conclusively met : to suit the service to the occasion, run unwittingly into strange mistakes. We remember a prayer made by a distinguished divine, in one of our northern cities, a few years since, on occasion of a public calamity, when several lives were ronto, representing six denominations of chris- would rather that the present settlement by 3rd sacrificed to the carelessness or something Lower Canada, 292,294. There are sixteen and 4th Vic., chap. 78, should stand. Sir John Pakington opposed the measure, beelse of the "powers that be." Those other denominations which this association cause it would remove the guarantee from the

at least, for the sufferers, determined upon 899, which added to the six denominations gives a total of 496,885, or nearly one-fourth of the population of Canada, which are said to be hosa funeral at the public expense-a movement the more commendable, as all of

ilies in untold suffering. The divine in question, was well aware of their social position and in his prayer thanked God were men of such humble station that their have been. On the other hand, we have, in favour of loss would not be severely felt in such a

Church of England 268,592 Total..... 1,244,742

Thus, the friends of ecclesiastical endowments in the province of Canada are nearly thrice as ous as their opponents.

takes, and of the more Democratic as But some may object to placing the Roman well as Christian and orderly character of Catholics in this category, because they have unfortunately more than once recorded their the Episcopal Office for burial, that either votes as secularizers-nay, the Catholic Instiby express direction, or implied wish, it is tute of Toronto appears so eager to promote secommonly used on such occasions in both ularization, that at their late meeting the members very modestly petitioned the Legislature for Beautifully has Mr. Coxe described this a share of the spoils of our endowments for the penefit of their separate schools. Yet, in the face of all this, I have advisedly placed the Ro-man Catholics among our friends; because the danger is common, and they have more than four times as much to lose as we have, and may be induced to direct their attention to the strange and perilous course which they have hitherto adopted. They hold fast their own endowments as indeed they ought to do; and yet they are at And the chief in his robe arrayed," It is utterly imposible, where the officiat. the same time strenuous in their endeavours to destroy those of the Church of England. This ng minister is unrestrained in sentiment, as monstrous inconsistency cannot be much longer maintained, and if persevered in, must result in well as language, that he should not par- the utter destruction of all church property in

take of the prejudices of his congregation. Canada. I am not much surprised that socialists, or as We never yet have known the temptation to personal allusion to the deceased re-sisted or a change for individual landstion Republicans of Lower Canada, should band isted, or a chance for individual laudation together against every kind of ecclesiastical en-dowment. And I can even conceive, though not uffered to go by unimproved. Wealth and station are never unnoticed in the without some difficulty, that they may be joined burial, however disregarded they may by those who believe, contrary to holy Scripture be in the grave; and it is very certain, that religion ought to have no support except serf, and the chief in his robe arrayed," on the voluntary principle,—but I am quite un-able to discover the cause which urges you to are never laid down in their narrow beds protect the Roman Catholic endowments while

words in the debate of the 13th April, and ex-1st. It has been so frequently asserted that presses his hope that Canada would continue to

Mr. V. Smith, though in favour of the bill.

powers," anxious to show their sympathy | might claim, and to prevent dispute I willingly | endowment of the Church of England, while it resign them. Their aggregate number is 204,- left in force the guarantee on that of the Church

Lord John Russell-would have been glad if those thus lost, were laborers whose un-timely end would involve dependent fam. Roman Catholic as well as Protestant. In this enumeration I have omitted the Wes- was wise in the Canada Parliament to disturb leyan Methodists, because I should be sorry to it. But though that was his individual opinion, and it might even be the opinion of the governspoken out as a body, I take it for granted that ment, it would not be proper to maintain it that all of those so suddenly taken away, they are as friendly as their great founder would against the Canadian Parliament if it wished to deal with the subject.

Lord John Manners-declared in the debate of the 21st March, that the bill would take away from the Churches of England and Scotland in Canada that protection and those safe guards which were recognised by statute in the case of the Roman Church, and if this was their measure of religious equality, he hoped the House would not sanction it.

Mr. Drummond-stated that the measure was neither more nor less than a measure of Church plunder; and its progress was towards the desruction of all religious establishments

Mr. Child-was totally opposed to the bill, and exclaimed-shall we shew less zeal in the propagation of our pure faith, than the Pagans for their corrupt worship? Our fathers were not so lax in the discharge of their duties. They granted the Reserves for the support of the bristian Faith ; and much as he desired to promote self-government, he could not give his assent to a measure which sanctioned, if it did not suggest, what was denounced by the Prophet Malachi-" Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me-but ye say, wherein have I robbed thee? In tythes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse for ye have robbed me, even the whole nation.'

Mr. Dering-in voting for the bill, looked with confidence to the religious feelings of the people of Canada, and that they would follow such a judicious course as should, by healing the divisions which had so long unfortunately rent the colony, secure the blessings of internal peace and tranquillity, and thus contribute to its lasting welfare.

The Duke of Argyle was in favour of the bill; but as the endowments of the Roman Catholics were as accessible to the colonial legislature as the Reserves, he thought they would join the Protestants in resisting secularization.

The Bishop of Oxford-voted for the bill, and called it doing justice; but when told that he was agreeing to vote for confiscation, he said that he agreed to no such thing. If the question protect the Roman Catholic endowments while was, will you vote for secularization, no voice you obstinately advocate the confiscation of would be more distinct, no vote more emphatic The Church can know nothing of such distinctions; for her whole system is opis, confiscated. He saw plainly that consuming such a property upon mere secular matters, would be a degree of folly which would be barely equalled by consuming the seed corn of a colony, which could alone reproduce its future nent. He had, therefore, the stronges hope that we should see no such confiscation of the Clergy Reserves. The Duke of Newcastle maintained that if the Roman Catholic endowments; and he was not without hope that the Canadian Parliament would treat the question in the same spirit as their Lordships: and that if the bill became law, the decision of the Colonial Legislature would not be for the secularization of the Re serves; for their Lordships might look upon this as an axiom, that there was no better security gainst the abuse of power than responsibility And if they could shew that the Canadian Leg islature would be responsible in the administra-tion of the Reserves, he believed their Lordships would be taking the only and the best security they could take against any undue or improper use of the power which they intrusted to the colonists. Lord St. Leonards said, that while defending the rights of the protestant clergy, he would strenuously oppose any attempt to destroy the rights of the Roman Catholics, but pass this bill and you deprive the protestant clergy of their property; but it could not deprive the Roman Catholic clergy of their property without send-ing a bill over to this country for that purpose; which must lie on the tables of parliam ent for thirty days, and might be disallowed by the at any moment within that period Would their Lordships sit quietly and see the rights of the protestant clergy destroyed, while those of the Roman Catholics were preserved The Roman Catholics were in favor of the measure, because it struck at the property of the protestant clergy ; but the time would con when the Canadian legislature would attack the Roman Catholic tithes and endowments. His Lordship farther observed, that the question before the house was not, whether they were to endow, but whether they were to destroy an actual endowment, which the church possessed in Canada, and possesse I by as good a title as could possibly exist. He voted for 3rd and 4th Vict., while in opposition, as he would again, upon the ground of its being a national settle-The Bishop of London said, that the simple proposition on which he proceeded was, that the Canadian legislature had no right whatever to deal with the money of the church, in Canada Such a right was never given to that Legislature ; on the contrary, the maintenance, in fact, of these clergy reserves, was one of the conditi of the Canadian constitution, conceded by this country. The reserves were a sacred trust, placed in the hands of the Imperial parliament and that to permit the alienation of any portion of that fund, would be a criminal abandonment of that trust, and a flagitious violation of a sacred compact. Earnestly, then, would he oppose any measure, which went to deprive the Canadian church of the means with which so much good was effected. The Bishop of Norwich was in favor of the bill, because it was the fulfiilment of a pledge; but, if the Roman Catholics in the colony should wantonly oppose the principle of endowment, they would expose themselves to the risk of ing their own endowments. But he did not elieve the Canadian parliament would commit such an unjustifiable act as secularizing the elergy reserves. If, indeed, they were unwise and unjust enough to alienate this property, the church in Canada would have an equitable claim to compensation.

control of the one is to be consigned to the | lead to any change in our religious feelings and colonial legislature, so must the other. Second, that the ministry, as such, did not anticipate the secularization of the clergy re-well-defined object.

hough parliaments are said to be omnipotent, they have no right to perpetrate injustice or to trample on their own acts and engagements.

Third, had secularization been anticipated, they could not have carried the measure : too any of their adherents, even when supporting them, spoke severely against confiscating the church property; and had they suspected that the Canadian legislature would commit such a flagrant and revolutionary act of injustice, they would have voted against the bill, and it would ave been lost.

On this point the sentiments of all the mempers of the imperial government are clear, and almost unanimous. They give you and your colleagues credit for honorable intention and fair dealing, and it will neither sayour of probity nor good feeling, to disappoint their honest expectations. The Duke of Newcastle stated,

very lately, that he neither heard from Mr. Hincks while in England, nor any one else, a word about the secularization of the elergy reserves; and that he believed the church proerty in no danger of secularization, or, as it is ow called, to smooth the iniquity, adjustment.

But on this matter we have still further evidence, and indeed the best possible. Lord Elgin, with the frankness and honor which istinguish a true British nobleman, thus speaks

ondon, on the 6th of April last— "I have often warned my Canadian friends against doing anything that might lead the memoral guilt, but a fair and functions arrange-ment of the clergy reserves does not appear to be one of the number, nor is the present admin-istration pledged to any course except an honor-London, on the 6th of April lastsople to suspect that they were capable of istration pledged able adjustment. ointed out to them, that if they did not pay the same scrupulous regard to the rights of property as the people of England, they would bring a which may be used in different senses by light upon the land, and cause the fair flower of their prosperity to wither to its root. And, what is more, they will bring scandal to one of and even fierce contention-as happened to the the best causes ever entrusted to a people; because, I believe, on the success of our Cana-dian experiment, not only the liberties of many dian experiment, not only the liberties of many dian experiment, not only the hoerdes of many other colonies depend, but to a greater extent than many suppose, the future greatness and happiness of the mother country. It has been said, that the new system of responsible govern-ment, which has happily taken the place of the ment, which has happing taken the place of the old government, gives a triumph to extreme opinion; but my belief is just the contrary of this, and, if the new system is made permanent, I think a more temperate tone will prevail among

Hence, it is evident that the Governor Genof the province. With such sentiments, we cannot wonder that his lordship, in conversing with the Duke of Newcastle, made no mention lost the land, it possesses its value in the pureven of the probability of such a measure as chase money. the confiscation of the clergy reserves. Yet, I do not think that there is a member of the as a member of government, you cannot be unacquainted, your proceedings altogether op-

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anticipate the secularization of the act, nor from the serves, at the passing of the act, nor from the recent declaration of the Duke of Newcastle, do need, I have no desire to speak reproachfully, head, I have no desire to speak reproachfully, much less to sit in judgment, or to search curiously into the motives which guided them, for to their own master they must stand or fall. My object is, conciliation and permanent peace. And this object I must endeavor to promote because of its infinite value, even at the hazard of many repetitions. And it invites me to in-quire in the first place how far you are, as a government, pledged on the question of church property; and so far as the united churches of England and Ireland are concerned, in what way you may be able, if inclined, to effect an equitable and final arrangement. I begin with dismissing from the inquiry, all vague asser-tions made by the members of the present

administration previous to their coalition-The change of an administration is always

accompanied with some alteration or modifica-tion of policy. And I take it for granted, that yours is not an exception. Gentlemen who have differed on some important points, can never settle them satisfactorily without some-thing of mutual compromise; and, if so done for the sake of future peace, and without infringing upon substantial justice, or inherent rights, such guarded respect for each other's views is reasonable, and may be admitted. There are, indeed, many questions so clear and pointed, as at the great dinner given to his lordship in to admit of no modification without incurring

But we must take care, in coming to a wise different persons; and this, without mutual clonial politicians than has hitherto existed, clergy reserves, and they are turned into farms, colonial pointenants and take possession of the their secularization is complete. But the price paid for them remains with the church, or the Hence, it is evident that the Duke of New-ral is equally anxious with the Duke of New-astle, to avert the crime of secularization, as uinous, morally and politically, to the character winous, morally and politically, to the character government, as the case may be, and can be

present government, who adopts the bad inter-pretation of the word secularization; but be this as it may, so sensible was the late ministry of the inconvenience of the word, that adjustment your threats to destroy the church property was substituted in the Governor General's was substituted in the House of Assembly speech, and adopted in the House of Assembly the the by a very large majority. The word adjustment means to put in order; to settle in the right form or way; to make accurate. This allows ample scope, but implies fairness and justice, and evidently excludes anything mean, niggard ly, or disingenuous. Hence, the ministry, by the vote of the Legislative Assembly, seem to me pledged to an honorable adjustment of the clergy reserve question. They can therefore, come forward without party bias, to the just settlement of the question—and united fully in principle, although there may be some latitude Thus, a measure fair and honorable to all parties, may be framed without any great difficulty, which shall command a triumphant ajority. First, the conservatives, who notwithstanding their misfortunes, still muster a formidable phalanx, would readily give their support to such an arrangement: nor can I hesitate in believing that the Roman Catholics, now fully sensible that it is a common cause, will give you a majority; since, besides their magnificent endowment in Lower Cansda, they are entitled by the 3rd and 4th Victoria to a large interest in the clergy reserves of Canada West, of which confiscation would deprive them. And singularly blind must they be, if they do not see from the occurrences of every day, that the present supporters of secularization are the most bitter foes of all churches possessing endowments. 4th. I now proceed to mention what I con-sider the true method of settlement, and here would premise, that it must be one which hall carry along with it a friendly conviction of the more intelligent inhabitants of the province, that it is the best possible arrangement to insure future peace and harmony. It must also be truly final; and we must substitute permanent for life, incumbencies: a treacherous pro-vision, which would gradually waste away the church in a manner most heartless and degradenureh in a manner most neuros and degrad-ing, and keep her still in thealdom to the gov-ernment, and open to incessant irritation and growing agitation; which skilfully managed, may soon give rise to more bitter religious contests than we have yet encountered. It was the intention of the British parliamen in 1791, to make ample provision for the maintenance of a protestant clergy in Canada, and to place the national church on an equal footing with that of Rome. How that graciou tion has been frustrated, by neglect and mis uanagement and the pernicious interference of the provincial government, will best appear by contrasting the temporal position of the two

shild in the same arms, and with the same Protestants will not always sleep. form receives them both to an equal station in the Family of Christ. She signs them that if the three national churches were to agree

community." The attending friends, not

thinking this exactly a suitable subject for

bestow upon the preacher, and still fewer

Our General Government is so well

aware of the liability to this sort of mis-

" Our Mother, the Church, hath never a child

But She singeth the same for mighty Kings

And the Bishop goes down to his narrow bed

As the ploughman's child is laid., And alike She blesseth the dark-browed serf,

And the veriest babe on the breast;

ommendations on his praver.

our Army and Naval Service.

To honor before the rest ;

brinces or peasants, noble or mean, mas- away.

the deal coffin, She lays them both with to Republican simplicity; and what better suited to the genius of a people, whose and equal ?"

Our subject has already carried us far beyond our intended limits, and yet it is people, that the temptation to notice them s almost irresistible. Dr. Colton certainly merits the thanks of the Church for having directed attention to this important branch of an important subject. No true Americountry, and as he sees this glorious conederacy of States so often in danger from the machinations of designing men, he will naturally seek for some conservative influence, which by its steady operation, shall prove successful when all other efforts are owerless. And this sort of influence, the

wisest and hest of our statesmen admit exsts only in the protestant episcopal church. "Viewed only as an engine of human polity," says one of our most distinguised Jurists, egard the Church as the strongest and best of

e bonds which bind together our Nationa Inion, one which may save it when nothing else an--as our most efficient safeguard, sure though ilent, against all unlawful assaults on order, property, or morality-as our constant and unilling antidote and protection against the xcesses and disorders, to which the life of a oung nation like ours is so peculiarly subject."

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

A Letter from the BISHOP OF TORONTO, to the HONORABLE A. N. MORIN, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,-The prominent position which you have for so many years occupied in the Government of Canada, and the great increase of influence which recent events may confer upon you, inuce me to address you on the subject of Church roperty, the most important question that is kely to come before the present session of the Provincial Parliament.

of your friends and colleagues, to avert anything like injustice, and to settle for ever this prolitic Mr. Page

posed to any recognition of the titles of popery through the whole Province. This, Sir. earth. Her words are never altered to is very dangerous ground. You are at present suit the condition of any mortal man. in the ascendant, and most of the dissenters, She takes the beggar's and the noble's struck with spiritual and moral blindness, are with you; and we are comparatively alone; but

with the same holy emblem, and is sworn in this one single thing, viz. : the protection of o give them both the same nurturing care; their respective endowments, they might be rewith the same words of invitation. She welcomes both alike, to the same Holy Table; and has no language for either course, they will in a short time be wholly swept

ters or servants, but these "have mercy upon us, miserable sinner." And when the ime arrives for both to be laid down in the time arrives for both to be laid down in the house appointed for all living, though the dium which the most wicked imaginations could trappings of wealth may distinguish the conceive, have been poured on the defenders of ordly dust from that of the beggar, the the wretched pittance of her original endow Church receives the one no better than land. But this must no longer be permitted the other, and with no court phrases for the velvet pali, and mock pretension for both properties rest on the same foundation; and both will sooner or later share the same fate. It is not my intention to proceed to an expohe same commit al, in the ground, "earth sition of the falsehoods of the manifesto already to earth, ashes to ashes, dust 10 dust," till noticed, more especially as its true character has been depicted by one more accustomed to hev shall both stand before Him Who "is such work, and better acquainted with the pe no respecter of persons." What can culiar merits and talents of the six ministers by be better adapted than such a policy, whom it is signed and put forth; and, though a

The Leader of the 23rd March, 1854, thus poast is that their Constitution is based on writes : "It does not follow that secularization the principle that " all men are created free is to be advanced by misstatements and fraudulent tricks. This is wherein we differ from the

manifesto concoctors, while they practice petty frauds, which characterise diminutive minds, beyond our intended limits, and yet it is we have the abiding faith, 'that honesty is the best policy.'" After pointing out many gross misstatements, "we have," he adds, "scarcely seems peculiarly adapted to the American noticed a tythe of the errors, and we advise those who have inadvertently signed such a string of falsehoods to remove their names as soon as possible."

This is a specimen of the course pursued by the enemies of ecclesiastical endowments, to deceive the people. They feed them with false can can be insensible to the destiny of his statements, and thus delude them, until their moral feelings become so blunt and obtuse that they cease to perceive any turpitude in robbing the Church of God of her just rights. Nor is the reviewer of the manifesto altogether free from his share of moral obtuseness on the subject: for, with ludicrous inconsistency, he applies to this measure of spoliation and sacrilegi us robbery, the noble maxim that, "honesty is the best policy."

2nd. The Act passed on the 9th of May last, by the Imperial Parliament, giving power to the colony to legislate on the Clergy Reserves, was brought forward, Ministers say, in the spirit of conciliatian; but, as it would seem, not without the conciliatian; but, as it would seem, not without reluctance, as Lord John Russell declared his regret that the settlement made by the 3rd and 4th Vict. should be disturbed. It had given peace to the colony for ten years; a peace which would have continued but for unprincipled office hunting, and a desire for reck-less innovation. Being a coalition ministry, which always implies timidity and weakness, they seem to have been driven to the measure by the violence of the address of the Legislative Assembly-and to preserve something of manliness of character, they determined to make a

virtue of what they foolishly construed into a case of necessity, and satisfied their conscience by calling it a boon to the colony. It is, how-ever, right to admit that one of their objects was to remove all grounds of religious collision

in the hope that the power conferred on the Provincial Legislature would be exercised with justice and moderation. So far, the hope was creditable; and through the whole of the pro rovincial Parliament. I believe that you are able, with the assistance disapprove of secularization or unfair dealing of

Mr. Peel, on introducing the Bill on Tuesday, confined to those appropriated to the sustenance

From this brief review of the debates on the ecent clergy reserves act, I consider myself authorised to infer-

First, that the endowments for the support of eligion in the different sections of the province, ught not to be dealt with separately, or be

are incompatible with the rights which hold society together, and at variance with the favorite maxim of your party, "to follow in all things the will of the multitude." You have not one-third of the population with you, and that the least independent, being in a great measure composed of party men, morally and religiously blind. Yet from noise and tumult, and violent assertion, this disreputable minority appears, to the timid and indolent, irresistible this measure were passed, the Clergy Reserves would stand precisely on the same footing as a notable example in the proceedings of the Anti-Reserve Association, already me which, in defiance of all that is just and honorable, seeks the gratification of its rabidness, in the sacrilegious spoliation of the churches : for they are equally ferocious in their opposition to Roman and protestant endowments; and if some of them profess a sort of outward regard for

religion, they make such profession subservient

to the destruction of all that promotes evangelical truth and order. As a Roman Catholic and a mative of Canada, you must be as much aware as I am, that since the first settlement of the country till the union in 1840, there existed a courteous and uninterrunted interchange of social amenities between he members of the church of England and the church of Rome; and, although since that event, causes of irritation have grown up, and sometimes estrangements have arisen, yet we have still continued to count your peo friendly to our endowments, as we have hitherto. een to yours; and have felt persuaded, that all such causes of irritation might not only be greatly diminished, but effectually removed. But, if you persist in your present course, the two churches, instead of returning to friendly intercourse, will soon be at open war; and the battle between them will be fought on the floor of the legislature. If this indeed be your policy, I am compelled to confess, that from all appearances you will be victorious; for the most violent enemies of our church, although equally violent against yours, will at first assist you, for their plan is, "divide and conquer." These are nevertheless victories, which destroy the conquerors, and yours will be one of them. How you can continue blind to the rise of the socialist party among yourselves, already in, possession of considerable influence, and in close nnection with the enemies of ecclesiastical indowment in this section of the province, and ager to destroy them, I cannot conjecture. Dertain it is, that your safety as well as ours, es in the mutual agreement of the two protestant churches with yours, on this vital ques-tion of endowment, and on this only, leaving all

the other matters free. We cannot lose our contrasting the temporal poperty except by Roman Catholic votes; and Churches at the present time. property except by romain canonic rows, and if we are vanquished, your turn will soon follow; for it will be impossible for you to resist the torrent which a bitter sense of injury will create, heard to say, that they would fight for their a capital of at least two millions. endowments, and rather risk a civil war, than churches of England and Scotland to stand with numbers, and your total defeat embittered by the thought, that you might have prevented

Reflect, Sir, on your high position, and your be fairly taken at a capital of four millic

cracy and infidelity are the two powers which menace religion in every part of the world, would be of little account, for the moment that wherever opportunity offers. In 1848 they were Roman Catholic votes dispose of our church rampant over the greater part of Europe; nor were they overcome without much bloodshed

and which will in a little time sweep before it other religious houses, may be taken at £250 all your national and distinctive institutions. per anoum; shewing an annual revenue of It is true, some of your adherents have been £100,000 per annum; a sum which represents

2nd. Various endowments-some of great give them up. This would be the height of madness; for no longer having the protestant covering the whole Island of Montreal, and considered to be worth nearly a million; besides you in the breach, you would soon be overcome lands, wild and cultivated, to the extent of rather more than two millions of acres, and which are in the aggregate, at the present time, such a calamity, and blessed the province with worth at least two millions more; shewing that a long period of peace and happiness, had you adopted a truer and more just course of action. Roman Catholic church in Lower Canada may Reflect, Sir, on your high porters, and inspire numerous friends and supporters, and inspire them with justice before it be too late. The national churches of Great Britain and Ireland national churches of Great Britain and treiand have no desire to molest your church property— on the contrary, they hold it in reverence, be-cause it is dedicated to God's service, but you in return, ought to shew the like regard for theirs. It is no longer to be concealed, that demo-it is dedicated to be concealed, that demo-

50

the union, it would be absurd to expect that al income from the Clergy Reserves, which we should possibly submit to the additional in-juries which your means thus increased, in General reports, to £21,658, and rapidly inmparison to our poverty, may enable you to | creasing; and this, at so many years' purchase inflict.

But leaving this bitter contemplation-what sation for future increase, to add to the twenty can we shew in contrast with your Church prop-erty, with two hundred thousand per annum— 5 years, making in all 25 years' purchase, which amounts to £541,450: thus enabling the Govcan we shew in contrast with your Church prop-erty, with two hundred thousand per annum-why, absolutely nothing. Our Church neither has, and never has had, any secure and indepen-dent endowment at her disposal; she has not even a ewe-lamb, and has been from the begin-ning a mendicant Church. She has been sup-ported by the charity of the Society for the Pronagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts-till Government, from puny aunovances, and it

ported by the charity of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—till B45 entirely. Since that time the Clergy Reserves, which are in truth her patrimony, but over which she had never any control, not even to prevent their being wasted, have yielded her

to prevent their being wasted, have yielded her an annual driblet, gradually increasing, of one, two and three thousand annually; till last year it amounted to fourteen thousand pounds; the deficiency being made up to £18 or £20,000, the annual expenditure of the Church, by grants from the Propagation Society. This year it would appear from the Report of the Inspector General, an abstract from which I have just seen, that the Church will be entitled from the Clergy Reserve fund, to £21,658, or a sum exceeding by a few pounds

And it is at this time, that after waiting in wain 63 years, for the trust of her patrimony, the Church finds, just as it begins to come to her aid, that it is to be taken from her. That new missions are no longer to be opened; and that the income from her endowment, now equal to be a conformed and and of the land unsold, and not to conformed and and and the land unsold, and to her current expenditure, and rapidly increasing, is to be further decreased by robbing the ing of the Act, to the future disposition of the Church piece-meal, by not filling vacancies as missionaries die; and that the whole endowment given by a pious King is to be diverted Catholics and Protestants in Canada, are nearly

profane history. By the Statute 7 and 8 of George 4th, power was given to the Colonial Government, to sell one-fourth of the whole quantity or six hundred thousand acres, sold under the 7th and 8th Geo. 4, two thirds of the net interest and diviinterest and dividends accruing from the invest- disorder the eighteen hundred thousand acres sold, or to be sold under the provisions of 3rd and 4th Vict., the net interest and dividends from investments of the proceeds of all sales of such Reserves, are divided into six equal parts, of which two are appropriated to the Church of England, one to the Church of Scotland, and the three remaining parts shall be applied by the Gov. Gen-eral of Canada, with the advice of the Executive

| say 20, but in the view of giving some compen-

Toronto, Canada,

which I have full of the Clergy Reserve fund, to entitled from the Clergy Reserve fund, to £21,658, or a sum exceeding by a few pounds her present expenditure, but without the means of opening new missions. The most just and proper method of arrang-ing the Clergy Reserves, would be, simply to carry out the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, in all their detail, and make over to the parties concerned, their appointed shares. shares.
The lands called Clergy Reserves, set apart by the Government of Upper Canada, between 1791 and 1840, when any farther reservations were forbidden, amounted to 2,854,6683. For the sake of easy illustration, we shall assume 2,400,000 as the quantity, being only deficient by 45,881, too small to be of any account.
And it is at this time, that after waiting in two Churches in perpetuity, all that is conferred upon them by the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, and of which they have

In conclusion, I would observe that the Roman from the support and extension of the Church he loved, to be made a source of common state revenue. Such a base and refined case of he loved, to be made a source of common state revenue. Such a base and refined case of sacrilege is no where to be equalled in civil or Members of the Church of England, been made matter of complaint. In Canada, both parties must live, mix in the same society, and vote in the same Legislature. Would it not then be thousand acres; and after paying all expenses attending such sales, the net proceeds to be in-vested in the public funds. By the 3rd and 4th Vict., c. 78, the remaining eighteen hundred thousand acres were also directed to be sold. This Act also provides for the distribution of the proceeds are follows: of the six hundred is have no control; and if instead of better to live in harmony, and to permit each This Act also provides for the distribution of the proceeds, as follows: of the six hundred thousand agree, sold when the 7th and of dency, we permit selfishness and envy, or the dends accruing from the investment of the pro-ceeds of four hundred thousand acres to the Church of England; and one third of the net You must not forget, that the population of Canada, will ever be essentially Engment of the proceeds of two hundred thousand acres to the Church of Scotland. In regard to same race. Reflect also, on the fact, that our Republican neighbours are Saxon, and from their peculiar institutions and mode of thinking, are unfriendly to all religious establishments. are unfriendly to an rengious escatometric. Hence, every principle of duty and interest directs us to adopt such measures as shall unite more cordially the French and English popula-tion of the Province,—and thus by respecting their peculiar manners and habits, to cherish Council, for the purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada. From this, it appears that if the appropriation had been in land, one million of acres would have been the endowment of the Church of England; five hun-dred thousand that of the Church of Scotlandcomprehending at the time the whole Church, you in numbers, and we increase more rapidly; and, in a brief space, we shall be thrice as numerous from emigration and natural causes. While, then, you are in the ascendancy, exercise The Church of England, under such distribu- your power with wisdom and moderation-and do not consent to an act of such grievous oppresequal in value to one-fourth of the endowment sion as the secularization of our Church property, and which your Roman Catholic votes can But as all the lands are sold, or in course of sale, it would be necessary, to satisfy the pro-visions of the Act, to make over to the Church visions of the Act, to make over to the Church upon you by the British Parliament, trusting visions of the Act, to make over to the Church of England the proceeds of the sale of one mil-lion of acres, deducting expense of sales; such to be funded for the benefit and extension of the Church; nor would such sum be found too large for the purpose, nor by any means so large you have done to us, will be returned to you ten-fold, and the besom of bitter retaliation will sweep away your magnificent endowments. Think not that I take pleasure in such a contemplation ; on the contrary, I most earnestly lesire to avert such a terrible result, by claimng from you and your countrymen, a wise and upright policy at the present moment. We cannot be spoiled without your active and voluntary concurrence. Canada is inhabited by two races, and the the Church of England, is five-twelfths; to the them, and the strictest impartiality exercised One of the highest duties of Government,

The Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Church.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. more eloquent than language, and practice the

and Wilson.

best comment upon profession. In fine, I call upon you, Sir, as the virtual eminded by the Publisher that the time has head of the present Government, and the honest men of all parties, to help us in averting the He will, however, be willing to receive them at that rate until the end of the present month of confiscation of the small remainder of our Church Property, with which we are threatened. To her the property belongs, by a title which Lord St. Leonards a great authority declares to be as good as could possibly exist; and which, in the present civilized age, no just Gov-October; after which date the increased price will be required. Those who are in arrears for the ernment can rudely touch, without loss of char-acter. If, therefore, you proceed to legislate on the subject, let it be in a fair and honorable 15s. for vol. 17, and 10s. for vol. 18, if paid now. LETTERS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 25.

Rev. T. L. Prescott, add. sub. and rem. ago, apply it to the support of public worship and the extension of Christianity, through this vast diocese, for all future time. Millinery and Cloak Room—Betley & Kay. Millinery and Mantle Room—Messrs. Collins

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient, humble servant. JOHN TORONTO.

20th October, 1854. POSTSCRIPT. SIR :--- After my letter had gone to press, I

was favoured with a copy of your bill, providing for the confiscation of the Clergy Reserves, and I declare, without hesitation, that it is the most atrocious specimen of oppressive legislation that has appeared since the days of the French Con-

Can the members of the United Church of England and Ireland be expected to submit calluly to this monstrous robbery? Is it not entertain the slightest idea that it can be intended, by its silent and venomous operation, to undermine and destroy every Parish and Mission in the Diocese ? and are not you and not rejoicing in the hope that the voice of prayer, and praise, and the preaching of the Gospel, will soon cease to be heard in Upper Canada? satiate your vindictive hatred to the Protestant Faith, you proceed in your intolerance, to the utmost extent of the unhallowed power, recently conferred upon you by a credulous Government, and leave us nothing that you can by any pos-

sibility take away. But gloomy, and, I venture to say, fearful as the consequences are likely to be, should this measure of religious spoliation become law, we final result

greater strength than ever, --- "For the founda-tions of our Church are upon the Holy Hills, and

meting out to us, were the case reversed, and their petitions. It is sickening to read the height. were we to take three-fourths of your endow-

Fund, and the whole amounted to £53 Subscribers to The Church are respectfully 11s. In connection with this event, so full of

reminded by the Faustration for Vol. 18 at the advance rate of 10s. should have been paid. a few words upon its past history, gleaned from the Morning Sermon, may not be uninteresting.

St. Peter's Church was originally built, of wood, in the summer of 1820, and was will be required. These when are indexed as the summer of 1820, and was a without delay. The amount due from them is in those days considered a very neat, as it was a very commodious, religious structure.

For its erection the congregation was mainly indebted to the zeal and energy of Robert Henry, Esq., for many years one E. H., Belleville, rem.; T. S. Hamilton, rem.; of the Churchwardens, aided by the late Hon. Capt. Boswell and other influential inhabitants. The funds were chiefly obtained within the Parish, though liberal aid was received from Montreal and Kingston, and a handsome subscription was also raised in Oxford through the exertions of the present Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whateley-a mark of his esteem for the Rev. William Macaulay, then the Incumbent of Cobourg.

His successor, the Venerable Archdea-TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854. con Bethune, who is still Rector, entered We give the Clergy Reserve Bill in full. upon his charge in July 1827. In the A more nefarious measure could not have summer of 1829 a considerable addition been introduced by any Ministry. We was made to the length of the Church, shall not offer any comments thereon this affording an accession of about 100 sittings. servative (?) members of the Government afforded accommodation for 120 persons

carried in its present shape. It is well In 1844, the new Church, of white that we should understand the position that brick, was commenced by the erection of Mission in the Diocese? and are not you and your friends already gloating on the prospect of our Churches in ruins; and of their being closed there is now no blinking of the question, and by causing the former lobby to be and deserted one after another? And, are you and those who for the sake of peace have thrown into the body of the Church, 100

been ready to give up much, and enter into additional sittings were gained. a compromise, will see the fallacy of such In 1852 the new Church was proceeded And that nothing may be wanting, on your a hope, and will unite in so amending the with—the brick walls encircling the wood-part, to hasten this sad state of things, and to bill as to insure an equitable and final en building, and the whole roofed in. The adjustment of the question, or take such a old church within the walls of the new step as will turn out its proposers, and was used in this manner for about eighteen cause them to go to the country for its months; but immediately after Easter last decision under the extended franchise law. the wooden church was removed, the The idea of such a bill as the one now pro- congregation occupying a temporary place posed finally disposing of the question is of worship in the town, and the whole has absurd. Infidel agitation alone has forced now been completed in accordance with do not despair, nor allow ourselves to dread the the Government into its proposal; and we the plan which was started with at the are free to admit that the lukewarmness commencement of the tower and front in We may see, from day to day, our Missions of many of our Clergy and Laity have 1844. The offerings on Easter Sunday, lesolate, as their incumbents die, till many have engendered the belief that the Church amounting to £70, were, with a small departed in sorrow to the grave; but, though, for a time, the ministrations of the Church may, in some places, cease, and in many become less frequent, yet so long as we trust in God, help and enlargement will be sent, and restore us to greater strength than ever,—"For the foundaand her members, hitherto passive, will be lobbies; and, with its side-galleries, it will the agitators, and moot the question of easily accommodate 1,000 persons. The the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." the agitators, and moot the question of easily accommodate 1,000 persons. The How would you like the treatment, which, in indemnification at every hustings, and be-spire, which had been much too low, has this the day of your arrogant power, you are siege every meeting of Parhament with had more than thirty feet added to its

speeches of the introducers of the present The whole cost of the Church, from the were we to take three-fourness of your chucks are the interest of one million, to be annually divided among the Ministers of your Parishes, and to return to the sayings of Romish Bishops and such prints. The whole cost of the Church, from the commencement of the tower, will exceed £4,000; and with the exception of a grant. public treasury as they perish from grief and want, and untimely deaths? Would you bear of the opinions of those who have ever moting Christian Knowledge, and a few all this patiently? Before you proceed farther, it may be well to recollect that your tithes and dues, the only confidence in their integrity. We shall the whole of the necessary funds have portion of your Church Property that has any soon know who are worthy of our support ; been raised from amongst the parishioners portion of your Church Property that has any legal security, are already in jeopardy, and will not long survive the passing of your bill, for it will form a precedent for the pillage of all your Ecclesiastical endowments; and these will be the more easy, as you hold them only on suffer-ence: although equal to me security of all your is the intermediate to the principles which we have given them or make up their minds to find us amongst their most determined opponents is the principles which be the principles where the principl ance: although, equal to one-seventh of all your Seignories; for the 14th of Geo. 3rd, still in those principles. We entirely concur in vears from the surplus revenue of the declares, that Religious Communities those principles. We entirely concur in yours from the writer of this, however, is the protest, which will be found in another Church. The writer of this, however, is thereof as aforesaid, to annul, suspend or reduce It would be premature, at present, to hazard column, set forth by our revered Diocesan, sanguine enough to believe that it will be any of the annual stipends or allowances which and conjecture as to the measures which the who has nobly contended for the Church's entirely discharged within half that time; have been already assigned and given to the Members of the United Church of England and rights since the year 1817. If the Clergy and that there will then be a united effort Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations Ireland, may take, should the bill pass; but and Laity had aided him, as they ought to on the part of the whole parish to erect a of Christians in Canada, (and to which the faith have done, the question of the Clergy second church within the limits of the of the Crown is pledged) during the natural lives Reserves would have been decided long town. This happy event he hopes to be or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the In the meantime, I leave you a solemn warn-ing, by a Roman Catholic of Lower Canada; which, although it has been already quoted sounded, and if the necessity unhappily Church.—[Communicated.] same, or to appropriate or apply to any other same, or to appropriate or apply to purposes, such part of the said proceeds, in-vestments, interests, dividends, rents and profits as may be required to provide for the payment of such stipends and allowances during such the superstant of the same such a superstant is ex-

instructions, to sell and convey in fee simple or thereof, to be calculated at the rate of six per

One Hundred Thousand Acres in ettaler of them in the light at the denomination, and the two of the the proper officers, ceeds of such sales should, by the proper officers, be invested in the public funds of the United Kingdom, and that the dividends and interest of such sales and that the dividends and interest of the Muneipalities Funds upon which such stipends or allowances are respectively the monies so invested should be appropriated made chargeable by this act. in the manner provided by the said last men-tioned act; and further, that it should be lawful shall be chargeable upon either of the said

of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold in any tively according to the then last census m one year shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres, without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's Deproduction in writing of one of Her Majesty's Canada, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, is repealed: And whereas by another act of the said parliament passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, An act to authorize the legislature of the Province of Canada to make provision con-cerning the Clergy Reserves in that province, and the proceeds thereof, it is in effect enacted that it shall be lawful for the legislature of the Province of Canada, from time to time, by any act or acts to be for that purpose made and enacted in the manner and subject to the con-ditions required by the act of the said parlia-

such Reserves, the rents of such Reserves for the time being unsold, and all other the profits of or accruing from such Reserves, and (not-withstanding the said act herein thirdly above cited) to make such other provisions for or concerning the sale, alienation or disposal of the repealed. said Clergy Reserves, and such investments as

in that section of the province, whether now

VII. Any lands which may have been, under said Giergy Reserves, and such investments as aforesaid, and for or concerning the appropria-tion and application of such Clergy Reserves, proceeds, investments, interests, dividends, rents and profits, as to the said legislature may seem meet; subject to the proviso that it shall not be lawful for the said legislature by any act or acts thereof as forward to readure

1854

for any less estate or interest, a part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said provinces, individual, or upon an average not exceeding not exceeding in either province one-fourth part ---- years' purchase, on the lives of all the of the Reserves within the same, nor exceeding incumbents so entitled belonging to the same One Hundred Thousand Acres in either of them in religious denomination, and in the case of reli-

for the governor, lieutenant governor or person administering the government of either of the producing annually interest sufficient to pay administering the government of either of the said provinces, with the consent of the Executive Council thereof, and in pursuance of his Ma-jesty's instructions, to give or grant in exchange for any part of the said Clergy Reserves any lands within the said province of equal value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves from any person or persons any lands of equal value, and that any lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves should be holden by the Crown in trust for the taken in exchange for any such Clergy Keserves should be holden by the Crown in trust for the purposes for which the Clergy Reserves were appropriated by the acts firstly and secondly above cited: And whereas by another act of the said parliament, passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's other such securities as aforesaid, or to apply

the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, initialed. An act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof, other and further provision is made for the sale of the whole of the said Clergy Reserves, and for the investment of the proceeds of such sale and the distribution of the interest and dividends on such investments, and of the interest on sales of Clergy Reserves demised for a term of years, subject to the provision that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold in any Provincial Secretaries of State, and to the other restrictions and conditions in the said act mentioned and imposed; and so much of the act coming to each municipality shall be paid over herein first cited as relates to any reservations by the Receiver General to the treasurer, chamof land to be made after the passing of the act berlain or other officer having the legal custody herein last cited, in Upper Canada or Lower Canada, for the support and maintenance of a other authority than this act, and shall make ditions required by the act of the said parlia-ment passed in the session therof held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, An act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the govern-ment of Canada, sections thirty-seven, thirtyeight and thirty-nine, in respect of acts made | Lower Canada may be at the time divided, and eight and thirty-nine, in respect of acts made and enacted by the said legislature, to vary or repeal al or any of the provisions of the act herein last above cited for or concerning the sale, alienation or disposal of the said Clergy

herein last above eited for or concerning the sale, alienation or disposal of the said Clergy Reserves, and for or concerning the investment of the proceeds of all sales therein made or thereafter to be made of such Reserves, and for or concerning the appropriation and application of such proceeds and investments, the interest and dividends accruing on sales on credit of such Reserves, the rents of such Reserves for the time being unsold, and all other the profits

European Dems.

the disruption not having then taken place; leaving nine hundred thousand to be distributed among all other denominations.

tion, would have acquired an endowment nearly of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada. for the purpose, nor by any means so large as it would have been under faithful management. A committee, carefully selected, might be appointed to ascertain, from strict inquiry, the amount of the net proceeds of one million of acres; and this would render such settlement easy. For it would only be necessary to hand it over to the Church, making the regular payment of all the present salaries, pensions, &c., the first charge on the Fund thus created, as ought to be the case under any arrangement

Church of Scotland two one half-twelfths, and the remainder, four-one half-twelfths, to various One of the h other Denominations.

Suppose that the original endowment 2,400,shillings per acre, it would produce twelve hundred thousand pounds currency-of which, by the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, five-twelfths, or five hundred thousand pounds, belong to the Church of England ; two are often the most bitter and unrelenting, may and a half-twelfths, or two hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Church of Scotland; leaving fo dred and fifty thousand pounds, to be divided between the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists of Unit and Wesleyan No Brownsons or Gavazzis should h Methodists of Upper Canada; because all the other Denominations refuse their respective Losse Upless Upless indeed to vilify and irritate our people, living in the same Parishes, Villages, Towns, and Cities, and Unless, indeed, these bodies (as would shares. be more desirable) should so far modify their opinions, as to accept their respective portions, on the condition of expending them for religious purposes; such as the support of their Theolo-gical Colleges—building places of public wor-ship—residences for their Ministers, &c., for all of which the fund would afford ample means. And surely this would be a more rational way of spending the money, than to scatter it among Municipalities, where, from its trifling amount,

it could do no good. It is, indeed, much to be feared, that the sums to be divided, from the unscrupulous proceedings of the former liberal governments, as they have been called, will be found far short of those mentioned. But, for such deficiency, there is, alas, no remedy; whatever, therefore, the pro-ceeds still left of all the lands sold may be found to be, these are the proportions by which, accor-ding to the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict.,

they must be appropriated. A third scheme of settlement has been suggested, not perhaps ressing so strictly upon the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, but nevertheless simple, and flowing from an anxiety to do substantial justice, in case the sum to be divided should prove far short of what might have been fairly expected, viz.: to the Church of England, two-thirds of the net pro-ceeds of the sales, under the 8th and 9th Geo 4th. chap. 51, and two-sixths under the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78; and to the Church of Scotland, under the provisions of the same two Acts, half that amount; leaving three-sixths of the proceeds accruing, under the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, to be divided among other Denomina

and one of the first obligations of humanity, is to diminish or remove, as far as possible, all Buppose that the original endowment 2, 400,-000 acres, when sold, realized an average of ten collision on block in any way promote future mosity among its people.

Controversies will indeed sometimes arise, but even those of a religious character, which be kept within reasonable bounds without peril pounds to the Church of Scotland; in and a half-twelfths, or four hun-they may be conducted in a Christian spirit.

No Brownsons or Gavazzis should be invited under the same Government. It is our duty to exclude all such incendiaries, or if there be no law to prevent such criminal and offensive intrusion, let us not attend their inflammatory harangues, and hold the civil authorities respon sible for the preservation of the peace.

Our liberties, whether civil or religious, are ot promoted by itinerant vagrants abusing for ire the Protestants one day, and the Roman atholics the next. Freedom of speech, and reedom of Divine worship, require not the aid f unprincipled Lecturers going round the rovince, and earning their living by sowing he seed of calumny and dissension, falsehood and misrepresentation

Serious and well-disposed persons feel, that there are certain objects of religious faith and affection, which may be made the subject of calm and rational controversy: but cannot be made the subject of ridicule, without awakening the most exquisite feelings of distress, hor-ror, and indignation. Every true friend of religion, therefore, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, while claiming full liberty of speech, will readily admit that such liberty should be tempered with moderation ; and that scorn and reviling, applied to holy things, should be rep robated and put down, from whatever quarter they may come; and that it is the duty of every friend of decency and order to abate the nuisance of those fire-brands, whether stationary or migratory, who think themselves entitled to rouse the bad passions against any one mode of reli-gious belief, since it cannot fail to provoke

violent reprisals. We are not warranted by the Christian law of love in pouring contempt and abuse on any chap. 75, to be divided among other Denomina-tions. This scheme is in accordance with the Act 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, so far as it goes, but apprehends some deficiency; which, nevertheless, ought to be made up by a fair allowance from the Provincial Government, allowance from the seen occasioned through whose fault it has been occasioned. Lastly. It has been proposed to purchase from the Church of England, her present annu-

when that event happens, I feel persuaded that they will not shrink from their duty.

more than once, appears peculiarly well-adap-ted for the close of this Postscript, "Think you, (says the writer,) that those who

abrogate the law, which gives the Church of England her rights, will respect that which re-gards yours? Will they hold sacred that treaty which gives your Church in Eastern Canada, wealth and power? When you do this, remem ber that the destroyer in his turn, shall perish? The Clergy Reserves question is the outer-wall that protects your rights; and against which, now beats the swelling tide of irreligion, and threatens destruction to all you hold dear and Holy. It is our duty and interest therefore to nid in preserving to the Church of England her rights.

rights. Is there any one so obtuse, as not to understand the import of the fearful denuncia-tion, secularization of the Clergy Reserves! Is it not a declaration of war against all that Catholics hold sacred and holy? What does it mean, but a present and temporary forbearance to the Catholic Church, and future proscription? I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, Canada, 21st October, 1854.

Romanism and Dissent.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION IN DEVONhaving encamped in the neighbourhood, one of which would effect the cure, for two sovereigns.

The mother of the child cheerfully paid the money, but next day the wily gipsy returned it, and said it was not sufficient, but £20 more in gold would do it. The cottager's wife, in her

native simplicity, went and borrowed £10 from a neighbour, and with another ten sovereigns she had in the house, saved from her husband's earnings, added the $\pounds 20$ to the $\pounds 2$ already in the gipsy's hands. Soon as the money was paid, the affrighted woman was bound over to ecresy by the gipsy, who mumbled out a few disjointed texts of Scripture, and left with the

promise that the child would be cured on the following Friday, when an angel would appear and return the money. Since that time, how-ever, it is needless to add, neither gipsy nor money have turned up, although the impoverished husband and the police have been daily on the lookout for the gipsy impostor. On Sunday last, another specimen of deep-rooted superstition was presented within the porch of the western door of Exeter Cathedral. As the congre gation were leaving the church, a decrepid old woman took up a position within the porch, bearing a begging petition, setting forth that she had been attacked by a paralytic seizure, and had been recommended by "the wise woman" to get a penny each from forty single men on leaving the church, and her infirmity would, by this charm, be banished forever.

"OUR LADY OF SALETTE."-In consequence of the bickerings between two rival Priests, in connection with the perquisites arising out of

testants will not submit to have a richly endowed antagonistic Church enabled to subsist in their midst which has aided in despoiling a true branch of the Catholic

Want of space has alone prevented from publishing the able defence of Bishop of Vermont on the Veto questi We feel that we could not do it justice we not give it in extenso. We have 1 cause to regret not being able to do so week, as a sufficient number of copies ha

been placed at our disposal for the sup of the Clergy and Lay delegates expect to attend the meeting of our Dioc Synod.

We have received the anatomy of a pamphlet, by the Rev. Robt Boag and others, entitled "Puseyism versus the Bible and the Evangelical construction of the Dereham and Norwich, per Rev. C. Prayer-Book" disp'ayed, by the Rev. Wm. Logan, of Manvers. The subject is ably

and familiarly treated, and we can confi-SHIRE.—An instance of the intense feelings of superstition which pervades the ignorant among our rural population in the West of England occurred at Northlew last week. Some gipsies having encompany in the neighborhold encore parishes beside Cartwright and Manvers. The price per single copy is only 7¹/₄d., to the female members of the tribe ascertained from the wife of a farm labourer that she had a be had at the *Star* office, Cobourg; and, daughter in the last stage of consumption. The gipsy represented that the child had been "be-witched," and that she could rule the spell, in which it is circulated.

heard of the taking of Sebastopol by the allied forces, and the consequent rejoicings We are sorry to say that the tidings were for the Government of the said Province copied from the English Churchman. played off not on the inhabitants of this Continent only, but on all Europe.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG.

This handsome and capacious new Church was opened for Divine Service on Sunday, 15th October instant. The conthe Church in the morning, and most satisfactory at the other services. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Very Reverend the Dean of Montreal, after which the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about 120

communicants. During the afternoon service the Holy Sacrament of Baptism was Virgin at Salette was not an illusion, but a lie. CARDINAL WISEMAN.—His Eminence has sub-scribed ten guineas to the "Lucas testimonial." was preached by the Rev. the Provost of made at each service in aid of the Building

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854.

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THE CLERGY RESERVE BILL.

known as the Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for Municipal purposes.

Many of our readers will have no doubt repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled An Act for making more effectual provision fo the Government of the Province of Quebec in throughout all her Majesty's dominions. North America, and to make further provision premature. In another column will be among other things enacted, that it shall and found the latest news from the Crimea, may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs or sucand also an article from the London Times nada and Lower Canada respectively, or the on the subject of the heax so successfully person administering the government therein, that all and every the rents, profits and emolu gregations were very large-nearly filling and support of a Protestant Clergy within the therein mentioned, which lands are k

lives and incumbencies: And whereas it is expedient to alter in certain particulars the provisions of the act thirdly above cited, touching the matters subjected by the act last above cited to the control of the legislature of this province : Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most

E s. d. Previously announced 47 9 2

and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled. An act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows :---I. The monies arising from the Clergy

Reserves in Upper Canada shall continue to form a separate fund which shall be called the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, and the mo arising from the Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada shall continue to form a separate fund which shall be called the Lower Canada Muni-

Colonial.

Whereas by the act of the Parliament Great Britain, passed in the session held in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, and intituled, An act to Receiver General and shall be by him applied to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, under the authority of this act or any general or special or ier or orders to be made by the Governor in had been before the passing of the act of the parliament of the United Kingdom last cited in cessors, to authorize the governor or lieutenant governor of each of the Provinces of Upper Caparliament of the United Ringom has ofted in the preamble of this act, assigned or given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in either section of within such province, such allotment and appro-priation of lands as therein mentioned, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, the said parliament on the Clergy Reserves in such section, (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged) shall, during the natural lives ments which might at any time arise from such or incum same, be the first charge on the Municipalities lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the maintenance be paid out of the same in preference to all other province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever. And whereas in pursuance of the said act, such allotments

that in any case where such annual allowance as aforesaid is payable not to an individual but to a religious body or denomination, such al-lowance shall continue to be payable during the and appropriations of land as aforesaid have been from time to time reserved for the purpos and no longer. III. And whereas it is desirable to remove all this province by the name of the Clergy Reserves; and whereas by another act of the parliament of semblance of connnection between Church and the United Kingdom, passed in the session held in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of State and to effect an entire and final disposition of all matters, claims and interests arising out of the Clergy Reserves by as speedy a distribu-tion of their proceeds as may be: Be it therefore-matted that the second may enacted, that the governor in council may, whenever he may deem it expedient, with the

THE WAR-GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA. On Saturday night the following telegraphic lespatch was published by the English Govern-

ment, in an Extraordinary Gazette :-Copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Constantinople, September 23. 1854, and transmitted by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date September 30th, 7 a.m.

The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., by the al-lied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice past 3, with a loss on our side of about 1,400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat. The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in

publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received before the 6th of October.

Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately. War Department, Sept. 30, 1854.

On Sunday a supplement to this Gazette was

published, with the following : The Duke of Newcastle has this day received a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Rag-lan, G.C.B., of which the following is a trans-

cipalities Fund : The Municipalities Fund for each section of the province respectively shall consist of all monies arising from the sale of Clergy Reserves
lation : Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle— transmitted through Belgrade—(not dated, transmitted through Belgrade-(not dated, but evidently written from the Crimes on the 21st of September.)

funded or invested either in the United Kingdom The allied armies vesterday attacked the poor in this province, or remaining uninvested, or sition of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle, hereafter to arise from such sales, the interest and dividends of monies forming part of such about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing fund, the interest upon sales of Clergy Reserves could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct in that section of the province, on credit and of the troops. The position was very formida-ble, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre; our loss, I regret to add, is very rents, issues and profits arising from Clergy Reserves therein demised or to be demised for any term of years, and other casual and periodi cal incomes arising from Clergy Reserves therein, considerable, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the after deducting therefrom the actual and necesenemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 insary expenses attending the sales of the said rgy Reserves and of managing the same and fantry. A few prisoners, amongst whom are the funds aforesaid; and the monies forming the said funds shall be paid into the hands of the taken by the English army.

RAGLAN. (Signed) War Department, October 1.

The Moniteur of Monday morning contains the following despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud, relating to the battle of Alma: II. The annual stipends or allowances which

BIVOUAC ON THE ALMA, Sept. 20.

We encountered to-day the enemy on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, passable only at Sootland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in either section of the province, and chargeable under the act of great force. These slopes was strongly intrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery.

The allied armies attacked these difficult positions with unparalleled vigour.

Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries bencies of the parties now receiving the of "Vive l'Empereur !" and carried all that Fund for that section of the province, and shall be paid out of the same in preference to all other The battle lasted four hours, and our loss

was 1,000 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by

arges or expenses whatever : Provided always, the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance.

THE TRANSIT FROM VARNA TO THE CRIMEA. --- years next after the passing of this act, (From a supplement to the London Gazette of

Friday, September 29,)

Downing-street, Sept. 30,1854. Two despatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, have been received by the Duke of Newcastle from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

Extract of a despatch from General Lord Rag-lan, G.C.B., to the Duke of Newcastle.

consent of the parties or bodies severally in-terested, commute such annual stipend or stipends, allowance or allowances, for the value

administered, and a valuable sermon, King George the fourth, and intituled, An act

the profitable imposition, an eclaircissement has administered, and a valuable for the control, and the fourth, and the clergy to authorize the sale of a part of the Clergy to authorize the sale of a part of the Clergy adapted to the young, was preached by Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower whom the fraud originated has, after eight years of persistence in his story, confessed to the Curé of Ars that the story of the appearance of the Viscin and Grafton. In the evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. the Provost of and Grafton. In the evening the sermon Canada, the governor, lieutenant governor or Virgin at Salette was not an illusion, but a lie. was preached by the Rev. the Provost of person administering the government of the said

1854

unceasing exertions of the officers and men under his orders. It is impossible for me to express in adequate terms my sense of the value of the assistance the army under my command derives frnm the royal navy.

The same feeling prevails from the highest to the lowest : from Vice-Admiral Dundas to the youngest sailor, an ardent desire to operate by every possible means is manifect throughout: and I am proud of being associated with men who are animated by such a spirit, and are so entirely devoted to the service of their country.

Camp above Old Fort Bay, September 18, 1854. My Lord Duke,—I do myself the honor to acquaint your Grace that the combined fleets and their convoys appeared in the Bay of En-patoria, on the 13th instant, and in the course of the following nicht proceeded some miles to of the following night proceeded some miles to the southward, where the allied armies commenced disembarking early in the morning of the 14th,-the French in the Bay below Old ish infantry, and some artillery, and most of the French troops, were on shore.

Shortly before dark, the weather unfortunate-

of the navy, under the able and active superin-tendence of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, who was charged with the whole arrangement, every obstacle has been overcome, and I am now enabled to report to your Grace that the disem-barkations have been completed.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of the troops I have the honour to command, if I did not prominently bring to the knowledge of your Grace, the deep sense enter-tained by all, of the invaluable services rendered by Her Majesty's navy.

The spirit by which both officers and men were animated, made them regardless of danger, of fatigue, and indeed of every considera-tion but that of performing an arduous and important duty; and that duty they discharged to the admiration of all who had the good fortune to witness their unceasing efforts to land horses and carriages, with the utmost expedition and safety, under frequently the most trying ciicum-stancos. I have, &c., (Signed) RAGLAN. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Times'* "Special Correspondent" in the Crimea writes as follows under date of September 14:

cliffs of the plateau. Their small war steamers went much nearer than ours were allowed to go, and a little after 7 o'clock, the first French boat and a little after 7 o clock, the mer-of-war; not mere put off from one of the men-of-war; not mere than 15 or 16 men were on board her. She was beached quietly on shore at the southern was beached quietly on shore at the southern the sout was beached quicty of shore we do not do not do the dot a secure port, which is at once accessible extremity of the red cliff I have mentioned. The crew leaped out; they formed into a knot on the by sea and defensible by land. strand, and seemed busily engaged for a few moments over one spot of ground, as though Balaklava from the land side on or before the Balaklava from the land side on or before the they were digging a grave. Presently a flag-staff was visible above their heads, and in a they were digging a grave. Presently a flag-staff was visible above their heads, and in a moment more the tricolour was run up to the top, and fluttered out gaily in the wind, while the men took off their hats, and no doubt did their "Vive l'Empereur !" in good style. The French were thus the first to take possession and seisin of the Crimea. There was no enemy in sight. The most scrutinizing gaze at this moment could not have detected a hostile uni-form along the coast. The French Admiral fired a gun shortly after 8 o'clock, and the dis-embarkation of their troops commenced. In 22 minutes, they say, they got 6,000 men on shore. This was very smart work, but it must be re-membered that nearly all the French army were on board line-of-battle ships, and were at once carried from their dedts to the land by the men-of-war's boats. The Montebello carried upwards of 1,400 men, in addition to her crew. The Valmy had in all 3,000. The Ville de Paris and Henri Quartre were laden with men in pro-portion; and all the line-of-battle ships and steamers had full cargoes of troops; In fact, it was found that their small brigs and schooners' steamers had full cargoes of troops, In fact, it line of communication between the fortress and was found that their small brigs and schooners the interior. Since, however, we know that the were neither safe nor comfortable, and that they affied armies have reached Balaklava, it is cerwere better suited for carrying stores and horses than men. The fleet of French men-of-war carthat these communications are intercepted. There is reason to believe, from a dispatch received from Odessa, and dated the 29th of Sentember: that several encoursive actions have a vast number of transports, covering a great extent of water. But they were carried in com-fort and safety; and, though there was still much sickness on board, it was as nothing compared to the mortality among the closely-packed French. Perhaps no army ever was conveyed with such luxury and security from shore to shore as ours, in the whole history of war. The instant the French had landed a regiment, a company was pushed on to reconnoitre-skirmishers or pickets were sent on in front. As each regiment followed in column, its predecessors deployed, extended in front, and advanced in light marching order en tirailleur, spreading out like a fan over the plains. It was most curious and interesting to observe their progrees, and to note the rapid manner in which they were appropriating the soil. In about an hour after their first detachment had landed, nearly 9,000 troops were on shore, and their advanced posts were faintly discernable between three and four miles from the beach, like little black ing the highways and meadow paths.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON. of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the witness, and if possible to accelerate, the dis-unceasing exertions of the officers and men unintelligence to be more greedily received than it deserved to be; but it was undoubtedly sup-ported by corroborations so frequent, and apparently so consistent, that it found almost niversal acceptance. Our business is, however, to dismiss from our minds the erroneous impressions they have lately received, and to form a more correct estimate of our position from the official accounts which arrived yesterday, and have now been published. These accounts are in our judgment by no means unsatisfactory, though the telegraphic message which contains them is obscure and defective; for although Sebastopol has not been taken by a coup de main with circumstances of melo-dra-

matic brilliancy, the facts which are positively known to have occurred down to the evening of the 28th of September are all favorable to the allied armies, and show the steady progress of their operations. The Banshee was despatched from the Crimea

to Constantinople on the evening of the 28th, but the message forwarded by Lord Stratford Fort, the English in the next bay nearer to Eupatoria—and before dark the whole of the Brit-patoria—and before dark the whole of the Britmention of the events which must have occurred between the 20th and 28th. The result of these operations is, therefore, alone clearly known Shorty before dark, the weather dirict diric siege train of the Armies was going on.

This fact at once enables us to arrive at several inferences, which materially alter the view hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbour on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and 11 miles to the east of Cape Chersonese. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus augusto intriotu*, the mouth being only 30 yards in width, but it will contain 12 sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the east, and it derives its name from the "Belle Chiave" of the Venoese, who founded the little town at the bottom of the haven, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indenture in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a dock for all the purposes of disembarkation. The occupation of this point is, therefore an oc-currence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constan-tinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are about to attack The importance of the possession of such a port as Balaklava had not escaped the attention of those As the ships of our expedition drew up in lines parallel to the beach, the French fleet passed us under steam, and extended itself on our right, and ran in close to shore below the model was the stranger of attempt to land there in presence of the enemy might be defeated by the superiority of his position. But those heights and their defences,

Backwoodsman.

ir Elorians who "get up bazaars. The purpose of EDUCATION. ackwoodsman. Holloway's Ointment and Pills have Cured a Diseased and Prevented it being Amputated.—Mr. James Dersonal application at Yorkville. in the purpose of EDUCATION. Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed by a structure of the selves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Particulars of the purpose of EDUCATION. Holloway's Ointment and Pills have Cured a Diseased Foot. and Prevented it being Amputated.-Mr. Jame Palmer. No. 1, Mason-court, Blake-street, Liverpool, suffred dreadfully from a diseased foot; the most eminent medical men attendee him, and they deemed It necessary to remove one of his toes; before this healed, however, the disease broke out higher up, and then they wished to amputate the whole foot to prevent fearful consequences This he objected to, and resolved to try Holloway's Oint-ment and Pills, while effected a perfect ture, and he can now walk and work as well as ever. This case can be verified by Mr. Martin, chemist, 20, Copperas-hill, Liver-pool.

The Church.

te superintendence.

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alisthenics

refer to the following gentlemen in

Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton, WALTER DICKSON, ESQ.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, ESQ.,-St. Catherines.

Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

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FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

Toronto, October 26th, 1854.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854.

rangements.

f required).

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

NEW YORK, October 25. The Washington arrived this morning. Liv-erpool flour in moderate demand. Western

Canal, 33s; Ohio, 35s; holders of Indian corn more pressing on the market, and the sales were 1s lower. Yellow and White, 39s; mixed, 37s-6d. Consols closed at $95\frac{1}{4}a 95\frac{6}{5}$. Money tight. London Corn Market 1s dearer. No official despatches have been published relative to the battle of Alma. The English loss was 2,500 men killed. It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

The Niagara arrived out on the 6th, and the acific on the 11th. The Russians had sunk seven ships of the line t the mouth of the harbour.

The bombardment of Sebastopol began on the oth October. Marshal St. Arnaud died from natural causes.

General Camobert is the chief of the French orces Memst has been nearly destroyed by fire.

After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through; in their flight they left about six hundred wounded behind them. REV. DR. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ. DR. HODDER. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9. The allies had made no attack on Sebastopol up to the 3rd. They still occupied Balaklava.

PARIS, TUESDAY. A despatch from Vienna states that a desbatch from Menschikoff received that day an nounces that the allies had established them-selves at Balaklava and Cape Chersonese, and that no attack had been made upon Sebastopol, up to October 3rd

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Sales of cotton for three days was 7000 bales. Demand moderate both for the trade and export,

nd prices unchanged. Sebastopol was completely invested, and a ody of 500 French and Turkish was to have

left Varna on the 28th. One hundred Russians who were escorting a onvoy of munitions of war, had been taken prisoners. Menschikoff himself narrowly esaping capture. garrison of Anapa, before reported burn-

ed by the Russians, 15,000 strong, was on its way to Sebastopol. By telegraph from Vienna, Monday evening : On the 29th of September, between 120 and 130 heavy guns were disembarked at Balaklava.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 5. Six thousand of the allies had taken possesion of Cape Chersonese.

 There is a great concentration of Turkish roops at Matchin. Omar Pacha begins his perations against the Russians immediately.
 One year £1 0 0 £1 10 Six months...... 0 15 0 £1 10 Turkish of the second operations against the Russians immediately. BERLIN, Tuesday.

According to official despatches, no attack apon Sebastopol had taken place up to the 30th ultimo.

Migrellaneous.

THE BAZAAR.—The Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Church of England Mission held in the large room of the Elora Hotel, on Friday last, was most successful in its results; and the friends of St. John's Church will be pleased to hear that the proceeds exceeds £60. The greatest credit is due to the bright-eyed young ladies who acted

as the saleswomen, and coaxed as none but young ladies with bright eyes know how, the odd dollars and dimes from the pockets of their addraws and times from the pockets of their numerous customers. Equal praise is due to those who with busy fingers prepared the knick-knackeries and utilities suited to every want and taste which formed the *quid pro quo* in the tempting fair, and to the industrions committee who managed the room and goods with such artistic skill and judgment. Elora is "already alabeatd" for every here the term to for celebrated" far more than we can tell, but after this we claim the first position for those of the fair Elorians who "get up bazaars."-Elora

MOORE'S Poetical Works, mor..... 116 Queen Street West, Toronto. re's Dramatic Works, mor ...

Life and Beauties of Shakspeare, cloth...... Croley's British Poets cloth...... Journey to Centrical Africa. By Bayard Taylor. Proverbial Philosophy, cloth...... Isabel Carrollton, or Personal Retrospect. By THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to annou their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own MRS: MCCARTNEY will conduct the domestic

11%

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED :

9 41/2

Proverbial Philosophy, cloth... Isabel Carrollton, or Personal Retrospect. By Kneller Glea... Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio... The Genuteman's Lexicon, or Pocket Dictionary Æsop's Fahles. By Rev. T. James, M.A..... Hamilton, the Young Artist... Letters to Young Ladies. By Rev. Juo. Benuett. Mrs. Bliss' Practical Cookery. Wild Western Scenes, a Narrative of Adaentures in the Western Wilderness. By J. B. Jones... Jno. Bigland's Natural History of Animals... The works of Josephus... Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge....... Dr. Goldsmith's History of England... A Child's History of England... A Child's History of England... Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needlework£15 0 0 Pupils under 12 years of age...... 12 10 0

Dickens New Modern Atlas. By Appleton..... The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, royal Svo Day Pupils,..... 6 0 0 Under 12 years..... 4 10 0 0 0 0 The Misses McCARTNEY are kindly permitted Poetical Works of Rogers, &c., complete, mor.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, 8 Wellington Buildings, King st. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 2d. The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants :-In LAW-Two of the value of £30 per an-

num, each. In MEDICINE-Three of the value of £3

er annum. each. In ARTS-Twenty-three (eight under the ormer, and fifteen under the new regulations) f the value of £30 per annum, each.

In CIVIL ENGINEERING-Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In AGRICULTURE-Three of the value of

MRS. HIGGINS, in returning thanks for the kind patronage she has already received, begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has added the latest published works, and English and American periodicals to the Library, and considerably increased her stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery. £30 per annum, each. In addition to these, there are offered for competition in ARTS:-Amongst Students of the standing of one year

The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Two sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week. Three sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week. Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each Amongst Students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of

held.

work in four or more volumes, at the rate of age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce sim-ilar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass 42 completed the total year of then age, and op asso an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A, after four, the latter after two LADY in this city wishes to engage

years from admission. Graduates or Undergraduates of any Univer-sity in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfac-tory certificates of good conduct, and of their PRIVATE EDUCATION From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York --Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia--A. W. Ladd,

standing in their own University. Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes and Certificates of Honor, who have been Stu-TRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, dents of any affiliated Institution, are required to wishes to receive into her house at York-ville, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for

Information relative to the subjects of Exam-

ination, and other particulars, can be obtained on

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New Books just received.

ALSO, A fresh supply of Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, con-taining Formulæ for laying out Curves, deter-mining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c HENRY ROWSELL,

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YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, A after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854. the 21st of August, 1854. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Canl, L.L. D.. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev, J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-retary of the Church Society.

3-tf Toronto, 17th August. 1854. THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER!

CALLING AT

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

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF. CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

WILL until further notice (commencing 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, weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND,

Agent. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 5, 1854. 37-tf

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Every article of Musical Merchandize : Piano Fortes,

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The latest music from England, Paris,

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THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

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THE STANDARD BEARER,

HENRY ROWSELL.

Church Depository,

King Street, Toronto.

5-tf

8 173

Germany, and the United States.

Toronto, March 15, 1854.

ledge, New York.

part of the Province:

Sept. 1, 1853.

Amy Herbert Rectory of Vale Head Learn to Live. By Christopher Sutton.

Boston, and from other good makers.

Cathedral. TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Have constantly on hand and for sale,

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

The second year of this Institution having closed with the annual examinations and distribution of prizes in a most satisfactory manner, MRS. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England for teachers in several departments of education. She has succeeded in proving that a sound Eng-lish classical education (which is of the highest **Wielodeons, & c.** BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; HUTUNAS, we accomplements of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability. The FINISHING CLASS is under MRS. POET-TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge f our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages. MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents MRS. FORTHER teels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement. The School will reöpen on Monday, the 4th of Schomber next

£30 per annum, esch. Each of these Scholarsh s is ten ble for one year, but the Scholars of each year, re eligible One month 0 3 9 0 6 3 N. B —If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. tor three sets every three months. for the Scholarships of the succeeding year — The Academic year 1854–1855 will end on May 26, 1855, about which period the Annual Exami-nations for the Academic year 1854–1855 will be To deposit the value of the book and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes, 6d. for one week; for Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their

A young person to teach her children an English education, and assist with plain needle work. Apply at the office of the *Church* news-paper, or at 26 George Street. 12-tf

on or before Thursday, October 5th.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

51

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

Elliott's Point.

and having thereon a spring possessing power-ful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its effi-

A further advantage in favour of the under-taking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the content of the schement (fArm "is 1927

immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, can also be leased on favourable terms. The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam bets during the prejuction in an house and if

boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor maiignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Chieren, to copy till further orders. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854. 3-tf

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal,

and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-

tants:

2nd " " " 3rd " "

Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon.

Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley,

1st English Teacher,

PrawingMr. Bull. MusicMr. G. F. Hayter.

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

In our fleet the whole labour and responsibility of the disembarkation rested with Sir E. series of actions, and to drive him from several Lyons. The Admiral remained, as I have said, aloof, and took no share in the proceedings of the day.

when we handed we heard that of deorge to consider the hardre of the movements which we have a scape of being taken prison-er. He was the first to land, and pushed on without sending videtts or men in front, though he took the precaution, very fortunately, to bring up a few soldiers with him. The Cos-bring up a few soldiers with him. The Cos-sacks who had been doding him made a dash sacks, who had been dodging him, made a dash ing this fortress, and that at least one engineer when they were within less than a hundred officer was clearly in favor of an attack from saved from capture by the first blood spilt in the cost of the sauth side. The chief argument in favor of the north side was, that as the landing was to be effected there it seemed more easy to open The Cossacks bolted. The first blood split in this campaign was that of a poor boy, an arab-jee, who was wounded in the foot by the volley which dislodged them. Meantime swarms of boats were putting off from the various ships to carry the English troops to land.

the reconnoitering steamers returned with news harbour. For the present it is sufficient to of a Russian camp situate near the beach, about eight miles south of the place where we were landing. The Sampson, the Fury and the Ve-suvius, in company with three French steamers, at once proceeded to the spot indicated. They found a camp of about 6,000 men formed at a mile's distance from the sea. The steamers opened fire with shell at 3,000 yards. The French shells burst in the air, or fell short. The Fury and Vesuvius were little more suc-cessful; but the Sampson pitched shell after shell right in among the tents, knocking them

From the London Times, Oct. 6th.

An official communication received yesterday by the government from Constantinople entirely supersedes the less authentic statements which had been hailed with so much enthusiasm and so general a belief during the last five days. At another time it might be curious to enquire by what means a report, which is now shown to bour, leaving the south coast open for reinforcehave been not only exaggerated but un-founded, acquired such weight and consistency as to obtain the belief of the large majority of iniliaid Events of a master; and although the public is to obtain the benef of the large majority of civilized Europe, including not only journalists and their readers, but men experienced in the movements of armies, and statesmen at the head of wary and incredulous Governments. Probably the intense anxiety of the world to

tain that all these lines have been passed, and that these communications are intercepted. September, that several successive actions have taken place, especially on the 25th and 27th, and those dates probably correspond to the days on which the allies forced the lines of the Belbek and the heights above Balaklava. The movement of the armies has thus precisely re-alized the plan we had indicated some days before, when we said that they might advance across the whole promontory to the southern coast, and so entirely invest the fortress. Prince Menschikoff has meanwhile been driven to the east of this line of operations, and it is worthy of observation that his army, which consisted of 50,000 on Alama, is now said to be reduced to 20,000. Indeed, so severely is the want of men felt by the Russian generals, that they are said to have burnt and abandoned Anapa, which is the key of the Circassian coast, in order to march the garrison of that place into the Crimea; but this part of Lord Stratford's despatch appears to be at least questionable.

Thus far, then, we are arrived at a clear and, and four miles from the beach, like little black specks moving over the corn fields, and darkentriumphantly successful to enable the allied armies in one week to defeat the enemy in a concentric positions of great natural strength, cutting of Prince Menschikoff and his army When we landed we heard that Sir George altogether from the fortress. It now remains to consider the nature of the movements which

While the troops were disembarking, one of possibility of an attack on both sides of the know that there is no obstacle between the fortress and the armies about to assail it; for as the armies have crossed the ridge between Sebastopol and Balaklava, and driven the chief body of the enemy into the interior, it may be assumed that the high ground in the rear of the place itself will not be occupied by a large body of Russian troops. Sebastopol is in reality an open town in the rear, except in so far as this deficiency in its defences has been supplied by certainly no bastions or wall of circumvallation such as constitute a regularly fortified place, euer right and left, and driving the soldiery in swarms out of the camp, which was destroyed after less than an hour's firing. such as constitute a regularly fortified place, which can oppose a certain resistance to an army for a given number of days. The whole army for a given number of days. The whole strength of Sebastopol lies in its forts have un-

From the London Times, Oct. 6th. POSITION OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA. doubtedly been calculated for defence by sea rather than by land. Under these circum-

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct. 18th, 1854. W neat-rait, per barrel, ou los Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs. Barley, per bushel, 54 lbs...... Otas, per bushel, 34 lbs...... new Peas, per bushel, Otatose, per bushel, Grass Seed, per bushel. Grass Seed, per bushel, Clover Seed, per bushel, Hay, per ton, Straw, per ton, Butter-- I'ub, per lb. Fresh, per lb. Beef, per 100 lbs, Pork, per 400lbs, Fggs per dogen

New Advertisements.

27 6

Fire wood per cord,

MESSRS. BETLEY & KAY beg to announce that their MILLINERY & CLOAK ROOM

will be opened for the season on Tuesday next, the 31st instant. In consequence of the large increase in the number of residents of the City and neighbor-hood, Messrs. B. & K. find it impossible to send irculars to all those whose custom they would desire to secure. Therefore they will give no intimation except by advertisement. Toronto, October 23, 1854.

MESSRS. COLLINS & WILSON

BEG respectfully to announce to the LADIES of Toronto and neighbourhood that their

MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be opened for the season on Tuesday next, the 31st instant.

Messrs. C. & W. take this opportunity of inti-mating that they have now entered fully into the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS,

and have secured the services of Miss Oakden, who has had many years' experience with one of the first COURT DRESSMAKERS at the West end of London N.B. No Circulars will be issued.

Toronto, 26th Oct., 1854.

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UNIQUE preparation, quickly cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a de-ghtful odor to the breath, and ruby color to the GUMS and LIPS, WITHOUT ACID, or other urtful ingredients to the enamel or outer coverng of the Teeth.

Its celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendation of eminent dentist and those who have been sing it for years, stablish its superiority over all Dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gun.s, even where there has been considerable neglect, proves it merits all the enlogium bestowed upon it.

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Toronto, Oct. 3, 1854. 11-1m Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

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

Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, &c. In conducting this course of Instruction, the aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-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.

Boarders $\begin{cases} \pounds 50, \\ \pounds 60, \\ \pounds 75, \end{cases}$ Day Pupils... $\begin{cases} \pounds 15. \\ \pounds 20, \\ \pounds 30, \end{cases}$

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. Vide circulars. Further particulars may be learned on applica tion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square.

application to the Registrar. Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854. 7.7in. MEDICAL BOOKS.

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 IF Particulars of property for sale, &c., will Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3rd, 1854.

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 Mass LETT having heen induced to cont

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Learn to Live. By Christopher Sutton Lyra Apostolica The Boy's Book of Sports. Masterman Ready. By Captain Marryatt Fireside Tales. By Susan Punderei. Midsummer Fays; or, The Holidays at Woodliegh Aristotle's Metaphysia American Female Poets, cloth gilt.... do. do. do. mor.extra. British Female Poets, cloth gilt... do. do. do. mor.extra American Female Poets, cloth Pilgrim's Progress for the Young Atphabet Made Easy Hermit's Dell Poems and Ballads. By Massey Mamma's Gilt Little Willy's First Present Leissre Momen.s Improved.

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CHOICE STORIES from Dickens' Household Words, "Easy Nat," or the Three Apprentices, a Tale of Life in New York and Boaton, but adapted to any Meri-

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Little Willy's First Present Leissre Momens Improved . Wonderful Story Book. By Rev. A. D. Jones Kitto's Daily Bible Hustrations, 8 vols. The English Pulpit. A collection of Sermons, by the most eminent Divines of England Scripture Facts. By the author of Peep of Day Mamma's Bible Stories for Little Boys and Girls Geology of the Bass Rock. By Hugh Miler Clara Stanley. By the author of Aunt Edith Near Home. By the author of Aunt Edith Near Home. By the author of Peep of Day Far Off. The Clararemont Tales. Precept upon Precept Mortung of Joy. By the Rev. Horatilus Bonar Night of Weeping. do. do. do. do. Meditation. By the Rev. Horatilus Bonar Night of Weeping. do. do. do. do. Meditation. By the Rev. Horatilus Bonar Night of Weeping. do. do. do. M. Meditation. By the Rev. Horatilus Bonar Night of Weeping. do. do. do. Meditation. As the Rev. James Herver, A. M. Annals of the Poor. By James Ayre, A. M. Line upon Line. A second series of instruction for the young . Peep of Day . Anule's First and Second Book facet. HENRY ROWSELL,

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ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.

A LARGE ORGAN of 12 Stops, 2 rows of Keys and Pedals, suitable for Chapel or Church.

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September next. Persons wishing for further information are CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS. requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

33tf

MRS. POETTER. Front Street Toronto, 1st August, 1854

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO,

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will com-

An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Pub-lished monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Know-25th :--

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Information relative to admission, attendance on lectures, &c., can be obtained on application NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. to the President.

N. B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the Univer-sity of Toronto by passing an Examination in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic Course in that Institution.

Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without Examination.

The Editors of those papers in which the an-nouncement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 1, 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CALENDAR

OF THE University of Trinity College, Toront...

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 101d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisner

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King Street, Toronto.

July 1, 1854.

The United Empire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-

STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connectee with the History of the United Empire and the

Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d. ; half-bound, 5s.

Cloth, 3s. 9d. ; half-bound, ... Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer. *King Street.*

Toronto, July 3, 1854.

Family Reading.

52

Religion's all !- descending from the skies, To wretched man, the angel in her left Holds out this world, and in her right the next. Religion ! the sole voucher man is man! Supporter sole of man above himself ! Even in this night of frailty, change, and death, She gives the soul, a soul that acts a god. Young's Night Thoughts.

ON THE POSITION OF FIRE-PLACES. By Dr. NEIL ARNOTT, F.R.S.*

This is the fit place for remarking on the fashion lately introduced in this corntry of placing the fire-grates much lower than formerly-in some cases, on the very hearth-the reasons usually assigned being, that a lower fire turns better, or gives out more heat from the same quantity of fuel than a higher; and, because lower and nearer the floor, that it must warm the

carpet better, and so lessen the evil of cold feet. Now, both these suppositions are curious errors or delusions, having their origin in popular misconceptions respecting lower than where the chimney opening is heat, and particularly respecting the radiation of heat.

Radius is the Latin word for the spoke of a wheel, and anything which diverges or spreads around from a centre in some degree like spokes, is said to radiate. Light and heat are of this nature; the portion of. either which passes in a straight line from the centre is called a ray.

The simplest observation teaches all that a lamp placed in the middle of a room radiates its light nearly equally in all directions; and most persons are aware that if an opaque mirror be placed close to a lamp on one side, it not only intercepts all the rays that fall upon it-and that means nearly half of the light given outbut it returns or reflects these rays back in contrary directions, and nearly doubles the illumination in these directions.

Most persons also have observed that if a fire, or a red-hot mass of metal, be placed in free space, it radiates its heat as well as its light nearly equally in all directions; but many do not learn by their unaided observation that if a surface of any substance, like fire-brick, which strongly resists the passage of heat through it, be placed near a fire, it not only intercepts the heat-rays falling on it, but after absorbing them and so becoming heated, often to redness, it then reflects and radiates back the greater part of the heat, almost as if it were additional hot fuel in the fire, and thereby nearly doubles the warmth felt in directions away from the surface.

Neither does common observation make persons aware of the truth that of the heat produced by combustion in a common fire, one part-being somewhat more than half -is diffused, like the light, by radiation, into the open space around, and the remainder is given, by contact and conduction. to the air which supports the combustion, and to the solid material of the fire-place. Thus, with a common open fire-place, it is the radiant heat almost alone which warms the room, the remainder either at once combining with the burned air or smoke, and passing up the chimney, or being given by the heated grate to pure air, which touches that, then passing into the chimney with

And, lastly, many persons do not at first learn the truth, that the rays of heat pas-sing through pure or transparent air do not at all warm the air, but warm only the the publication of many useful periodicals are intercepted, and that thus the air of a must be discontinued, and the price of solid or opaque bodies by which the rays room is warmed only at second-hand, by literature greatly enhanced. contact with the solid walls and furniture, which having intercepted the heat 1ays, Remembering the valuable paper printed in the Journal of the Society of Arts, about labor, to perform which he had to ride five have themselves first become heated. Yet this period last year, upon the manufacture hundred miles. This was what he called most educated persons know similar facts, of paper from cow-dung, in which the preaching on charity; and the members' such as that the sun-beams, bringing both author (Dr. Lloyd) stated he obtained a left hands never knew what the right hands light and heat to the earth, as they descend fibre from the duog of cattle, fed, or pardid .- Western Recorder. to warm the hottest valleys or plains of the tially fed, upon flax-grass, I was induced earth, pass through the upper strata of the to try a series of experiments, in order to atmosphere, which are always of a tem- ascertain whether the fibrous portion of perature much below freezing. This is common cow-dung, when the animals had proved by the fact that all lofty mountains, been fed upon grass, hay, &c., were not even under the equator are capped with applicable for the same purpose, believing never-melting snows, and that the higher that were a greater tenacity required than the peaks are-and, therefore, the nearer this article would afford, it could be more to the sun-the colder they are. Thus, readily and more cheaply supplied by also, all persons who have attended to the mixing with it a small portion of fibre from have applied them. He states that he is subject know that aeronauts, in their baloon- other substances, as from old mail-bags, raising trees annually, for the purpose of car, if they mount very high, would be &c . I am happy to report that these ex raising apples for stock. Another impor. frozen to death, but that they are protected periments have proved, to my mind, most tant statement of his, is, that since he has by very warm clothing. Another fact of successful, and that this mixture is well fed apples to his cows, there has not been the same kind is, that a glass globe, filled qualified for the manufacture of paper for a case of milk fever among them .- Anglo with cold water, or even ice, may in the printing purposes. I may also add that American Magazine. this opinion is confirmed by experienced sun's ray be used as a burning-glass. These explanations being premised, the paper-makers. We have here, then, an almost inextwo popular delusions respecting the low haustible source of material to supply the fires become at once apparent. 1st. The supposition that fuel burnt in place of rags, and one which must neces. FINISHING SCHOOL a low fire gives out more heat, has arisen sarily increase with the increase of popufrom the experimenter not reflecting that lation. Nor would the use of this substance MRS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a his hand held over the low fire feels not prove injurious to agriculture, as the only the heat radiated from the fire itself, fibrous portions of the manure are the least special subjects, has been requested to extend the advantages of her system of instruction by but also that reflected from the hearth close valuable for that purpose, and as the other beneath it, which second portion, if the portions could be returned to the land in enlarging her classes. Mrs. Forster having determined to accede to grate were high, would have room to spread the form best adapted to the requirements this request, has secured the assistance of the or radiate downwards and outwards to the of plants. best Masters, and will be prepared, on the 1st It is not, however, in the present instance more distant floor or carpet, and to warm of so much importance to show from what them. 2nd. The notion that the fire, because substances paper can be made, as almost near the floor, must warm the carpet more, any fibrous substance is applicable for this springs from what may be called an error purpose, as to point out one that will supply in the logic of the reasoner, who is assum- the place of rags, and at a much lower ing that the hearth, floor, and carpet being cost. This I believe would be the case parts of the same level, are in the same with the substance in question, and by predicament-the truth being, however, supplying a very simple machine to that in such a case the hearth within the farmers, cow-keepers, and stable-keepers fender gets nearly all the downward rays, (for horse-dung may also be used), a very and the carpet almost none-as a candle large amount of fibre might thus be obheld before a looking-glass at a moderate tained; it might also be collected from the distance diffuses its heat pretty uniformly fields, &c., when more of the soluble over the whole, but if moved close to one portions have sunk into the ground, leaving the fibrous portions upon the surface, part of the glass it overheats and probably cracks that part, leaving the rest unaffected. affording employment to a class, unfortu-A low fire on a heated hearth is to the nately too frequently to be found, whose deficiences of intellect unqualify them from general floor or carpet of a room nearly what the sun, at the moment of rising or following more profitable pursuits. setting, is to the surface of a field. The As the results of several experiments, I rays are nearly all shooting upwards from find that 11b. of cow-dung yields about loz. the surface, and the few which approach it of dried fibre, and this of course requiring slant obliquely along or nearly parallel to a much smaller amount of mechanical the surface, without touching, and therefore labor to reduce it to the state of pulp than is the case with rags. Though I have without warming it. Striking proof of the facts here set forth made no very close calculations, I am is obtained by laying thermometers on the induced to believe that it may be obtained floors of a room with a low fire, and of a at a very much lower price than that of room with the fire, as usual of old, at a rags at the present time. I have found no height of about 15 or 16 inches above the difficulty in bleaching it, and shall be hearth. An experiment, tried in two such happy to forward samples of the unbleached rooms, in both of which thermometers on and bleached fibre, also, if possible, of some the pianofortes, four feet ubove the floor, paper made from it, in the course of a few stood at 92°, shewed the carpet, not far days.

from the hearth, to be at 56° with the low and at 73° with the high fire. As would be anticipated by a person

understanding the subject aright, low fires make cold feet very common, unless to those who sit near the fire with their feet on the fender ; but, deceived by their fallacious reasoning, the advocates are disposed to blame the state of their health or the weather as the cause, and they rejoice at having the low fire, which can quickly warm thoir feet when placed near it. A company of such persons seen sitting close around their fire with thankfulness for its warmth near their feet, might suggest the case of a party of good-natured people duped out of their property by a swindler, charity from him a part of their own pro-

perty Many persons have been prevented from detecting the truth connected with slow fire by the fact, that where the chimney breast or opening is also made low, the mass or stratum of comparatively stagnant warm high, and the room thus arranged may be, except near the floor, warmer than before. But advantages from this arrangement is often missed by the chimney throat being left too wide, causing strong cold draughts below : and where there are many persons in the room, the possible good is more than counterbalanced by the ventilation above eing rendered in proportion more faulty. In the new smokeless grate, there is the advantage of a low chimney opening, its fitness for the important manufacture it although with a high fire, and yet the ventilation is maintained perfect for any amount of crowd by the ventilating valve, placed near the ceiling of the room.

It may be observed here, that the smokeconsuming grate exhibited in the Hall of the Society of Arts is of small size, fitted for a room of moderate dimensions, and was originally intended to be placed for inspection on the table, merely to show the principle ; but the Secretary, judging that would be more interesting if seen in action, desired it, although so disproportionate, to be fixed for the time in the fireplace of the large Hall. That grate was onstructed by Messrs. Bailey, of Holborn ; out the deviser hopes, as the whole arrangment is so simple, that intelligent manufacturers everywhere will be able to make perfectly. He deems himself bound to publish, soon, any further instruction with regard to it which further and more varied experience may suggest .- Journal of the Society of Arts.

* The subject of this article was referred to by Dr. Arnott, during the reading of his paper on the Smoke-consuming Firegrate, on the 10th of May last before the Society of Arts; and as it has been deemed important, he has been good enough to give his remarks in writing which may be taken as forming part of his original paper S ALTRONS

MATERIALS FOR PAPER-MAKING .-

PAPER FROM COW-DUNG. By ALFRED COLEMAN, Journal of the Society of Arts.

At the present moment, when we have every occasion to feel alarm at the serious osition in which the manufacture of paper s placed, from the scarcity of the materials usually employed for making it, any suggestion, however simple, will not, I deem. be disregarded; especially when we consider how nearly this question is connected

MATERIALS FOR PAPER-MAKING.

The growing importance of this subject is attracting general attention in the United Kingdom, and has already secured a corner in the public mind by the recent increase in price of many newspapers and periodicals, solely on account of the scarcity of

materials for making paper. For centuries past by far the greater part of the paper consumed has been made from rags. They are the best, because they are as yet the cheapest. It is, how-ever, a question not yet solved, whether situation in a HARDWARE STORE, either has been made from hop.vines; woodshavings, straw, plantain, the under bark and afterwards gratefully accepting as of trees, and even from cow-dung. Among the lists of patents recently published in the Canada Gazette, is one for the manufacture of paper from Cudweed, or Everlasting. We have good reason for believing that the search for paper-making materials is very assiduously pursued in Houses. Canada West. We had recently an opportunity of examining a raw material from the banks of St. Clair, which appeared from its fibrous nature to give fair promise of successful application. The new material can be obtained in vast quautities,

and without much labor or expense. No paper has yet been made from it, but we inderstand that Frederick Widder, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company, has made arrangements for procuring a supply of the fibre, and placing it in the hands of competent persons to examine is desirable to promote.-Canadian Art Journal.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

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Two portions of the apparatus were placed on the opposite sides of the water, and terminating in a plate constructed for the purpose, and several messages were ctually conveyed across, or rather through he entire width of the mill-dam with accuracy and instantaneous rapidity. There appeared every possibility that this could e done as easily with regard to the British Channel as the mill-dam at Portsmouth. The inventor is a gentleman of scientific attainments, residing at Edinburgh, and who has been described as the original inventor of the electric telegraph, but who

from circumstances was unable to turn the invention to his own advantage .-- Canadian Art Journal.

PREACHING ON CHARITY .- "Why can't you do as our fathers used to do ?" said a good old deacon to the pastor of one of our about seventy dollars. His year was out, and the church was about to call him for AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM another year. "How do you mean?" said the preacher. "Why, preach on charity; INCURABLE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, and let nothing be said about salary or

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big, og a generater at state state og sternar vog Liverpool: --Sir.-Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affiction. Daring the whole of that period i suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and con-tinual spitting of philegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and re-stored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON. Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

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A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION. Composed of the second good old deacon to the pastor of one of our country churches. The pastor had been preaching for the church through the year, once a month, for which they agreed to give Use a structure the second sector of the sector of celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded Nov. 23rd, 1852.

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and let nothing be said about salary or money, any way; let each one give what he feels like giving, without letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth. That's what I call preaching on charity;



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February 16th, 1854.

29

29

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