Vol. XVII.

Moetrn.

WILLIAM CROSWELL. POET, PASTOR, PRIEST.

Entered into life, Sunday, 9th November, (21st after Trinity,) 1851. I did not think to number thee, my Croswell, But counted on thy loving lips to soothe my dy-

To watch the fluttering flood of life ebb languidly

And point my spirit to the gate that opens into My "more than brother" thou hast been for

five and twenty years, In storm and shine, in grief and joy, alike in Our twin-born hearts so perfectly incorporate That not the shadow of a thought e'er marred

Beside me, in life's highest noon, to hear the bridegroom's voice, Thy loving nature fondly stood, contented to

Nor boon, that ever bounteous Heaven bestowed on me or mine, But bore for thee a keener joy than if it had

Thy fingers, at the sacred font, when God my hearth had blessed Upon my first-born's brow the dear baptismal rite impressed; My second-born, thine own in Christ, our loving

And knit for life his father's son in with his father's friend. And when our patriarchial WHITE, with apostolic

hands, Committed to my trembling trust, the Saviour's Thy manly form † and saintly face were at my

Thy voice a trumpet to my heart, in it's sincere Beside thee once again be mine, accepted priest,

And take with thee the pastoral palm from that dear Shepherd's hand, As thou hast followed Him, be mine in love to

follow thee, Nor care how soon my course be run, so thine my rest may be. O beautiful and glorious death! with all thine

armour on : While, Stephen like, thy placid face out, like an The words of blessing || on thy lips had scarcely ceased to sound Before thy gentle soul with them its resting

O pastoral and priestly death! poetic as thy A little child to shelter in Christ's fold from sin and strife; ¶

place had found.

Then, by the gate that opens through the cross To enter in thyself, with Christ forever more

G. W. D. (Bishop Doane.) Riverside, 10th Nov., 1851. * The Friday before was his forty-seventh birth-day

In person, Dr. Croswell was a very pattern of beauty."—Boston Evening Traveller. e epistle for the day contained St. Paul's graphic blion of "the whole armor of God." His last words

WHAT IS STARVING OUT CHRIST'S MINISTRY?

[From the New York Church Journal.]

and care on his brow, and often an aching lowliest. heart, man labors: but the angel knows no in their essence, are the same. The min- to effect the object. istering to the heirs of salvation, is like

Work on earth. We say an angel's work: for what of His Holy Spirit, and the partiking of worship, and lead their devotions, sounding the key-note of confession and prayer, those to whom they minister may keep up promise and thanksgiving; to read with the times. God's Word to the people, to explain its hard sayings, and enforce its teaching; to be earnest with men, impressing upon them their danger and unfolding to them the way of salvation, telling them of Heaven, warn ing them of Hell, urging them to conflict against self and sin, reminding them of their best Friend, and entreating them to homes, speaking to their conscience, ap-Pealing to their truest self-interest, knocking again and again at the door of their hearts, yea almost going down on bended knees before them; and all this, not for gain, not

to whom he speaks. Surely these are offices of love akin to angelic ministrations; and what minister of Christ is there, who has not wrought and abounded in labors

The minister of Christ forsakes home and nation, family and friends, to carry the Gospel to the heathen. He follows the emigrant to new countries, and the few But, in the struggle to make both ends race, and the other further westward of Notheep in their thin settlement, to keep alive in their remembrance the memory of Christ. In crowded cities, over and above all pastoral duties, he ministers to the poor; though others speak roughly or coldly, he gives them a kind and willing ear; he vists their houses, relieves their wants, comorts their hearts, and prays by their side. The widow, the orphan, the destitute, the suffering, know him and his love. The asylum, and the hospital, and the prison, tell of his labors. The bedside of the sick, and the house of the mourner, acknowledge the comfort of his presence. Yea the very grave is made bright by the words he utters, of victory over death.

To him the poor resort, to him the afflicted send, to him the sinner turns. It is the unconscious homage of mankind, the acknowledgment that in him they expect an angel's heart and angelic offices or And what would the world become without these monuments of Christ, speaking for Him, and living for Him? How would His memory grow dim, and His worship languish, and consciences deaden, and hearts grow cold; how would the poor mourn, and the sick lament, and the afflicted drink the dregs of sorrow? All suffering nature would wail; all human interests suffer. No churches, no sacraments, no funeral rites, no embassador from God in our midst! But, as it were, war between Heaven and Earth? And yet fearful as would be such a state

of things, we have, in this country, during the last few years, advanced one step towards it. It is a startling, a terrible fact, that soldiers of Christ are falling at their posts, -and their places cannot be filled. Worldliness is increasing day by day, and he Christian ministry daily diminishing. Our population is enlarging in a wonderful ratio; our clergy, not even holding their

What is to be the end of this, no one can tell. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. But it is an evil which it is our present duty to face. It is our duty to ascertain its orign, and, if it may be, nip it in the bud. We have to deal with a new tact in the history of Christendom. There have been, before, days of lukewarmness. days of corruption, yea, and days of persecution, when to be a minister of Christ was to be a mark to the enemy. But never, since Carist called the Twelve, hath He lacked Ministers to preach His word. What days, then, are these? What circumstances are ours?

Now two facts are to be notice "Sold ers of Christ, arise
And put your armour on."
And put your armour on."
All put your armour on."
I Unable to rise after the closing collect, he said the bened ction on his knees. He ded in two hours. A blood ressel was ruplured in his brain.

I the had just baptized an infant; and his sermon was addressed to children.

Now two facts are to be noticed:—that this failing of the Ministry is not peculiar to any one communion; all are suffering in like manner: again, that it is peculiar to our land and nation. These two facts may help us to understand this matter. this failing of the Ministry is not peculiar may help us to understand this matter. them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The failure is not to be ascribed that the distribution of heaven." particular doctrinal phase, but to our na-

tional characteristics. Now our land is said to be a land for the poor :- and blessed be God that it is Earth knows no lovelier labor than that such. There is work abundant and money of Christ's ministers. The ministrations in plenty. All that are industrious can of angels are noble and precious, -but are gain enough and to spare. Few there are they more constant, more arduous, more who cannot advance their fortunes and self-denying, than the labors of those upon better their position in life. And there whom the Spirit of Christ has passed, and are no artificial barriers to keep men His mantle fallen? The angel, moreover, down; no aristocracy whose position canmoves in strength, in peace, in holiness; not be attained. No, the highest place in but man in weakness, in suffering, and the world's esteem, the highest place in amid temptation. With sin in his nature, the nation's gift, is within the reach of the

But these advantages entail correspondlet or hindrance; the wings of peace and ing evils. With wealth and prosperity, Purity hear him onward in his heavenly luxury has come in like a flood; -- a luxury mission. It is the difference, then, between compared to which the extravagance of the widow's mite and the rich man's abun- twenty years ago is poverty. Again, with dance. Man gives of his poverty, And an ambitious people, the opportunity "to it is this fact which ennobles his work, and rise in the world," as it is called, often exraises it to a rank even above angelic min- cites a desire to do so: and every nerve is istrations. In other respects the labors, stretched-every extravagance indulged,

Now it would be unjust to charge any the office of the angels of the heavens, and such ambition upon the mass of our people. of the angels of the Churches. Let us But it may with truth be said that the tenthink, then, of Christ's ministers, as of those dency of the increased wealth, luxury, and who, though encompassed by human infir- extravagance of the last few years, is to mily, are yet striving to fulfil an angel's make men unwilling to live as plainly as their fathers before them.

Again; many will not go so far as for-Other than angelic are the labors of which merly, and those who would merely hold every day is witness? To bless the new- their own, are at increased charges. The orn babe and consecrate him unto God; consequence is, that most persons live to unfold to this baptized child the duties closely up to their incomes. They have no of his Christian calling, and the blessed money to spare, a d little to lay by. After truths of Christ's religion; to follow him, paying their debts, they have not much to give away. And hence it follows that with exhortations, devotedly, unweariedly, till at the exception of those who make it a conength the heir of immortality is persuaded science to lay aside an edequate portion of O claim his birthright; as a steward of their receipts for the purpose, there are few mysteries, to be the agent by whose intru- who can, without considerable effort, conmentality Christ vouchsafes the indwelling tribute as they ought to do to religious objects; and the clergy, whose support has His flesh and blood, day by day, or at least always been inadequate, and is now specially Lord's day after Lord's day, to call men to so, are the sufferers. They must struggle on, in poverty and privation, in order that

Now the effect of this upon religious young men is obvious. They are influenced by the prevailing tone of society. They are naturally led to seek, in preference to the ministry, some business or profession by which they can allowably advance their worldly interests, or at least maintain their families in comfort. No turn to Him; following them to their man, without stronger faith than most men have, can look forward with complacency to the pecuniary struggles and anxieties which are almost sure to attend his ministerial career. And hence, while there are clerks in abundance, and young lawvers for self-with but one aim, one holy motive and physicians in superabundance, there is do do good, to win souls, to save those dearth of candidates for Holy Orders.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 19, 1854.

away the supports of religion. It is the extra finery, the expensive dress, the costly furniture, and such like, which are starying Christ's ministry out of this land. There is no lack of generosity. There meet, religion goes to the wall. There is no remedy for this but for Christians to live so far within their means, that, under any probable contingency, they will always have enough to give to Christ :- so to live, tenths, were to give nine tenths only; the other tenth serving, as of old, for His Levites. Then would the clergy be supported, and pew rents paid, and charitable offerings be adequate. At present the case is notoriously otherwise, and the manifold evils thus resulting are most

right to expect. They must look to it whether they are in any way responsible duty, the Word of God speaks very plainy-" Even so hath the Lord also ordained clergyman a living from the Gospel ?not a mere pittance, but a living, a decent, reasonably living. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap." It is easy to put But hear the Apostle-" Be not deceived," he says, "God is not mocked." God sees,-God sees the suffering, and God sees the extravagance. Nor is He mocked. Both the sufferer and the extravagant shall stand one day before His

that shall he reap.' Christian reader! When yet unconcious of thought or sin, a minister of Christ took you in his arms, and, lifting up his eyes, invoked God's blessing upon you. Through life the minister of Christ has accompanied your steps with blessings. He has called you to God's house and knelt with you there. He has aroused your concience; urged on your feeble desires; taught you God's truth: fed you with heavenly brend; visited you in sickness: comforted you in affliction :- yea, and when at the last, others shall mourn for be you, and your soul shall have taken its flight 10 await the great Judgment, over Christ, loveingly and tenderly committing Gospel of Christ. The names of nearly your body to the ground, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Oh, in that day when earth returns to earth, how awful will it seem, if, through the pride of life, if, through vain expenses, you have stinted the bread of his children, and denied his due to that minister of Christ, who so faithfully renders you the last offices of

Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

[For the following items we must acknowedge our indebtedness to the "London Guar-

Dr. Grey, Bishop of Capetown, and Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, sailed from South-hampton on Wednesday last, for their distant dioceses. Dr. Armstrong, Bishop of Graham's Town, is expected to leave England early in the

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. Henry Tuckwell, late Principal of the Theological College, St. John's, Newfoundland.

We are told that the Bishop of London, assisted by Dr. Lushington and Sir James Patteson, sitting as assessors, will commence an inquiry certain alleged abuses connected with St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 9th of January. The following letter, as coming from a mis-

sionary Bishop long resident in the East, will be read with great interest: "Boston, Nov. 22, 1853

I have sent to the Editor of the Register my name as a subscriber to the memorials addressed to the patriarchs and synods of the Oriental because I heartily concur in the object the memorial, and not as approving every For although you ignore,' and ending, 'return good for evil,' is not in my opinion just. The gnoring of us by the Oriental Church is the ffect of almost a complete ignorance of us. I Catholic character of the American Church was recognised, and also my own status as Bishop, whenever I had the opportunity to set forth our

I should therefore like the memorial better if the passage alluded to were struck out. But its object is of too great importance—the memorial itself, I am sorry to say, is too much needed—for me to withhold my name on that account. I earnestly hope that it may attain its end, in rescuing our Church even from the imputation of sanctioning such proceedings as those of the Anglican Bishop of

> Reverend Sir. Very sincerely yours, "Horato Southgate.

The Rev. J. M. Neale." The Rev. Henry Caswall, the fourth member of the deputation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, arrived from America in Liverpool, by the Royal mail steamer Canada, day last, after a voyage of eleven days and a few hours.

At a recent meeting of the Society for Prooting Christian Knowledge, the following resolution was adopted :-

That the suggestion made by the joint committee, consisting of a committee, appointed by the American Board of Missions, and the deputation of the Gospel, with respect to the state of the Oriental Churches, and the best manner of of Tavistock was held at Marystow, the residence Darley and Major Skinner.

The sum of the matter is, that it is the acting towards them, on the part of the Churches of England and America, be referred purpose of considering the subject of the Angloextravagance of the age which is sweeping to the standing committee for consideration." The restoration of Carlisle Cathedral is pro-

Two new churches are in course of erection at Bayswater, and are fast advancing towards completion. One of these is situated on the are no people more generous than our own. south side of Craven-hill and Westbourne-ter-

Considerable agitation is going on in the parish of Paddington, owing to a proposition from the church committee to the vestry, proposing a sum of £2,000 to be paid out church-rates of the parish towards the cost of as if God, instead of giving them ten building three churches, provided that not fewer than 500 free sittings be appropriated in each church for the use of the poor for ever, in positions to be approved by the vestry.

> The Duke of Newcastle has subscribed £200 of ease at Cinderhills, Besford, Notts. The Bishop of Lincoln has subscribed £50, the Bishop of Peterborough, £5, and Earl Manvers,

Christian men must consider these things. They must examine whether their tation was at first questioned on the ground that expenses are so regulated, that they are he is an outlaw, has exercised his right by signable to give to Christ all that He has a ing the presentation in favor of the Rev. H. J. Sawyer, of Merton College, one of the Curates for the privations of any of His ministers,
—in any degree accountable for the pregentleman may be inducted into the living. The —in any degree accountable for the present dearth and distress. On the point of University, a short time ago, entered a caveat already planted in the colony, to direct his attenwith the registrar of the diocese, with respect to this rectory, on the ground that Sir George Bower being an outlaw, was defunct, and that they which preach the Gospel should incompetent to pass the title to the living to his force of British arms. Both the new Bishops live of the Gospel." "Let him that is eldest son, who is a papist. It was however. taught in the Word minister unto him that | contended on the part of Sir George Bower, that his outlawry had ceased, in consequence of his Cambridge, and the senior wrangler of his year; to this? Wardens and vestrymen, have commencement of a new reign. This fact has of Lincoln College, Oxford. Both have also you seen to this? Do you provide your not been controverted, and it is presumed that had great experience as parish priests, Dr. the University will take no further steps in the Oxford Journal.

We are able to state, on good authority, that fill .- D. Warder. such thoughts aside as troublesome; and, having put them aside, to think the question of Mr. Godfry's intention to deliver a lecture Gospel in Foreign Parts.—This society have on the "Theology of Table-turning," &c., in published their annual report. The document Hanover-square Rooms, his Lordship wrote to has proved highly interesting and encouraging him in very strong terms, urging him to desist to all zealous Protestants in these days of from his purpose, and also told him that he could not allow him to officiate in any church or chapel of his diocese. Every rue friend of religion will be thankful to find that some effort gable society been crowned with results, both in been made by those in authority to check throne, and "whatsoever a man soweth, has been made by those in authority to check the great evil which must result from these pro-

On the 28th ult., a great number of the congregation attending St. George's Church, Camberwell, assembled in the national schools, for the purpose of presenting an epergne, and various other articles of plate to the incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A., in testimony of their regard and esteem on his completing the 21st year of his zealous and faithful ministration in

On Friday week avery gratifying event to all concerned took place in one of the school-rooms of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, when an address on the part of the converts from Romanism, in that localiwas presented to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, egging his acceptance of a handsome gown and cassock, in token of their affectionate regard and appreciation of his zealous and in the ignorance and darkness of Popery, the adults were signed to the subscription-list, and one penny was not received from any one who had not been born and educated in the Church of Rome.—Record.

In a letter to the "Morning Chronicle," an incumbent of the diocese of Manchester draws a doleful picture of the mode in which its affairs administered: Like other ambitious ones mentioned in

history, who prayed for a king, we once prayed for a Bishop to be sent amongst us; and we had every confidence that as soon as the old Chester Diocese should be divided, it would be a happy day for the Church in these parts. But I solemnly assure you, Sir, and it is the almost unanimous feeling of the clergy here—that the work went on much more systematically and prosperously under the old régime than it does now; and that any progress which may have been made under the present system has consisted chiefly in a more careful looking after the fees. When the present Archbishop of Canterbury ruled over us, we never made a reasonable equest in vain, and we were never disappointed f once we had a promise. If he were written o, he scarcely ever lost a post in his reply.— Now, excepting in extraordinary cases, we either get no answer at all, or it comes so late as to be of no service, or else greatly interferes with our other arrangements. I am told, indeed, that influential laymen, and one or two popular preachers, of whom the Bishop has a sa ear, can get anything done they may wish for at any time. But an ordinary incumbent seems to quite beneath all consideration. There evidently no occasion to treat him as a gentleman, by even answering his letters. What we want is simply the performance of those duties without which our cures can never prosper .-We want the clergy to have a fair share of respect from their own Bishop, and not that it should be lavished on dissensing preachers.— We want churches to be attended to as well as mechanics' institutes. At present only one day purpose, when the episcopal palace is. for a few urs exchanged for an office in town, attached room, occupied by the clerks, where all ordinary visitors must wait till they are summoned. And happy that poor incumbent or curate who can obtain an early interview before the wealthy or the officious, or the querulous layman shall arrive: otherwise he may dance a long attendance, and perhaps have to repeat his visit a cond, or it may be, even a third, Tuesday, to the neglect of important duties at home, ere his humble application can be listened to. Now is this as it shouldbe? Is one day in a week sufficient for listening to the appeals, and consulting for the necessities of a diocese like this? And yet even this is not what we get. Parliamentary duties and visits to distant friends take off too fre quently from this small allowance, and we cannot get work done, and consequently we cannot prosper as we ought. And so things go on, many self-denying and hard-working pastors sorrowing at the state of affairs amongst some, even if they have the opportunity, dreadng to have an interview with one who should be looked upon as a friend and spiritual father, but who receives them with a scourge in the right hand. We do, indeed, want change in the state of things, and sympathy in our difficulties.'

The chapel of Rossall School has been further embellished by two windows of stained glass, the details of which are taken from the A'Beeket windows in Canterbury Cathedral. The subjects are "the Raising of Lazarus," and "Elisha re-They are from the hand of Mr. Warrington of London, who designed the east window.

purpose of considering the subject of the Anglo-Jerusalem Bishopric, and the following address to the Bishop of the diocese was unanimously

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter. We, the undersigned clergy of the deanery of Tavistock, regarding with deep regret the dis-putes now existing in the Church of England with respect to the Jerusalem bishopric, desire to express our deliberate conviction, that so ng as the Church of England is not constitu tionally consulted, and allowed to express her voice on matters relating to herself, no sound foundation can be laid either for missions to the Jews in the East, or any future union between

[Here follow the signatures.] THE BISHOP OF NATAL .- The Rev. Dr. lenso, the newly appointed Bishop of Natal, intends making an extensive visitation of his diocese, and will return to England in the course of next summer, to inform the church at home have the episcopal supervision. He intends paying a visit to all the Zulu chiefs, in order to The patron of the rectory of Sunningwall of his being enabled to civilise and Christianise amongst them, assuring him that they would be well received, and aided, to the best of their ability, in the prosecution of their work; but of Wantage, and the document has been for-warded to the Bishop of Oxford, in order that it request, except to a very limited extent. Dr. Armstrong, the new Bishop of Graham's Town, are men of great learning and energy. Colenso was a fellow of St. John's Col matter, for up to the present time they have not signed any presentation, nor do they contemplate doing so, so far as we can understand. Mary, Norfolk, and Dr. Armstrong vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, prior to their nomination to the respective dioceses of Natal and Graham's Town, which they are now about to

> popish persecution and ministerial indifference ot only in the colonies and dependencies of the the extension of the episcopate and in the increase of the number of clergymen, both in Borneo, Pitcairn, and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, missions have been despatched with an unexpected amount of success. Delhi, too, the society have not been idle. ssionaries well acquainted with the language, habits and prepossessions of the Hindoos and Mahometans, have been sent thither by the society, with the two-fold object of pread to the native inhabitants, and of offering to the pils of the government schools that re struction which, as we remarked on a former f education. In Southern Africa grants have Natal, and, indeed, in every quarter of the rlobe, the funds of the society have been employed in the extension of the episcopate, and in the support of additional clergymen. As the direction, a larger supply of funds is required for the additional work. Their receipts for the past year amounted to something like £132,000, but unless they are supported in their zealous undertaking by still greater subscriptions from renew the grants they have made to the new bishoprics, which owe their existence in a great measure to the support of the society. Never was there a time in the annals of their history in which so great an amount of good was likely to be effected, or in which so large a field for future exertions was opened to the missionaries of the society. Never was there a time in which the liberal contributions of the Protestant community were more urgently required for the success of the Protestant cause. There is no limit to the good which may be at this present aries, if properly supported. The conversion of the Chinese nation to Protestantism trembles in the balance of events, and a little extra liberality on the part of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts may materially promote that unexpected consumma

CUBATES AND VALETS .- My father mentioned the following anecdote, which had been related to him by Mr. Child, the banker, who desired to aire a valet. One of these gentlemen presented nimself and inquired what wine Mr. Child alowed at the second table. "Port and sherry, plied Mr. Child. "I like a glass of Madeira "returned the valet. "Why," said Mr. annot afford himself a glass of wine of any sort." "Ah," replied the valet, shrugging his shoulders, "I always pitied that sort of gentle-

From the Examiner, October 15th. OPENING OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, GALLE FACE,

The promoters of the erection of the new ission Church on Galle Face had the gratificaon of witnessing the completion of their undertaking on Thursday afternoon, when the first the building was set apart for the worship of Almighty God. On the present occasion there was an entire absence of all ceremony beyond a selection of psalms and lessons proper to the At half-past four the Bishop took his lace at the communion table, and the Rev. Mr. Pettitt of the Church Mission entered the readlowing anthem-"The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before formed by the choristers and band of the 15th Regt. The Rev. Mr. Pettitt then read the vening service, which was followed by the hymn appointed. The Bishop took his text from the 11th verse of the 1st chapter of Malachi, and in the course of his able and eloquent ser-mon he reminded his hearers that though Great Britain was distinguished beyond all other nations by the possession of greater power and resources; this pre-eminence only increased the obligation to render a good account of the trust reposed in them, by carrying the great scheme of the gospel of Christ to the remotest corners of the earth. The Bishop emphatically quoted the recorded opinion of Bishop Butler that he could hardly consider that man worthy to be called a Christian who did not exert himself to the extent of his means to further the spread of the Gospel," and warmly pressed its application on his hearers. The service con-cluded with Bishop Heber's beautiful Missionary Hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains."

The Church was full to overflowing, nearly

very seat was occupied before the service com-A chapter meeting of the clargy of the deanery of Tayistock was held at Manager of Tayistock was he

In addition to the clergy connected with the ministry of our church the services of one who. In addition to the clergy connected what are church Mission, we noticed amongst the attendants Dr. Simons and the Revs. J. Kats, Dias, and Muttukistna. The congregation consisted of to make known his "great salvation." Muttukistna. The congregation consisted of all the principal inhabitants of Colombo, with a rinkling or persons of all creeds.

THE LECTURE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

On Monday evening, His Lordship delivered the first Lecture of the Winter Course, at the National Schoolroom, to a crowded audience: his subject was-"Some recollections of a recent visit to England."

His Lordship began by a brief reference to the recent military encampment at Chobham and the naval review at Spithead, which led him to remark, that while all other countries in Europe had been more or less desolated by war, for the last 300 years no foe had invaded Britain's shores, and that consequently, but few had before that encampment witnessed an army in all the pomp and circumstance of war. It was to her wooden walls England owed her preeminence, and to her glory it was to be s that while her fleets carried destruction to her oes, they carried also the means of spiritual enightenment to every quarter of the globe. Intead, however, of dilating upon events which would rather lay before his hearers his own bservations with respect to the growth and rogress of the Church, and a few particu-He arrived in Liverpool on the 1st of May,

and forthwith proceeded to London, where he

nmediately received an invitation to dine with the

Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace.

There were present on that occasion, three

Archbishops, and twenty-four Bishops, six or seven of the English Bishops being unavoidably absent. Notwithstanding the broad differences of opinion on some important subjects that existed in the minds of the bishops generally, he greatest harmony and christian fellowship always seemed to prevail at meetings of the orelates; and it was a gratifying circumstance tain their own individual opinions without losing their charity. Having attended several of these Episcopal meetings, his Lordship, anxious to visit his family, proceeded to Devonhire, and, while there, was present at the cereony of laying the foundation stone of a new colege for the training of schoolmasters of the nurch of England, originated by the Bishop of Exeter. Here he was happy again to observe the improved Christian feeling prevailingin society. John Kennaway, who had been one of the Bishop of Exeter's firmest opponents with regard to the proceedings at Miss Sellon's acaemy at Plymouth, and on other subjects, ac-epted the invitation to lay the foundation stone, nd taking the trowel from His Lordship's hand, attered sentiments which the Bishop of Exeter leclared at the banquet in the evening were the sentiments of his own heart. From this place His Lordship proceeded to Cudstone, the resilenoe of the Bishop of Oxford. The latter had been his cotemporary at Oxford, and was in age his junior by a few years. They studied in different Colleges, the Bishop of Oxford at Oriel and he at Exeter. This reminiscence led his Lordship to give a glowing description of the alents of Wilberforce when at College—as a peaker he was indeed eloquent, and was considered, perhaps, the second best debater in the House of Lords, Lord Derby being the first. But he particularly dwelt upon the unwearied lways to be found engaged in the various ursuits of his calling. Apart from the attention of the Church and the State, his Lordship was also philosopher, and takes an active part in scienfic associations. The time when he visited him was a busy one—it was the day preceding Trinity Sunday, and His Lordship was engaged that came the more trying part of pronouncing andidates. In the evening, after a supper which was quite plain and simple, at His Lordhip's request, he addressed a few words to the the request was made-but it required no tudied eloquence to give expression to the feelings of the heart. The next day the Bishop of Oxford, at the afternoon service. preached the annual sermon on the Missions f the Church of England before the University, with that force and eloquence which so peculiar belongs to him. It was during the service that he (the lecturer) had the opportunity of seeing the Rev. Dr. Pusey, who occupied the stall next to him. He was informed, upon making aquiry, that as the representative of a party Oxford, Dr. Pusey's position was much less fluential than formerly. Still when it came to is turn to preach he enunciated the same views 24th May (the Queen's Birth Day) the Lecture ined at the Duke of Newcastle's (the Secretary for the Colonies) with many of the principal Ministers of State, Lord Hardinge, Lord Rag-land, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and many others, but there was one whose presence was missed, who since the last anniversary of that day, had inished his earthly career, the Duke of Wel-

lington. He had never been personally acquainted with his Grace, though he had seen COLONIAL. im frequently, but there were others at the table, some of his companions in arms, who felt his absence deeply. ome interesting details of the exertions now eing made throughout England, in constructng new and repairing old churches, -of the mation of Parish Schools-his visit to the ociety for the Propagation of the Gospel-the

umber of Sermons he preached during his stay, and the places he visited, bringing the audie at last to the Paddington Railway Station, here, on account of the lateness of the evenng, he allowed them to remain in the splendid ew hotel, recently erected, until some fitting pportunity presented itself again, when he hould resume the journey.
At the end of the lecture, which was much

oplauded during its delivery, the next lecture

JOSHUA FRANKLIN. To the Editor of the Echo.

y the Bishop of Vermont was announced.

Rev. and Dear Sir: Yev. and Dear Sir:

I have just read in the obituary of your paper of the 22nd inst. the few observations theren contained relative to the disposition and haracter of Joshua, eldest son of Joseph Franklin Esq., of London, C. W. The testi-mony borne to the worth of the deceased is prrect. He was indeed "unanimously esteen ed as a most worthy, pious, and kind hearted individual." These terms, received in their full ceptation, are sufficiently expressive; but one who had knowledge of him may be permitted add that the dispositions by which he was haracterized were not the blandishments of nere demeanour, but the precious traits of genuine Christian life—the influence of the ospel, the truth as it is in Jesus, received by faith. Reference to the lines on the first age, and first column of your last number, ition of the deceased, but his promise as a theological student; and herein a wider and deeper sympathy is claimed than that which the | learned in architectural science. oss of a youth, under ordinary circumstances, ations, it is true, as well as pictorial predilec yould induce. God has seen fit to deny to the | tions, may greatly enhance the effect with the

Is it then too much to say that the dispensa tion claims our sympathy, while it no less invites our prayers that the Lord of the vineyard may supply his place, may put it into the hearts of many of our youths to give themselves to this highest calling, and impress their souls with that which alone can qualify them for it—the constraining love of Christ, through the power of

C. C. B.

the Holy Ghost.

Our Rebiem.

AN ATTEMPT TO EXHIBIT THE TRUE TREORY OF CHRISTIANITY AS A CONSISTENT AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM: by William S. Grayson. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Toronto, Henry Rowsell; A. Armour.

It has never yet occurred with us not to pprove completely of the contents of any of Appleton's publications; but from the whole plan of the treatise before us, and from much that it contains, we are constrained to say that we entirely dissent. We confess that, in the perusal of it, we started with a prejudice arising from the ars of his own personal proceedings while in author's assurance in the preface,—"I have been led to present some original views of the grave questions of human depravity and human redemption." "Quod prius id rerum," we remembered. What scope for "original views" is afforded by the fundamental doctrines of Revelation? What can be said or taught, with truth, which hath not been said or taught before? We proceeded, however, to examine in what the originality consisted; and the result, we must say, was far from being satisfactory. Paradox startled us at the beginning; paradox confounded us at the close. The first bold effort at originality is made on the very first page, where moral evil " is fearlessly designated, "not only a wise but a benevolent institution of Almighty God;" which is followed by the intrepid declaration that " the distinction between causing and permitting evil is founded in the most ignoble conception of the character of God." There is originality here, beyond dispute; but has truth been a gainer from this originality? Does sound theology stand indebted to this erratic excursion into the regions of religious novelties? So much for the imaginary Divine institution of moral evil which we have been in the habit of inferring from Scripture is one and the same thing with sin, and hath Satan for its author. Let us see how Mr. Grayson treats the real Divine institution for good, - the

Church of the living God: that, with our author, is eminently comprehensive, and equally original. "It (his church system) consistently saves the thief on the Cross, the Phillippian jailer, all the Apostles, and attention the Bishop of Oxford paid to the duties of his high office. He was continually Roman Catholics all the Edisconding Roman Catholics, all the Episcopalians, Arians, all the Unitarians, all kinds and classes of creeds of men who have obeyed Jesus Christ, and thereby procured the grace of God; since it makes the grace of God the cause of safety, and obedience the cause of grace." That last profession examining candidates for Holy Orders, this he did, assisted by his chaplains; and after stamp Mr. G. a Romanist had not the stamp Mr. G. a Romanist, had not the previous portion most conclusively vindicated his claim to the easy position of a consistent "Anythingarian." Such is the new and original theory of Christianity: assuredly it will not supersede the old.

> LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW: New York, Leonard Scott & Co.: Toronto, H. Rowsell. We have received the October number of this valuable periodical, and find its contents of more than usual interest.

> I. THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE 11. THE MURDER OF THOMAS A BECKET -A graphic and minute account of the ast terrible scene in the eventful career of the great Archbishop.

III. Louis XVII .-- The sympathy which the wretched fate of the "Little Capet" has ever excited, renders any attempt to pierce the obscurity with which the last eighteen months of his life were shrouded peculiarly grateful to readers of history; and particularly so in relation to the discussion at present going on, in the neighbouring republic, respecting the claims of the Rev. Mr. Williams to identity with the son of Louis XVI.

IV. THE HOLY PLACES .- The war in the East, the engrossing topic of the day, has given rise to an able article on the "casus belli," the holy places of the eastern world.

V. DIARY OF CASAUBON.

VI. ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND MESMER-ISM .- A calm and dispassionate review of all the explanations given of the, to say the least of them, strange phenomena of electro-biology, table turning, &c., well worthy of attentive perusal.

VII. LIFE OF HAYDON.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-For January 1854. This, as far as we can judge from what we have read, is a remarkably good number of the magazine. The "New Church at Brampton" is one of the best illustrations which have yet appeared in it; and the article accompanying it, on "Ecclesiastical Architecture—Village Churches," is very much to the point. The credit of the design is due to that architect of established repute, and, we trust, increasing popularity in this Province,-Mr. Hay. As this contribution to the magazine is so closely connected with the objects of this journal, we feel warranted in making a

a liberal quotation from it:-"In no class of edifices do we find the simple poetry of Architecture better expressed than in the ancient village churches of England. There is a beauty about those venerable fabrics, not easily described, but which is recognized as by the untutored as by

mass of admirers; but there is an intrinsic are certain priests sent by the government for power, so to speak, in the architectural com-position of most of those edifices highly calcu-sion for the sake of gain, and use it merely as a position of most of those edifices highly calculated to produce a strong impression on the mind. The men who fabricated those ancient fanes could give an expression to the mere exterior outline of their buildings capable of striking awe and wonder into the minds of the rude and unlettered, while around and within, the walls, the roof, the pavement and other reacts snoke volumes to the learned in architect.

The Maynooth Commission.—The commissions with the commission of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts there things—First, that they shall let their dispersion of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts there things—First, that they shall let their dispersion of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts there things—First, that they shall let their dispersion of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts there things—First, that they shall cease to eat horse-fiesh; and thirdly, that they shall eat horse-fiesh; and thirdly, that they shall eat horse-fiesh; and thirdly, that they shall worship pictures and embrace the cross. On their doing the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts the extension of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts the converts of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts the converts of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts the converts of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. They require from their converts of the sake of gain, and use it merely as a pretence. parts spoke volumes to the learned in architec-

There is a wide distinction to be observed in the architectural characteristics of various sized students from each class are taken in succession, churches, each having its peculiar style of beauty. and subjected to a rigid examination, not only Though the majestic grandeur of the vast cathedral may be more striking than the simple dignity of the village church, we admire the of the allegiance to the Queen as indoctrinated former only as the sublime canonization of art, while the latter appears to us the spontaneous creation of nature. The difference is not one of mere scale and proportion. The integral parts of each may seem identical and capable of transposition, yet it would be grotesque in the extreme either to magnify the size and proportions of an ordinary village church to that of some "mighty minster," or to make our village churches assume the form of miniature cathedrals.

at Maynooth, as well as to the extent of obedience Roman Catholics are bound to give to the authority of the Holy See. The question of education generally, forms, of course a leading feature of the investigation, and some of the more advanced students' acquirements have been severely tested by what might be deemed a regular academic examination on the part of the commissioners. At their meeting on Wedlage churches assume the form of miniature cathedrals. former only as the sublime canonization of art, at Maynooth, as well as to the extent of obedi-

"Now in the whole range of Canadian Ec- Harrowby) returned to England that evening. "Now in the whole range of Canadian Ecclesiology, we shall scarce find a professedly Gothic church true to the type of its class in those respects. When we do happen to meet with fair proportions and good outline from a respectably pitched roof, we are almost certain to find the details exaggerated, perhaps borrowed from another edifice ten times its size. The building which, in other respects, would be tolerable, is simply marred by incongruits of erable, is simply marred by incongruity of proportions. Such is the case also with every feature of the building which is unfitted by form or dimensions for its proper destination. We frequently see, for example, an erection perched on one end of the roof of a church, too large to be meant for a bellcot, and too small for a steeple; but an evident apology for the latter. The roof not being a proper or secure support for a tower, suffers in effect from the imposi-tion. The mind of the observer becomes exclusively occupied by this one deformity, and re-

"Of a totally different character, however, is the new church about to be built at Brampton, a sketch of which we engrave in our present I work, no gimcrackery, no useless pinnacles to ters.

ceives an impression which no subordinate part, however beautiful in itself, can efface.

give a trumpery effect to a common-place erec-tion; but a substantial looking edifice with low

pointed, or the latest phase of early English—a style sometimes termed "transition." Platea style sometimes termed transition. That traceried windows, with quatrefoil piercings, splayed mullions and hoods, indicate the severity of the style. The grouping is admirably calculated to produce that kind of architectural effect, usually termed picturesque. This is not cally displayed. O! may the day speedily dawn effected, however, at the expense of truth. see no member of the design that could be omitted. Indeed there are some features that are often looked upon as essential to a Gothic edifice, which are in this case (with a solitary exception) dispensed with. We see, enough, however, to convince us that the Architect knows the proper use of those valuable ad-

"We find a solitary buttress—the only one, we believe about the building, doing important duty at the south-east corner of the nave. On inquiring what it is about, we shall find that opposite this point is the great chancel arch, which, not being a lath and plaster sham, but a veritable arch, of solid masonry, requires

discoveries of British and United States writers concerning British America" would be amusing, were it not both unjust to us would not work well "to inflict a heavy fine" and distressing that there should prevail so much of deplorable ignorance of these important Provinces amongst persons who ought to know us well.

Mr. Haley's dissection of Abbott's Bonapartist romance has ability, and will no doubt do good; still the style which labors sent, and the present rem. pays for one of them); verbiage, is unfavourable to its being generally read; besides which there is a little explosion of egotism here and there, more painfully in many places under profuse agreeable to writer than reader.

THE CHURCH REVIEW, for January 1854. Contents: - Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge; The Holidays; Bishop Gobat;

Laud's Correspondence; The Late General Convention; History of the Anglo-American Church; Note, A Disputed Fact Examined; Book Notices; Ecclesiastical Register; Summary of Home Intelligence.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for October 1853:
New York, Leonard Scott & Co,: Toronto, H.

Contents. Life and Times of Madame de Staël; Protestantism in Italy; American Novels; John de Wycliffe, D.D.; Language and Literature of Modern Greece; Candle Making and Christianity; Domestic Service, Nelly Armstrong; Weld's History of the Royal Society; The Religious and Political Relations of Russia.

The Churchman's Monthly Magazine for January, 1854. New York: Shepard & Co. Contents :- Biographical Sketch of Bishop Seabury; Dr. Sterling and his Choir; Summer Rambles in Scotland; Thou art with me; Extended Natural Religion; Experiences of Life; The Grace of God Illustrated; The Mortality and the Immortality of Children; Editor's Table;

Little Geoffry; Book Table; Ecclesiastical

Intelligence; Sicily; Calendar for January, This is the Evergreen enlarged and improved. We give it friendly greeting; though, as it has only just reached us, and we are unable to give a detailed notice, we accept its established character as a guarantee for the excellence of its cent ints.

The present number is embellished with a portrait of Bishop Seabury.

Romanism and Dissent.

INVOCATION OF SAINTS .- The Tablet, in an nouncing the "beatification" of two new divini-ties, Mr. John Grande, and Miss De Parades, a Peruvian saint, says :- "The two ceremonies will take place on separate days, and we will take care to announce them to our readers as soon as they will be definitely fixed, that they may join in the prayers of the church, and invoke

the new protectors who will be given to us in heaven." TARTAR CONVERSIONS :- The following account is given in Hexthausen's Russia, of the efforts made under the auspices of the Czar for the amount of a bequest made to the above charity made under the auspices of the Czar for the amount of a bequest made to evangelization of his Tartar subjects:—"There by the late Hon. Wm. Allan."

sioners are pursuing their inquiry with the most indefatigable zeal. In addition to the profesafter Christmas, and the chairman (the Earl of

The Standard, in advertiseing to the labours of the Maynoth Commission, says, "Upon a general calculation, we find that in the 53 years that have elapsed since 1800, the college has cost some £700,000. educating more than 5,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC ADVERTISEMENTS .- The subjoined specimen is copied literatim from the last number of the Tablet:— "NORTHAMPTON-CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND ST.

THOMAS. "'It is a more blessed thing to give than to receive." "Not long ago I sent an advertisement to the Standard and Tablet respecting our new church. Standard and Tablet respecting our new chutch.

I drew it up with great care, and thought it a very excellent begging letter—one that would, in all probability, "draw" a few pounds from the charitable. But oh! how grievously was I disappointd; 2s in stamps was the sole donation I received from a good soul! I was astonished.

"'What can the matter be?' said I to myself,

Surely, I am not forgotten. Is Northampton a place that no one cares anything about! Shall I never more receive Post-office orders, or cheques, like I used to do? Where are all my number from the designs of Mr. Hay.

"The whole aspect of this church is unmistakably English. We have here no ginger-bread received so many interesting and valuable let-

"Thoughts like these came into mind again and again. I fancied I was slighted—I began to grow angry—and even my health was visibly affected. Last Sunday, however, matters took a walls and high pitched roof, giving a bold and to grow angry—and even my health was visibly and humility, to which the low-roofed porch adds effect. The tower stands as it ought, upon the stands as it ought, upon me and consoled me. The tears were its own base. It is a massive structure indicative of strength. The plain broach spire by which it is surmounted, tapers gracefully to a about my health, and that the public would as-

point to which the principal lines in the picture seem to converge.

"The style of this building is the early middle-pointed, or the latest phase of early English."

"Influenced then by these considerations, I appear again in my old character. I earnestly ask from each one who now reads these lines ask from each one who now reads these lines. a trifle for love of our Blessed Lady and St. tyr cannot forget Northampton, nor St. Andrew's Monastery—the hallowed spot where once his cally displayed. O! may the day speedily dawn when a noble church will be erected here in his

> "JOHN DALTON. "Bishop's House, Northampton." Ludicrous as are these efforts to raise the wind, hey are more justifiable than those adopted for the benefit of the mission of Brierly Hill, for which the Rev. Walter Keen, of Stourbridge, advertises the disposal by rafile of 400 beautiful prizes, at 2s. 6d. a ticket.—D. Warder.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "A Presbyter" in our next.

We have received a lengthy communication from "An Elder," on the subject of the cor considerable support to prevent its spreading. Hence the massive buttress which forms part of its abutment on one side; the tower giving its opinions of the unchristian character of the The "Chronicles of Dreepdaily" still the Church of her property. We also agree with him that it would be very desirable "if with him that it would be very d every minister of every denomination," would rich fund of fancy and wit. "Astonishing follow the injunction of the Messiah in the last two verses of the Gospel according to St. upon those who disobeyed these injunctions.

> LETTERS RECEIVED TO JAN. 18. Rev. A. M., Milton; G. S. McL., Brockville, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. C. L. T., Drummond-ville; H. C. B., London; Rev. H. P., Cornwall,

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1854.

THANK-OFFERING. The Rev. Alexander Dixon, Rector of Louth, begs to return the sincere thanks of his congregation at Port Dalhousie with his own, for the munificent "Thank-Offering" of \$100, to assist in purchasing a church bell. He earnestly trusts that in the words of the letter announcing the gift, "it may not only serve to call our own people to the house of prayer, but also be a monitor to many a careless wanderer from the Church of God; solemnly appealing to them to turn to the things that belong unto

TORONTO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. Joshua G. Beard, Esq., has been elected Mayor; both Alderman Allan and Alderman Robinson retiring in a very handsome manner, so as to ensure Mr. Beards' election.

their peace."

The Patriot's editorial on Trinity Church, King Street east, is in type, but excluded this week from want of room We beg to direct attention, on this head, to the note from the Canadian correspondent of the New York Church Journal.

The Publisher regrets to find that some naccuracies and omissions have occurred in the List of Clergy printed at the foot of the Church Calendar, issued to Subscribers last week: and begs to refer to the first number of the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette, as containing a correct

All of the four persons arraigned for the Robson murder, were acquitted on Tuesday last.

Rowsell's Sheet Almanac (embellished with an excellent engraving of the New Offices, Whitehall) is for sale at his book

The following acknowledgment has been made by the Treasurer of the House of Industry:-

"The Treasurer of the Toronto House of Industry begs to acknowledge the receipt of

PASTORAL LETTER TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MY DEAR BRETHREN, Among the proceedings of the Synod, held in October last, I find the following resolutions, upon which special action will be required, in order that they may be fully carried out throughout the Diocese.

1st. "That the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rural Dean,the Rev. H. Patton, Rural Dean, John W. Gamble, Esq., and John Arnold, Esq., be a Deputation, representing this Synod, to present the following resolution to the Church in the United States, at the present moment in General Convocation assembled; and that the Deputation be furnished with two copies of the resolution, properly authenticated, to be presented one to the Bishops and the other to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, during the last year, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, by and with the advice and concurrence of Trinity College, Toronto, was pleased to appeal to the churchmen of the United States, in behalf of that institution, and to depute the Rev. William McMurray, D. D., Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, to present this appeal; and whereas that gentleman was cordially and affectionately received by the churchmen in all parts of the union which he was enabled to visit, and his application for aid answered by the

most munificent donations, amounting, in money, lands and books, to the large sum of ten thousand dollars. "Resolved unanimously, by this Synod, consisting of the Lord Bishop, the Clergy and Laity, representing the several parishes and missions of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, that their warmest thanks are due and are hereby most cordially tendered to their brethren in the United States, for their fraternal, timely and munificent contribution, to that most important institution."

2nd. "That a Deputation be appointed by this Synod, to proceed to Quebec on the assembling of the Legislature, to watch the progress of any measure that may be introduced in reference to the Clergy Reserves; and in the event of their failing to prevent the passage of the same, to endeayour so to have its provisions modified as to render it as little as possible injurious to the Church."

3rd. "That it is expedient that an episcopal fund be forthwith commenced, and that the amount contributed for that purpose within the limits of the proposed Dioceses respectively, together with a moiety of whatever may be contributed by the then remaining Diocese of Toronto, be reserved for the maintenance of the Bishops of the new Sees respectively: that one of the four annual special collections be made for that purpose throughout the Diocese, and that the Lord Bishop of Toronto be requested, by pastoral letter or otherwise, to invite contributions from the members of the Church generally towards carrying out this important ob-

The two first of these resolutions prove that Docesan Synods cannot be held without incurring certain necessary expenses, permanent as well as contingent. Among the former, stationery, printing, &c., may be mentioned, because to some extent always required, though fluctuating in amount. Contingent expenses also must from time to time arise, and ought, for the credit of the Church, to be promptly

Thus the Deputation to New York cannot in fairness be expected to defray its own expenses, much less the proposed deputation to Quebec.

To make provision for all such matters, I would respectfully recommend that the Clergymen and Lay Deputies, or Church Wardens, of every parish, mission or station, request of their respective members a trifling donation, and forward the same, when collected, to the Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy,

one of the Secretaries of the Synod.

I think the Church would prefer some such mode of providing for these unavoidable requirements, to a formal collection. If each of the feebler missions or stations were to send one pound, or even half that sum, and the more wealthy parishes two or three pounds, the object would be fully answered. As the proceeds will be carefully husbanded, a similar demand may not be required for some years. Allow me to hope that this suggestion, which appears so simple, reasonable and effective, may be speedily carried out.

The third Resolution of the Synod, recommending the commencement of an Episcopal Fund for the proposed new Dioceses, is of the greatest importance and deserves our best consideration. Let it, however, be borne in mind that the few hints I venture to offer to the different Committees which may be employed in carrying it out, are merely in the way of suggestion, which they can alter and modify as may seem best calculated to attain the object in view.

In the printed Minutes of the Synod, I find that the Resolution as adopted overlooks an amendment which I mentioned at the time; namely, that each of the Sees should collect separately for itself, and this, because Toronto must soon become vacant, and in the face of such a contingency, the mode of appropriating the contributions pointed out would neither be just nor satisfactory to the donors. This I have already discovered to be the fact; the Church members in the portion likely to be left to form the new Diocese of Toronto do not think it right to deprive themselves of the means of filling up the vacancy as soon as possible after it may

To avoid any difficulty, it seems more equitable that each of the three proposed Dioceses should have its own separate Episcopal Fund; and this mode of proceeding I recommend with the more readiness, because I feel a strong assurance that a moderate provision may be obtained for them respectively without any great sacrifice on the part of our people.

To provide a reasonable endowment for these three Bishoprics will require about fifty thousand pounds currency, or forty thousand pounds sterling, a sum that may be raised without any great difficulty by the members of the Church in Upper Canada, if we can make them fully alive to the vast importance of the measure, and satisfactorily prove that it will lay a sure foundation for the Church of God in Canada West for all future time, and also provide for her rapid

Assuming that we are one-fourth of the population of the Province or Diocese of Toronto—an assumption fully sustained by the last census—we number 250,000, and allowing five for each family, we have fully 50,000 families; so that if each family on an average were to contribute only £1, we should have £50,000, or the sum required. Some families may not be able to bestow £1, small as the gift is, but any such deficiency would be more than made up by the numbers who are willing and able to give more.

Again, from the most accurate information that can be obtained, the assessed property of the Province of Upper Canada exceeds £36,000,000, of which, from their wealth and numbers, the members of the Church enjoy one-third, twelve millions (£12,000,000) and were they to contribute a donation of one penny in the pound, it would likewise produce the necessary sum.

AN APPEAL TO CHURCHMEN.

the same time we think that Parliament may amount to £300; but at least an equal

Windsor, from its position, will doubtless suffer fearfully from this cause, and for this reason alone it behooves Churchmen to build up the Church, as a bulwark against the threatened torrent of profligacy. At

It is nevertheless presumed that our people will feel more pleased and gratified in being addressed individually by their friends and neighbours, because they can thus be made more aware of the noble and undying nature of the effort they are called upon to make, and have their hearts and affections stirred up to do it willingly for the glory of God and the health of their immortal souls. This method likewise appears the most effective, and with good arrangement promises a happy result. Thus, taking as before, our families

classing them as follows:-The First Class, one thousand, at £10 each £10,000 The Second class, two thousand, at -The Third class, six thousand, at -5 each 2 10 each 10,000 15,000 Fourth class, eight thousand, at The Fifth class, ten thousand, at - 1 0 each The Sixth class, twenty-three thousand, at 5 each 5.750

at 50,000, it does not seem burdening them too much by

Fifty Thousand

These six classes are indeed all arbitrary, but yet the sums opposite each are so moderate that we have reason to hope that there will be no great falling off. Surely we may expect in the whole of Upper Canada one thousand families ready and able to give ten pounds each to so glorious an object, and so with the other classes. According to this table we have an average of £3 7s. 6d. for each family, and as it is desirable that all should give something, nearly one-half of the whole number of families are placed at five shillings each. But should there be even a considerable deficiency it will be covered by the £12,750, the surplus above the estimate of fifty thousand pounds.

In regard to the Bishopric of St. Mary, though not placed with the other three Sees, it is not to be forgotten, and may be endowed as follows: First, we have the donations or contributions within its bounds, which, though of very small amount, will nevertheless yield something and will increase. Second, we have the hope of some excess over the fifty thousand pounds, a portion of which and such a small per centage on the whole amount as the Synod may see fit to deduct, may both be added to what is collected in the

We have reason to look for special gifts to the See of St. Mary from the great Church Societies and other liberal and pious friends in England, because it is different from the other Sees in this, that it includes the Heathen or Indians, for whose benefit it is more particularly intended.

Should the sums to be derived from these three sources be insufficient, let them be carefully vested and allowed to accumulate till from accruing interest and occasional offerings the endowment shall be secured. In the meantime the See may be placed in charge of the Bishops of Toronto and London as more adjace nt, to visit alternately.

In this way the four Bishoprics would be placed on a permanent basis, and the Church of Western Canada would not only find friends on all sides ready to assist and encourage her exertions; but she would become a spectacle of deep interest and example to the Christian World.

It still remains to point out the machinery which it will be necessary to employ, and which must be such as to knock at every man's door and rouse the inhabitants to devote a small portion of what God has bestowed upon them to promote so great a work.

Let the Rural Deans in each of the proposed Dioceses call a meeting of their Clergy and the Laity Delegates of the last Synod, and let them also invite as many of the more intelligent laity to attend as may be found convenient to consult together as to the best methods of raising the required funds; for unless we all act with untiring zeal and perseverance, and with rigid minuteness, so that no grown-up Church member, male or female, shall be passed over, we cannot anticipate a very favorable result.

Let such meeting appoint a committee of General Management, the Rural Dean when present to be Chairman, with as many of the Clergy and Laity as may be deemed sufficient, but with power when necessary, to add to their numbers. This committee to recommend public meetings in all the Townships within their bounds, to each of which they should send an efficient Deputation. At which Township meetings, local committees should be named to visit every family within the same.

A map of each township within the proposed Diocese ought to be procured by the Committee of General Manage ment, and from the Assessors' return the names of all the Church people of the township should be inserted on their respective lots and concessions—their circumstances and ability to assist, in as far as such information can be obtained. Each township to be divided into such a number of sections (in this, perhaps, aid may be derived from adopting the school divisions or sections), so as to make it easy for two active collectors to visit each family in a reasonable time, and ascertain what they are disposed to contribute, after explaining the great object sought to be attained. I have already said that to some this may appear very troublesome work; but it is wisely ordered that nothing truly valuable can be effected in this world without much and continued

Such a thorough canvass of every township of the Diocese. f conducted in the spirit of prayer, and in humble dependence on Divine assistance, can scarcely fail of being eminently successful; but, should we come somewhat short of our object, still our progress will be sufficient to encourage us, after a little time, to renewed exertions for its full attainment. It is the work of God, and to try our faith He may permit impediments and causes of delay, but we firmly pelieve that the issue will in due time be prosperous.

Such is the general outline which I now submit to your consideration, for the division of Western Canada into four Bishoprics. It is surely an enterprise of deep interest and surpassing usefulness, and will be highly creditable to the Diocese of Toronto, so recently established, and yet struggling with many serious difficulties. The boldness of the conception, which has few equals in the history of the church of God, will, I trust, be sustained by the vigor which we shall employ in its realization, nor can it fail to attract the good will and sympathy of the whole of our own communion, for it is indeed worthy of the blessings and prayers of all who desire the extension of our Lord's kingdom.

In conclusion, my brethren, let us remember that this Diocese has spoken through her Synod for the first time, and requires of us certain services, which all admit are essential to the well being and progress of the Church; we are, therefore, on our trial; and on our obedient and vigorous action her rise or decline in a great measure depends. If we labor with hearty good will, then will she flourish and extend on every side, but if we become lukewarm and remiss, and if we remain apathetic instead of being active, our Church will be thrown from the high position which she now occupies. Our responsibility is fearfully great; but make it a labor of love, springing from true faith in our Saviour, and we have nothing to fear.

I remain. My dear brethren, Your affectionate Diocesan, JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 16th January, 1854.

We earnestly recommend to the liberal minded the appeal of our esteemed brother, the Rev. E. H. Dewar. In additional eight alleviate, the threatened evil.

Sum is required to meet the exigencies of the case. And when it is considered that the want which we are endeavoring to supply, arises from causes intimately connected with the native connected with t to the powerful arguments brought for. PROPOSED CHURCH AT GREAT WESTERN RAIL- tional prosperity; that it is not for our own ward in the "appeal," another has occurred to us, which we take the liberty of introducing. We understand that the "Maine Liquor Law" is likely to come into force shortly in the state of Michigan; and if so there is little doubt but that most are sometimes. Takenther a continent into force and from the mother country, and that the population gathering around us from all parts of the province, and from the mother country, and that windsor will often be a stopping and that windsor will often be a stopping and that windsor and that windsor are country. and if so there is little doubt but that most of the dens of intemperance on the Amelican side will be transferred to the Canadian, with all their corrupting influences.

Stand, and is confidently expected to be at least able, that while we are willing to do as little doubted during the present year. Taverns and as we can ourselves, we should appeal (and not, livery stables abound, but there is no place of wetrust, in vain) to the generosity and Christian worship of any description. The proprietors of charity of Churchmen in general, and shareholders in the G. W. R. more especially. It is a proposed that the proper shall be a proper shall be a proposed that the proper shall be a proper shall be proper shall be a proper shall be a proper shall be a proper sha

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

f Carleton, to publish the following list of ppointments for meetings of the Church Christ." lociety in his Deanery :-

tichmond Thursday evening, ranktown.....Friday mith's Falls Saturday erth.....Sunday .. Monday arleton Place...Tuesday akenham and Fitzroy, near Hubbell's Mills, Wednesday evening Muntly.....Thursday The Secretary of the Church Society

will (D.V.) attend the above meetings.

FORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH ASSOCIATION, C. S. D. T.

MANAGING COMMITTEE 29th November, 1853. The following arrangement for holding the Parochial meetings was agreed to: l'uesday, 7th February ELORA, 11 A.M. " " "GUELPH, 7 P.M.

Vednesday, 8th "GALT, 7 P.M.

Thursday, 9th "Paris, 11 P.M. Thursday, 9th

.....BRANTFORD, 7 P.M, " MT. PLEASANT, 11 AM Friday, 10th UPPERCAYUGA, 7 PM Wednesday, 9th March..... HAMILTON, 7 P.M J. GAMBLE GEDDES,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE

CHURCH SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Par-ochial Meeting of this District Branch of the ochial Meeting of this District Church Society will be held as follows, viz:— Tuesday Feb. 7 " 11 A.M. Grafton, Tuesday Feb. 7 " 11 A.M. from henceforth to be reckoned; yea, and also to Colborne, Tuesday " 7 " 6½ P.M. he liness and heir of Gad, serving Him "in Percy, Wednesday " 8 " 2 P.M. holiness and righteousness all the days of our our,...... Thursday " 9 " 11 A.M. life."—P. 203. " 10 " 3P.M. COBOURG, GENERAL ANNUAL

respectfully requested to co-operate in attending

Grafton, Dec. 20, 1853.

SIMCOE RURAL DEANERY PAROCHIAL BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

......Monday, January, 23, 7 P. M. Penetanguishine, Wednesday, "25, 10½ A.M. Orillia,Thursday, 26, 2 P. M. Cookstown,Tuesday "31, 6 P. M. Cookstown,Tuesday " 31, 6 P. M. Bradford,Wednesday, Feb. 1, 6 P. M. Trin. Ch. Tecumseth, Thursday, Feb.2, 2½P. M. St. John's Ch. Mono, Wednesday, "8, 3 P. M. St. Luke's Ch. Mulmur, Thursday, "9, 11 A.M. (Signed) T. S. OSLER.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE 2ND SUNDAY IN JANUARY, 1854.

Previously announced in the Church newspaper, Vol. 17, No. 24,.....£20 2 0
St. James's, Toronto, per churchthe P 20 0 0 -per Rev. G. A. Bull, ... Trinity Church, Barrie, per church-

Picton, per churchwarden........ Carrying Place, Murray, per Rev. J. Padfield St. George's, Toronto, additional Christ's Ch., Moulienette 1 8 9

—per Rev. H. Patton..... St. Mary's Ch. Cayuga Hts.£0 7 10 7 0 0 All Saint's Church, Mount Pleasant 0 3 7
—per Rev. E. R. Stinson, St. George's Church, Etobicoke, per

A. Dixon Trinity Church, Chippawa, per Rev. W. Leeming St. Phillip's Church, Weston, per churchwarden

21 collections, amounting to.....£71 8 10½ WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND (Additional.) Previously announced......£407 19 3 St. Paul's Ch., Woodstock, £5 18 9 less agency charged by bank 0 1 3 Trinity Church, Hawkesbury Mills, per Rev. J. T. Lewis.....

289 collections, amounting to£418 3 3 MISSION FUND (Additional.)

155 collections, amounting to

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rev. J. S. S. Groves,

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-In a late number of the Echo there is a letter containing some remarks upon a part of Mr. Patton's sermon at ent, a member of "Trinity Church," that I have the last Visitation, in the course of which letter not forgotten the zeal manifested by the writer applies the term "natural men," that congregation of this church, and the many is, unregenerate, to all those who differ from him on the point in question; and finishes a paraestablishment. It would be hard indeed for establishment. on the point in question; and finishes a paragraph by saying, "If men intrude into the Ministry as natural men they must think and tempered with judgment, and the self-denial of understand and teach according to the light which is in them, which is darkness on all spiritual subjects." I must forbear from making any footsteps of the saintly Herbert. Neither could comment on the spirit manifested in these words, and only desire to present the following list of

Turner, Esq.—the zeal and christian liberality "natural men" in "darkness on all spiritual of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Goodherham, and a host subjects," according to the opinion of the writer of others. All these recollections are vividly of that letter. If he should see the list, I think impressed upon my mind, but I did not like, in he will find names in it for which he was un- my notice of the churches in Toronto, to dismi prepared. It will of his test, that-

days those heavenly mysteries, whereby Christ in Toronto, in another letter. hath engrafted us into His Body, and hath united us to one another, whereby being also re generate and born anew unto God, He hath nourished us, * * were all plainly set forth to the people in their own language; so that what great and exceeding good things every man had received of God * * * he to whom God hath given a desire and willing heart to understand those things, might soon perceive and understand."-Letter to the Brethren in affliction, p. 350. "Even so in baptism the body is washed with the visible water and the soul is cleanse from all filth by the invisible Holy Ghost."-Last examination before Commissioners, p. 275.
"Likewise, when I consider that all that man "Likewise, when I consider that all that man doth profess in his regeneration when he is received into the Holy Catholic Church of Christ, and is nitions of St. Paul, one to the Romans, where

bers of Christ's own Body," &c .- 1b. p. 57. been a "natural man," for he writes, "For anger, and clamor, and evil-speaking, be put Baptism, thou wert but a natural man, a natural one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one woman, as I might say a man, a woman; but another, even as God for Christ's sake hath for

man, a Christian woman.-Now then, seeing We are requested by the Rev. S. S. thou art a Christian man, what shall be thy answer of this question, who art thou? The answer is * * * "the child of everlasting joy, through the merits of the bitter passion of Christ." This is a joyful answer. Here we may see how much we be bound and in danger unto God, that hath revived us from death to life, and saved us that were damned."-1st Sermon

on the Card. p. 7. 3rd. Archbishop Cranmer the martyr, and the undoubted author of the Homilies on Salva-tion, Faith, and Good Works, must have been a "natural man," for he declares Baptism to be that Sacrament "in which we be regenerated and pardoned of our sins by the blood of Christ."—p. 116. "The Holy Ghost doth not only come to us in Baptism, and Christ doth there clothe us, but they do the same to us so long as we dwell in Him, and He in us."—On the Lord's Supper, bk. iii. p. 71. "What Christian man" he asks the Romish Bishop of Winchester, "would say as you do, that Christ is not indeed in Baptism? or that we be not regenerated both body and soul as well in Baptism, as in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper? or that in Baptism we be not united to Christ's Divinity by His manhood?"—Ib. bk. iii. p. 176. In this last passage he uses the term regenerated also for that constant renewing whereby the Christian goes on "unto perfection," as this from Hooker's (Ec. Pol. v. 57 6,) will illustrate: "We receive Christ Jesus Baptism once as the first beginners, in the Eucharist after asking by continual degrees the finisher of our life."

4th. Becon, Cranmer's chaplain, and author of the 11th Homily, must have been a "natural"

man;" for in his Catechism, after clearly pointing out that mere washing with the element of vater is nothing, he asks, "what is it to be baptized in the name of the Father? &c. which the answer is, "To be admitted and received into the family and household of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and

5th. Bishop Coverdale, one of the chief revisers of the Prayer Book under Queen Corotton Dec. 20, 1853.

Corotton Dec. 20, 185

Baptism is our regeneration or new birth whereby we are born anew in Christ, and are made the sons of God, and heirs of the kingdom of Heaven: it is the Sacrament of the remission of sins, and of that washing which we have in the blood of Christ."-Treatise on Sacraments, P. 1104.

7th. Archbishop Grindal must have been a "natural man;" for he says, "In baptism men regard not greatly the water, but account themselves washed with the blood of Christ."—Rem.

8th. Bishop Pilkington, another of the chief sth. Bishop Pilkington, another of the chief revisers of the Prayer-Book, must also have been a natural man; for he writes, "So should all Christians, being members of Christ's mystical Body, one bear the grief of another," &c.—Exposition on Nehemiah, p. 313. "By the corruption of our father Adam we all did perish, and by the innocency of our Brother, the Lord Christ, we all be sanctified. Why should not the goodness of the one profit us as much as the illness of the the one profit us as much as the illness of the THE GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH other did hurt us; or rather, much more bless society, appointed to be taken up on us, being the immortal Son of God, and the other but a mortal man?"-Expos. on Neh. P.

The references are all to the publications of the Parker Society, and the italics are mine. could readily have extended the list and multiplied quotations from the same source, but feel that it is useless. Is it not shocking to find such honored names as Hooker, Bancroft, Bilson, Anderson, Overatt, Noweth, Sanderson, Bull and others, all flippantly pronounced in "darkness on all spiritual subjects? Permit me, Mr. Editor, to add but the following unhesitating avidence to the destricts of the County for the subjects of the subject evidence to the doctrine of the Church, from on whom even the correspondent of the Echo would scarce pronounce in "darkness on all spiritual subjects": "Truly if we consult the Fathers in are not only distinguished from others, but regenerated by God in baptism; yea, that in baptism our sins are pardoned to us, and our corrections subdued under a corrections. corruptions subdued under us."-Bishop Beveridge on Art. 27.

Yours truly, W. S.

To the Editors of the Church.

REVS. AND DEAR SIRS, -I am far from wishing to prolong the unhappy discussion respect the future Bishopric of Kingston; but there is one statement in Mr. Ardagh's letter, repeate in the last number of the Echo, which requires a brief notice. Mr. Ardagh maintains that the claims of the Archdeacon of York are put for ward "in the very face of the almost unanimous action of the Synod, because the Synod "decidedly expunged" the proposed resolution recommending the authorities at home to fill the new bishoprics from the ranks of the clergy officiating within their bounds." Mr. Ardagh surely cannot forget that his party did not venture to meet that res 4 6 6 with a direct negative. For myself, I did not doubt that the disingenuous amendment by which it was got rid of had some hidden motives and I accordingly supported the mover in resist-ing it. Mr. Ardagh must, however, be well £196 16 0 the High-Church view of Synodical rights. manœuvre was skilfully executed, but I did not 1 5 0 expect to see its purpose so publicly avowed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Jan. 10th, 1854. M. A.

To the Editor of the Church.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. It will appear then from application Trinity with a sentence or two, which was all the space I could then devote to it, and I there-1st. Bishop Ridley, the martyr, must have fore determined to notice it at length, along been a "natural man, for he wrote, "Of late with other matters connected with the Church

> Faithfully yours,
> THE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE
> N. Y. CHURCH JOURNAL. Toronto, January, 1854.

To the Editor of the Church MY DEAR SIR,-Will you oblige me by insert-

ing the accompanying note to the Rev. C. C. Brough, A. B., in this week's "Church." 1 remain, my dear sir, Yours faithfully WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

Dundas, January 16, 1854. now to be accounted for one of the lively mem- ha says, "Be kindly affectioned one to another ers of Christ's own Body," &c.—1b. p. 57.

2nd. Bishop Latimer, the martyr, must have Ephesians, "Let all bitterness and wrath, and before thou didst enter into the Sacrament of away from you, with all malice, and be ye kind after thou takest on thee Christ's religion, thou hast a longer name, for then thou art a Christian which these passages inculcate, and as one

put a charitable, and not the most unfavorable construction upon my motives, I shall be happy the 31st of December last. I wrote to about from all blame, as they believe under the cir forty of my brethren upon the subject which cumstances no ordinary means could have pre-

The Rev. C. C. Brough, A. B., Rector of St. John's Church, London, C.W.

To the Editor of the Church. MOHAWK MISSION, TOWNSHIP OF TYEN DINAGA

BAY OF QUINTE, 26th December, 1853. Sir-I hope you will be so kind as to publish the following statement relative to an examina-tion of the Mohawk Mission School, which took place on Saturday last (the 24th inst.) That school is supported by the New England Company, and is under the superintendence of the Rev. G. A. Anderson, who is the rector of this mission. His wife, some time ago, visited the school, and was so well pleased with the progress the scholars had made, that she stated that she would give prizes to the most deserving of the scholars, viz. for the greatest proficiency in the different branches taught; for the best knowledge in the Church Catechism and in the Principles of the Christian religion; and also for the most regular attendance at school, as well as improvement in conduct. The several prizes were awarded without favor to the seveal persons considered the most deserving of them, and they were contended for in a most earnest and zealous manner. The knowledge displayed by an Indian girl more particularly, in the several branches in which she was examined, was highly gratifying. She was examined, was highly gratifying. proved herself to be well acquainted, and solved all the problems given to her, and well she ment in Buffalo is intense. mendation of the teacher. At the conclusion hovided by Mrs. Anderson for the children in the school room; they were waited upon in the most attentive and careful manner by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Lauder, of the Napanee Mission, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Lauder, Miss Roberts, and other respectable persons present. After the children dined, all the persons sons present partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion. The prizes were then given to those scholars to whom they were

> I am, Sir, with great respect, A FRIEND TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Colonial Summary.

would take the same trouble with their schools,

men who love and fear God, who feel it to be

and ladies go to some expense in providing

LAWLESSNESS IN TORONTO .- It is to be hoped be immediately aroused to the necessity of providing for the unprotected state of the city. The several tragical events, so lately enacted in its very heart, are alarming in the extreme. One man throttled and put into the watter at the very foot of Yong street—another supposed to have been made away with, and last seen at the Corner of King and Toronto-streets—a woman set upon and nearly strangled, in Queen-street and the cabman so brutally beaten the other night, in Church-street, that he is said to have passed to call upon the contractors for explanadied from it,—are circumstances calculated to arouse public attention. There must be a bad ployed to remedy the grave evils. Every one at consisting of not less than fifteen carcases being taken for the general safety! Why is nat other fixings.

a protective police or a night patrol organized?

London and Had we had something of the kind, those unfor-

ACCIDENT ON THE G. WESTERN RAILWAY. On Monday last an accident of a melancholy character occured on the line of the Great estern Railway, about one and a half miles from this city, resulting in the death of John Price, a fireman, and the loss of three lows, besides very serious injury sustained by the locomotive and cars. It appears that on the train from the Suspension Bridge to this the property of R. A. Land, Esq., three cows, which are supposed to have been down drink-ing, ascended the left bank, and got on to the At the time the locomotive was about yards fram the cattle, and the engineer mmediately whistled for the breaks to be put on, and reversed the engine. The distance was Wever altogether too short to stop the train in, and the consequence was that the engine came in contact with the cattle, and was thrown partly down a small embankment. The deceased

The Splendid II. S. Steemship of ohn Price, was caught by the thighs between tender and engine, and from the shock caused by the severe fractures, he never ralcould devise was done for his recovery. An in-quest was held on the body before H. B. Bull,

We subjoin the verdict of the jurors :his death from injuries received in consequence The weather was delightful.—Globe.

Christian brother should write to another; and of a collision of a passenger train on the Great Western Railway, on the 12th instant, with three cows that had strayed upon the line.— That they desire to acquit the engineer in charge called forth your letter, and your reply, I am pleased to say, was the only one that manifested any asperity or bitterness of feeling.

I remain, my dear Brough,
Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

The Rev. C. C. Brough, A. R.

cumstances no ordinary means could have prevented said collision:—at the same time they find the act of incorporation of the Great Western Railway requires the company to have sufficient fences and gates at crossings, and upon bye-roads, to secure the safety of the line, and this jury cannot refrain from censuring the company for producting to company for producting to company for producting to company to the same time they find the act of incorporation of the Great Western Railway requires the company to have sufficient fences and gates at crossings, and upon bye-roads, to secure the safety of the line, and this jury cannot refrain from censuring the company for neglecting to comply with the provisions and requirements of the charter as regards the present issue."

Hamilton, Dec. 9, 1853' R. Juson & Co., present to the Fire Frigade and Hose Companies, the accompanying cheque of Ten Pounds, in acknowledgment of the alacrity and service they rendered in extinguishing the fire, that broke out at their Nail Factory on the night of the Sth instant. night of the 8th instant.

HAMILTON, Dec. 9, 1853. The Fire Brigade return their sincere thanks to Messrs. R. Juson & Co., for the handsome donation of £10, and are most happy that the services rendered by the firemen have been so generously appreciated.

THOMAS GRAY. SABBATH BREAKING-Some of our Contemporaries have justly found fault with the desecra-tion of the Sabbath by working on the Railroad. tion of the Sabbath by working on the Railroad. We are happy to say that when reported to His Worship, the Mayor, he immediately ordered any person found violating the law to be brought before him. On Sunday, the 11th. ins.. His Worship having seen J. T. Smith working, ordered his arrest, when having escaped, and leat his worker work by was at learth. lost his weeks work, he was at length taken, fined £5 besides the costs. This will prove the law is not a dead letter .- London Time

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—These riots are becoming more dangerous every day and threaten to mined in proportion, practice, interest, and some other rules in arithmetic, with which she of the State of New York. The Company now

I understand that she intends offering TCRONTO ATHENEUM AND COMMERCIAL NEWS herself as a candidate for the office of teacher, Room.—The Annual Meeting of this Institution at Belleville, in May next. The knowledge exhibited in the Church catechism and in the principles of the Christian religion, was pleasing in the highest degree. The Rev. Examiner asked some beautiful, yet difficult questions, Report, urged a union of the Toronto Athenæum most of which were answered very readily. and the Canadian Institute, and complained that This prize was contended for by two Indian girls and one white girl in a very able manner, the contest between them being so sharp that a clerical visitor (the Rev. Mr. Lauder) was requested to finish the examination, was requested to finish the examination, was requested to finish the examination, was requested to finish the examination. which continued for an hour longer; when the was wanting to make them practically available prize was finally awarded to a little girl nine years of age, more I think in consequence of her youth than for her superior answering; but this is only my opinion. The prize was a very valuable one. The other prizes were awarded according to the recommendation of the tracker. At the conclusion that sufficient might be raised with the aid of the Legislature for that represent the prize was a very valuable one. The other prizes were awarded according to the recommendation of the tracker. the Legislature for that purpose. The total of the examination an elegant cold dinner was receipts of the year have been £402 3s. 6d.; Provided by Mrs. Anderson for the children in the expenditure £233 10s. 1d.; the balance on hand is £168 13s. 5d. The following officebearers were elected for 1854:—

President—Samuel Thompson, Esq. Vice-Presidents—R. H. Brett, T. Clarkson, E C. Hancock, R. Lewis, J. D. Ridout, and E. H.

Rutherford, Esqs.

Treasurer—J. W. Brent, Esq.
Secretary—E. H. Hancock, Esq.
General Committee—R. H. Brett, T. Champion, awarded; when the Rev. Mr. Anderson informed Harrington, C. Robertson, and S. Spreull,

he would give each of them a present. This unexpected news had a pleasing effect upon them; their faces brightened with joy and gratitude to their kind elergyman and this calculation. Has a side of the solution of the solu titude to their kind clergyman, and this school

ston have presented the Rev. R. V. Rogers with a gold watch as a mark of their esteem. examination will not soon be forgotten by them In conclusion, I would remark, if all clergymen Modes of Taking Oaths .- At the sittings

of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Haldmand, before his Honor Judge Foley, one of Prizes; good and efficient teachers employed, the Grand Jury refused to be sworn upon the their care the principles of the Christian reli- any sect which entertained conscientious scrugion, a change for the better would soon take ples on this point, but that as an individual he Place in the province; the penitentiary would soon not be needed. But whilst the present er of the bar, but the judge was of red at that the gaols of the country are always different opinion, and fined the juror 10s.; the fine was afterwards remitted.—Patriot.

are increasing yearly. To Mrs. Anderson the THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.—In one particular, greatest praise is due for her untiring zeal in struggling to improve the meral and religious condition of the Mohawk people. The Rev. Mr. Lauder and Miss Lauder were attentive in the place at New Market the other day, between highest degree, and every person present paid marked attention to the children during the examination and afterwards. A number of the exception from any of those frightful catastro-Mohawk people were present, and were grate-Mohawk people were present, and were grateful for the kindness shewn to themselves and many of the railroads in the United States, argues well for the construction of the road, and the diligence and skill of the officers and men employed on the cars.

NIAGARA.—The town of Niagara has loned the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds to the Erie and Ontario RailwayCompany, to complete the railroad.

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH. - A man was lately that the attention of the new City Council will frozen to death on the railroad tract in Chinguacousy. The identity of deceased could not be ascertained, but it was inferred from papers found in his pocket that his name is George Tyby, from Ireland.

Ald. Robinson stated that he had heard that an amalgamation had taken place between the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railroads. and the Toronto and Guelph was only to be extended to London. A resolution was then tion.—Patriot.

A large number of deer have been brought to State of merals, and a bad set of persons amongst us: hence there should be vigilant exertion empassing Mr. Lewis's Oyster Saloon, a heap Present is exposed to a fate similar to that of the which had come from Penetanguishine, and Unfortunate victims above alluded to. These which Mr. Lewis was about to send to New ngs are known; and yet we hear of no steps York by express, in exchange for oysters and

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILROAD. -The Had we had something of the kind, those unfortunate persons had probably still been alive. £8,500 of stock in this road, was submitted to mething should be done, and that at once. It the electors on Saturday last, the Reeve in the is mortifying to publish accounts of such depravity and violence; but better to do so, if it will took place, when a large majority appeared in took place, when a large majority appeared in favor of subscribing for the stock. A poll having been demanded, was granted by the chairman, and at the close the numbers were. for taking the stock 63, against it 20. This amount, together with private subscriptions, will make the total amount subscribed in St. Thomas for this road upwards £10,000.—St. Thomas

> DREADFUL MURDER.—A most horrible murder was recently committed in the gaol at the Town of Simcoe. A man named William Boyce had been causing a good deal of disturbance i the streets, and was placed in the gaol for the night in the same cell with a decrepid pauper named Goodhue. During the night the prisoners in the cells adjoining were alarmed by cries of "murder," and on going into Goodhue's celf, they found that Boyce had murdered him.-Boyce was quite insane from the effects of

THE TARIFF.-Movements are being made in ame in contact with the cattle, and was thrown to the right, the tender across the track, and the right are duction of the Tariff next session. When

The Splendid U. S. Steamship San Francisco was wrecked by the mere violence of the waves during a severe gale, 36 hours after passing Sandy Hook, U.S.

GREAT WESTERN CELEBRATION .- We had a excursion train at that town, and great excitement among the inhabitants. The train, with

United States.

Those who have pork still to sell are not likely to realize as much as those who sold earlier in the season. The New York Herald of the 4th nst. says :- "The swine harvest of the West romises an abundant yield. We are informed hat three hundred and twenty-six thousand nogs have already been received at Cincinnati. being only thirty-five thousand short of the whole number last year. They were quoted in that city yesterday at \$4 70 a \$4 90 per hundred pounds, while at Louisville they were selling at only \$4 25. In the latter part of the day mess pork was held at \$12, 25 in Louisville. A private despatch states that about three hundred and fifty thousand hogs have been killed. While apon the subject, we will remark that we have in type a large amount of statistical and other information relative to the commerce of this port during the past year, which we shall publish to-

The year 1854 begins and ends on Sunday; there are five months in the year that contain five Sundays each, and there are fifty-three Sundays in the year.

Archbishop Hughes has left New York for cub a, in the hope of promiting his shattered

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- One of the axle-trees of a train in the Albany and Northern Railroad broke the other day, demolishing the car and killing the breakman. None of the passengers were hurt. - Globe.

UNITED STATES NAVY .- The American House of Representatives intend passing a bill authorising the construction of siz steam frigates, at an expense of \$3,000,000.—Barrie Herald.

trigue and powerful influence, he has at last insured for himself a seat in the Halls of the Montezumas By the last advices the dignity of Serene Highness had been bestowed upon him, and he had been declared perpetual Dictator. The United States press say that Santa Anna has offered to sell Sonora and Lower California for the sum of fifty millions of dollars,

and they glory in the fact.

It may be asked, what are the Americans going to do with so much territory? their desire

Zuropean Dews.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. No change in Breadstuffs.

The "Baltic" did not leave Liverpool till Thursday, the 29th of December, one day after her appointed time owing to low water. The Europa arrived out on the evening of the

Messrs. Richardson & Bros. circular of the

"We have no comments to make on the state of the trade since our report of Friday. Saturlay was also a broken business day, and yesterday a close holiday. The weather has been rather mild until this forenoon, when a sharp frost set in with a heavy fall of snow. both by local dealers and millers; the enquiry for wheat was general, and in most instances the low sales of Friday were rather exceeded. but the amount of business transacted was not heavy. Indian corn held firmly without change n value. Oats in fair request. Cotton un-

A private dispatch dated Liverpool, Thurslay, says, Breadstuffs in good demand, and tending upwards.

News is very meagre, Christmas holidays naving prevented business.

Lord Palmerston has resumed his seat in the British Cabinet.
There is nothing really new as to the Turk-

ish war. It was rumoured, but not believed, that the Porte would consent to resume nego-The latest news from the Vienna corres-

pondent of the London Times says, "The Russian Steamer" Pouth" had set two Turksh villages on fire by throwing hot balls into Reschid Pacha had promised the foreign minister to do his utmost for the furtherance of

peace at the Grand Divan, to take place on the 20th. It is generally reported in the principal cities, that an armistice during the winter nable Russia to take the field with not much short of 180,000 men. The United States frigate Saranac, with Mr.

pencer on board, arrived at Gibraltar on the A meeting was called at Southamptom to petition for active measures agains

Constantinople, Dec. 19 Negociations on the peace project have

The combined fleets are stil at Beycors. Stockholm, Dec. 26

Sweden .- The king has invited a Diet to nominate a small number of its members pos-sessing its entire confidence, to whom as a committee, the Government may make any important communications. It is believed that the Government is waiting to bring some momentous facts connected with foreign affairs, to the knowledge of the Diet.

Berlin, Dec. 24. Negociations are pending between Sweden and Denmark, having for their object the conclusion of a League offensive and defensive making great alterations by building an addition

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA." New York, Dec. 16, 10 30 a.m. The Europa arrived at 9 a.m. with 21 pasen-

Lord Dudley Stuart is at Constantinople, endeavouring to cause the Porte to enrol the Euro-pean Polish Legion, and to embrace cessation of

ostilities from the Russian army. The ratification of the treaty between Russia and Persia was done at St. Petersburgh, Dec, 18th. Persia was daily expected to attack Bag-Turkey has formally accepted the Persian de-

The British Parliament has appointed to meet or the despatch of business on the 31st January.

Preston strikes still unsettled.

Birmingham iron masters report trade healthy, without further advance for the present. The decree of Napoleon III. removes restricions from imports of cotton from England into

minister Soule had fought a third duel with the Duke of Alba at Madrid, and was killed. The amour wants confirmation

General Radowitz is dead. Sweden and Denmark are forming an armed eague against Russia.

BREADSTUFFS-Arrivals of grain continue moderate, and millers and dealers have been obliged to purchase freely this week. Wheat has moved off freely at an advance of 4d a 5d on Flour fully 1s per bbl dearer. Indian Corn in better demand at 1s a 1s 6d on week.

Richardson Bros & Co.'s circular quote to

French pork. Bacon now is selling at about 45s.

NEW YORK, 3 P.M. ADDITIONAL PER EUROPA.

The Porte consents, on invitation of two powers to send a minister to re-open negotiations, but will not abate her pretensions. It remains to be seen if Russia will do likewise, and if Russia refuses the powers will them act with energy.
At last dates, Dec. 19th, the allied fleets were

still in the Bosphorous. No operations along the Danube, but the Russians were still concentrating, apparently with a view to attack Kalefat, which is strongly fortified. Trifling skirmishes continue, but we e not of importance. The Russian steamer Pruth wantonly set fire to two villages with red No further news from the seat of war in Asia,

but anxiously looked for.
Severe storms on the Black Sea—80 sail ves-

Captain Neal of the steamer *Prince*, from Liverpool for Dublin, reports having seen a large screw steamer sunk, during recent gale in the Channel. Much anxiety is felt to know what steamer is missing. Letters have been received in Dublin from

Smith O'Brien. Dates from Norfolk, Sept. 18, three days later, mention his escape from that Hamel Pacha, the Sultan's brother in-law, is named minister of the interior. Abdel Pacha had been repulsed. 25,000 Turks had received orders to retire from Russian Armeni. The Europa passed the Niagara on the 3rd,

40 miles off Cape Clear. A private letter from Liverpool, 31st, says—the Breadstuff market generally is excited, and prices had advanced. Flour 40s; white Wheat 11s 6d; Corn 47s.

At St. George's Church, St. Catherines, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. S. Lauder, Curate, Mr. Edward Grant, to Miss Jane Flewellen, both of the Township of Grantham. At Christ's Church, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. J.S.M Blackman, B. A., Curate, Mr. John Jefferson, to Miss Mary Jane Wilson, both of this city.

At Christ's Church, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, M. A., Rector, Mr. John Ranahan to Miss Sarah Branigan, both of this Parish.

In Christ's Church, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Blackman, Silas Taylor, of the County of Haldimand, and Mary Ann Weston, of the same place.

In Christ's Church, on the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, John Anderson to Elizabeth Caroline Joslin, Widow, both of this Parish.

On the 2nd January, 1854, in Christ's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Blackman, Charles Schwarnity, to Carolina Harber, both of this Parish.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Mr. Jacob Johns, to Maria Powell, all of Cobourg.

DIED

At New Orleans on the 7th December let of abronic

deacon of York, Mr. Jacob Johns, to Maria Powell, all of Cobourg.

DIED

At New Orleans, on the 7th December last, of chronic diarrhea, terminating in cholera, Robert, third son of the late Charles White, Esq. late Captain in H. Mr.'s. Service, and formerly of Augheboe, Queen's County, Ireland. On Wednesday night, the 29th ult., at his father's residence, near Hamilton, Abraham John, son of John Bradley, Esq. aged seventeen years and two months.

It is with deep regret we record the death of this amiable and promising young man, who was favorably known to most of the youth of this place, and who had endeared himself to all by his guileless disposition and childlike simplicity of character. The insidious disease, which blighted the bloom of his early days, was attended, as usual in such cases, with alternate hopes and fears—but the rapidity with which he sprang out of boylood into youth, and the bright, heetic flush which glowed upon his cheeks, bespoke the fatal nature of his illness, and to all but his doating-parents seemed to mark him as the victim of a premature decline. Throughout a long and depressing illness he manifested true Christian patience and resignation—no murmur or repining escaped his lips—he always endeavored to conceal his increasing weakness from his sorrow stricken parents, in order to save their feelings—at the same time he meekly chided their over-anxiety, and fond attachment, and cautioned them against worshipping or making an idol of their child. His Bible and Prayer-

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Jan. 17, 1853.

•							
8	MARKET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	S.	D.		S.	D.	
2	Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	0	0	a	31	3	
		25	0	a	27	6	
		6	3	a	6	6	
	Oatmeat, per parrel	38	9	a	40	0	
	nve, per busnet, ab ibs.	4	0	a	4	3	
4	Dariev, per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	3	a	3	6	
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	- 2	10	a	3	0	
	reas, per busnel	3	9	a	4	0	
1	Potatoes, per bushel.	0	10	a	2	6	
t	Apples, per puanel,	2	0	a	3	0	
	Grass Seed, Der Dusnel.	2	6	a	11	3	
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	01	0	a	36	3	
ı	Hay per ton.	35	0		87	6	
	Straw, per ton,	75		a		0	
3	Onions, per bushel,	40	0	a	50		
3	Butter— l'ub, per lb	5	0	a	6	3	
	East now lb	0	8	a	0	10	
	Fresh, per lb,	0	10	a	0	11	
	Beef, per 100 lbs	20	0	a	25	0	
	Pork, per 100ibs,	20	0	a	25	0	
	Eggs per dozen	0	10	a	1	0	
)	Fire wood per, cord	18	9	a	22	6	

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of 45 feet by 24, three stories high, to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale

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France.
The dividend on the Bank of France for the ast year was 84 francs.
It was rumoured in Paris on the 29th, that inister Soule had fought a third duel with the large of Alba at Madrid, and was killed.

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F. W. BARRON, M.A. Principal of U. C. College. Toronto Jan. 5th 1854.

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The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against Mr. C. E. Romain for perjury. We against Mr. C. E. Romain for perjury. We against Mr. C. E. Romain for perjury. We understand that the charge was founded on the espectable jury, who, after a careful examination exonerated the engineer in charge of the ocomotive from all blame, at the same time. Dry Goods and Millinery, day's currency for fine white United States Wheat 11s 3d a 11s 5d; middling 10s 8d a 11s; and J. Bray, Esquires, coroners, and a highly respectable jury, who, after a careful examina-fine Red 10s 10d a 11s; Ohio Flour 38s 5d a The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto 39s; Baltimere and Philadelphia 38s 6d a 39s, and 40s for 1000 bbls; Choice Indian Corn, white and yellow 46s a 46s 6d; others quote comotive from all blame, at the same time, hey censure the company for not having taken he proper precautions to prevent cattle from telegraph despatch from London at 12 o'clock yesterday, announcing the safe arrival of the estimate of the safe arrival of the safe a THE Stock is replete with all that is seasona ble and fashionable, and offers great induce-ments to buyers. The stock of Millinery, for PROVISIONS-All the provision circulars report variety surpasses any other stock in Canada. othing doing in Beef-No sales to mention of No Second Price. the Great Western Railway Company, came to which it would probably reach about 4 P. M. French pork. Bacon now is selling at about 45s.

Lard lower. Clove Seed nominal, without de-

Family Reading.

THE BROTHERS' MEETING.

A large company was winding its way slowly out of the vale in which the river Jordan runs. The sun was just beginning to strike hotly upon them, and make them long for rest and shelter, as they toiled up the open sandy hills and among the great masses of rock with which that country was strewn.

It was a striking sight to see those travellers. First went their troops of kine, bowing as they went; camels with their arched necks, stooping shoulders, and forward ears; asses with their foals; ewes and lambs; and goats with their kids, which mounted idly upon every rock that lay by their read-side, and then jumped as idly down again; and before and after these, drivers in stately turbans and long flowing robes, keeping the flocks and herds to their appointed way. Then came large droves of cattle, and sheep, and goats, and asses, stirring up with their many feet the dust of the sandy plain, till it fell like a gentle shower, powdering with its small grains all the rough and prickly plants which grew in tufts over the waste. Then was there a space; and after that were seen two bands of camels-the best seemed, to be, of all the flock, those which came last especially-and on them were children and women riding, over whom hung long veils to shelter their faces from the hot breath of the sandy desert through which they had travelled. And after all there came one man, with a staff in his hand, and a turban on his head, walking slowly as one who had walked in pain and yet walked on, following those who went before.

If you had stood near to that man, you might, perhaps have heard him speaking to God in prayer and thanksgiving; you might have heard him saying to himself, with my staff I have passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands;" or you might have heard him earnessly calling on the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac his father, to keep him safe in the great danger which now lies close before him: his mind was certainly very full of that danger, for he kept looking up from the sand on which his eyes were often fixed, and gazing as far as he could over the hills before him, as if he expected to see some great danger suddenly meet him on his way, and the happy influence of our mode of public

If you looked into his face, you could stamped upon the face.

things. He had seen God's most holy stamp of great mysteries.

almost at his father's tent?

who had dwelt together in one tent, kneel- enquiry, "Are you never going to become ed before one father's knees in prayer, and Christians?" The prejudices of their joined together in the common plays of birth and education at once began to give childhood-surely their meeting must be way. The character and claims of the happy, now that they have been twenty Church were investigated, and both parents years asunder, and God had blessed them are now not only communicants, but warm both, and they were about to see each admirers of that mode of worship which other again in peace and safety, and to so much attracted the attention and secured show to each other the children whom God the warm attachment of their little son .had given them, and who must remind No greater distinction do those parents now them of their days of common childhood. desire for their son, than that he may And why then is the man afraid? Be- become an exemplary and useful minister cause when he left his father's house this in the Church, they now so highly esteem brother was angry with him, and he fears and love. - Banner of the Cross. that he may have remembered his anger all these twenty years, and be ready now to avenge himself for that old

him?—Cannot the same God who has beheld. With this he related the followkept him safely these twenty years of toil ing story; and labor, help and save him now? Why then does he fear so greatly? He has not we now are. It was just such a bright forgotten that his God can save him-he moonlight night as this, and the sea was has not for a moment forgotten it; for see quite as rough. The captain had turned how earnestly he makes his prayer unto in and I was upon watch, when suddenly Him: hear his vows that if God will again there was a cry 'a man overboard.' To deliver him, he and all his shall ever praise go out in a boat was exceedingly danger. and serve Him, for his mercy. Yet still ous. I could hardly make up my mind to command the hands to expose themselves. who thought that there was some I volunteered to go myself, if two more reason why God, who had heard him would accompany me. Two generous felin other cases should not hear him in lows came forward, and in a moment a

What was it, then, which pressed so on a most frightful sea. heavily on the man's mind? It was the that God would leave him now to Essu's We heard his cry, and responded, Com- although thou hast seen him drunk, nor Christian religion! Happening at this precise

was God's punishment of his sin. He the sea, we lost sight of the man, and taken in that sin, for one only act giveth feared that Esau's hand would slay his heard nothing but the roar of the ocean .- not the name to a thing. Noah was once sins of his childhood. He remembered him, and distinctly heard his call. We Peter a blood-shedder, although he once that he had lied to Isaac his father, and gave him another word of encouragement, shed blood, nor a blasphemer, although he alse appearance; now he trembled lest his father's God should leave the deceiver and mocker to eat the bitter fruit of this

It was not so much Esau's wrath, and Esau's company, and Esau's arms which he feared-though all these were very terrible to this peaceful man, as it was his own sin in days long past which now met him again, and seemed to frown upon him from the darkness before him. In vain did he strive to look on and see whether God would guide him there, for his sin clouded over the light of God's countenance. It was as when he strained his eyes into the great sand-drifts of the desert through which he had passed: they danced and whirled fearfully before him, and baffled all the earnest strivings of his eager

But the time of trial was drawing near And how did it end? Instead of falling upon him and slaving him and his; instead of making a spoil of the oxen, and the asses, and the camels, and giving the young children to the sword, Esau's heart melted as soon as they met; he fell upon his brother's neck and kissed him; he looked loving upon the children who had been born to him in the far land; he spoke kindly of the old days of their remembered childhood, of the grey-haired man at home; and he would not take even the present which his brother had set apart

Jacob knew who it was that had turned his brother's heart, and he felt more than ever what a strong and blessed thing prayer and supplication was. Nor did cue. He saw you sinking in the billows God. and in manhood, and reminded him of God's holiness, of his many past misdeeds, and made him pray more earnestly not to be made to "possess the iniquities of his youth.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

The following is one of a thousand instances of a similiar character, illustrating tender years.

as if, therefore, he wished to be quite ready worship upon the minds of youth in their In the town of S-, lived an intersee at once that he was no common man. esting and respectable family, the parents He was not a very old man; his hair was of which had been for many years exnot yet grey upon his head; and yet it amplary and devoted members of the seemed, when you looked first at him, as if Congregational Communion. Their first he was very old. But as you looked serious impressions having been received closer, you saw that it was not so; but that under the ministrations of that order, tohis face seemed to speak of many, many gether with numerous interesting recolthoughts which had passed through his lections, and early associations, had greatly mind, and left those deep marks stamped strenghtened and confirmed their attacheven on his face. It was not only sorrow, ment to that body of Christians. On a though there was much of that; or care, pleasant Sunday in 1830, this family was though now he was full of care; but be- seen in the Episcopal congregation, as sides these, it seemed as if he had seen, silent spectators, looking for some interest and done, and felt great things-things in in the preaching, as is too frequently the which all a man's soul is called up, and so, case, without any wish or desire to join it which even when they have passed away the worship. They supposed, as thousand again, leave some of their impressions do, that the mode of worship was all a dead form, containing little or no food for the He had seen great things, and felt great soul. A member of the family, an interesting, lovely boy of bright promise, the gels going up to heaven, and coming down hope and joy of his fond father and mother, to earth upon their messages of mercy. He was much impressed with the solemnity had heard the voice of the Lord of all, pro and beauty of the service. After reaching mising to be his Father and his Friend, home, the family circle being assembled and only the night before the Angel of the with great apparent anxiety and interest, covenant had made himself known to him said he to his parents, "Pa, why don't you in the stillness of his lonely tent, and made and ma have books and read at Church him strong to wrestle with him for a bless- Are you never going to become Chrising, until the break of the day. So that tians?" His mother replied," Would you it was no wonder, that when you looked read if you had a book?" "That I into his face it was not like the face of a would," said he, with a most earnest and common man; but one which was full of imploring look. A sum of money sufficient thought, which bore almost outwardly the to purchase one was then given him, and he was shortly after at the house of the clergy-But what was it which now filled this man, presenting his money with a most man with care? He was returning home cheerful smiling countenance, and asking for from a far land where he had been staying a prayer book, which was immediately twenty years, to the land where his father handed to him, accompanied with some dwelt. He had gone out a poor man; he expressions of warm approbation for the was coming home a rich man. He was uncommon and unexpected interest shown bringing back with him his wives, and his for the book. The writer well recollects children, and his servant, and his flocks, with what a full heart, and lively glowing and herds; and of what was he afraid ?- | countenance beaming with joy, the much Surely he could trust the God who had desired treasure was received by the little kept him and blessed him all these twenty lad. He very soon learned to find the years, and who had led him now so far on his different parts of the service and became as regular in the responses as any member Why should he fear now, when he was of the Church. The effect upon the parents was most happy. On witnessing It was because that he heard that his the growing delight in the service manifestbrother was coming to meet him. But why ed by an artless youth of such tender should this fill him with such fear? Surely years, whom they almost idolized, in conit would be a happy meeting: brothers born nection with the deep impression made of the same father and of the same mother, upon their minds by the very touching

TOUCHING SEA SCENE. During a sea voyage, a few years since, And yet, why should this make such an I was conversing with the mate of the vesone to fear? Even if his brother be still sel, when he concurred in the view preangry with him, and have cruel and evil sented, and observed that it called to mind thoughts against him, cannot God deliver one of the most thrilling scenes he ever they that hear it may interpret it other.

"I was at sea on the broad Atlantic as

boat was lowered, and we were tossed up-

"As we rose upon a mountain wave, we remembrance of an old sin. He feared discovered the man upon a distant billow .-

wrath, because he hnew that Esau's wrath ing.' As we descended into the trough of that he is an adulterer, though he has been children, as God's chastisement for the As we rose on the wave, we again saw drunk, yet was he not a drunkard, nor St. mocked the dimness of his aged eyes by a and pulled with all our strength. At the once blasphemed. top of each successive wave we saw and the sea, we almost abandoned the hope of which some do fall, who, to avoid slander, success. The time seemed long, and the commend and speak well of vice. struggle was such as men never made but for life. We reached him, just as he was the accusation doubtful if thou canst do it ready to sink with exhaustion. When we justly; if not, excuse the intention of the had drawn him into the boat he was help- party censured; if that cannot be done, less and speechless. Our minds now turn- shew compassion towards his frailty, boat, and consigned us all to a watery grave. mild way, and speak some good of the Yet we reached the vessel, and were drawn party slandered, if thou knowest any. safely upon deck. We were all exhausted, but the rescued man could neither speak nor walk: yet he had a full sense of his remembering always that God is the God condition. He clasped our feet, and began of truth. to kiss them. We disengaged ourselves from his embrace. He then crawled after smiles and tears, and then patting our wet a lie. foot-priets with his hands, he kissed them with an eager fondness. I never witnessed such a scene in my life. I suppose if he had been our greatest enemy, he would have been perfectly subdued by our kindness. The man was a passenger. During the whole remaining part of the voyage, he showed the deepest gratitude, and

presents. But, my friend, Christ has seen you exposed to a more fearful peril, and has made an infinitely greater sacrifice for your res- Without It had looked out again upon him ture into extreme danger to save you; he

BOYS OUT AFTER NIGHTFALL.

sons to be in the streets after nightfall. It is ruinous to their morals in all instances. They acquire under the cover of night, his own pocket-borough. an unhealthful state of mind: bad, vulgar, fused by Lord John Russell (from n practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless will probably be accepted by Sir George Grey. and riotous bearing. Indeed it is in the Yes, it is shaken—slightly, no doubt, but upon Yes, it is shaken—slightly and Yes, it is shaken—slightl equire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal not permit a son, under any circumstances

around the family centre table, in reading, in conversation, and in quiet amusements. Boys, gentlemen's sons, are seen in the streets after nightfall, behaving in a man- round in space?—London Guardo ner entirely destructive of all good morals. Fathers and mothers, keep your children nome at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive and tion, let them not become, while forming their characters for life, so accustomed to disregard the moral sense of shame as to openly violate the Sabbath day in street

---RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

Physicians make a great judgment of the health or sickness of a man by looking at his tongue: so our words are certain signs for the quality of our souls, "By thy words," saith our Saviour, "shalt theu be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

As bees manage nothing with their little mouths but honey, so shall thy tongue be always sweetened with God, and shall find no greater pleasure than to send through thy lips the praises and blessings of His name.

Always speak of God as God, that is, reverently and devoutly.

Beware thou utter not an unseemly word; for although it proceeded not from thee with an ill intention, yet

An evil word falling into a weak heart, spreadeth itself like a drop of oil falling upon a piece of linen, and sometimes it so seizes upon the heart that it filleth it with a thousand unclean thoughts and immodest

temptations. Whosever taketh upjustly from his neighbour his good name, is bound to make reparation.

Never discover thy neighbour's secret sins, nor aggravate those that are manifest; materials—"the potentiality of growing rich never make evil interpretation of his beyond the dreams of avarice."—English Churchwork; never deny the goodness thou man. knowest to be in him, nor diminish it by word, for in all this thou shalt highly offend God.

Now although we must be extremely

When thou hearest any detraction, make ed to the ship. She had rounded to; but divert the discourse, remembering, and putexhausted as we were, the distance be- ting thy hearers in mind, that they who tween us and the vessel was frightful .- offend not, owe all the thanks of it to God; One false movement would have filled our recal the detractor to himself by some

Never accustom thyself to lie wittingly, neither by way of excuse nor otherwise,

If thou speak a falsehood unawares, correct it at the instant, either by some us; as we stepped back to avoid him, he explication or reparation; a sorry ex followed us, looking up at one moment with cuse hath much more force and grace than

From our Anglish Files.

LORD PALMERSTON'S RESIGNATION. The unexpected disappearance of Lord Palmerston from Her Majesty's Councils is what is called on the stage a "startling effect." Most of us at some time of our lives have seen a performer in a pantomime delight the spectators by jumping headlong through a dead wall. A smart rap with Harlequin's sword—a sudden spring when we reached the port he loaded us with slight smash—a pair of particoloured legs anishing briskly into a dark hole which as suddenly closes on them—and the thing is done.— Without disrespect to Lord Palmerston, it must be said that his exit from the Cabinet, as seen he forget his childhood's sin against his of eternal death. He did not merely ven. from the front of the footlights, has been not less abrupt, not less nimble, and a great deal foot. It had looked out again upon him ture into extreme danger to save you; he ture into extreme danger to save you; he has actually suffered for you the most cruel death. Yet you have never embraced his behind them the sudden loss of their colleague feet, nor given any proper testimony of gratitude. What estimate ought you to place upon your depravity, when such goodness has for so long a time failed to bable, and must have been preceded by frequent discussion and remonstrance. In which case t is a notable instance of a political secret

strictly kept.

That the Reform Bill, and that alone, was at I have been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover of boys. I like to see them

That the Reform Bill, and that alone, was at the bottom of the slip—that the Turkish question was not—that the seceder and his late colnappy, cheerful, gleesome. I am not will- leagues are excellent friends, and that they mean ing that they should be cheated out of the rightful heritage of youth. Indeed, I can hardly understand how a high-toned useful man can be the ripened fruit of a boy who had not enjoyed a full share of the glad oriviteges due to work. But white I would be discussed as to disgust Lord Palmerston, we are excellent friends, and that they mean to remain so—we are assured by the Ministerial papers with an eager copiousness of assertion for which the incredulity of the public is perhaps a sufficient excuse. And lest that incredulous public, when once convinced, should begin to quake at the notion of a Reform Bill so strong as to disgust Lord Palmerston. had not enjoyed a full share of the glad privileges due to youth. But while I watch as to disgust Lord Palmerston, we are told in the same breath—need we say, by the Times ? with a very jealous eye all rights and customs which entrench upon the proper rights to me which entrench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally apprehensive lest pa of whom the country is well rid. Of all which rents, who are not forethoughtful, and who the judicious reader accepts so much as seem have not habituated themselves to close to him to square with probabilities; rejects a observation upon this subject, permit their sons indulgences which are almost certain to remembering that Parliament will meet in a few weeks, leaves the rest to the great solver of entry would in their department of the result in their department. to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin; and among the habits which I have observed as tending most which I have observed as tending most speculative opinion, unconnected with quarrels past or with vague plans of ambition for the fusurely to ruin, I know of none more prom- ture, has influenced that mischievous and scheinent then that of parents permitting their ming brain. The opposition papers rejoice, as well they may; and send about the rumour that Lord Lansdowne too contemplates secession, for want of courage to take part in the sacrifice of The vacant place, reimmoral and profane language, obscenes delicacy, it is hinted), has been offered to, and

street after nightfall that the boys principally a Cabinet so constituted every important dis placement must inflict a certain shock. coalesced statesmen are still balanced, not fused men. Parents should in this particular, and it is some loss to a Ministry whose strength have a rigid and inflexible rule, that will consists mainly in individual talent, to exchange an able man like Palmerston for an inferior man like Sir George Grey. Nor can it possibly be whatever, to go in the streets after nightfall immaterial what course may be taken by a man with a view of engaging in out-of-door so considerable, isolated so suddenly from al sports, or meet other boys for social or political connection on the very eve of the meetchance occupation. A rigid rule of this ing of Parliament. Flung off at a tangent from his old associates, what orbit do the political kind, invariably adhered to, will soon deaden the desire for such dengerous practices, what orbit do the pointed laws of motion (supposing him amenable to them) trace out for him? Will that large and Boys should be taught to have pleasures tract him in their course, or to be drawn out of it into his? Will he shoot comet-like into some eccentric track hitherto unex-plored; or shall we see him—bombilans in vacua -humming sedately and solitary round and

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—An expedition, started y private enterprise, but to be conducted under joint auspices of England, France, and the United States, sailed last week to complete the survey of the Isthmus of Darien with a view to profitable to them; and above all with a view to the construction of a ship canal. Practically, view of their security from future destruction of a ship canal. Practically, the problem is solved, and this great and useful work on the high road to its accomplishment, the engineer who heads the party having already examined the ground and traced the line.

A Conference was held at Birmingham on pastimes during its day or evening hours.

—A True Friend of the Boys.

A Conterence was field at Briningham of Tuesday, to consider the expediency of forming Reformatory establishments for juvenile criminals. Sir John Pakington was in the chair. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Adderley, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, and several clergymen, were present. There was considerable discussion as to whether corporal punishment should ever be applied to boys. We thought the Bible had settled this point.—English Churchman.

The case reported in our last number, in which Miss Sellon was defendant, was decided by the judge against that lady. We cannot at all understand upon what principle a servant of sufficiently good character to obtain a place, with wages, elsewhere, should be engaged by Miss Sellon upon the understanding that she should be paid nothing. Surely the labourer is worthy of her hire in this case. Miss Sellon's attorney gave notice of appeal. We fear that in this case, as in some other matters, this lady is year had. is very badly advised. - English Churchman.

The Turks have experienced another defeat in Asia, in which they have lost a considerable number of men, some accounts say 1000, others more, and some less. There is at present no further news of the negotiations for peace. It is supposed that the combined fleets of England and France will shortly occupy a position which will render it necessary for the other powers to take a decided line for either peace or war.

A Professor of Chinese is to be added to the University af Oxford.

Persia is said to have declared war against The foreign news is of a very uninteresting character this week; nor do the colonies con-tribute anything calling for particular notice, if we except a report that gold has been found in such quantities near Geelong, in Australia, as to confer literally what Dr. Johnson is said to have attributed to Mr. Thrale's brewing

Moslem Intolerance .- " A circumstance and God.

Say not such an one is a drunkard, the nineteenth century—a Mussulman has just been beheaded at Adrianople for professing the

moment of time, when the fleets of England and France are lying in the Bosphorus, having come to preserve the Turkish Government from annihilation, it must be regarded as criticals A providence is in it, and depend upon it, great results will follow. The circumstances are briefly these:-

A Mussulman young man, of the village of Eski-Zaghara, near Adrianople, belonging to a sect of Turks called *Taffani*, declared publicly heard him, and our hearts were filled with encouragement. As often, in the trough of yet must we take heed of a habit into was no prophet. The Turks warned him to beware, but he persevered in his profession of Christianity, and was, at last, seized and thrown into prison. Subsequently, he was removed to Adrianople, where he was tried before the highest court of the Pacha. steadily persisted in his previous declaration, adding that, 'so long as we have Christ, we have no need of Mahommed.' He also said have no need of Mahommed.' He also said Mahommed was a false man, and he exposed the corruptions of the Mahommedan system. He was remanded to prison and cruelly tortured, to induce him to recant, but in vain. He was afterwards brought out and beheaded, and with his last breath he protested against Mahommed, and said, 'I profess Jesus Christ, and for

Him I die!' 'In 1843, Lord Aberdeen instructed Sir Stratford Canning (now Lord Stratford) to insist upon it that the Sultan's Government should nquish a practice so barbarous as that of beheading a renegade who should return to the would not allow of any more such acts, which were, in fact, a public insult to Christianity—the religion of Europe. I am curious to hear what his lordship will now say, since this insult has again been offered by the Turks to Christian Europe; and that whilst the fleets of Christian nations are in the Bosphorus, to prevent the crumbling empire from falling to pieces! Shall England uphold the Turkish power, to be thus barbarously used in forcing men's consciences; compelling them under the awful penalty of depth, to renounce that faith which England's sons and daughters cherish as dearer to them than life itself?

'I presume there is no doubt of the truth of the facts above stated, for I received them by letter from a trustworthy person now resident at Adrianople."—Christian Times.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND SCRAPS .- The Dublin Exhibition building was formally opened on Thursday, as a winter garden, by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germans.

Feathers unskilfully cured and put into beds are deadly to persons of weak lungs sleeping upon them; also feathers of double age, in which filth and disease have long lingered, are sold as new feathers, after causing sickness and death in families. It is, therefore, indispensable ened, it must have been long known to be pro- for the mitigation of contagious diseases, and recommended by the faculty, that beds and beding should be frequently renewed to ensure health and comfort.

The illness of the Countess of Eglinton continues alarmingly on the increase. By the last accounts from Ayrshire it appears that amputation of the arm in which the pain originated was at first thought of, but that idea has been abandoned, upon the disease extending to the side. the Countess died suddenly on Thursday, while the Earl was absent at Glasgow. She had been suffering from aneurism.

BALLOON TRAVELLING .- A go a-head American, a Mr. Wise, proposes to take advantage of an air-current from west to east, and establish line of balloons between the United States and Europe. The difficulties of the project are met with a boldness which nothing turns back. Inleed, one little difficulty is, that the balloon-train cannot turn back. The ærial locomotive cannot, of course, return by the same route-but Mr. Wise thinks nothing of an obstacle like thisthey can go forward, and return to their starting point by running clean round the world! arrangements are so far advanced, that Mr. Wise has even settled the fares. "He undertakes, pays the Builder, "to oreumerenaut the globe for 3,000 dols. each trip," The Athenœum won ders that some enterprizing American had not effected the passage of the Atlantic by relays of sea-serpents.

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