## Doetry.

THE HOUR OF PRAYER. Child, amidst the flowers at play, While, the red light fades away; Mother. with thine earnest eye, Ever following silently; Father, by the breeze of eve, Called thy harvest work to leave Pray !---ere yet the dark hours be,

Traveller, in the stranger's land, Far from thine own household band; Mourner, haunted by the tone Of a voice from this world gone; Captive, in whose narrow cell Sunshine hath not leave to dwell; Sailor, on the darkening sea, Lift the heart and bend the knee.

Lift the heart and bend the knee.

Warrior, that firm battle won, Breathest now at set of sun; Woman, o'er the lowly slain, Weeping on his burial plain; Ye that triumph, ye that sigh, Kindred by one holy tie; Heaven's first star alike ye see-Lift the heart and bend the knee.

-Mrs. Hemans.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP BOONE. To the Editors of the Spirit of Missions.

SHANGHAI, August 23, 1854. of the Spirit of Missions would be inte-closed, and he could see no trace of the rested in an authentic account of him. incision which had been made. We are indebted to the Rev. Theodore the Kwang-si Insurrection.

thereby to interest your numerous reade pects of China.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE INSURGENT

" Elegant and perfect."

high expectations entertained in his family his books clearly to expound the true docrespecting his literary abilities. He was trine. Confucius seemed much ashamed, very constant in his attendance upon the and confessed his guilt." public examinations; but yet he never at- Siu-tseun, during his sickness, used to tained even the lowest degree—that of run about his room, leaping and fighting Siu-tsae; which seems very surprising, like a soldier engaged in battle. His conhe being a man of such extraordinary stant cry was, "Slay the demons! Slay talents in the opinion of his friends.

commenced in the year 1836, when he about, singing and exhorting, he lay down was twenty-three years of age. In this again upon his bed. When he was asleep, year he again visited Canton, to be present many persons used to come and look at at the public examinations, and there he him; and he was soon known in the met with a man dressed in the costume of whole district as the madman. He often Ming dynasty,\* in a coat with wide sleeves, said he was duly appointed Emperor of and his hair tied in a knot upon his head. China; and was highly gratified, if any A number of people were gathering around one called him by that name; but if any this stranger, who told them their fortunes, one called him mad, he used to laugh at even without waiting for a question from him, and reply, "You are indeed mad them. Sin-tseun approached this man, intending to ask if he should attain a the day long, he used to sing, weep, exhort literary degree; but he prevented him by and reprove by turns, and in full earnest. saying, "You will attain the highest rank; His relations asked the advice of several but do not be grieved, for grief will make physicians, who tried to cure his disease you sick. I congratulate your virtuous by the aid of medicines, but without suc-

a Chinese evangelist, who had been taught post, upon which were written some Chiby Drs. Morrison and Milne. Leang Afa nese characters, which may be translated gave him a tract of his own composition, in nine small volumes, called "Good heavenly king, the sovereign King Tseun!" Words for exhorting the Age." This book He took the paper and showed it to the Siu-tseun took home with him, and, after other members of the family; but they a hasty glance, laid it aside, without its could not understand it. From this time, producing any impression on his mind. Siu-tseun gradually regained his health. The next year, 1837, he again attended His friends and relations now visited him; the public examinations in Canton. In and he related to them, without reserve, the commencement, his name was placed all that he could remember of his extrahigh on the list, but afterwards it was put ordinary vision. They only replied, that lower. Deeply grieved and discontented, it was strange indeed, without thinking at he returned home, was taken ill, and confined to his bed for some time. During matter. this period he had a succession of

DREAMS AND VISIONS.

These Mr. Hamberg thus describes:-He first saw a great number of people bidding him welcome to their number, and thought his dream was to signify that he should soon die, and go into the presence of Yen-lo-wang, the Chinese king of Hades. He therefore called his parents and other relations to assemble at his bedside, and addressed them in the following terms:-" My days are counted, and my life will soon be closed. O, my parents! how badly have I returned the favor of your love to me! I shall never attain a name that may reflect its lustre upon you.' After he had uttered these words, he shut his eyes and lost all strength and command over his body. All present thought he was going to die. He became for some time unconscious of what was going on around him, but was favored with the following vision. I give this again in the words of Mr. Hamberg :- " At first, when his eyes were closed, he saw a dragon,† a tiger, and a cock entering his room, and soon observed a great number of men playing upon musical instruments approaching with a beautiful sedan chair, in which they invited him to be seated, and then carried him away. They soon arrived at a beautiful and luminous place. Here an old woman met him, who took him down to a river and said, 'Thou dirty man, why hast thou kept company with yonder people and defiled thyself? I must now wash thee clean.' After the washing was performed, he entered a large building, REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN, - The where they opened his body with a knife, leader of the insurrection in China has took out his heart and other parts, and put become an object of such general interest, in their place others, and of a red colour. that I think it probable that the readers Instantly after this was done, the wound

the honest sought his company.

" Afterwards they entered another large Hamberg, of the Basle Evangelical So- hall, the beauty and splendor of which ciety, for the only connected account of were beyond description. A man, venehim that has appeared in print. The title rable in years, with golden beard, and of Mr. Hamberg's pamphlet is, "The dressed in a black robe, was sitting in an Visions of Hung Siu-Tseun, and Origin of imposing attitude upon the highest place. As soon as he observed Siu-tseun, he Mr. Hamberg derived his information began to shed tears, and said, 'All human from Hung-Jin, a relative of Hung Siu- beings in the whole world are produced Tseun, who appears to have known the and sustained by me; they eat my food, rebel Chief intimately, and who narrates and wear my clothing; but not a single his story with great simplicity and appa- one among them has a heart to remember Mr. Hamberg's pamphlet gives us the worse than that, they take of my gifts and most minute and authentic information therewith worship demons. They purthat the public have yet had of this re- posely rebel against me, and arouse my anger. Do not imitate them.' Thereupon This pamphlet, however, is too long to he gave Siu-tseun a sword, commanding be reprinted in your pages, and it would him to exterminate the demons, but to cost too much to send it to you by the overland mail. I have, therefore abridged and condensed the statements contained the contained the demons, but to spare his brothers and sisters—a seal by which he contained the containe in it, and will add to it such other infor- found sweet to the taste. When he had mation as I may be able to collect, hoping received the ensigns of royalty from the still more deeply than they have heretofore menced to exhort those collected in the been, in the present state and future pros- hall to return to their duty towards the venerable old man upon the high seat. Some replied, 'We have indeed forgotten our duty towards the venerable.' Others said, 'Why should we venerate him? Let us only be merry and drink together Hung Siu-Tseun was born in a small with our friends.' When he awoke from village about thirty miles from Canton, in his trance, forgetting his feeble estate, he the year 1813, and received at his birth put on his clothes, left his bed-room, went the name of "Brilliant Fire;" and after- into the presence of his father and mother, wards he himself adopted Siu-tseun as his and, making a low bow, said, 'The veneliterary name. This is the name by which rable old man above has commanded that he is generally known now, and it means all men shall turn to me, and all treasures shall flow to me.' When his father saw His family were in a very humble him come out, and heard him speak in position, possessing only one or two buffa- this manner, he did not know what to loes, a few pigs and poultry, such as usually belong to a Chinese farm. Siutseun soon manifested an extraordinary Siu-tseun continued about forty days; capacity, and was sent to school when and in these visions he often met with a seven years of age. He made rapid pro- man of middle age, whom he called his gress in his studies, soon memorized all elder brother, who instructed him how to the Chinese classics, and caused his teacher act, accompanied him upon his wanderand family to feel proud of him and indulge ings, to the utmost regions, in search of sanguine hopes of his future success. evil spirits, and assisted him in slaying and When only sixteen years of age, he com- exterminating them. He also heard the menced to visit the public examinations at venerable old man with the black robe Canton, with the hope of realizing the reprove Confucius for having omitted in

the demons! Slay!-slay!" After he The remarkable part of his history had fatigued himself by fighting, jumping The next day, he met with Leang Asa, of paper put into the crack of the door-

With the return of health, Siu-tseun's

found themselves without employment, in and respect.

his friends clearly understood that he often

applied the pronoun "you" or "he" to

views, as he considered the whole of these

tracts especially written for him and given

while they hoped to support themselves sipated an lears that the Church could ever by the small profits of their sales. Yun be brought to listen to them. The following extracts, however, are excellent and ing extracts, however, are excellent and ing extracts, however, are excellent and insufferable of self-opinion, party strife and insufferable Siu-tseum on this expedition, in which he seasonable at all times: intended to visit the independent tribes of "There are few, perhaps, who do not Mian-tsze. "They preached everywhere see some things in the Book of Common as they went, the new doctrine," says Mr. Prayer which might possibly be improved.

Hamberg, "teaching men to worship the But they knew that wiser, better, and holier relaxed?" one God, Jehovah, who sent His Son to men than those by whom it was framed, atone for the sins of the world; and in have never lived, and they are willing to years a member of the Standing Committee every place they found some willing to abide by their judgment rather than their of the Diocese of New York, associated accept their words. In the third month own; to leave this precious monument of with some of the most distinguished of our they reached the borders of the Mian- their wisdom and piety unaltered and un- clergy, and with many of our wisest, most tsze tribes; but could accomplish nothing defaced to the end of time; and to have judicious and learned laymen, and I think among their desolate mountains, and were their children and their children's children that I may state it as the result of my obglad to get back among their relations in worship forever in the manner of their servation, that the general sentiment of this Kwang-si again. Here, both Siu-tseun fathers. For my own part, in the general body has been decidedly opposed to any

whole person became gradually changed, to work, preaching against idolatry and speakable hazard of the slightest change, I both in character and appearance. He propagating the new doctrine. Yun San should deprecate the alteration in it of a was careful in his conduct, friendly and went to a place called Thistle-Mount, and single line. open in his demeanor; his body increased collected a congregation that afterwards "I am, perhaps, with one or two excepin height and size, his pace became firm became very famous, as we shall see in tions, the oldest man in the ministry and imposing, his views enlarged and the sequel. They soon became exten- throughout the bonds of the Church in liberal. His friend described him as being, sively known under the name of "The this country, and have thus had very unat a later period, a rather tall man, with congregation of the worshippers of Shang usual opportunities of learning the opinions

oval face and fair complexion, high nose, Te bright, his look piercing and difficult to Si in 1844, and spent the two following the objections which I have heard to the endure, his voice clear and sonorous— years ('45 and '46) at home, and was a repetition, the length and wearisomeness when laughing, the whole house resounded; teacher of a school as formerly. At this his hair black, his beard long and sandy, time he composed his "Ode of the One confined to men of depraved hearts and his strength of body extraordinary, his Hundred Correct Things," his "Essay on worldly minds, whilst the attachment to it power of understanding rare. Persons of the Origin of Virtue, for the Awakening of of the devout and godly has been daily inare contained in the Imperial Declara- adaptedness to new fields of labour where tion of Thai-Ping," printed at Nanking. it has been hitherto unknown, is very soon At this time he disclosed to his friend, overcome by the patient efforts and simple HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH CHRISTIANITY. His family being poor, Siu-tseun had Hung Jin, the secret thoughts of his heart, explanations of the pastors themselves; and supported himself from his youth by teach- and his hatred against the Manchoo people, that the objections have their source more ing school. In the year 1843, he had a saying, "God has divided the kingdoms commonly in the nervous apprehensions school in a village called Water Lily, about of the world, and made the ocean to be a and physical inconveniences of the clergy ten miles from his native place, being engaged as a teacher by the Si family. In his estate among his sons, every one of the fifth month, his cousin Si, whilst look-whom ought to revergence the will of his 21, is in reply to a circular from the coming into his book-case, happened to find the book above mentioned, "Good Words for exhorting the Age." He read it, and forcibly enter China, and rob their brothers forcibly enter China, and rob their brothers are the wind of the wind of the mittee of Bishops addressed to many of the parochial clergy, containing a variety of questions, bearing on certain points suggestive. informed Siu-tseun that the contents were of their estate?" About this time he had ted either directly or indirectly by the very extraordinary, and differed greatly a dream, and a red sun was put into "Memorial." A few of these, with exfrom Chinese books. This induced Siu- his hand; whereupon he composed some tracts from Dr. B.'s answers, we subjointseun to read the book for himself, and he verses, regarding himself as the true sun, earnestly commending them to the serious was greatly astonished to find in it the and the darkness as flying before him. In consideration of a few restless spirits who key to his own visions, which he had in the latter part of the year 1846, a person are disposed to be dissatisfied with "THE his sickness six years before. He now of the name of Moo informed the kings Church as IT IS :" understood the venerable old man who in Hwa-heen, that a foreign Missionary, "Could changes be advantageously made sat upon the highest place, and whom all Lo-Hau (Roberts), was preaching the true in our Liturgical Services?" men ought to worship, to be God the doctrine in that city. As, however, both Heavenly Father; and the man of middle Siu-tseun and Hung Jin were engaged age, who had instructed him and assisted teaching in their schools, they could not at him in exterminating the demons, to be that time visit Canton: but in the follow-Jesus, the Saviour of the world. The demons were the idols; his brothers and were received by Mr. Roberts in a friendly sisters were the men in the world. He manner. They also met with other misfelt as if awakening from a long dream. sionaries, who were glad to see them. Learning from the book the necessity of They remained with Mr. Roberts about a baptism, he and Si administered baptism month, when he sent two of his native to themselves by pouring water on their assistants with them, to preach in their heads and saying, "Purification from all native village. Siu-tseun returned with former sins, putting off the old, and re- these native assistants to Canton; but After his baptism, he was they, it would appear, being jealous of his very zealous in preaching against idolatry, talents, and fearful that Mr. Roberts and soon made many converts, among the might employ him and dismiss them, first of whom were his two friends, Fung planned an intrigue to get rid of him. Yun San, a schoolmaster, who is now the They advised him to speak to Mr. Roberts southern king, and Hung Jin, his relative, before his baptism, and get the promise who is the person from whom Mr. Ham- from him of a certain sum of money per berg derived the information contained in month for his support, whereby he would his pamphlet. These two men, with Siu- be enabled to continue his studies and tseun, studied diligently the Christian remain in Canton after he had received books, and found in them a wonderful hantian acted thereupon. He frankly presented fully as to their truth, and that he was ap- to Mr. Roberts an account of his former

pointed by God to restore China to the worship of the true God. "These books," ings, and religious compositions; and in he used to say, "are certainly sent pur- the same open manner asked Mr. Roberts &c., better to the different ecclesiastical irm the to support him after his baptism, in order truth of my former experiences. If I had to enable him to continue his studies. received these books without having gone Mr. Hamberg hereupon remarks:through the sickness, I should not have "We are not aware that Mr. Roberts at dared to believe in them, and on my own that time paid much attention to the writaccount, to oppose the customs of the ten account or papers presented to him by whole world. If I had merely been sick, Hung; nor does it seem that he placed but not also received the books, I should any confidence in his statements, or underhave had no farther evidence as to the stood his real character; but hearing him, truth of my visions, which might also have like so many other Chinese candidates, been considered as mere productions of a enter upon the subject of future support, diseased imagination." When he preached Mr. Roberts was displeased, and postponed the new doctrine to others, he made use his baptism until some future uncertain of his own visions and the Christian books, time. Siu-tseun felt rather disappointed as reciprocally evidencing the truth of each at this result of his requests, and discovered The books contained many por- too late that he had fallen into the snare tions of the Holy Scriptures which they laid for him by the Mo Wang. Being did not understand clearly, which ignorance unable to support himself at Canton, and Siu-tseun turned to his own account. For instance, they met with the pronouns "I," to baptism, he resolved to leave and go to we," "you," "he," in contexts where Kwang-Si too, without waiting for baptism they could not ascertain the person referred from the hands of the foreign missionary. to; when they asked him to whom these And here we must leave him, until the

onouns referred, he kept silence; but next mail. From the Banner of the Cross-

imself, when the meaning suited his REV. DR. MUHLENBERG'S MEMORIAL. him from heaven. So, too, he would regard the word "Tseun," which means, William Berrian, D. D., Rector of Trinity whole, all, complete," as used for his Church, New York, to the Commission of pose; e. g., in such sentences as the following:—"Their voice is gone out into the whole world?" he would not be suffered the Memorial of sundry Presbyters, toring the root of the world of the sundry presbyters, toring the root of the sundry presbyters, to the sundry presbyters, to the sundry presbyters, to the sundry presbyters, to the sundry presbyters, the sundry presbyters are the sundry presbyters. name, when the context suited his pur- Bishops appointed during the session of the the whole world," he would read, "The containing certain extraordinary suggescountry of Tseun" - (Psalm xix., 9): tions. Though only printed for private dis-The judgments of the Lord are true, and tribution we heartily wish that they could Diocese larger liberty?" righteous altogether:" because the trans-

while they hoped to support themselves sipated all fears that the Church could ever ing spectacle of a great body at unity with

of men and the course of things in regard to small, round ears, his eyes large and Hung Siu-tseun returned from Kwang it. And I think I may say with truth, that

"Not safely and advantageously, in my opinion, by the slightest alteration. Let them remain as they are, whole and intact, the objects of increasing veneration to those who shall come after us, as they have been of admiration and delight to those who have gone before us, a perennial source of devotion and blessing to the children of God for all time to come.

"By lengthening, shortening, or divi-

"I would not lengthen them by any additions whatever. I would not shorten them by any omissions. In regard to the division of them, it is a matter of expediency, on which, after all, it will be difficult to decide, devout associations and inveterate habit disposing most men to prefer them as they are; and a variety of motives disposing others to greater latitude and discretion.

"If any division, however, should be Morning Prayer, and of the Communion Service from both, on certain occasions specifically described, leaving all things else entirely untouched."

"By adapting the Lessons, Anthems

"I have long thought, however, that the only changes which could be advantageously made in our Liturgy would be a greater degree of fullness and a nicer adaptation of the services, on the high Festivals of that Church and the solemn season of Lent, to the peculiar nature and character of the occasions themselves; and certain alterations in the Calendar, which would make the Lessons also, in some cases, more appropriate to the seasons, and more profitable occasionally through the rest of the year. But who could prepare these new services, if determined on, so as to be in harmony with the exquisite simplicity, beauty and taste of our admirable Ritual? or who could tell what a floodgate might be opened for endless innovations, by the admission of a single change?"

"By larger discretion in the use of hymns and other sacred music?"

"I should be utterly indisposed to any larger discretion in the use of hymns, of which we have too many already, and would leave none whatever to the choice of an individual, out of any collection not We have been favored with copies of sanctioned expressly by the authority of two communications addressed by the Rev. the Church. But I should greatly prefer and a tasteful discrimination of those which we already have, retaining those only of

"By allowing the authorities of each

tors used the character, "Tseun," for shall be pardoned for the use we are about unferenced humility who is as little qualified altogether," he would teach his followers to make of them. There is no Presbyter to judge of it as myself. I have a high, to understand the Psalmist as saying, in the Church whose opinions are more and, as I conceive, a just notion of the in-"Tseun is righteous, more to be desired valuable than those of the venerable Rec- herent rights of Dioceses in themselves. tor of Trinity, New York, and whose voice But as, in our peculiar organization, these In the year 1844, he and his followers, of sage wisdom and experience deserves to who kept school for their maintenance, be listened to with more profound attention rendered to the General Convention, and consequence of their having renounced His first letter is dated July 1, 1854, when terests of the Church have been submitted consequence of their factoring remoduced his historical stated July 1, 1852, which to its legislation, it seems to me, as a practical stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation, it seems to me, as a practical stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation, it seems to me, as a practical stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation, it seems to me, as a practical stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation, it seems to me, as a practical stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation, it seems to me, as a practical stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation as a practical stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legislation and the stated July 1, 1852, which is legis ucially and relations and the first control of the by the words of Scripture, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country and in his own house," they resolved expression of apprehension and anxiety in ending perplexity and confusion. Fixedto travel to another province, to visit the view of the very doubtful and hazardous ness, harmony and beauty, in the arrangevillages and towns as ink and pencil measures proposed, since the proceedings ments and services of the Church, would venders, and to preach the true doctrine, of the venerable Board have happily dis-

> "Ought the conditions now imposed on candidates who have been licensed or or-

" I have been between twenty and thirty and Yun San set themselves zealously admiration of its excellence, and the un- relaxation. And on one occasion, several

leputed as a Sub-Committee to wait on the Bishop, who was thought to have too much facility in admitting candidates who had been licensed or ordained in other communions to Orders in our own, to state to him respectfully the concern which was felt on this point by the Standing Committee, and to enquire of him whether he did not think himself at liberty to exercise his individual discretion in rejecting applications in the very outset, where there was any doubt in his own mind of their fitness, and of check- for such a duty as this; it is the Church itself ing the too rapid influx of strangers into the Ministry of our Church. He replied, that he thought no discretion was allowed him pilea with, morginal weliting were comthe door of admission narrowed by the ac- Apostolical truth, there is no other witness to it tion of the General Convention. It was an unfortunate view of the case, both self and the Church, as many were afterwards received who never adorned it. In is "the hope of the Church?" What is their fact, there are many motives which lead charter? What but this-"That the Scrip-Ministers of other denominations very often from them the doctrine that we deem "Evanto apply for Orders in the Episcopal Church, besides the higher and holier ones which should alone influence them in their choice. to apply for Orders in the Episcopal Church, Want of success in the Ministry which they have left; infelicity in extemporaneous have left; infelicity in extemporaneous preaching; troubles between themselves look to Calvin, or Arminius, or even Zuinglius, and their people, where it is almost impos- anybody but one of those Catholic-m sible for us to get at the true state of the worthies who built up the Church in its most case : hastiness of temper, imprudence and ever they may be placed, and of which we to the Saints?" This to witness to a truth? This to maintain and perpetuate Catholic testiknow nothing very often till we also feel mony? Impossible!

their effects among ourselves—these, and The very term they arrogate exclusively to their effects among ourselves-these, and others which might be enumerated, should make us exceedingly cautious in our inquiries and searching in our examinations of all who apply from without for admission to Orders in the Church. This is no fanciful sketch, but drawn from personal observation, and unhappy experience in our own Diocese, and which would doubtless apply in some degree to all others. It is true that many who are received from other Comnunions have come in from the purest motives, and after the most thorough examination, and who, from their talents, piety and zeal, are an ornament and blessing to the Church of their adoption; but still, the cases of the former kind are too numerous to make any relaxation of the conditions for admission now imposed on licentiates and min-isters of other denominations at all expedi-isters of other denominations at all expedi-isters of other denominations at all expedient or safe."

"As to term of time? "Degree of conformity to the worship, discipline, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Chereabsho w icias any or me co as to time or any other qualification, I should think it a thousand times more so to grant the slightest indulgence to worship and discipline, and what would follow, of

cues me for the utterance of feelings which I am unable to repress? The bare proposal of the question, the entertainment of the thought that unity in the worship of the but still in the Church. And we still believe Church, conformity to its discipline, and agreement in other matters not specifically named, may be dispensed with in any de spoke were the words of God." To this teachgree, fills me with inexpressible grief and ing the Church adheres—in that course it conpain. And all this for the furtherance of tinues. And it is our duty to "Hear the the most doubtful measures and dangerous experiments which were ever conceived; to allure men to the Ministry of our Church who have no cordial and unreserved attachment to her; to increase her numbers and weaken her strength; to add to the troubles which already distract her, to the questions which perplex her, to the griefs which afflict her, and to the shame with which these

From the Churchman.

PARTIES IN THE CHURCH.

To the cause of religion, and of the Church, there is nothing more inimical than party, —because party implies divisions, dissensions, and animosities, and a great deal more besides that is destructive of Christian unity and peace, and that is at variance with charity and brotherly There is no heavenly-mindedness, we may depend upon it, in party-spirit; it is the spirit, not of Christ, but of Belial. "Would you comprehend all hell in one word," said a wise man, "call it party, or a spirit of faction." It is not necessary, indeed, for a man to be a Christian to see and feel this spirit of evil. It was the saying of Voltaire, that "all sects are different, because they come from man; while morality is everywhere the same, because it And yet are there writers professing to be

and yet are there writers professing to be not only superlatively moral, but extraordinarily religious, who gravely tell us that party is a prop and stay of the holiest of causes; whose own party, they would fain persuade us, mon-opolize all that is orthodox, pure, and righteous, and whose language, in spirit if not in words, is and whose language, in spirit it not in words, is that of the Pharisees—"Stand by, we are holier than ye." The Episcopal Recorder, for instance, devotes a mortal column of puritanical pleading to prove that "the Evangelical party is the ope of the Church,"-that all the rest of the Church is so corrupt, so wayward, or so heretical, that in its cabal alone are to be found ten righteous in whom there is any hope for its salvation! "The time is come," it tells us, too, "when moderate Churchmen must do something more than act on the defensive." ast go forth in their boasted moderation and try what they can do on the offensive—seeing, we suppose, that their mere defensive is of little we suppose, that their mere defensive is of little avail. But what can a "moderate Churchman" really do for the Church in times like these, or in any times? Moderate, forscoth! That is, in any times? Moderate, forscoth! That is, lukewarm—neither hot nor cold—neither one thing nor another. Nominal Churchmen—thing nor another. Nominal Churchmen—members of the Church in name, but dissenters from the Church at heart. Having the form of Churchmanship, but denying its principles. The masses of the collection of the prayers unitedly presented—who can calculate the influence they may have exerted in enculate the e members of the Church in name, but dissenters of not a few. Churchmanship, but denying its principles. The message of the angel unto such Churchmen at those at Laodicea was one which may apply to such in all time. They, too, were "moderate Churchmen"—very moderate, very indifferent, very lukewarm; and see how distinctly and awfully they were warned: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would then awfully they were warned: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot. So because thou art neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth." Surely, it is worth while, if Churchmen at all, to be something better than moderate! Surely, "it is good to be zealously affected in a good "it is good to be zealou

years since, Dr. Creighton and myself were cause!" Not to try and fritter away all that distinguishes and animates that cause—not to slight its obligations, or resist its influences—

> Take that one great, paramount, essential to the truth; "not," as an eminent divine has said, "not speculation, not theorizing, not forming policies of its own, or claiming prerogatives of its own invention—not adding to, or taking away from, the Word of God; but simply passingdown from hand to hand, and from age to age, that definite doctrine once for all entrusted to its keeping." Surely, there needs no party long, with its Catholic, unaltered Creeds, its Apostolical Communion, its unmutilated Sacraments, its canon of Scripture, its avowed depetty junto, then ously, tell us that their holy faith and doctrine and discipline.' can this be attesting the "Faith once delivered

their "party" is of itself, as they pervert it, an evil omen for the Church. For it is that used by sects whose private judgment leads them to regard as Scriptural the facts of our Lord's Divinity and atonement, to distinguish them from another sect whose private judgment leads them to reject these sacred truths. "The name evangelical," says a good authority, "is some times given to those persons who conform to the Church, but whose notions more nearly coincide with the opinions of dissenters than with the doctrines of Church-thereby most unjustly insinuating that the principles of all consistent And it is such faithless profes It would indeed be a forlorn hope, were such unhappily the case!

Let not honest Churchmen countenance any terms of distinction like these—any assumptions it is the Body of Christ. And in the strict and proper sense of the word, he who is truly evanlical must be a true member of the Church while every true member of the Church m this plain but emphatic truth, which stands opposed in fact, to the Church's own ideal? They who founded the Catholic Church had assuredly no such narrow, sectarian, or "party" objects in view. Their powers and their teachching, transmitted to us even at this distant course, of latitude and freedom in doctrine day, and in this new world, were derived from itself.

Him who is the Great Head of the Church.— "Will the Right Reverend Fathers ex- And they, the Apostles, who formed the infant received implicitly from Him, as from Gop Himself, the words, and prowhich they imparted to others, and they in turn Church," and not those who may presume to form a party within the Church, or a sect without, however "evangelical" they may presumptuously and fallaciously boast it to be.

> From the Banner of the Cross. HAVE WE AN ALTAR?

If the opinion of a prelate, selected for his position as the best for the purpose by a pro-fligate Minister of State, founded upon the mere use of the word in the title of a devotional book, divisions cover her. May God defend us and confessedly without any further examination from the evils which I so anxiously fear!" of it, is to be accepted as conclusive, then certainly we have none. In such case, we had better burn our old English Divines,\* know nothing of Theology but the dogmas from time to time put forth from Lambeth, and change our enets with each change of the primacy. Archbishop thought fit to express his sympathy with a few clergymen who called their Bishop a with a few clergymen who called their Bishop a Romanizer, because he would not repudiate some books which they disapproved of. His Grace says, in justification, that to call the holy tables an altar, is a step towards making the Lord's Supper a sacrifice. Perhaps his Grace does not belong to the same Church as Cranmer and Taylor and Wilson and Johnson, and Sutton and (not least in the estimation of his Grace's friends), Beyeridge. The latter quotes St. Paul 4. This Beveridge. The latter quotes St. Paul," This is properly our Christian Sacrifice, which neither Jews nor Gentiles can have any share in, as the Apostle observes, 'We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle,' (Heb. xiii. 10,) an altar where we partake of the great Sacrifice which the eternal Son of God offered up for the sins of the whole world, and ours among the rest."

\* Hold! hold! first read them, Mr. Bore-em, read them.

THE SABBATH-SIMULTANEOUS PREACHING. From The Globe.

The Committee of the Sabbath Reformation Society recently resolved on a renewal of recom-mendation to Ministers of the different religious denominations throughout the Province to give prominence simultaneously to the subject of the Sabbath in thier pulpit ministrations. The period suggested is the same that has been pretty generally observed with good effect during the last four years viz; third Sabbath in January (the 21st) So far as we have been able to ascertain, decided benefit has resulted from the carrying out of this proposal hitherto. The Discourses delivered have tended to remove sundry misap-

\*The native Chinese dynasty that preceded the present

\*The sign of Imperial authority in China.

\*The time Moses was in the Mount, and Christ fasted.

opportunity beforehand. gaged in may have a good effect on the minds of various views. some of our Legislators, and may aid the passage of Mr. Brown's admirable bill when it is again submitted. It may not be out of place here to suggest how important it is that those localities which have not memorialized Government on the subject should do so without delay. Even those that have already despatched memorials before the first proposal of the bill, would do well to We know that advantage can be taken of the old Petitions, but the newer and more numerous they are, of course the better. Should we be again defeated (which may God avert), we must just buckle on our armour afresh and renew the campaign with greator vigor than before. We must beat up for reinforcementslay in fresh ammunition, and more vigorously ply "the weapons of our warfare, which are not carnal," till the strongholds of the enemy be taken and our bloodless trophies be won.

By order of Committee.

ROBERT F. BURNS, Cor. Sec. K. S. R. S

In cases where the third Sabbath in January cannot be conveniently observed, the fourth might be adopted or the Sabbath immediately Alma." preceding the meeting of Parliament, though certainly, where it can possibly be obtained, uniformity is of material consequence.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

A WAR PRAYER (Dec. 20).-Mention was made of a desire for the introduction of some special prayer for the army and navy.-Lord Aberdeen replied:—It was in the recollection of their Lordships that her Majesty graciously directed a form of prayer imploring the blessing of the Almighty upon their undertakings, and he believed that there never was a form of prayer more devoutly and universally observed than that, answering as it did every purpose that could be desired." The Premier continued: "I cannot see that this is the time—I cannot say that this is an occasion on which her Majesty should be advised to issue a similar order. this moment I do not see such circumstances as would call upon me to advise her Majesty to such a course. In the first place, your Lordships will recollect that you have a form of prayer which will answer all the purpose. You Circumcision, for the Canada Military Asylum, may think, perhaps, that you may improve that form of prayer. But I caution you not to tamper with the Liturgy. It is of essential importance to preserve the integrity of the Liturgy; and, my Lords, you should not invite such an exercise of the Queen's prerogative as would raise a question which might be highly injurious to the peace of the Church. I do not deny that the number of persons confirmed was 224, making, with the number of 29 added at a supplementary is the prefertly competent to the Crown to order. it is perfectly competent to the Crown to order such a form of prayer as the noble Duke indiMatthew's Chapel, for the benefit of persons cates; but it may be doubtful how far a form of prayer for an indefinite duration may be such as will so well serve your personal feelings as on the 19th of the same month, his lordship the special service ordered at the commencement of the war. I think, therefore, it is unwise to stir any such question as would invite doubts as miles above Quebec, on the south shore of the agree with the noble Duke that, in whatever condition we stand, our entire conduct and views should doubtless be pursued under subjection to God, and that all our actions should be per-formed to his glory; but I do not feel that at to explore certain unprovided settlements, with this moment we are called on to advise her Majesty specially to interfere in the observance pressed in those communications which have with the communications which have been seen as a meaging church population, on either side of the river St. Francis, for the purpose of ascerreached me from many quarters-must say I do in the wintry woods, who are always cheered reached me from many quarters—must say I do not feel it my duty to the public to recommend her Majesty to comply with the request."—Lord Campbell concurred with the Premier; the Earls of Roden, Mayo and Ellesmere, dissenting—the latter noble Lord insisting that the battle of Inkermann was a rare occasion, being one of the most glorious and fruitful victories ever achieved.

In the wintry woods, who are always cheered and comforted by the visit of a church minister when a labourer can possibly be spared for the purpose.

Upon this circuit, also, his Lordship was joined by the Bishop of Montreal, in order that they might proceed together to Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, where they spent some few days, and each took occasion to address the students.

tion of the Canada Clergy Reserves. There was a Bill for the secularization of them, but he had not received a consist chiefly of college students. These gentlemen also, who always appear in their academical dress, read the lessons in rotation in the choir consists chiefly of college students. not received a copy of it yet.—(Dec. 18). Mr. chapel is not yet built.

brethren, Thy servants, now fighting the battles of our country by land or by sea. Protect and of Lent and Easter at the Sec. defend them with Thine almighty power. Give them true courage in danger, and mercifulness in victory. Be pleased, O Lord, to succour and victory. Be pleased, O Lord, to succour and victory. relieve the sick and wounded, and to bless the means used for their recovery. Grant that all they who fall in battle may depart this life in the true faith of Christ. Minister abundantly the consolations of The Holy Spirit to the fatherless children and widows, and to all who are in sorrow or anxiety; and, in Thine own good time restore to all the nations of the world the blessings of peace. Grant this, O Heavenly Father, for the sake of Thy dear Son, the Prince of Peace, our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

### IRELAND.

and earnestness in his power, the cause of the Irish Church Missions. We regret to learn that they are obliged to contract still more the sphere of their operations, and that increased support is most urgently required. It is reported that brethren, and especially to the many Irish clergymen in England, who should not forget districts, his Lordship always preaches, usually "the hole of the pit whence they are digged," and who might easily bring before their congregations the claim of a society which has been From Port Neuf, the Bishop went up to pay gations the claim of a society which has been so much blessed and honored in our land. If the Irish clergymen ministering in England would band themselves together for the special would band themselves together for the special from attending the annual meeting in the end of purpose of raising funds for evangelizing our June. A meeting was now held on the 26th of benighted priest-ridden people, unquestionably benighted priest-ridden people, unquestionably acted, with the benefit of two additional mem-

of the rural deans of his diocese on the subject of introducing into the Sunday services some notice of the state of our forces in the Crimea. He desires that the clergy should ask the prayers of their respective congregations for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors engaged in the Russian war, and that they should insert this in the customary place in the Litany, and in the prayer for all sorts and conditions of men. The Archbishop of Dublin has also sanctioned this proceeding, the Bishop of Kilmore, and

Scriptural foundation beneath our feet we will in to the editors a commendatory letter, in which due season put to flight the armies of the aliens. he shews that he quite sympathises with the Parliament will re-assemble in February. The objects of the journal as the organ of moderate season for simultaneous preaching comes in opportunity beforehand. The services then en-

> The Rev. Charles Stewart Stanford, Prebendary of St. Michan's, Dublin, and editor of the Christian Examiner, will be presented with an address and a well-filled purse on Christmaseve by his parishioners and other friends, as a token of their kind feeling toward him, and as a tribute to his worth. It is suggested that he may take his degree of D.D. in the University out of his Christmas-box. By the death of Archdeacon Magee this week, Mr. Stanford also obtains the living of St. Thomas's, Dublin. There are many candidates for the vacant prebend of St. Michael's, amongst whom are the Dublin curates, who seldom are noted to any rich Dublin living, as the prentation is vested in the chapter of Christ Church, not in the diocesan. Some of the applicants for St. Michan's have been curates in Dublin many years, and merit a recognition of their ministerial services and experience.

The subject for the Elrington theological prize P. S.—Papers favourable to the Sabbath cause for 1855 has been announced. It is "True and would confer an obligation by inserting the false doctrinal development." The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's prizes are—for graduates, "The study of the ancient languages a discipline

COLONIAL.

Summary of the Triennial Visitation of the Diacese of the Church, within the Diacese, in the years 1852-3-4.

The April number of this paper, in the past year, contained an article which indicates the manner of performing the episcopal visitations in the vast and straggling diocese of Quebec, which is marked strongly by a missionary character. They are accomplished by means of detached journies, extending (with intervals interposed of residence at the See) over the triennial space in which the whole is completed. The entire circuit having been now brought to its close, and the Bishop having issued notifications for the commencement of the work anew from its starting point in the present month, a brief summary of the past triennium is here given, with incidental notices brought in, as appears in the heading above, of certain other matters of interest in the Church.

1852. The year was opened by the annual charity

to the proceeding being according to the Act of Uniformity. That would be a reason for objecting to a form of prayer of indefinite duration; and the same objection would apply to the special form. But the question of the noble Duke refers to the special moment. I quite the district bearing the same name. The total number of persons confirmed on this circuit was 186. The number of places at which confirmations were held was 14.

In the course of this tour, the Bishop took occasion, in different instances, accompanied in

Canada Clergy Reserves (Dec. 15).—Mr.

Napier asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had received a copy of a Bill in the Canadian legislature for the confiscation of the Clergy Reserves in Canada.—Sir G. Grey said he was not aware that there was a Bill for the confiscation of the Canada Clergy Reserves. There were they spent some few days, and each took occasion to address the students in a body, during their stay; and where, on the 4th of February, they attended a meeting of the College Corporation. An organ had been recently put up in Lennoxville Church. The male portion of the choir consists chiefly of college students. These gentlemen also who always sons, in rotation, in the church. The college

Napier moved an address for copy of the Bill now pending in the colonial legislature of Canada touching the future appropriation of the funds arising from the Clergy Reserves.—Agreed to. service and to preach at five different places in DIOCESE OF LONDON.—The following prayer has been prepared for the use of families and individuals in this diocese by the Bishop of London:—
O Almighty and most merciful God, the Protector of all that trust in Thee, accept, we beseech Thee, our humble intercessions for our seech Thee, our humble intercessions for our seech Thee, our humble intercessions for our the 20-4 Rel and once in a school-house, where eight children were presented to Mr. Wickes for baptism. His Lordship also presided at a meeting held upon church matters at one of Mr. Wickes's stations. He returned to Quebec

The first summer confirmation was held at Three Rivers, on the 22nd of June; and the Bishop proceeded from that place again to Bishop's College, where he attended another College Corporation meeting, and also the annual examination of the students. He announced upon this occasion, the grant of £1000 sterling from the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. (The Diocese of Quebec had sent home £500 sterling towards that

On the way to Lennoxville, from Three Rivers the Bishop preached, on St. John the Baptist's day, at Drummondville, and consecrated a private A very large and influential meeting was burying ground in that parish; and on the held lately in the school-house of the church in Lower Bagot-street, when the Rev. Alexander in Bury, beyond Lennoxville, where he also Dallas attended, and urged, with all the zeal preached, as well as at Eaton, on his way back

On the 18th of August, he set out to visit the the teachers they have under training will be in future trained in the Model Schools at Kildare-place, and that there will be a considerable missions of Bourg-Louis and Port-Neuf, in the district of Quebec. Confirmations were held in three churches, two of which also were consesaving of expense. We are anxiously looking crated; and an afternoon service was held for help in this great cause to our English at another station, where again the Bishop incorporating with a plain familiar sermon his

a large amount of contributions would be the result, and a reliable income secured for the good cause.

The Lord Bishop of Meath has addressed each
The Lord Bishop of Meath has addressed each on the 28th, to the outlet of Lake Meaphramagog, on the skirts of the two dioceses, where it had been fit of two additions included the control of two additions in the control of the contro been hoped jointly to establish a mission. The Bishop of Quebec preached there on Sunday, 29th, and in Stukeley in the afternoon of the same day. He then went round by Montreal, to hold a confirmation, on the 1st September, at the Riviere du Loup en haut, where he also consecrated the little church; and on the 8th of the same month, confirmed at the Riviere du Loup en bas, where some of the candidates came from a distance of nearly forty miles, and had

once visited since his consecration to the episcopate in 1836. The metropolitan at Sydney, in Australia, had, for some time, been in communication with the authorities in church and state at home, upon the subject of synodical action and other matters of interest to the Colonial Church, and was proceeding to England to fillow up these subjects in fillow up these subjects in personal conterences or enreth of the colonial episcopate should meet him there, the Bishop of Quebec, as being, by date of consecration, the senior prelate of the to take part in the deliberations thus concerted. He accordingly addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, relative to this subject, on the 23rd of December, and on was 58. the 30th left Quebec for Boston, via Lennoxville, to take passage by steamer for Liverpoo

1853. The Bishop passed the first Sunday of this year, which fell on the 2nd day of the month, in his own diocese, and preached in the morning at Sherbrooke and at Lennoxville in the afternoon. The Rev. A. W. Mountain accompanied having had the singular good fortune to take in as his fellow passenger, from Halifax, the Bishop of Newfoundland, with whom he divided the Sunday duties on board. He proceeded the next day to London, and soon found that his visit, after such a length of absence, to his native land, was certainly not a holiday. was, together with other Colonial Bishops who were at home at the time, naturally, a great deal engaged in the business which carried him home; and they had occasion to seek counsel often from the Archbishop of Canterbury and other eminent English prelates, as well as to confer with ministers of state and members of

the imperial parliament. Councils of Bishops, presided over by the two English metropolitans, were lately held, and there were occasions when as many as eighteen, including three or four of the colonial episcopate, were found assembled together. The failure after all of the government measure for the relief of the Colonial Church, in two successive sessions of par-liament, is sufficiently known. In the deliberations to which reference is here made, the Bishop of Quebec met Dr. Broughton,

Metropolitan of Sydney, but once. They had been consecrated together in 1836: they went out to their respective dioceses, and re-Mountain attended as one of his pall-bearers in deposited. The Bishop of Quebec was a guest upon this occasion, at the Missionary College of number or the sequences, a regro, a rimuou, and

an Esquimaux Indian. The Bishop also found another task awaiting him, for which he was entirely unprepared. The change of ministry, which had not been looked for when he left Quebec, carried with it Canadian legislature. The Bishop, so far unjust and ungodly measure. Among other endeavors, he was a party concerned in different petitions to the imperial parliament, and he addressed a letter, in a printed form, to the Bishops of England and the Irish Representative Bishops, earnestly calling upon them to make a stand against the meditated licence for

During his stay in England, his lordship was, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and he also took part in public meetings held on behalf of that society at London, Bath, Cheltenham, and Havant. He was also very constantly engaged in preaching, either in London, or different places in the country. In the month of February he assisted in the consecration of a new church at Banbury, by the Bishop of Oxford; and on the day following preached an ordination sermon in the same church, at the desire of

(Dr. Jackson), in Lambeth parish church.

on the 25th of June, bringing with him the Rev. W. Binet (now missionary at Port Neuf), companied by their respected host and raid a who had been ordained deacon on Trinity Sun-

city. The visitation of the diocese was now, in its remaining portions, to be prosecuted; and the first of these portions was in the region of the gulf of St. Lawrence. His lordship accordingly embarked on the 8th of Armetic and Characteristics. The stroke of death ingly embarked on the 8th of August, in com- intervened, the friends and brothers in office pany with the Rev. A. W. Mountain, his chaplain, in a small trading schooner bound for Gaspe Bay. The line of missions along this coast are situated about four hundred miles and coast are situated about four hundred miles coast are situated about four hundred miles and upwards from Quebec, extending from Gaspe Basin to the Bay of Chaleurs. There are four missions, in which there are nine churches. There are also school-houses, in which service is held. Eleven confirmations were held, in all, and 182 persons were confirmed. Three churches and four burying-grounds were consecrated.

The reission of the Magdalen Islands (which the River David the two Clergymen of the Rector) on the 18th of October, the Bishop of Quebec went up to Sorel, where he was received at the Rectory, in order to proceed thence to the River David, 18 miles distant, for the consecration of a burying ground. As the nearest Clergyman of the Bishop's own Diocese and the only one whose services he could readily command, resides at the distance of twenty-four miles from the River David the two Clergymen of the composition of the numerously signed Address which was presented on the occasion, and the Reply of the Rector:

Address which was presented on the occasion, and the Reply of the Rector:

ADDRESS.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

The undersigned members of your congregation of the numerously signed Address which was presented on the occasion, and the Reply of the Rector:

The undersigned members of your congregation of the numerously signed Address which was presented on the occasion, and the Reply of the Rector:

The following is a copy of the numerously signed Address which was presented on the occasion, and the Reply of the Rector:

The material representation of the Bishop's own Diocese and the only one whose services he could readily command, resident and the Reply of the Rector:

The material representation of the Bishop's own Diocese and the only one whose services he could readily command, resident and the Rectory in order to proceed thence to the River David, 18 miles distant, for the consecration of the Bishop's own Diocese and the only one whose services he could readily command, resident and the Rector of the Bishop's own Diocese and the only one whose ser The mission of the magnature of Gaspe), disare comprehended in the county of Gaspe), distant one hundred and twenty miles from the Gaspe coast, remain to be visited; but the the guests of the family of the Seigneur, Mr. Gaspe coast, remain to be visited; but the the guests of the family of the Seigneur, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Mountain had promised to assist Wurtele, at the Manor House; and on the 20th, at the consecration of Fredericton cathedral, in after full service and a sermon by the Bishop the province of New Brunswick, and the execution of this promise was to be accomplished first. The facilities and accommodations for getting from place to place in the gulf are exceedingly scanty, and often of a very coarse and rude description, and by no means ready at command. Upon the occasion here described, the Bishop was most opportunely aided, and many of his arrangements were made comparatively prompt

the Church of England chapel at the Quarantine Station), there is not a single Protestant place of worship. The Bishop crossed over from this mission to the north shore, to pass a Sunday at Murray Bay, where he preached twice in the Manor House, the congregation consisting of the family, and visitors for salt water bathing, from Quebec.

On Sunday, 26th September, the Bishop preached on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, at Point Levi, opposite to Quebec, and held the confirmation for the Point Levi mission at New Liverpool, on the afternoon of the same

held the confirmation for the Point Levi mission at New Liverpool, on the afternoon of the same day. At the eight scattered confirmations of the summer and autumn, the whole number of persons confirmed was 84.

On the 12th of November, the Bishop set out for the St. Francis district, in order to settle a dispute which had occurred in one of the missions, and, being accidentally detained for a Sunday in Montreal, preached twice in the National School-house, at the time used for the accommodation of the congregation of St. Thomas's Church, burnt down in the then recent conflagration within the city. He took the opportunity, upon this journey, of paying another visit to Bishop's College.

Towards the close of this year, the Bishop received a call to England, which he had never Towards the close of this year, the Bishop toutined at the place, and the received a call to England, which he had never recipients of the rite were sixty-one, making a received a call to England, which he had never recipients of the rite were sixty-one, making a received a call to England, which he had never recipients of the District of Gaspe of 198. His Mackie, D. D., when the joint amount was ordship was obliged to make an immense cir- brought up to £22. The responsibilities of the cuit, returning to New Brunswick, and thence going to Boston, to get back to Quebec. Between these two last mentioned places, he passed a Sunday at Lennoxville, and preached both there and at Sherbrooke. Immediately after there are no many power by held an ordination in the calculation of the bell and instrumental in procuring its erection. his return home, be held an ordination in the Among the celebrations of the holy and joyfu

Bishop preached the sermon himself.

On the 11th of January in this year, the Visiat Quebec. Two years and a half only, had elapsed since the last occasion of the same kind; but the Diocesan Church Society had for certain easons of apparent cogency, passed a by-law him as far as Boston, where he embarked on the 5th; and he landed at Liverpool on the 16th, nature to admit, conveniently, of calling the

storms which obstructed the travelling. There were only twenty-six Clergymen present at the pestilence. wisitation, out of forty in the Diocese. The attendance of those who occupy the Missions of the Gulf was out of the question. All, however, by the divine blessing, passed happily off, arrow, these who were at the Cathedral.

and south-west of Quebec

went out to their respective dioceses, and returned no more till they met again in England now. The next occasion which brought them into conjunction was when the eyes of Bishop Broughton were closed in death, and Bishop presided, as well as the accounts of confirmations at the three Chambers of the Val Cartier Mission, in March, appear in the April No. of this paper, 1854, and it may suffice to repeat here that at the fourteen confir-Canterbury Cathedral, where his remains are mations of the winter, the number of individuals admitted to the rite, was 197. Six Churches were consecrated. (The particulars of the con-Reference may be here given in the same way

to the May No., for an account of laying the corner-stone of a New Chapel in the Parish of Quebec; to the same No., for an account of the Charity Sermon preached by Dr. Adamson, in the Quebec Cathedral on behalf of the wives and a change of policy respecting the Canada clergy reserves; and the course adopted by the new duced upwards of £117; to the August No., for government was that of surrendering the patrimony of the church to be dealt with at will by as his efforts could be supposed to have any influence, exerted himself to the utmost in opposition to what he believed to be an unwise, that month; and finally, to the October No., for that of the ordination of two candidates for the Priesthood at Quebec, on St. Mathew's day.

Freshood at Vaccec, on St. Mathew's day.

From Lennoxville, after the visit just mentioned, the Bishop went to New York, accompanied by the Rev. Principal Nicolls, his Chaphain, and the Rev. Professor Hellmuth, D. D. his Lordship being under an engagement to the late lamented Bishop Wainwright of that city, During his stay in England, his lordship was, as in all duty and gratitude bound, frequent in his attendance at the weekly committee meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and he also took part in public meetings held on behalf of that society at London, Bath, Cheltenham, and Havant. He was also very content of the American Church, being the largest yet known within her pale. The exterior effect of the ceremonial was imposing; the array of four Bishops, twelve Presbyters in the stalls, and midst of many trials, perplexities. solicitudes twenty-one candidates for ordination, ranged before them in surplices, together with the gorgeousness of the building and the dense crowd of worshippers, presented a striking and that prelate. On Ascension day, he assisted in ably greater value, high hopes were entertained that prelate. On Ascension day, no assisted in ably greater value, night hopes were entertained the consecration of the new Bishop of Lincoln for these candidates, from a knowledge of their Dr. Jackson), in Lambeth parish church.

In the month of June, shortly before his would, in the discharge of their sacred task, be return to Canada, he passed some few days at Oxford, in the midst of the ceremonials and festivities held in honor of the Earl of Derby's tuting just so much numerical accession to the installation as Chancellor; and received at the force of the Church.† The Bishop of Quebec hands of the Earl, in that capacity, the honor- and his companions, after enjoying for two or ary degree of D.C.L. (the Bishop's own univer- three days more the utmost kind and hospitable sity being Cambridge).

The Bishop embarked at Liverpool for Boston round to visit various objects of interest to the attention from different friends, and being taken companied by their respected host, and paid a who had been ordained deacon on Trinity Sunday, in St. Paul's cathedral, under letters dimissory from his hand, addressed to the Montreal, were received and welcomed, together, Bishop of London.

His lordship reached Quebec on the morning of Sunday, the 10th of July; and entered, on the same day, upon his public duties in that city. The visitation of the diocese was now, in

the River David, the two Clergymen of the

October No. for 1853, of the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette, published at Quebec. before the present paper with the same title was established at Toronto: and the accounts here rendered of the Bishop's travels, &c., up to the end of 1853, are chiefly abridged, with the omission of names and a variety of other particulars, from the journals of the Episcopal Visitations, which appeared in that Quebec publication.

the sermons preached by the Bishop of Quebec, at Fredericton, were left, by desire, to be published in that this proceeding, the Bishop of Kilmore, and almost all the Irish prelates.

The Irish Church Journal, which is somewhat en the plan of the Clerical Journal, has closed the first year of its existence. It is said that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has written in Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has written in the plan of the Irish Church Journal, which is somewhat en the first year of its existence. It is said that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has written in the plan of the Clerical Journal, has closed the first year of its existence. It is said that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has written in the plan of the Irish Church Journal, which is somewhat en the plan of the Clerical Journal, has closed to make a journey of three days to reach the place and return. These two missions of the same name, lying among the old French Roman Catholic parishes upon the St. Lawrence, are 226 miles apart; and between Quebec and the lower mission, a distance of 114 miles (except in the place of the red down and easy by the accidental circumstance of there being cruisers and small armed vessels dependent upon them, engaged in the protection of the fisheries. These were in different instances most kindly made available for him, when it was not incompatible with the dispositions for the first year of its existence. It is said that has a journey of three days to reach the place and return. These two missions of the being cruisers and small armed vessels dependent upon them, engaged in the protection of the fisheries. These were in different instances most kindly made available for him, when it was not incompatible with the dispositions for the down distance of there days to reach the place and return. These two missions of the fisheries. These were in different instances most kindly made available for him, were left, by desire, to be published in that to make a journey of three days to reach the judge of the place.

Michael and All Angels, at which three gentle- and practice of the Church in the land of our men were admitted to priest's orders. The Fathers, the annual Christmas dinner for the School-children of the poorer classes, was given Early in October, the Bishop visited the missions of West and East Frampton, in the county of La Beauce, to confirm at each place. The joint number of candidates brought forward table, in one room, and ninety-nine girls in the other. The rooms were decorated with evergreens. Gentlemen and ladies interested in the Schools, attended and assisted in carving on the 11th of January in this year, the Visi-tation of the Clergy was held, and the Episcopal Charge was delivered in the Cathedral Church at Quebec. Iwo years and a half only, had elapsed since the last occasion of the same kind:

The relics of the feast were, as usual, distributed among poor applicants who brought tickets

from the Clergy.
On the 31st of December, the last day of the year to change their Anniversary from July to January; and the Diocese of Quebec is not of a nature to admit, conveniently, of calling the body of the Clergy together more than once in the same year. The Bishop, therefore, felt it necessary so to frame his arrangements as to being it alone continued in the same year. bring into close conjunction three high occasions of the Church—the Visitation, the Church Society Anniversary, (both appointed for the same day), and the Diocesean assembly of the Clergy and Lay-delegates called together for the 12th. Of the the two latter was the last was preached by Rev. G. Percy, and the the two latter weetings a full account appears. the two latter Meetings, a full account appears in the February No. of this paper for 1854.

The meetings were greatly thinned by severity of the weather and the occurrence of snowpreached in St. Peter's Chapel, where £14 wer collected. These contributions were under stood, in some measure, to be the thank-offer ings of those who had been spared in the day of

Among the miscellaneous items of some interamong those who met.

On the 23rd of January, the Bishop set out upon an extended tour for the inspection of the Missions and the administration of the rite of confirmation in parts of the Diocese lying south and south-west of Onehec. and south-west of Quebec the Process 13 mg south the dral every year, for Church objects within the particulars of this journey, as well as of the Diocese or Parish, besides occasional appeals the visit to the College which it comprehended, and of the College Corporation Meeting held been many items of more or less interest, in the Country Missions, which might be noticed, but they are such as have appeared, from time to time, either in the Quebec or the Toronto Ecclesiastical Gazette.

The recapitulation of specific acts of duty performed by the Bishop during the trienni will stand as follows:

Deacons "Deacons for the Diocese of

Of these, 116 were written sermons and 316 extemporaneous addresses of a more familiar kind; 3 were preached in Atlantic Steamers; 29 in England; 3 in Vessels of War, and 4 in New Brunswick.

This last particularized statement was never made in any former instance, in connection with labours here principally noticed, but the acts and giving publicity to all things and, in the Church, of rendering returns to the public as certain monks make their reports to the General of their Order, it is apt to be supposed that if nothing is put before the world, there has been nothing done. The time, it is to be hoped, will appear the Ministers of Christ may be left. come when the Ministers of Christ may be left quietly to discharge their duties under the eye of their Divine Master and in simple reliance

upon his Grace and blessing, to look for happy fruit from their labours of love.

The Bishop, in every part of his travels, during the three years, met, at the hands of his Clergy and others, with unbounded hospitality, kindness and attention. And in the face and painful mementoes of human insufficiency incidental, in times like these, to the Episcopa charge, he is known to have been often much comforted and refreshed by evidences of blessing resting upon faithful and earnest labour among his Clergy. They and their followers are few in the land, compared with the superficial victors of the Discourse o cial extent of the Diocese, and, in many in-stances, widely severed from each other; and they stand, stripped of their patrimony, side by side with the people of another faith, who have powerful hierarchy, enormous resources and vast numerical strength. While they confide their cause to the God whom they serve; they must ouckle on their own armour for the battle; and in the present crisis of the Church of England in the country, affairs must be put in train for the maintenance and perpetuation of her sys tem, by the hands of her members themselves on the spot. A step has been taken in this irection, which may be regarded as an augury more extended efforts hereafter, in the gratu ity voted by the Church Society, for the year 1854, as a small augmentation, on account of the excessive rise in the expenses of living, of the emoluments of all the Clergy whose salaries are under a specified mark.

From the Port Hope Ensign. PRESENTATION.

We are informed that a handsome and costly Silk Gown and Scarf have been presented to the Revd, Jonathan Shortt, Rector of St. John's Church in this town, by a number of his Parishioners, as a Christmas Gift; together with sev-The following is a copy of the numerously signed

The undersigned members of your congregation, beg your acceptance of the accompanying trifling mark of their esteem and affection. To one who, while he labors to set before the flock committed to his charge, in all the prominence which our Great Head allotted to them, the essential saving truths of our Holy Religion desires to see all things done "decently and in order;" and who, giving no undue importance to the external observances of public worship, yields a willing conformity to usages sanctioned by age, admired for their seemliness, yet never misdirecting devotion, nor lowering its tone; the gift of the Gown presented herewith will appear, as it is intended, the mere performance

of a prescribed duty.

And yet we cannot forbear seizing the occasion to express the ardent hope, that this mark of our desire to provide suitable accompaniments to the due administration of God's Holy Word and Sacraments, will often remind you of the less exalted home sympathies which exist between you and us; the bonds of mutual do-

mestic pleasures, hopes, and anxieties, and the gent to elect men whose best qualification personal reciprocation of good offices, which the tie between Pastor and People so emphatically of a party, and possessed the means of represents.

that closer and more endearing relationships may spring up between us—each in our own alone can inspire right motives, and command success, is the fervent prayer of your affection-

Port Hope, Dec. 25th, 1854.

REPLY. My Dear Friends:

and costly silk Gown and Scarf which you have given me; and for the kind and encouraging Address which you have presented with it.

the duty of preaching the Gospel fully, "as the truth is in Jesus," and faithfully declaring "the whole counsel of God;" but also (as you so well express it) "of the sympathies which exist between us, the bonds of mutual domestic pleasures, hopes, and anxieties, and the personal reciprocation of good offices, which the tie between

Pastor and people so emphatically represents."

These words, and the circumstance which occasions them, recall to me the years gone by, to realize the hope in Christ which sustained them in their earthly pilgrimage. As perpetually reminding me of those dear friends, and the pleasure and profit which I derived from their society, I shall ever value the Gown which I have worn so many years. And I trust that affectionate and profitable intercourse.

Gratefully do I thank my kind Parishioners, not only for this Christmas Gift but also for several other liberal and considerate donations by which they have marked this season of re-

Without the prayers of his people, no Minister can expect to succeed. The assurance which you give me of yours is encouragement, to make greater efforts for your welfare. that the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, may rest upon you and yours for ever.

Christmas, 1854.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 17. Rev. T. J. N. B., Port Stanley; Rev. G. A. B. Hamilton, add. subs. and rem. (12 copies Children's Magazine, 15s.); Rev. R. N. M., Morristown, N. Jersey; Rev. F. R., Abbottsford, rem. in full v. 18, for I. M. S., Rougemont; Rev. T. P., Lennoxville; W. B., Frankford, rem.; G. H., Hawkesbury, rem.; Rev. I. A. M., Fitzroy Harbour, (the Tracts not on hand at present, the Magazine not yet received); Rev. Dr. J. S. J., Shediac, N. B., rem. for R. C. S. and P. E. S. (much obliged); W. I., Port Dover, rem.; Rev. G. A. B., Hamilton, add. subs. and rem.; Mrs. Long, Jarvis, rem.; W. O., St. Catherines; R. A. McC., Kingston, rem.; Rev. M. K., Osnabruck, rem. for vol. 18 and for amongst those of whom, if experience Magazine; Dr. C., Port Dover, rem. for vol. 18.

#### The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1855. HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH APPOINTMENTS FOR PAROCHIAL MEETINGS.

			TIT		
Weston	Tues.	Tan	23	9	D 34
Etobicoke	66	66	66	B	T 30
Sydenham	Wed	66	94	11	P.M
Springfield	66	66	41,	7	A.M
Streetsville	Thurs	"	95	11	P.M
Brampton	Huis.	"	40,	11	A.M
Tullamore	Enider		00	11	P.M
Berwick	Triuay	"	20,	11	A.M
Bolton's Mills	**	"	00	10	P.M
Lloydtown	"Tues.	"	50,	12	
Lloydtown	m		0	1	P.M
Thornhill	Tues.	reb.	27,	5	P.M
Thornhill	wed.	**	28,	7	P.M.
St. Alban's	Thurs.	Mar	. 1,	2	P.M.
Newmarket	T	**	66	7	P.M.
Unionville, Markham	Frid.	66	2,	2	P.M.
St. Paul's, L'Amoureax		66	66	6	P.M.
Christ Church, Scarboro',	Tues.	66	6,		
Whitby	**	66	66	7	P.M.

Arranged at a meeting held at the Church Society's house on the 13th December. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

\* Hour changed at Incumbent's request.

CHURCH SOCIETY

be held as follows, viz .:-Cavan, St. Paul's, Tuesday, January 30, 3 P.M. Cavan, St. John's, Wednesday, .....31, 10 a.m. Manvers, St. John's, " .....31, 3 p.m. Cartwright, Thursday, February, ... 1, 11 a.m. Darlington, " ...... 1, 7 P.M. Clarke, St. George's, Friday " ...... 2, 11 A.M. Port Hope, St. George's, " "Cobourg Annual Meeting, Thursday,

By order of the Managing Committee. T. Wilson, Secretary.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

at the Managing Committee Meeting in Hamilton, on Tuesday, 12th December:— .... Tues. Jan. 30, 6 P.M.

Guelph	Wed.	66	31.	7 P				
Jalt	Thurs.	Feb.	1.	7 P				
Paris	Friday.	66		7 P				
Georgetown	Mon.	66		7 P				
Milton	Tues.	66		7 P				
Palermo	Wed.	66	7	11 A				
Oakville		66	66	7 P				
Wellington Square	Thurs.	66		7 P				
Ancaster & Dundas	Friday.	66		7 P				
Brantford		66		7 P				
Mount Pleasant								
Inner Cavuga	66		20,	11 A				
Hamilton Annual		044		7 P.				
Hamilton Annual Meeting,	Thurs.	Mare	ch 8.	7 P.				
T. GAMBLE GEDDES Secretary								

The Quarterly Collection for the Society's

objects to be taken up during the month of January, is to be applied to the General Purlected, but not remitted at the time, for the Jubilee Fund.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

of Moss Park, has been unanimously elected the Mayor of our prosperous city. For the last few years, the number of God's appointed way. gentlemen of intelligence and business habits who have been elected as city

That you may be long spared to continue faithfully to admonish your flock of duty, fearlessly to reprove sin, patiently and lovingly to who are associated with him—no man, encourage the weak, and win the wayward; and let his wealth or station in society be what it may, can plead the excuse, which we know was formerly considered valid, for little sphere of trouble or of joy—and that your labors may be abundantly blessed of Him who not permitting himself to be nominated at township or city municipal elections. One member, we find in the report of the Council meeting, inferred that many were in favor of Mr. Allan's election to the Mayoralty on account of his wealth. Accept my warmest, most affectionate Mr. Allan has given abundant proof that and most grateful thanks for the very handsome he considers himself only as a steward. he considers himself only as a steward, and has so faithfully and so generously employed the talents entrusted to him, I trust that, in wearing these beautiful Robes | not only in the dispensing of his money, of office, I shall ever be reminded, not only of but in his zeal, earnestness and activity in promoting every object which has a tendency to improve the condition of his fellows, that we are ready to believe even those who are not actuated by the same high Christian principles which he evidences, considered him the most worthy of the high honour which they had to confer. Another alderman stated that when the well-worn but valued Gown, which Mr A. would not require to be paid £300 your gift replaces, was made and presented to me by dear friends; some of whose names are appended to the present Address, but many of whom have been called away from this world, time and talents, and expose himself to the obloquy which more or less falls to the share of every public officer, without being prepared to remunerate him proportionably to his services, or at least reimburse him the new Gown, which replaces it, will be, for for the expenses incidental to his office. years to come, a token and a pledge of similar If Mr. Allan consents to act without proper compensation, he will, in our opinion, place his successor, who may not be as wealthy as himseif, in a very invidious position, and do much to destroy the freedom of elections. Such a sentiment, as the one uttered by the alderman above alluded to, must have called up a blush And to the faces of many of his colleagues. while I thank you for them accordingly, I trust that mine will ever be offered on your behalf, the country, the surer the guarantee that the country, the surer the guarantee that he will seek its prosperity; but a poor man by his knowledge of business, especially if he has imbibed the spirit of the Divine precept, to love his neighbour as himself, and in all things to seek as of chief importance the promotion of the glory of God and his righteousness, may not only desire but induce that prosperity. The wealth therefore of a man would not influence our opinion; but when we find it possessed by one whose sterling qualities of head and heart are rarely united, as good citizens, we rejoice that he should be elected Chief Magistrate, for the fact confers honour on those who elected, as well as upon the object of their choice.

> taught us not differently, we would not have credited it, upon the subject of Church membership and the duties and privileges thereto appertaining, that we gladly give a prominent place in our columns to the following excellent article which we have met with in the columns of the Banner of the cross:-

"I AM NOT A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH."

-And this is considered a sufficient excuse

for plunging into every species of vanity. It is thought that church membership im. poses restraints which do not belong to other persons. But are you not a church member? Were you not baptized? Then you are one, and all the obligations of membership rest upon you. You reply, however, that "this was done without your consen." True, but your consent is not necessary for entering into a covenant with God. In some cases, it is not necessary even to your making a covenant with man. By your natural birth, you became an American citizen, and are obliged to keep all the laws of your country, and yet your consent was never asked to those laws. So in baptism, God imposes duties upon you without your knowledge; because, being your Maker NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE and Preserver, He has a right so to do, much more than an earthly parent has to The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District | correct and instruct his child. You may Branch of the Church Society are appointed to indeed neglect your duties, but you cannot evade their responsibilities. But you mean that you are not a communicant, and because not, have a wider license than if you were one; you can do things with impunity "which a communicant cannot do." is this so? Does the church understand God as giving His commands thus: "Thou who art a communicant, shalt have no other God but me ?" &c. By no means, for He addresses all His people: and you yourself acknowledge the obligation to obey some of these laws, and why not all? Why make a distinction where God has made none? No. Your duty to repent comes The following arrangement was adopted for not from admission to the holy communion, holding the Parochial Meetings in these Districts but from the rela ion you sustain to God as your Creator, redeemer and sanctifier. It is true that participation in the communion increases our obligation, because, though it does not impose new duties on us, it gives us strength to perform those that are old; and, sinning against additional grace, we have, of course, increased condemnation. By communion, we publicly confess a debt to keep all God's commands, and receive M. also help to pay that debt: but while such confession makes more to be expected of us than if we did not so confess it, the obligation itself to obey God, in all respects, is unaffected by the confession, and the penalty still continues. To pursue a course of worldly pleasure, and then to excuse ourselves on the ground that we are not communicants, is to justify the sin of worldposes Fund of the Society, which fund, it should be remembered, is pledged to repay the amount ting another sin. You differ from a borrowed, on the security of certain members, in order to forward to the S. P. G. the sum colthat, whereas he acknowledges that all that, whereas he acknowledges that all God's commands bind him, and repents that he has not kept them as he should, Secretary. and seeks in the holy communion grace to do better, you do not confess that all of We are rejoiced that G. W. Allan, Esq., them bind you, nor repent of your sins, though requiring repentance as much as he, nor seek the grace of repentance in

We observe that several Concerts and Aldermen and Councillors has done much Balls are announced as about to be given to raise the respectability of our city in order to raise money for the Patriotic corporation, and proves, beyond a question, Fund. Now, considering the object for

ous that at least three fourths will be pended on their own frivolous and montary enjoyments, if indeed persons of y feeling could under such circumstans be capable of receiving pleasure. Let ose who ordinarily patronize balls and ncerts prove themselves not entirely verned by selfish motives; let them calc., and in cab-hire, if they attended the ill or concert, and then determine to and that sum intact to the Treasurers of the treasurers of in this parish. le Patriotic Fund. They will derive rance of this single sacrifice than any number of balls or concerts can ever afford them.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

St Marks, Barriefield,... 0 15 0 McClean's School House, 0 10 0 9th Line, Fitzroy, ....... 0 4 2
per Rev. W. A. Morris,
St. Paul's Church, Whitby, per Rev. J. Pentland, .. Brock, per Rev. R. Gar-166 Collections amounting to .....£403 3 0

Rev. R. Garret, ...... Reviews, Books and Publications.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Henry DeBlaquiere, Esq. ...... 1 5 0

HUMANITY IN THE CITY. By the Rev. E. H. Chapin. De Witt & Davenport, New York. For sale at Muclear & Co.,

The work before us is the continuation discourses are best suited to the American more satisfactory and conclusive manner.

usual amount of interesting and scientific papers: e. g., Lighthouses on the New South Shoal, Nantucket, U.S.; The Screw Pile. The Proposation Piles on the course of the parties so baptized and married. the Aurora Borealis, by Prof. A. Dr. La Rive; The Mints of the United States, by Pile; The Pneumatic Pile; on the cause of its members; Proceedings of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; Prof. Edward Forbes; Twenty-fourth meeting of the British Association for the advance-ment of science; Metereological observa-hands of an All-merciful God until such time as hands of an All-merciful God until such time as tions, &c. in Lake Nipissing during months of October and November, 1854, by Alex.

Murray. Assistant Provincial Geologist: Murray, Assistant Provincial Geologist; Climate of the Crimea; Mineral wealth of Ottawa regions; Railways in Canada; surely, God will "have mercy and not sacrince. In this opinion I know I am opposing that of some of the most learned, and of those "whom we esteem very highly;" and, therefore, as we

# Correspondence.

Dear Sir :- "An Enquirer" asks two questions, which are very easily answered by referring to the Prayer Book.

1. "When a festival having a Vigil or Eve, falls upon Monday, should the Collect for the Festival be said at the Sunday evening service

as well as the Saturday, or only at evening on The answer to this question is to be found in the Rubric before the Collect for the first Sun-

day in Advent: " Note,—that the Collect appointed for every Sunday, or for any Holy Day that hath a Vigil or Eve, shall be said at the evening service next

This question is to be answered by means of the above Rubric, taken with the Rubric which follows the Collect for the first Sunday in Advent, which is as follows:

"This C." only "to receive," or, at most, baptize them "hypothetically."

Hoping that these lines will be received and read as from an inquiring member of Christ's Church,

"This Collect is to be repeated every day with the other Collects in Advent, until Christ

Now remark that by the first Rubric, as Christmas is a Holy Day, having an Eve, its Collect, when it falls on a Monday, must be revery name and by the Second Rubric, the Collect for the fourth Sunday in Advent must be repeated on the morning of that Sunday, but not in the evening; and the Collect for the 1st Sunday must follow it in the morning, but must be with the following couplet. Sunday must follow it in the morning, but must | with the following couplet:

not be used in the evening.
"An Enquirer" is quite right in arguing that as Advent is not over till the evening before Christmas day, therefore the Collect for the 1st Sunday in Advent, which is ordered to be repeated "every day" in Advent, must be used on the last Sunday. He has perplexed himself by thinking that "Christmas Eve" is not to be taken in its obvious or ordinary sense, but must be taken to signify the day which is kept as the

on a Monday, will of course be Saturday. for a Holy Day (or Christmas in particular), coming on a Monday, "should not be used on the Sunday, but only on the Saturday," is obviously contrary to the first quoted Rubric; and what ground he has (beyond the suggestion of Wheatley), for thinking that the Collect for a Holy Day should be used at any previous time, excepting the preceding evening service, I am at a loss to understand. If the Rubric for keeping Vigils on the Saturday had been inserted in the Prayer Book at a later period than that for reading the Festival Collect on the evening before, there might have been some including proxies, and about 190 bishops actually present. Of these, 540 pronounced by acclamation for the new dogma: 32 voices questioned the appropriateness of such a discussion just now; while only four votes protested both Holy See to decide a question of that importance without a regular council. Of these four votes, two, it is rumored, are contributed by French prelates, namely, M. Oliver, Bishop of Evreux, and the other the Archbishop of Paris himself. The Paris Univers adds, "Rome was intoxicated with joy."—Clerical Journal.

accounts given in the papers of the reason for it; but both these Rubries were insereries which the war is entailing upon ted at the same time, viz: at the last review; and therefore must have been both intended to usands, can be induced to contribute a be complied with literally; and I feel confident nominally to be expended in reliev- that such was the custom in the College Chapthose miseries, when they must be condefinite time before; nor have I any reason to think that they have changed their practice.

I am, dear Sir, Yours, &c.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. SIR,-Knowing the deep and lively nterest you take in all matters connected with the progress and welfare of the Church in the late how much they would have to ex- Diocese, and particularly in every indication of nd, in the purchase of tickets, dresses, awakening zeal and interest on the part of the

The ladies of my congregation have just prenuch more pleasure from the remem-sented me with a very handsome and most ac-ceptable New Year's Gift—the fruit of their zealous efforts among the parishioners generally—namely, a Purse; the contents of which, together with other donations, amounted in all to

This token of care and regard on the part of my people is rendered doubly valuable as well as most gratifying to my feelings, from the fact of its being most unanimous and also a perfectly

Considering, moreover, that my people generally have hitherto been not very prompt in matters of this nature—indeed, have contributed little or nothing to my income-it argues favorably and encouragingly of their growing im-

With regard to my own feelings on the occasion, I know not how to give them adequate expression; but one thing I do feel, that it seems to bid me—and that emphatically—to emulate the example of St. Paul and his companions in travel, "to thank God and take courage."

However, I have not called your attention to this subject merely for the purpose of publicly expressing my grateful thanks to those who have so kindly evinced their care and regard toward me; but more especially that it may be set forth as an example for other congregations ' to go and do likewise.'

Believe me to remain, Yours very faithfully, W. F. S. HARPER,

THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

To the Editor of The Church. Mr. Editor,-In your issue of the 28th ult. you copied a letter of the excellent Bishop of Newfoundland to the Colonial Church Chronicle of a series of practical discources preached by the Rev. E. H. Chapin. Though the themes are secular, the consecration of themes are secular, the consecration of "couples" married by a layman in a remote every condition and purpose of daily life to the highest standard of morality and religion is the Rev. author's object, and such may is the Rev. author's object, and such may be prescribed from the unquestionably be preached from the pulpits of every great city occasionally to which, however, may also be considered as a advantage. As a whole, perhaps these series of questions to those who can answer in a

The questions are these: -1. What instrucpublic, but every reader may derive both tions and directions I ought to give to the worthy pleasure and profit from the perusal of layman (for worthy I verily believe that he is such as the second and fifth—"Man and in reference to his affecting statement and decla-Machinery," and "The Springs of Social ration—that he is "obliged to go on the same as he has for more than forty years, although he knows that it is not lawful for him to do it, The Canadian Journal for January, to baptize children and marry couples." 2. What published by Maclear & Co., contains the instructions and directions I ought to give to

Rive; The Mints of the United States, by Prof. Wilson; on Marine Boilers, by J. A. of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of Robling, C.E., Niagara Falls; Proceedings God." Yet it seems to me that this is only of the Canadian Institute and meeting of where it may be had; else why is the Sacrament

Citawa regions; Railways in Canada; we esteem very highly; and, therefore, as we leading cities in the United States; Consumption of Smoke; Miscellaneous intelligence; Monthly Metereological Register for Terresto St. Monthly Country Outleter of St. Monthly Metereological Register for Terresto St. Monthly Country Outleter of St. Monthly Metereological Register for Terresto St. M for Toronto, St. Martin's, Isle Jesus, Quebec. ed, saith they neither have the Sacrament itself, nor any sense or conceit thereof, the judgment of many hath gone hard against them; but yet, seeing Grace is not absolutely tied unto Sacraments, and, besides, such is the lenity of God, that unto thingsathtogether impossible he bind-eth no man; but where we cannot do what is enjoined us, accepteth our will to do instead of the deed itself. Again: forasmuch as there is in their Christian parents, and in the Church of God, a presumed desire that Sacrament of Baptism might be given them,—yea, a purpose also that it shall be given,—remorse of equity hath moved divers of the school Divines, in these considerations, ingenuously to grant that God, all-merciful to such as are not in themselves able to desire baptism, imputeth the secret desire that others have in their behalf, and accepteth the same as theirs, rather than cast away their souls for that which no man is able

If, therefore, this opinion is a correct one, the answer to the good Bishop's second query would Perhaps "An Enquirer" got his idea from Wheatley that the Collect is to be said on the Saturday, but that author gives no reason for it; and no reason is suggested in the Prayer Book.

answer to the good Bisnop's second query would appear to be—"to receive the so-baptized children into the Church," as is done in the case of those "duly privately baptized;" though my own opinion would lead me to administer the Sacrament to all such children. Yet as I before 2. "When Christmas day falls upon the Mon- inferred, from the want of an express injunction to the contrary on the subject, I ought perhaps

AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC.

Diocese of Toronto, C. W. Festival of the Circumcision, 1855.

To the Editor of "The Church,"

"May your robe no more meet with such disasters As to require a patch of cinq piastres."

# Romanism and Dissent.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION .- A despatch be taken to signify the day which is kept as the Vigil of Christmas; which when Christmas falls result of the deliberations of the Bishops assembled at Rome to consider the Immaculate "An Enquirer's" opinion, that the Collect | Conception. The number of "votes" was 576, for a Holy Day (or Christmas in particular), coming on a Monday, "should not be used on the present. Of these, 540 pronounced by acclamaColonial. owever, was known.

From the Hamilton Gazette. THE AMERICANS AND THE WAR.

We very much fear that the kindly feelings which prevailed, and we trust do still prevai to a very great extent, between the American branch of the Church, the mother Church of England, and her Canadian daughter, are likely to sustain a serious check, from the tone of ling manifested by some leading members of the former, with respect to the great contest ow waging against the encroach It was only what we might expect that ach despicable ruffians, as the vitriol throwing Mitchell and his contemptible gang, would with their usual discretion and sense of propriety ding themselves so far as bombastic rout oncerned, into the ranks of the Czar. We are ot surprised either, that a large class influenced by the amiable sentiments of the New York Herald that declared in a late number. Public vinion here is undoubtedly favorable to Russia. There is no necessity for disguising the fact, and England is welcome to the admission. Not that we love her more, but because we hate her less, should fight desperately for Russia, by distorting facts in inflammatory newspapers, and spouting belligerent nonsense at public meetngs. These things are merely a source of amusement, causing only a smile at the signal absurdity of extreme democracy and despotism, fraternizing lovingly together.

But we confess we are grieved to find that influential members of the Episcopal Church, that Church which we are wont to consider as the great bulwark of sound Conservatism in the adjoining Republic, should so far permit their anti-English prejudices to distort their sense of right and justice as to cause them to swell the clamour of the vulgar herd. But such is the Bishop Horatio Southgate — a prelate whom we were desirous to honor, not merely for his office sake, but more especially for his sound Church principles, and the zeal he has manifested in diffusing them, has written a book called the "War in the East," in which he heartily espouses the Russian side of the question. How an intelligent man can do so, after the abominable deceit manifested by the Emperor to Sir William Seymour, and his hypocritical cant about the "sick man," surpasses our comprehension. But the Bishop, we regret to say, by no means stands alone. The Church Journal, edited by a clergyman of the city of New York, and of which the chief editor is, we believe, the son of a Bishop, well known from his controversial writings, thus endorses Bishop Southgates book. The Bishop is strongly and decidedly Russian in his sympathies. The first part of his little brochure originally appeared in the Churchman, and then attracted considerable attention. But the public sentiment was at that time, about a year ago, too thoroughly imbued with sympathy for the allies to give it as careful a weighing as it deserved. There is now much more of Russian feeling pervading the currents of American opinion, and the mastery of the subject which the Bishop displays, his accurate historical information, his gical ingenuity, the adroitness with which he practises the reductio ad absurdum, and the extreme plausibility-often the unanswerable solidity of his arguments-cannot fail to produce | fying Kiel. a strong impression. Any one who sits down to its perusal will rise feeling certain that the Czar is irrefragably in the right.

We did not expect this from a respectable sheet like the Church Journal, through the very dippant impartiality with which the events of the war have been treated in its columns, and the curious sort of defence lately made in answer to some one who charged them with a leaning to the allies, viz:—that they had been charged before with a leaning to the Russians, and they would let the one charge balance against the other-might have prepared us for the more

lecided stand now taken. But we rejoice to find that in addition to two or three of the leading secular journals in New York, the Churchman, one of the ablest religious papers on this continent, comes out in an unmis takeable manner in defence of the allies. Apart withstanding his sympathy with our cause, thus ted by March 15. writes in the last number of the Churchman: Constantinople,

"The truly great Russian ideas are three in mber. The first is to make the Czar the head of the Greek church. The second to make him other words, the sovereign of all the nations of Sclavonic descent, including many millions now subject to Austria. The third is to become the subject to Austria. The third is to become the head of the European political system, which as things now tend is to be the head of the political two votes in the council of way. system of the world. Could these ideas be realized, Russia would have made a greater step towards universal monarchy than has been made by any power since the Christian era. It is to check her progress in working out these ideas that the present war has been undertaken by England and France. Should the Russian ideas be carried into effect, the Russian Autocrat be carried into effect, the Russian Autocrat would be at once the powerful lay pope of a very corrupt church, and the absolute temporal sovereign of an empire greater than any which has sairted eigen than any which has sairted eigen the recent precision of the from Sebastopol, as well as the new-found boldness of the fleet.

Another despatch from Vienna states that at the conference held on the 28th, in that capital, notes were exchanged between the contact with the United States, striving for an universal republic. This we fear would be the most terrible and fatal collision which has ever

this extract, to Bishop Southgate and the editors of the Church Journal. The bishop will require all his ingenuity, adroitness, and extreme plausibility, to refute its sentiments.

A proposition has been laid before the Legislative Assembly of Australia to vote the Mother Country £100,000 per annum as long as the present war continues. The motto adopted by our friends at the antipodes is "Advance, Australia," and the present is certainly a notable move in the right direction.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. - The total number of emigrants arrived at Quebec during the year 854 was 53,183. The number of paupers was 3,421; these received on landing £3,271 17s. sterling. Included in the latter number, 28 were natives of England, 2,971 of Ireland and 422 from Germany. During the passage of the entire emigration, there were 487 deaths.

## European News.

From the Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. New York, Jan. 11 .- The Baltic left Liverpool on Saturday, 30th P. M., and reached New York at half past three o'clock this evening.

sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage after repairing, without returning to Liverpool.

The Arabia sailed from Marseilles on the 21st of December, with 1,640 French troops for serious impediment to the works of the Allies,

A Vienna dispatch of the 28th says Gortscha- mander-in-chief.

that his instructions are merely to watch on the stantinople dated the 16th of December, and spot the course of events. Nothing certain, brought to Malta by the Jurs. In a sortic made by the Russians on the 12th they had 700 men

The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the allies. Nevertheless the French third parallel was mounted

18th Dec. reached 18,000 men.
An official despatch in the Paris Moniteur from Balaklava says: The situation of the allies is excellent. Lipraudi, however, with 40,000 men, was manœuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Menschikoff was sick, and Gen. Osten Sacken was in command. In the meantime, 5000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The destination of Omar Pacha's army was kept profoundly secret. It is thought they would invest the north side of Sebastopol. The railway expedition from England was

already on the way, in several steamers and two sailing ships, with all the materials for constructing a railroad from Balaklava to Sebastopol. The wretched state of the country had almost put a stop to operations. The communication between Perekop and Simpheropol was com-pletely interrupted, and a week had expired since a courier had arrived at Odessa from

At last accounts the weather had improved, with heavy frosts, and both armies were renew-

ing their activity.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says, ous sorties against our lines and those of the

novements are not known.

re now ready for sea. It is probable the garrison had mined the places which they pretend to have left. We have further particulars as to the naval steamer and bomb-ketch, were compelled to

bay Chersonese. Orders had been received at Warsaw to com-

second grand army of reserve, to be concentra-

Twenty thousand men were occupied in forti- greater importance to communicate,

France and England have notified the Swedish Government that all intercourse between Fin-

lefence of Sebastopol is General Destrem, a

Eight English steamers were taking soundings

off Etchakoff; hence it is surmised the Allies from the editorial matter, the thoughtful and will make an attack on Kinburn preparatory to osophical writer who furnishes the weekly an attack on Perekop.

A levy of ten men in every thousand is ordered who, it is evident is a thorough republican not- in the eastern part of the empire, to be comple-Constantinople, Dec. 20 .- It is confidently as

serted that the resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, the head of a great Pa-sclavonic empire-in are to storm, while the British and Turks attack There is a report that Omar Pasha has writ-

vent his being out-voted by Lord Raglan and

bastopol, and that to their presence is due the recent precision of fire from Sebastopol, as well

sovereign of an empire greater than any which has existed since the empire of the Romans. He tives of the three allied Powers, defining the would look far more like anti-Christ than the Roman pontiff has ever done. The success of far more like anti-Christ than the sense in which their Cabinets understand the Russia would hasten on the time when Russia striving for an universal monarchy will come in contest with the United States of the structure of his government of his governmen

universal republic. This we fear would be the most terrible and fatal collision which has ever occurred."

We strongly recommend the careful perusal of the whole of the able article from which we take the whole of the able article from which we take the whole of the able article from which we take the whole of the able article from which we take the articles of the German confederation is said the articles of the German confederation the crime and the careful perusal of the whole of the whole of the article from which we take the whole of the article from which we take the articles of the German confederation is said the articles of the German confederation the crime and fatal collision which has ever the continuous and the careful perusal of the measure continues as unpopular as ever. It is said the articles of the German confederation the crime and the cri expressly forbid German subjects from entering £1000.

the Czar of Russia.

LIVERPOOL.—Being Christmas week, markets

LIVERPOOL.—Being Christmas week, markets

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.,

all quiet.

nen, and states that the revenue of the country remains unchanged.

The speech is highly praised, but it has caused facture of 20,000 wooden shoes for the English a slight depression of the funds on both sides of

On the 27th the Minister of Finance was authorized to negotiate a loan of 500,000,000 francs. SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid states that Mrs. Soule was present at the discussion which took place in the Chambers, on the sale of Cuba. No report 1000 basins for the use of the hospital at Scutari. of the discussion is given. ITALY.

The foreign troops have been withdrawn from Tuscany.

A quarrel has sprung up betwen the King of

Naples and the Jesuits on a question of the superiority of the Pope over the kings of the earth. SIEGE OT SEBASTOPOL.

at the residence of the British minister in Vienna on the 28th of December. The ambassadors of England, France, Austria Prussia, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff) were to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a positive character.

A Vienna dispatch of the 28th save Gorts.

lieved to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final one.

In regard to the Prussian mission to London, on which high expectations had been formed, it was surmised that M. Usedom was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen, and

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up put hors de combat. PROJECTED ASSAULT ON SEBASTOTOL. A letter from the camp of the 12th of Decem ber says:-The last report is that the bombard-

ment will recommence on the 16th, and continue to the 19th, on which the assault is decided to The reinforcements of the allies down to the 8th Dec. reached 18,000 men. of course, extremely difficult to get an answer to so important a question. The last move-ment of the Russians is reported to have merely been a relief, the main part of the army having retreated behind the river Tchernaya or Black, because it was unsafe for them or this side. If the wet weather had continued and we had driven them from their old position it would have been impossible for them to have carried their guns across the swamp, and consequently they would have lost them. We are very quiet this morning, and the roads are much harder, facilitating the conveyance of our am-

You must take the last report about the assault for what it is worth, it is both possible and probable but not certain to take place about that time. We have now 13-inch mortars from Malta, whereas 9-inch was lately our largest site: this will give us the advantage of throwing larger shell 1,000 yards farther than formerly from our advanced works, which are much nearer the town than our old batteries. Heavy guns and more ammunition are expected daily. Large quantities of woollen shirts, drawers, &c. for the last four days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire; the enemy has made vigor-coats for the sentries; they have the hood coats for the sentries; they have the attached-a very useful but ugly appendage. nglish.

A skirmish occurred near Inkermann on the over the bearskins about to be done away with, 15th.
On the 17th December, Omar Pacha left
Shumla for Constantinople. His proposed future

Shumla for Constantinople. His proposed future

Shumla for Constantinople. His proposed future chasing flannels, &c., for the sick, and I should A letter says the defence of the fortress is think he would have much difficulty in disposing now to be conducted on a new plan.

The costly materiel will be removed from the bastions on the walls, and carried back to the Twenty-two ships have been equipped, and of a surgeon having offered flannels for the sick, but as such articles had just been issued by the quarter-master, he returned them as unnecessary. It is a splendid day, the sun shining as on a June morning, and the scenery being very bowing six gun-boats, went out of the harbour, December 6th, and after firing at a French steamer and bomb-ketch, were compelled to ctire.

The passage left between the sunken ships is ally wide enough for one recent to make the provided the ment of the ment sortie at Sebastopol. Two Russian steamers, beautiful all feel as happy as crickets. Scurvy, nly wide enough for one vessel to pass at a alteration in their condition. I hope the author The allied fleet was moored outside the double rities at home will not think of sending out more cavalry, because the horses are dying by thousands daily, or rather nightly, but in the spring they will be much wanted, and not likely to die. Many parts of our lines have been strengthened

plete the additional works of the citadel within the first two weeks of January.

Marshal Paskiewitsch had ordered the immediate enrolment of three parks of flying artillery.

The recruits of the new levy are to create a blessing when all the trench works are finished, the man at present height much overworked. It the men at present being much overworked. I hope by the next mail I shall have news of present there is little but grumbling to be heard in the camp. ALARM AT ODESSA.

Vienna, Dec. 24 .- The Oesterreichiche Corand and the Russian harbors on the White Sea spondenz has letters from Odessa of the 12th, stating that the fear of an attack by the Allies is to be stopped.

A Russian ukase is published, ordaining that is so great that new strand batteries have been is so great that new strand batteries have been acceptanced and entrenchments made on the land whoever after a battle shall commit acts of cruelty on the wounded shall suffer the penalty of side. General Schabelsky, a most energetic man, has succeeded General Annenkoff as Go Osten Sacken is removed from the command of the 3rd to the 4th corps, vice Dannenberg disgraced.

Vernor. The rainy weather continues, and the roads are so bad that it takes three days to travel 50 English miles in the Crimea. The The chief engineer officer who conducted the garrison of Odessa now consists of 50,000 men. Eight steamers have been taking soundings off Etchakoff, and it is feared that the Allies will General Schabelsky is appointed governor of make a descent on Kinburn preparatory to an attack on Perekop.

> REINFORCEMENTS. Between the 13th and 30th of December 8000 French and English troops passed by Malta on their way to the Crimea. The Royal Albert had at Constantinople with 1,000 English

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AND STORES. Plymouth, Thursday, Dec. 28.—The hired steam transport Adelaide, Captain Young, from Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday evening, and is appointed to sail this (Thursday) night for Balaklava. She embarked at Deptford and Greenhithe 54 large guns, ordnance stores. clothing, and provisions for the land forces, and ammunition for the fleet, and 44 guns, shot, shell and ammunition for the Ottoman Govern-ment; at Portsmouth detachments for the 19th, 38th, and 88th Regiments and 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade (in all six officers and 315 Vienna, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Warsaw announces that the Russian naval artillery were taken out of the Baltic fleet and arrived at Sebastopol, and that to their presence is due the recent precision of fire from Sebastopol, as well as well as well as the Brigade (in all six of theers and 315 men); and at Plymouth a detachment of the 34th Regiment, consisting of 120 privates, three sergeants and seven officers. The screw steam sloop Malacca left Plymouth under steam and canvas this day at noon with troops and a mail

WAR ITEMS. Constantinople letters of the 10th, in the Constitutionel, state that the Duke of Cambridge was going to the Crimea again, instead of com-

Four sons from one family, in the neighborhood of Maidstone, have been engaged in the war in the Crimea, all of whom have been killed. The Marquis of Breadalbane has presented the

the military services of foreign states.

Colonel Colt denies, in a letter to the London

Times, that he has offered to supply his pistols to number, were sent prisoners to Greenock whence

commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, struck The land army is stated at 481,000 soldiers, and 113,000 horses, and 62,000 sailors.

Napoleon asks for an additional levy of 140,000 admiralty leave for the Christmas.

The Opinion of Turin states from Berne that

The Corriere Italiano says the allied generals have hit upon a plan for throwing a strong light upon the fortifications of Sebastopol, by means of electricity, while the positions of the besieging armies will be shrouded in darkness.

Messrs. Samuel Alcock and Co., of Hill Pot-

A Scotch gentleman, now in Rome, hearing of the losses of soldiers' winter clothing by the shipwrecks in the Black Sea, sent off an diate order to Leghorn for £450 worth of flannels, &c., to be purchased and shipped for the

Warrants have been issued by the lord-lieutenant of Ireland for the embodiment of four additional regiments of militia—viz., the Queen's Tork at half past three o clock this evening.

The Africa arrived out at noon on the 24th.

The Sarah Sands had put into Cork with her sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage koff, dated Dec. 16. Up to the evening of that the form of the sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage to Liveur attuning to Liv regiment.
The Imperatrice, steam-transport, arrived at

Spithead from Liverpool on Saturday, and went the Crimea. There is no news of importance and the fire from their batteries, especially from into Portsmouth harbor to prepare for the re-

nander-in-chief.

A despatch from Varna of the 17th states that cipally for those at work in the trenches, have A Vienna dispatch of the 20th says Goldscha koff presented a note which he has received koff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburgh to count Buol, it is before St. Petersburgh to count Buol, it is belief to the Crimea.

5,000 Turks had embarked for the Crimea.

5,000 Turks had embarked for the Crimea.

Vienna, Dec. 27.—On the 16th Omar Pacha the contractors. The boots are made of cowhich the contractors of the Crimea that the contractors of the Crimea that the contractors of the Crimea.

Vienna, Dec. 27.—On the 16th Omar Pacha the contractors of the Crimea that the contractor of the Crimea that the Crimea that the contractor of the Crimea that the contractor of the Crimea that the contracto

an inch in thickness, and the legs of the boots reach above the wearers' calves. There are several thousand pairs ordered, and all at present in the stores will be sent out by the first con-

on Thursday the Lady Franklin, sailing transport, left Spithead with a heavy shipment of supplies amounting to about 800 tons of biscuit, beef, pork, rum and hay for the Crimea. The Berlin Correspondence of the 25th says there is a probability that the enrolment of German troops for foreign countries will be forbidden, seeing that by Article XVIII of the Act of the German Federation, it is expressly forbidden to German subjects to enter into the

military service of foreign states.

The Russian prize, *Erust Merk*, has been sold by public auction at Hull, and realized a very The Russian prisoners taken out of merchant ships captured by the Queen's cruisers, who were on board the Devonshire prison-ship at Sheerness, having given their parole not to serve against England during the present war, have been allowed to engage themselves as mariners, to assist in the navigation of British merchant

ships to Australia. Mr. Whiteman, of Riverhead, glove manufac turer, having invented a sheepskin overcoat, with the wool inside, and sent it to some of our military authorities for approval, has received an order for an unlimited supply in a given time. The coats are said to be admirably adapted for a cold climate, and are by no means clumsy in their appearance.

MARRIED. On the 4th inst, by the Rev. J. Gilbert Armstrong, is t. Mary's Church, Tuliamore, John Cornfield, of the town hip of Chinguacousy, bachelor, to Margaret Woods of he same place spinster.

township, spinster.

O the 11th instant, by the same, John Bell, of Gra-ham's-ville, in the township of Toronto, bachelor, to Rachel Patton of the same place, spinster.

3	WARRANT O THE GRANT OF						
١	TORONTO, Jan. 16th, 1855.						
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	S.	D		s. A	D.	
	flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	40	0	a	41	3	п
	Farmers' per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6	и
	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 tbs	8	3	a	8	5	b
	Oatmeal, per barrel,	38	9	a	40	0	ľ
	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0	B
	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	4	2	a	040	6	l
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	9	a	2	11	Ð
		4	0	a	4	3	ı
	Peas, per bushel,	2	9	a	3	1	١
	Potatoes, per bushel	0	0	a	0	0	ı
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	33		-	35		1
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	-			115		A
	Hay per ton,	107		a	60	0	4
	Straw, per ton,	90		a	-	11	1
	Butter- l'ub, per lb	0		a	0	-	4
	Fresh, per lb,	. 1	0	a	1	3	а
	Beef, per 100 lbs,	22		a			H
	Pork, per 100lbs,	25		CS.	27		ä
	Eggs per dozen	0	111	a		0	
	Fire wood per cord,	2	0	a	26	3	

New Advertisements.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN & WOOD, FROM LONDON.

Toronto, January 10, 1855. Writer assemble after the Christmas Vacation on MONDAY, the 8th of January, 1855.

F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal, U. C. College.

Principal, U. C. College.

EDUCATION. RS. COSENS has removed her Establishment for the Education of young Ladies site Gerrard-street.

The studies will be resumed on Monday, January 15th, 1855. Toronto, January 1, 1855.

WANTED, in a School at Cobourg, a Lady

[Antended of the percent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next.

The Dividends are payable sistematically and the percent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. MUSIC. W ANTED, in a School at Cobourg, a Lady fully competent to instruct in Music.

She will also be required to assist in teaching the Junior Classes. Address, stating terms, &c., to A. B., Box 68,

Post-office, Cobourg. MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GEORGE STREET, TORONTO. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1855. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, LL.D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-

etary of the Church Society. 3-tf Toronto, 3rd January, 1855. A YOUNG Lady lately from England is desi-rous of meeting with an engagement as Governess in a gentleman's family or school-she instructs in Music, French, Italian, German, and Singing, with the usual branches of an Engish education. She would have no objection to

For further particulars apply to Miss Dowling, at Rev. P. Jones's, Brantford, C.W. Dec. 26, 1854.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto. THE MISSES McCARTNEY receive a limited

number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who are under their own immediate superintendence. MRS. McCARTNEY conducts the domestic The Classes will re-assemble after the Christmas vacation, on the 8th of January, 1855.

It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian if required). Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-

Pupils under 12 years of age...... 12 10 The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO: REV. Prof. PARRY. REV. DR. LETT.

REV. DR. LETT.
RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ.
DR. HODDER. Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton. WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq.,—St. Catherines.
H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded

weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 3rd January, 1855. MRS. LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will re-open on Wednesday the 8th of January. Toronto, December 26th, 1854.

NOTICE.

and in all the branches of a thorough English 966, Post-office, Toronto," post-paid.

#### PRIVATE TUITION.

THE Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, M.A. is pre-I pared to devote two hours each day to private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and ordinary branches of an English Education. Mr. M. has a vacant room in his house for a resident pupil.
Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1854. 16-4winlmtf.

EDUCATION.

MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will ustruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1. St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James' For terms apply to

ROBERT BEARD. Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

### THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-

1st English Teacher, 2nd " 3rd " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon.
Writing and Arithmetic ... Mr. Griffith.
Prawing ... Mr. Bull.
Mr. G. F. Hayter.
Singing ... Mr. Hayter. 

tion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing.

The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Education.....£18 per annum.
Finishing Pupils .... 5 " add
Boarding and Washing 35 "

(No extras.) Mrs. Poet'er has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nor trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with sucforts may be appreciated and meet with suc-

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christmas. The FINISHING CLASS is under MRS. POET-TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with

Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages. MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents

Principal, U. C. College.

Persons wishing for further information requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 20th December, 1854

m St. George's Square to Yonge-street, oppo- PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum,

Br order of the Board of Directors Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854.

THE TORONTO HOUSE J.CHARLESWORTH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Millinery and Dry Goods!

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW, No. 60, King St. East, Toronto. JOHN CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally to his New Stock of Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and Sh'rting (bleached and unbleached), Bed Ticks, Table Oil Cloths, Brown and Bleached Linens, Dressed and undressed Holands, Striped Shirtings, Fancy Shirtings, Printered Ginghams, Dayries and Declarate Letter and Ginghams, Devries and Denhams, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Lineas, Huckaback and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff, State and White Jeans; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawls, Woollen Scarfs, and Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Polkas; a

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

furnishing.

Millinery Department:

Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress, Cloaks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1854.

MUSICAL TUITION.

R. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street.

#### Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854. MISSING.

A YOUNG Person of the name of JANE HYATT has been missing for several LADY who has recently arrived from Eng- weeks. She was last seen at the Northern Rail-A LADY who has recently arrived from Eng-land, is desirous of meeting with an engage-ment as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a Gentleman's Family. She instructs in Music, French obtained by addressing a letter to "B. C., box

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1854.

Address C. E. H., Box 60, Post Office.

22-ff kindness on an anxious family.

taking the Russell, per lford,— o

quires not to bring any recompense; for affection. God knows that he has nothing to offer JANUARY 26. but that which he received; nay He himself has paid the price which his own justice demanded. Is my soul then wearied with nances and it shall be refreshed.

In how many ways does man labour for taught him to desire it. He labours to obtain pleasure and friends, and credit and worldly goods and lands; but they satisfy only for a time, and when most abundant they satisfy least. The only sustenance of the soul is God himself and the doing his will. In these there is true satisfaction. These strengthen the soul and make it capable of higher flights. Lord, make me But Jesus can cleanse even the leprosy of to find my meat and drink in doing thy will.

JANUARY 22.

make an everlasting covenant with you; even the sure mercies of David. Isai. lv. 3.

This is the life of the soul, to open the ear to the teaching of God and admit willingly the guidance of his Holy spirit; and when we thus give ourselves to God, he confirms his covenant to us: and as we do it, he still confirms, even for ever and ever: and all the promises he made to David, of his presence, blessing, everlasting kingdom, those he makes sure to us, through the great Son of David. Grant me, O Lord, the hearing ear and the understanding heart.

2. Seek ye the Lord, while he may be found; . . . let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him. Isai. lv. 6.

The heart of man is foolish and perceives not clearly its true good, but wanders after lying vanities; thence it needs to be warned and aroused. Even after it becomes sensible that it has fallen into transgression and guilt, it is slow to arise from the dust. The mercy of God has indeed a limit; and there is a time after which he will not be found; but within that time there is no offence so great but that the sinner returning will find mercy. Lord, give me daily to return to Thee, for daily I need mercy.

JANUARY 23.

void; but it shall accomplish that which I please. Isai. lv. 11.

The purposes of God are always accomplished, whatever be the course which his power, wisdom and goodness. man may take. He has provided for every course of things. If we make not his word the savour of life, to our own endless life by his mercy; he will make it a savour of death, through his justice condemning us to everlasting death. In either case the word of God is not without determined. Give me, O Lord, to glorify

The ordinances of God are for our benment. The rest of God's holy day is a refreshment after labour, a preparation of the right attack. The French have now thrown out their pickets. above earthly things, and give it a foretaste of heaven. May I ever keen this holy of heaven. May I ever keep this holy rest, that I may continually renew divine blessings.

JANUARY 24.

prayer for all people. Isai. lvi. 7. This is the especial character of God's

prayer acknowledges God and our dependence on him; and He would have him. dence on him; and He would have himself known as the Reliever of all our necessities and the Comforter in all our sorrows. For this reason we ought to make his house especially a house of make his house especially a house of been made on the 26th of November, but, in consequence of the great fell of rain it may be a made on the 26th of November, but, in consequence of the great fell of rain it may prayer. And as it is appointed for the consequence of the great fall of rain, it was access of all nations to God, so should we,

How common for those to be self-wise

others, or of the very word of God. Let me, O Lord, know myself and perceive thus deserted in their utmost need, is excessive.

The siege is practically suspended, and the my own deficiencies, and how much I utmost we do is to defend the trenches at night need both thy heavenly guidance and the and to return shot for shot whenever the enemy

wisdom I need.

Jesus whom he had persecuted, has a fire more than a gun every five minutes. Someright to his obedience! How unreserved. times their fire is quicker. Sometimes they do right to his obedience! How unreserved. It does he yield himself to his direction! This was the fruit of that singleness of mind by which he had lived in all good conscience towards God, even when he did not believe in Jesus nor know him for his Lord. And now the Saviour, who saw his sincerity, reveals himself to him in such a way that he could not doubt; and thence forward his life is devoted to and thence forward his life is devoted to French is, however, much more lively, and is Christ crucified. Oh that my heart may never cease to say, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do.

2. The last shall be first. Matt. xix. 30.

The last shall be first of the first matter is an expectation of the first matter is a first matter is a first matter is a first matter is a first matter in the first matter in the first matter is a first matter in the first matter in the first matter is a first matter in the first matter in the first matter is a first matter in the first matter is a first matter in the first matter in t

How true of St. Paul, the last called amongst the apostles, but the first in influence after his call. He founded churches ence after his call. He founded churches the result of which is invariable. The Russians more numerous than any other apostle, push a strong column out of the place, rush

and wrote larger and more numerous epistles. The churches he founded have been JANUARY 21.—THIRD SUNDAY AFTER more permanent and more influential than others, and his writings have more profited 1. Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money. Isai. spirit; and he was especially the apostle the church, whether for doctrine or for of the gentiles, of whom we are. May I See the unconditional freedom of the have grace to receive and believe his divine grace. It needeth but that man teaching, and to shape my soul's life by it. should be sensible of his need, and should May I follow the example of his labours, draw near to God for its relief. He re- his zeal, his singleness of mind, his fervent

> 1. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. Rom. xii. 21.

We allow ourselves to be overcome of its burden and with the length of the way? evil, when we allow the ill-treatment of Let it draw near to God in his holy ordi- others to provoke us to retaliation, or even to malice or hatred; or when we are led 2. Wherefore do ye spend money for that away by the evil example of others to do which is not bread, and your labour for that which satisfieth not. Isai. lv. 2. verance in any duty through the opposition we meet with. May I overcome injury the sustentation of his soul; for God has by kindness, evil example by good example, opposition to good by its good fruits in me.

2. Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. Matt. viii. 2.

We suffer from a leprosy more deeply seated than that of the body, the corruption of soul and body by sin, which although apparently healed, often springs up again. sin: and we have not to say, if thou wilt; for the very purpose of his coming into the world is to destroy the works of the devil: 1. Hear and your soul shall live; and I will yet the cleansing is slow, and is not completed, until we put off this body of flesh and blood. Lord Jesus, cleanse me daily by thy sanctifying spirit, and by the virtue of thy bloodshedding.

JANUARY 27.

1. Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. Matt. viii. 8.

This was the word of true humility and of abundant faith. Not that he would dread that Jesus should come, much less desire his absence; but that he felt himself unworthy to give trouble, and was confident of the power of his word, absent as well as present. Let me never doubt that the same Lord hears my petition, now that he is ascended into heaven; and that from the right hand of the Father he can heal the diseases of my soul and body. And whilst I desire his presence to my soul, for my good and his glory, let me ever acknowledge my entire unworthiness.

2. As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. Matt. viii. 13.

This is the rule of his treatment of us, even now. Not that he never does good to us without faith on our part, but that he always rewards real faith. Let me ever pray in faith; with a heart purified by faith from carnal and worldly desires; with an absolute desire only for those things which 1. My word . . . . shall not return unto me faith teaches to be valuable; with a desire of other things only in such time and degree as God may see to be best for me and others; and with a firm reliance upon

## From our English Files.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Nov. 27.—The new battery, the guns effect, and the issue is that which he has which will be worked principally by sailors, is from the finished, and it only remains to pierce the parapets with embrasures. It is a fleche, and thy mercy by daily returning from sin unto will contain twenty-six pieces of very heavy metal. The right side of the fleche command 2. Blessed is the man . . . that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it. Isai. lvi. 2. mands the shipping, which will now be driven down towards Dockyard Creek. The position efit and for his glory; and that, both by of this battery is on a knoll to the right, and in natural consequence and by his appoint- advance of our Lancaster and 68-pounder batment. The rest of God's holy day is a tery, which stands on the extreme right and in

body and mind for fresh labours, a composing of the mind and preparing it for the worship of God. The holy services give the French have now thrown out their pickets in advance of our post towards the Valley of Inkermann. There is a story going that one of the French batteries on the left was fixed on cheerfulness and joy to the mind, raise it the site of the practice butts of the Russian noble allies.

There was a Polish deserter came in to-day with a strange story. He says that on the 25th the Grand Duke Michael reviewed a strong force of Russians (as he stated, of 12,000 men, 1. Mine house shall be called a house of but no reliance can be placed on the assertion of men of this class with regard to the numbers of a force of any magnitude), and that he ad-dressed them in a spirited speech, in which he

Nov. 28 .- All the scum of the Levantwhen there, pray for all nations. Grant me, O Lord, not to limit my regards, but bers—which had resolved itself for the nonce bers—which had resolved itself for the nonce to desire thy blessings to be universal.

2. Be not wise in your own conceits. Rom.

bers—which had resolved itself for the nonce into domestic servantry, and accompanied the expedition since it left Gallipoli, is gathering itself up and returning to its source. The rats think the ship is sinking; they declare they cannot endure the cold and hardships of the who have the smallest capacity or learn- damps any longer, and they are getting away ing; their very deficiency renders them as fast as they can to burrow in the dingy cafes incapable of perceiving the wisdom of of their nasty cities. The inconvenience of this

wisdom which thou hast bestowed on others by experience, by learning, by thy holy inspiration. And do thou, blessed Lord, grant to me, by all channels, the wisdom I need. street batteries on a large scale; but I own JANUARY 25.—Conversion of St. street outlines on a large that, except at two points, I am not able to discover them. We have plenty of ammunition, but our guns are shaken by the continual firing, 1. And he, trembling and astonished, said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do. Acts ture being at the same time irregular and How instantly does Paul feel that the jagged. The Russians during the day do not

riflemen, get up to the first parallel—sometimes into it—occasionally beyond it, and close to the second parallel are received as they advance by the French covering parties with a deadly fire, French, who rout and pursue them into the Heroines of the Crusades, &c. &c. town, but who are obliged to retire by the flank fire of the batteries and by the mitraille of the street guns. In this way the French lose forty or fifty men now and then, but the loss of the Russians in these alertes must be very consider-

towards the first line, drive in the pickets and

sailors' camp has been moved further towards the right and front, but the change is scarcely for the better, and the mud lies a foot deep all over the place—trying work for man and beast, particularly with short commons. By-the-bye, Jack is becoming a great horseman, and his fondness for equestrian exercise sometimes in-duces him to appropriate animals to which he is not entitled by the rules of the service, or by any other rules, except those laid down by His Imperial Majesty the Czar for the seizure of "material guarantees." As a friend who came to see me some time ago remarked on going through the camps, "It appears to me that the infantry are better mounted than the cavalry, and the sailors have the pick of the infantry horses." Jack has become, in fact, a victim to the peculiar fascination exercised by the equine race over all whoscome in close contact with them, and has lost sight of the distinction between yours and mine completely. When-ever an officer loses his horse he sends over to the sailors' camp for it, and there he is tolerably

In order that people at home may know what they have to expect when Sebastopol falls, should it be taken by assault, I may as well tell them that the Russians, availing themselves of our inactivity and silence, have fortified Sebas-topol fourfold within the last ten days. They have scarped the ground in front of all their batteries; they have also constructed a strong abbatis in front of all their lines—a most formidable obstacle to the progress of attacking columns. They have thrown up earthworks and mounted guns on every available point, and they have made sunken batteries before all their redoubts and before the Round Tower, as

well as along the scarps of the slopes.

Nov. 30.—A very long reconnoissance of our ines was made at the distance of about 1,000 yards by no less a person than the Grand Duke Michael and a very large staff, among whom our knowing people said they could see Prince Menschikoff and General Liprandi. The Grand Duke was recognizable by the profound respec paid to him by all; wherever he went hats were taken off and heads uncovered. He was also detected by the presence of a white dog which accompanies him. He is a fine stout young fellow enough, but he could not have seen much about Balaklava to put him in a good humour, for he is averred by the best telescopes to have looked mightily displeased. While making his inspection, the enormous telescope through which he gazed was propped on two piles of muskets and bayonets, and he made frequent references to a very large chart which could be seen on a portable table. The Grand Duke, after closing his review of us, rode back up the hills towards Tchergoun. Most of the Russian cavalry have disappeared from our rear, and the force in and over the valley seems greatly

RUSSIAN DESERTERS.

A letter from before Sebastopol, dated the 25th, speaks of the preparations for the recommencement of the attack. "On their side it says-"the besieged continue their enormous works of defence. They are bristling over with were suffering from hunger and thirst; that many were dying, and, from the description which he gave of the sickness, it would appear that both cholera and pestilence are at work. The other deserter came from the camp of Prince Menschikoff. They are also suffering from hunger, and the misery was terrible.

The other deserver came from the camp of Prince Menschikoff. They are also suffering from hunger, and the misery was terrible.

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Price 7s 6d the Moyal Family, Imperial Ministry, Public Departments and their Canadian Ministry, Public De Reinforcements were coming up, but without clothes or provisions. The distress is so great that many would, if they found the opportunity, desert, and come over to the French, who are described to them as very generous, and abundance dantly supplied with everything; but Menschikoff like a prudent man, guards the whole of the ap-proaches with lines of mounted Cossacks, and the deserters who have the misfortune to be captured expire under the knout. Notwith-standing all this, seldom a day passes that deserters do not come over."

Liverpool now amounts to about £20,000, and it is anticipated that it will exceed £25,000, be fore the lists are closed. Manchester has already contributed £10,500; Edinburgh, £8322.; and Glasgow has made up the large amount of £22, 345. In Dublin the subscriptions towards the Patroitic fund already exceed £6,000, and further sums are daily received by the Mansion-house committee. The amount collected in Belfast, up to the present time, exceeds £2,000.—John Bull.

THE NEW WAR-OFFICE.—The various attachès of the Secretary of the State's office for the War Department, being now entirely removed from the temporary offices in Downing-street, have occupied the official establishment, No 7, Whitehall-gardens. The heads of the division of the Secretary of State's staff for general buisness are, we believe, Messrs. C. Talbot J. H. Lerfoy Edward Pennington, W. Loyn, Aylmer Greene, Seymour, Thellusson, W. De Burgh, Tudor Johnson, and—. Englebach. Lord Robert Clinton and Mr. Herbert Fisher are the Private Secretaries; and Mr. Ralph Thompson, Registrar and Librarian. The Commissariat Department now attached to the Minister of War's office, is composed of the same gentlemen as were attached to that division when at the Treasury. Mr. Petrie is the Principal Clerk and Mr. Hughes Chief Clerk. The estimate and and Mr. Hughes Untel Cierk. The estimate and establishment division is composed of Mr. T. J. Crafer, Mr. Byron, and Mr. Jackson. The contract division of Mr. F. Crafer, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Slade, and Mr. Hughes, jun. While Mr. Rorauer, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Clark, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Viret, constitute the correspondence and fair minute division.—London Globe.

### Advertisements.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English

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Toronto, C. W., Feb 3nd, 1854.

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... Mr Armitage.
... Mr. Warren—Mr. Weigall.
e Mr. Plumptre.
... Mr. Brasseur.
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... Dr. Bernays—Dr. Fischel. Arithmetic and Algebra ..... Drawing— {Figure | Figure | Figure | Figure | Landscape | English Language & Literature | French | Geography | German | Harmony and Musical Composition 

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Wocal Music Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—
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