MESSIAH'S ADVENT.

• He came unto his own, and his own received him of and all : 11. He came not in his people's day Of miracles and might, When awe-struck nations owned their sway, And conquest crowned each fight: When Nature's self with wonder saw Her ancient power, her boasted law, To feeble man gave way—
The elements of earth and heaven Fer Israel stayed, for Judah riven!

Pillar and cloud Jehovah gave, High emblems of his grace; And clave the rock and smote the wave, Mored mountains from their place Moved mountains from their place, But judgment was with mercy blent; But programment was with mercy blen In thander was the promise sent; Fierce lightning veiled his face; The jealous God, the burning law, Were all the chosen people saw.

Behold them—pilgrim tribes no more— The promised land their own: And blessings theirs of sen and shore, To other realms unknown: From age to age a favored line Or mighty kings, and seers divine, A temple and a throne; Not then, but in their hour of shame, Wee, want, and weakness-then "He came."

Not in the earthquake's rending voice, Not in the carrinquage's rending voice, Not in the blazing fire, Not in the strong wind's rushing course, Came He, their soul's desire! Forerunners of his coming these, Proclaiming over earth and seas, As God, his might and ire; The still, small voice, the hovering dove, Proved him Messiah, spoke him "Love!"

Of life the way, of light the spring, Eternal, undefiled! Researce, Prophet, Priest and King— Yet came He as a child! And Zion's favored eye grew dim, Knew not her promised Lord in him, The lowly and the mild! She saw the manger and the tree, And scornful cried, "Can this be He?"

BISHOP BERKELEY.

An extra t from the Church Review. The locrative living (of £1,100) which he had thus obtained he soon afterwards resigned. His object in doing so was to thropist, as his metaphisical works have Americans to Christianity, by a college to corded in the history of our race. be erected in the Summer Islands, otherwise called the Isles of Bermuda." To enery this plan into execution, he resolved

Trinity College, Dublin, to give up all their prospects at home accompany him occross the Atlantic, as teachers, receiving as their salary only £10 per year. An outline of his plan he published in a paniphlet. As it was so necessary to obtain the assistance of the Government, in order to carry out his plan, he went to England in 1725, bearing a letter of introduction at the time in London. In this letter Switt speaks of him as an " absolute philosopher with regard to money, titles and

He succeed without any difficulty in The King granted him a charter for his College, and also enjoined Sir Robert Walpole to lay his plan before the House of Commons. The proposition was favortained the necessary means to execute his He was accompanied by his wife, whom he had recently married, a single lady and him a large sum of his own money, and

intended library. After his arrival in Rhode Island, he determined to remain there till the money granted by Parlian.ent should be sent be disappointed in his expectations. After years, he was at knight informed by the was wanted for other purposes. Disappoinin regard to the means by which he expected to accomplish his design, he concluded motives that had brought him there. He was indefinigable in labouring as an itenerant preacher, and in performing pastoral duties wherever the opportunity was offerded. He frequently visited the continent, and travelled along the coast, and sometimes penetrated tar into the interior. He was very useful to the missionaries of the Eiglish Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in giving them advice and in theourging them in their labours and think. He especially urged them to con-Counte, by all innocent means, the affections of their leavers, and also of their dissenting neighbours. The own example, It is a man's business and his right, to lay as his biographer observes, very eminently jup when it is pleasant against a rainy day Charced his precepts upon this head; for it is scarcely possible to conceive of a vide for a future of sickness or infirmity conduct more uniformly kind, tender, The churches must give their pastors betbeteficent and fiberal man be was. He ter salures, or they cannot expect that men, seemed to have but one wish in his heart, blessed with equal common sense and tai-Which was to eleviate misery and diffuse lent, will devote themselves to their work. happiness. At his departure he give a And in every denomination there should farm of five handred acres, which lay be, at least until their wages are very much amound his house at Newport, and his increased, ample provision made for the house itself, as a benefaction to Yale and support of its decayed and worm-out ser-Harvard Colleges; the value of that land, | vants. Either they must give such wages then not insignificant, because cultivated, that the commical can save for themselves became afterwards very considerable. He something for the future, or white supplygave of his own property to one of these ling only their current necessities, give them

these Colleges and to several missionaries. I the promise of a support when their strength the Bishop of Winchester, in his real to give a books to the amount of five hundred pounds. To the other (Yale) he made a

large donation of books, purchased by

others and placed at his disposal. By these noble benefactions, and the oustant benevolence of his conduct during his residence of two years in his country, he left an endeared name behind him. The memory of no European who visited our shores, previous to the Revolution, has been cherished with more respect and affection. While bustly engaged in his benevolent labors, he seems to have accurately surveyed the rising greatness of our country, and to have caught a prophetic glimpse of its future destiny. Under the influence of this feeling, he wrote those well known stanzas, the last verse

"Westward the course of empire takes its way; The four first acts already part. A fifth shall close the drama with the day... Tune's noblest off-pring a the last."

of which is :—

Whetever may be thought of the wisdom und practicability of Berkeley's plan of converting the American Indians, his benevolence and self-denial cannot be questioned. The annals of philanthropy exhibit but few instances in which greater self. sacrifice and devotion are manifested in promoting the highest interests of mankind. At the time he formed this project, his worldly prospects were as favourable as he could wish. His income was such as to render him rich. His reputation as a scholar, philosopher, and an accomplished literary man, was count to that of any of his cotemporaries. His company was the delight of many of the most brilliant society in England when he appeared in it. He was a favourity of the Princess of Wales. afterwards Queen Caroline, and hence had every reason to believe that the highest offices in the Church would eventually be conferred upon him. All these blessings and splendid prespects he relinguished, in he prime of life, to pass the remainder of his days on a distant island in the Atlantic, engaged in teaching young savages, on a salary of a hundred pounds a year, the elements of knowledge and Christianity. Although his project failed, yet his mission to execute a project, which has given him of love was by no means a truitless labor, nearly as great a reputation as a philanage an undeniable proof of the existence as a speculative philosopher. For three of disinterested benevolence, and to the or four years past he had revolved in his end of time it will be cited as one of mind a " scheme for converting the savage | the noblest exhibitions of philanthropy re-

THE LACK OF PREACHERS.

to resign all his preferment, and addicate to resign and article in N. Y. Times.]

The EACK OF PREACHERS. [From an article in N. Y. Times.]

The EACK OF PREACHERS. [From an article in N. Y. Times.]

Look at the fitting up of the ranks of the clergy. Look at the duties which pertain to the Trinity. Callege the latter of the clergy. two professions which, until lately, have seemed to draught all the young men of our colleges into their ranks. Is it less pleasant in imagination to be a country pustor or a city minister, than to face the hardships through which the medical manmust struggle into position, or of the dull, dry duties of a law office ? Regarding only from Dean Switt to Lord Carterot, then the amenities of the profession, the clerical, a man is ordained, he means to devote his life to his new work. The young doctor or lawyer, on the other hand, means to make a living in his profession, if he can, or out, if he can more easily. He has no serugetting his plan laid before George I. ples about throwing physic to the dogs, or selling his Blackstone when he can get a better price at any other work.

The time may once have been, but it is now long since gone, that no unworthy rably received by them, and a grant was condidate might take orders for the sake of made of £10,000 to enable him to carry it making an easy living. Now, it has come to into effect. Having thus apparently ob- be pretty well known that preaching is not a very profitable job; but,on the other hand. project, he sailed, September, 1728, for that there is no class of men who have in Rhode-Island, which lay neares to Bermuda. | vested so large an amount of capital, and are so miserably rewarded for their services. In certain rich localities there are two gentlemen of fortune. He took with notable exceptions; but within an hundred miles of New-York there are many men a collection of books for the use of his of fine talents, unwavering devotion to their work, thoroughly educated, in all things equipped for their labors, and with large families, yet whose salaries are not over tour or five hundred dollars a year. Five across the ocean. But he was doomed to hundred dollars, indeed, is esteemed a pretty fair payment in the majority of parhaving remained in America nearly two ishes, the country through. Now, when aman assumes the responsibilities of a preacher. Government that the money promised him he is expected to forswear all his old ambitions. If he had dreamed of fame he must dream of it no more; if of we had he must abandon all longing in that directo return to England. During his resi. Ition. Yet it is not in human nature to close dence in Rhode Island he employed his the eyes to the troubles which must cross time in a manner corresponding to the levery man's path sooner or later. It is not a teaching of religion to trust blindly to Providence. The good soldier feets that he has no right to trust in Providence, unless he keeps his powder day. But when one in the vigour of his raunfood sees but five hundred dollars a year coming in and, with unxious solicitude, observes land tast, as it come-, tas family consumes it all, and remembers that in the course of human events it will be but a saure of years before hishands will faint, and he can no longer earn his duily supplies, it is a prospect so meiancholy us to sport the quiet conforts which otherwise he would heartily enjoy, to save from his carnings emugh to pro

nort themselves.

Eccleslastical Entelligence.

ENGLAND AND GENEVA.

(From the London Guardian.)

Towards the end of last summer an English there came to meet him, at the consecration, all that was dignified, lay and coclesiastical, in Genera-deputations from the canton and city, from the Consistory and the "Venerable Com-All was pleasing congrutupany of Pastors." and the unity that was now, between English and Genevan Protestants. The President of the Consistory, and the Moderator of the "Venerable Company," responded equally warmly, and dwelt on the "complete union of heart and feelthat union.

Everything went off as well as it was wished it should. Mont Blane shone out, just at the right moment, from his veil of clouds and rain. Everybody was full of the great demonstration, and the public fraternisation between General pastors and an English Bishop-of their sinking of "minor differences," and their combination and protest against Popery. All at tieneva were satisfied and pleased; all—it now turns out mit one section of people there. The accounts annualities by which she has been surrounded, it is still cause of deep thankfulness to every undisturbed harmony. It now cozes out, however, that this grand manifestation of Genevan unity, so delightful and full of promise to many, and affection with which she is viewed by so was not quite complete. Medio de fonte leporum. There were seats not filled in that assemblage of illustrious Genevans. The Bishop of Winchester was there, and the representatives of the Venerable Company of Pastors, the lineal and legitiwere some missing. These were, of all people, the leaders of the Orthodox and Evangelical Oratoire; the body which is understood to be the general and most fervent representative of the doctrines of the Reformation, the most congenial in doctrine and spirit to the Evangelical breasts of our people, a more devoted zent for school in Eughnud—a body which has the credit God's service, and a stronger desire to strengthen of having been, some years ago, the chief witness and perpetuate the ministrations of the Clergy, in Geneva for the Divinity of our blessed Lord So that wherever the banner of the Cross is -and among the missing personages who, lifted up, wherever the services of the Church though most reluctantly, could not be present are plainly and fully set before the people, Aughigné, the enthusiastic historian of the

thirty-six years, have never ceased professing Aranism publicly, in their catechisms, in their versions of the flible, from their chair of theology, and in their judicial sentences, without having ever made any retraction." As far as we have seen, these allegations have not been contradichas abandoned its public sauction of Arianism, or that a man may not, if he pleases, with her full authority, teach Arianism, as her minister, and appeal to her documents as his warrant.

It is not for us to settle all the right of the quarrel between the "Venerable Company" and the Oratoire of Geneva. There may be human infirmity even in the Oratoire; our sympathics loubt it was conscience, but perhaps it was also sense of unacknowledged services, which forbade them to be present; for, as M. Gaussen tells us, they would have come if all had been

nvited as individuals.

But, at the same time, the result of the whole witness to substantial Protestant unity, it turns at the last moment, and under the most promis-ing auspices, it will not, according to Mr. Carlyle's pursue, march. Instead of the Bishop Winchester having come house, after having

meets, on his return to England, their letters to
the public prints, complaining that the party
which had gained by his visit was that of the
Arians and indifferentists, whom they find been
all their life long opposing.

We cannot help sympathising with them; but
they are unreasonable. They could not expect
him, if there was to be a "demonstration" of
the kind at Geneva, either to ignore the National the kind at Geneva, either to ignore the National Church, or single them out to be placed on a par He and the committee had to take things as they found them. They could not lic body to hold out hands to; and there is no public body of the kind at Geneva but the National Church and the Venerable Company. No doubt the Bishop fully felt, what one of his detenders calls, the deseasy of the situation; it must have been uncomfortable for the Bishop of a dormatic and Trinitarian Church, to find him. self protesing and claiming religious fellowship with men of whom, in their public character, the most that could be said was, that of late they had ceased to insist on Arisu, or to persecute Trinitarian, doctrine. But if a compliment was to be paid to Calvin's Church, and Calvin's Church was to be represented in the English chapel, we quite agree with the committee and the Bishop of Winchester, that there was nothing for it but to invite the "Venerable Company" as they were, and hope that, by time and good necessity of becoming members of the Church example, they would get better. M. Merle of Christ, in order to obtain eternal salvation d'Aubigné is hardly the person to complain, if

the promise of a support when their strength has failed them, and they can no longer suphase failed into a necessary accompandment of that public recognition

int public recognition.

There are those who have a right to complain if the facts are as they uppear to be; but the are on this side of the channel. These who know how nice a dogmatist the Bishop of Win-cheter is on some questions, may fairly be surprised at seeing him so little sensitive on the highest doctrine of the Creed. They may be Towards the end of last summer an English inguest doctrine of the Crees. The Geneva is surprised that the memory of eren Calvin, in salvation which he proposes for their acceptance Government had behaved handsomely, and had given the ground. Everybody in Geneva had present connivance at Arianism. The members been friendly and sympathizing. The Bishop of the Church of England who value it as a benefit, and therefore may be safely neglected, without the contraction of the Church and a particular Church may fairly without the contraction of the Church and a particular Church may fairly without the contraction of the Church and a particular Church may fairly without the contraction of the Church and a particular Church may fairly without the contraction of the contraction of the Church and a particular Church may fairly without the memory of the calvin, in salvation which he proposes for their acceptance of the taint of a procession of the calvin, in salvation which he proposes for their acceptance of the taint of a procession of the calvin, in salvation which he proposes for their acceptance of the taint of a procession of the calvin, in salvation which he proposes for their acceptance of the taint of a procession of the calvin and the proposes for their acceptance of the taint of a procession of the calvin of the calvance Church, and as an orthodox Church, may fairly without incurring any guilt or responsibility. Church, and as an orthodox Church, may tarry without incurring any gunt or respondence. Church, and as an orthodox Church, may tarry without incurring any gunt or respondence. Church, and as an orthodox Church, may tarry without incurring any gunt or respondence. The came to meet him, at the consecration, all part of its Bishops, which occutainly appear to having come late into the field; or at best, as that was dignified, lay and ecclesiastical, in limits which separate, in religious communion, not merely Churchmen and these who disawn the Church, but those who worship our Lord pany of Pastors." All was pleasing congrutu-lation, and interchange of paternal sympathy and mutual compliments. The Bishop dwelt warmly and freely on the unity that had been, and the unity that was now, between English and the unity that was now, between English to his own Church, not to coquette with a budy which has been nutoriously Arian, and will not even now, when it is said to be in a more hopedwelt on the "complete union of heart and feel. Oul state, formally withdraw a prohibition to ing between his lordship and themselves, and preach our Lord's Divinity. He owes it not only to her, but to Geneva, that those who think it an indifferent matter whether this truth be believed or not, should not be able to defend their indifference by the example of the courteous tolerance of a Bishop of Winchester.

NOTICES OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH .-- NO. IV.

(From the English Churchman.) Sir .- Notwithstanding the heavy discourage ments under which this Church has been suffer were satisfied and pleased; all—it now turns out ing in this country, and the many complicated —but one section of people there. The accounts difficulties by which she has been surrounded. many of her sons and daughters. When the Egyptians of old attempted to subdue the people of God by oppression and hard bondage, they signally failed, for "the more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew;"
until at length they obtained a happy deliverance from the hands of their enemies: and we also feel that the great hand of God has been upon us: for every act of injustice and oppression which we have suffered, has only stimulated us to fresh exertions, and call forth, in the on conscientious grounds, was the best-known there, for the most part, they are gladly and name in England of Genevan theologiaus, Merle thankfully received, and many a stray and wandering sheep is gathered into the fold of the

and discord, by bringing the ministrations of the Anglican Church into contempt, and exciting in the minds of the lower classes a bitter hatred of every thing British and Conservative. And not uncountered to the Mission speak in terms of the Miss ted. It is only said that the younger clergy are cling British and Conservative. And not ungiving up, in point of fact, their Arian proaching.
It is not said, either that the National Church neglect, become infected with this had spirit, Mission is likely to be retarded from want of and imbibe the leaven of Democracy.
In England there is, in the minds of the peo-

ple, an innate respect for the Church of the cruise, he realm; and the Clergy are looked upon as the vessel, as his present scanty funds will not suffice duly authorized instruments of the people, and to meet the rise in seamen's wages, consequent bearing about them a Divine commission. But here, there is no such antecedent respect for that case, it would seem in a high degree desiration. narrancy even in the Oratoire; our sympathics either Church or Clergy. The former is constitutally side with it; but perhaps M. Merle d'Aubigné and his friends, to whom, some years are creature of the State and the ligo, 800 English clergymen sent are addressed. l'Aubigne and his friends, to whom, some years included the Crown, who are living upon upon the control of the Crown, who are living upon the control of the land, or class enjoying what ympathy and encouragement, might have thought that more was due to them than to sit should properly belong to the people. Thus we not the crowd of individuals, while the "Venera-suffer, because we are the Church of England; ble Company," with its equivocal faith, and its persecutions of orthodoxy, had its official place of honour by the Evangelical English Prelate, and exchanged congratulations with him in the name of the Genevan Church. We have no our opponents. And yet these men know very the fruitful source of all the malicious attacks of our opponents. And yet these men know very well, that the British Government have long renounced all intention of establishing the Church in the Colonies; and that so far from the Clergy receiving State support, not one single shilling is derived from the Government; and that excepting the payments made to our Missionaries affair is an awkward one. Instead of that solemn witness to substantial Protestant unity, it turns out a signal example of the way in which, just the Propagation of the Gospel, the Clergy are

dependent, in a great measure, upon the free-will offerings of their own people.

It is a rather hard measure that we should be continually taunted with this State patronage and support, when the truth is, that the Church, shewn us the way to merge our differences, and join in the broad basis of the Reformation with the Calvinists of Switzerland, he has had the illof the numerous sects by which she is surroundfortune to hurt and scandalise deeply just the ed. For they can all meet and deliberate, and party with whom he most sympathises; and settle their own affairs, and enforce their rules meets, on his return to England, their letters to of discipline and order; but the Church shall enjoy none of these advantages, because she is somehow or other connected with the State, and therefore it is necessary to restrict, and coerce

her, and if possible, to keep her in bondage.

Very many of the working class of English emigrants also come out to this country strongly prejudiced against the Church, as well as disaffected to the Government. Brought up to hard labour from their childhood, they have had no opportunity of religious improvement; the ministrations of the Church, if attended at all, have a public holding out of hands between have made little or no impression upon them.
English and foreign Protectants, without a pubvery little desire to place themselves under the teaching of the Church. Besides, they often actile in neighborhoods where the regular ministrations of the Church are not to be obtained; and being but nominul Churchmen at best, they frequenty glide into the ranks of bissent frequency glide into the ranks of Dissent, because they are courted and flattered, and saved the trouble of korning their duty. For it is an undeniable fact, that with most modern sects, there is no teaching of Divine truth, properly so called: the members lines to prayer and preaching, and not unfrequently the whole system is made up of a species of sentimental formalism. The children of these people frequently grow up unbaptised, settle down is life, and become parents themselves, without any fixed religious belief, or any idea of the

Such is the general state of every new parish tend when he enters on the sphere of his labors. With every qualification for his work, and with a heart burning with seal for God's glory, and for the good of souls, he soon fluids that the message of salvation which he brings, is not as eagerly embraced as he had anticipated. The truths country, ignorantly setting forth the latest novelties in religion, and "teaching for doc-trines the commandments of men."

And the state of t

Under such circumstances, it may well b supposed, that Missionary work, aspecially in our new settlements, requires the utmest patience, tesl, and devotedness. For some time it is emphatically up-hill work-an unrouting of senseless and bitter prejudice, an undoing of much that has been done before, and a setting forth of the Church in her beautiful and Scriptural services. But after a while, the Missionary begins to see the fruit of his labours, in an increasing and steady attendance upon his min istrations. The quiet, soler, and unobtrusive spirit of the Church contrasts strongly with the acitements and extravagances of dissent; and the more sober-minded become attracted by the simple, solemn gravity of her services, until at ength they begin to inquire for "the old paths, and take refuge in the boson of the Church from the turnoil and confusion which distract and divide the multitudinous seets around her It is astonishing what an effect is produced upon the minds of the people, by the constant and sublime ministrations of our sublime Laturgy. Tired of the shifting sands of sectarianism, gindly place their feet upon a rock, and lean upon the only Foundation which shall never fail them. Parents and children now come to hear the Word of Life, -- there is a ventuing to be again reconciled to the mother, whom they had so long described,—whole households are bap-tised,—the Missionary is looked up to with respect, and whether it be in a harn, a log dinuty, or a school-house, his ministrations are engerly sought, until soon by the blessing of God, he sees gathered around him a numerous

and attentive congregation. Diocese of Toronto, Sept., 1853.

THE MELANESIAN MISSION. There is not, so far as we are aware (and we have taken some pains in the matter) , any direct and authoritative account of this Mission instance, upon turning to the recent Report of Most cause this? Was it because they had scruples upon Prelacy and surplices, and forms of consecration? Not at all. They profess to make light of all "Church questions," and to have a special respect, as we are assured by a distinguished member of their body, M. Gaussen, for the Bishop of Winchester's "decision and their or and the broader the broader the broader the broader the progress of fits work, are neither for nor trifling. The soft work, are neither for nor trifling. The soft work, are neither for nor trifling. The soft work, are neither for outlivate is, in many instance, or else over-run we imagine, the Society would have given more with noxious weeds, which require all his toil and thought in the society would have given more information, if more was to be land. White for detailing it may be to always it as not neglected. for the Bishop of Winchester's "decision and induity," particularly in cases "where some indelity," particularly in cases "where some courage, perhaps, was required to manifest, as portion of the Lord's vineyard, some settlements in the backwoods, where the service of the Presbyterian ministers." It was, they say, because the chapel committee thought it right to invite in their public and official capacity, not as individuals, but as the representatives of the National Church has been soldom or fover, hearth, and where the people have been accustomed to spend their Sabbaths in idleness and vice, or have imbibed every variety of religious error, from the imprant preschers who may change of calling attention to the Mission in have imbibed every variety of religious error, from the imprant preschers who may change to the Molancelan Mission, the reader details as to the Molancelan Mission, the reader leader to the Mission in the backwoods, where the service of the Church has been soldom or fover heart, and where the people have been accustomed to puse of calling attention to the Mission in his destribution is the New Power and the Mission in the imprant prescriptor of the later of the Mission in the interest prescriptor of the later of the Mission in the interest prescriptor of the later of the Mission in the interest prescriptor of the later of the Mission in the interest prescriptor of the later of the Mission in the interest prescriptor of the Mission in Company of Pastors"—a body whose "public professors are anti-Trinitarian" by authority, who began by persecuting and driving into separation those who, like Merle d'Aubignó, were paration those who, like Merle d'Aubignó, were witnesses of the dectrine of our Lord's Godhend, and who, even now, as a body, only tolerate it —a body in whose pulpits the great doctrine of the many sects which swarm in the country, and be preached one Sunday and denied the next—"a body of men," says M. Gaussen, "who for half a century, and, above all, for the last thirty-six years, have never ceased professing Arianism publicly. In their catechians in their All the knowledge they process regarding it has been derived from political demagogues, and won for him—and not undeservedly—the titles won for him—and not undeservedly—the titles for the Apostto of the Pacific," and "Xavier of its to level all distinctions, and to foment atrife the Anglican Church" Of course there must funds; which appears to be the case, insamuch as Mr. Hogg states that, since the Bishop's last

has been obliged to part with his

able, that more coplous information on the subject should be laid forthwith before Churchmen. It may be wright or it may be wrong, we do not profess to determine; but so it is, the be fed with facts in order to ensure co-operation, And of this we are certain, that if, in this case, facts could be laid before Churchmen, Bishor Selwyn would be enabled not only to carry on his Mirgion to the Islands of the Pacific on its present scale, but on a much larger scale, if need should arise than he may have at present contemplated As it is, the best account we have seen of one of the Blehop's voyages in the "Undine," will be found in Captain Erskine's narrative of his cruise in the Pacific, in the year 1849; to this we refer our readers; but we purpose in the following pages to make a few extracts from that book, and from Mr. Hogg's letter to the Duke of Newcastle; they interested us, and they

may possibly interest our readers :--Bishop Selwyn's mode of addressing the Natives.

" In this island visit, the Blahop's first course is to make the natives understand that he does no come among them as a trader; then to try and give them some idea of his real object in coming among them; and after friendly and confidential intercourse is fairly established, to induce them to trust him with some of their youths, whom he carries to St. John's College, Auckland, where they are instructed in industrial pursuits and useful arts of life, during the eight warme months of the year. On the approach of winter, which in New Zealand is too severe for their tropical constitutions, the Bishop takes them back to their own homes. By this means a knowledge of what they have learned is spread among their friends, and kindly intercourse between the white Missionuries and the native teachers is greatly extended) ear by year, since the Linkop took back the first youth ensince the mission work user the nest youth en-trusted to his care, and with happy that won the confidence of the parents, while yet unable to speak freely with them, by contrasting the con-dition of the then half-fed islanders with that of the well-fed returned hoys—putting his fist into the hollow cheek of the one, and pinching out the plump round cheek of the other; on which the perents at once catching the Birhop's ing, chapped their bands, and danced with meaning, chapped their hands, and danced with delight, and readily put more boys into his hands—his Lordship has been welcomed, and his influence felt through a widening aphere." -(Hogg, pp. 8, 8).

Female Converte.

"On the Bishop's return to Auckland last year, when I had the pleasure of being present at St. John's College, no less than twenty-five youths and two young Polynesian females accompanied him: and a gladdening sight it

· Colonial Church Chronicle, vol. vi. p. 423.

island maidens arrived, might well be kept in some of the Mission museums, in token of the Bishop's manual skill; for since the days when St. Paul plied his needle, few Missionaries of salvation which he brings, is not as easyrly combraced as he had anticipated. The truths which he delivers appear strange doctrine to many of his hearers: the means of grace and cort appear with the following account of many of his hearers: the means of grace and cort a patch-work bed-quilt into becoming gar-

come to the conclusion, that this loss was a visitation upon them for their illtreatment of the white teacher."—(15, p. 7).

s. F.G. MISSIONART IN BRIGAL.

a whaler bound for Sidney, thence run down to Auckland, and walked on to the college, to beg, on behalf of his countrymen, that the Bishop would either come or soul them a white teacher so much were they improssed with the reports bey had heard of his good influence among the

cighbouring islands. - (18).

Earnestness of Roman Catholia Missionaries. " His Lordship testifies to the spirit of devoion and ready obsolience to the will of the laurch of Rome, which has drawn numb with of male and female labourers, into this in 1831. Mission-field. Our own Whalers and sandalremarked to him that, great as may be the crivers of Romish teaching, none can deny the good intention and carnest spirit which prompt those Missionaries to station themselves, on a sounty pittance, in these far off isles."—(1b).

Priendly relations of the Bishop with Christians of other Communions.

"It may serve as a proof of the friendly existing between his Lordship and other Missionaries in these islands, that last war, he carried, as a sharer into his cabin. Mr. inglie, a Prochytorian Missionary, with Mrs. luglie, to be stationed on the faland of Analteumtie holds much friendly intercourse with ther Protestant Missionaries: his rule is not

These men are the fruit of the remarkable the heathen, to not as a ripitrator in their displacement of the Lendon Missionery Society, through whose influence a great number of matives, after embracing Christianity, went forth in their turn to spread in the neighbouring lalands a knowledge of the truth they had quiet and unotientations in body in the case of temper, his simplicity of character, his quiet and unotientations in body in the case of temper, his simplicity of character, his quiet and unotientations in body in the case of temper, his simplicity of character, his quiet and unotientations in their dispersion in the heather. It is the heather to act as a ripitrator in their dispersion in the heather. It is put on the heather to act as a ripitrator in their dispersion in the heather. It is put on the heather to act as a ripitrator in their dispersion in the heather. It is put on the heather to heather the heather to act as a ripitrator in their dispersion in the heather. It is put on the heather to heather the heather the heather to heather the heather. It is put on the heather the heather the heather the heather to heather the heather th received.......Architeacon Abraham, in one of coordingly weeful in that sphere in which it pleased his letters, says, "The Bishop knows of forty God to continue him so long, within the last eight years, who have either hoon murdered or fallen victims to the fever of good of the flock entristed to his care. This hoon murdered or fallen victims to the fever of good of the flock entrusted to his care. This thuse islands; every fresh set of boys that appeared to be the great object of his life; comes here has a story to tell of murdered in the pursuit of this he died; for there can be sameans, who come to them to preach to them no doubt that his sickness was brought on by

in the Pacific.

"let Sept. 1819.—At daylight, having been working to the southward all night, the exworking to the southward and many tremes of Tana (one of the liebrides) bore from south to east, when stretching over to the low was alway island of immar or Nina, the "Undine," was at God's will. length seen under the land. I was happy to mind. On being laid up, he sent for a hrother? his little vessel, to hear that all laid gone well jutor, and recommended his leak to his care, with him since he left New Zealand; but his crew, who had imbibed all the dread of savages felt by the Sidney traders, did not disguine their antinfaction at being under the pro-tection of a man-of-war. It must be admitted ut the same time, that the enterprise under taken by the Bishop, who would not permit an arm of any description on heard his vessel, was one of no little risk; and when informed by him that he had permitted several of the Eromangans, whose healthy to white men is noturious, to come on beard in Dillon's Bay, I was ready to allow that it required the perfect was ready to allow that it required the perfect transfer of the reposed his mind on Christ, at this was ready to allow that it required the perfect transfer of the reposed his mind on Christ, at this was ready to allow that it required the perfect taken by the Bishop, who would not permit an was ready to allow that it required the perfect presence of mind and dignfied bearing of Bishop Science, which never seemed to fall in impressing there savages with a feeling of superiority, to render such an act one of safety or prudence." -- (Ecokine. p. 801).

Meeting of two Bishops on board on English man-

'of-war.'
" 22nd Sept. (Isle of Pines).—At eight o'clock, the French Bishop and his vicar, having borrowed a boat from the shore, came on board to return my visit.....The meeting at this remote iele, of a Protestant and Roman Catholic Prelate -rival soldiers in the Christian camp-was indeed a singular event; but, as might be supindeed a singular event; but, as might be supposed, the conversation between two such men, who could have but few religious feelings in common, nor any sincere desire for each other's success, was of no great interest. Bishop Dourse spoke chiefly of the bad disposition of the New Caledonians—a subject on which he was not likely to meet with much sympathy in facilities. With his last breath he attempted to the course of the Rev. Mr. Blake, as the change, the change of the Rev. Mr. Blake, as the change, it was should be beneficial. On Them day, the chief of the bouse of the Rev. Mr. Blake, as the change, it was should be beneficial. On Them day, the chief of the bouse of the Rev. Mr. Blake, as the change, it was should be beneficial. On Them day, the chief of the bouse of the Rev. Mr. Blake, as the change, it was should be beneficial. On Them day, the chief of the bouse of the Rev. Mr. Blake, as the change, it was shought, would be beneficial. On Them day, the crisis of his disease cause, and continued to the crisis of the crisis of the chief of the course of the Rev. Mr. Blake, as the change, it was shought, would be beneficial. On Them day, the crisis of his disease cause, and the crisis of the crisis was not likely to meet with much sympathy from Bishop Selwyn, whose efforts have always been directed to the eliciting and cultivating the good points of the savage character, with what success need not now be repeated. The been directed to the eliciting and cultivating the good points of the savage character, with what success need not now be repeated. The reproach of cannibalism was strongly insisted upon: a fact of which we now required no poof, and which had been so long familiarly before us as to have lost much of its horrid interest in our eyes,"—(Ib. p. 898).

Captain Erskine's book, most pleasingly written, fall of facts and details respecting the Natives of this part of the l'acific, is of great importance in one respect—that he bears an unqualified testimony to the beneficial results of village; every spot as they passed it having the companied testimony to the beneficial results of village; every spot as they passed it having the village; every spot as they passed it having the village; every spot as they passed it having the village; every spot as they passed it having the village; every spot as they passed it having the village; every spot as they passed it having the village; every spot as they passed its having the village; every spot as they passed its having the village; every spot as they passed its having the village; every spot as they passed its having the village; every spot as they passed its having the village; every spot as they passed its having the village; every spot as they passed its having the village in the

Missionary labour. We can hardly imagine the Minious—and we advisedly use the word—
Minious—and we advisedly use the word—
rising up from the perued of the writings of
this impartial, and unprejudiced eye-witness,
without undergoing a complete revolution in
his opinious. We must bring these gleanings to
a close: but before deline as we must present

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when he managed with his own hands to convert a patch-work bed-quilt into becoming garments for those damsels, hitherto unaccustomed to oncumber themselves with many additions to nature's garb.'—(Ib. p. d).

Change is the natives of Malliculo.

On the last visit but one, his Lordship was roughly handled, as his life, and the life of his companions, perilled by a party of heathen natives on the island of Malliculo; last year the ring'cader of that attacking party, swam off, and carried him ashore on his shoulders (?).......

This striking change in the disposition of the Malliculo men was (as far as the likhop's imperfect power of communicating with thom enabled him to judge) owing to the fact, that during the interval between his visits intestine war had prevalled amongst them to a great extent, and cight or nine men of that attacking party had fallen in tribe fights; and the survivors had come to the conclusion, that this loss was a visitation noon them for their illtreatment of the INTERNET SOTICE OF THE BIND.

(From the Culculta Missionary for August).

(Samoa or Navigators of Captain Erskine's at 10, p.m., the Rev. Daniel Jones, scalor map) was pointed out in the college-hall, who, during the Bishop's absence, had put blusself in a whaler bound for Sidney, thence run down

Mr Jones was one of the earliest students of lishop's College, having been admitted in 1824, when the College first began operations under Dr. Mill. In 1820 he was appointed Catechist to the Tallygunge Mission (then under the charge of the liev. Mr. Tweddie), and continued to labor there either as Catechist or Missionary to the time of his departure, a period of nearly to twenty-five years. He was ordained denom by our venerable Metropolitan in 1833, and prices.

The writer of this notice had the pleasure of Augnoheed, making frequent excursion to the distant stations connected with the Tallyguinge Mission, Amiermanic, Sulkes, Berripore, which were all, previous to 1856, under his care. It is believed that Mr. Tweddlo and he were the first Missionship. believed that Mr. Tweidle and he were the first Missionaries who presched the gespet at Mogra-Hat, and at the populous and influential village of Joynugar; inducutial from its being the residence of many learned lirahmins and wealthy semindars. From this village both the Missionaries were repulsed with violence. The intant Church at Thanjers was the great object of Mr. Jones's anxiety and joy, and he isloured day and high to build it up in the faith and love of our Lord and Saviour Jeaus Christ. His simple and carmest addresses were

to join in their public services, the way of advice and encouragement as his own experience suggests; and his desire, as he expressed it, is, that their work may run, not in opposite, but in parallel lines, where it cannot be in conjunction."—(16. p. 10).

Persecution of native Christians.

"On several islands the Bishop has found and conjunction of native Missionary teachers, oblicity Samoans, fruit of the remarkable have obtained, and was often requested again by the heather, to act as arbitrator in their discussions. He seems in the districts which few Missionaries have obtained, and was often requested again by the heather, to act as arbitrator in their discussions.

Samoans, who come to them to preach to them of 'Jesus up above and Satan down below."—

(16).

Unity service at St. John's College, Auckland,
"This consists of a short-selection of Psalms and Collects bearing upon unity, with the versicles and preface in the Communion Service, the prayer for unity, a prayer for the college, and one for the Blahop, when absent. It was drawn up by the Blahop for use on Sunday evenings, when those menters of the College who have been ordained and placed in charge of pensioner villages and native settlements in the neighbourhood reassemble, and unite in this abort service, which is chiefly choral, and forms a cheerful conclusion to the labours of the day."—(16.)

We paus on now to one or two glennings from Captain Krakine's volume; and we would gladly furnish more, please God, at some future poriod, if so doing might have a tendency to on him alowly, though surely, On Monday in the latter of height of the latter of the limits of the day."—(16.) y furnish more, please God, at some future on the late of February, and continued galaing, period, if so doing might have a tendency to him slowly though surely. On Monday in Mittantide, he assumpanied Professor Salter to Jianjera. In the providence of God, this proved to be his last visit to his beloved flocks.

till it might please God to remove his cick-

To the friend that informed him that his case was one of extreme danger, leaving but, small hopes of his being benefitted by anything that human skill could do, he said (after a minute

whether he reposed his mind on Christ at this trying time, he replied emphatically, "On Christ, and none clee."
The first Sunday after he was removed into Calcutta, as he was lying in a room clees to the Five School Church, the organ and the award voices of the children burst upon him amid the stillness of the day, he seemed quite over come, and asked to have his couch drawn near the verandah, "that he might if possible hears the words," and then remarked to a Missionary friend who had joined him at the conclusion of the words," and then remarked to a diseasenery friend who had joined him at the conclusion of the service, "liow sweet do English hymns sound to my care! We Bengalli Alistionaries seldon

enjoy the treat. Un Monday, the 4th July, he was removed to Blay the "gierious and mighty Lard" lack

fulness, and numbered with the dead.

ress) what a glorious prospect faith must

loved and excellent son, -- the unwearied.

inhourer in the vineyard; the faithful stew-

and of God's mysteries; the devoted un-

to value what is wise and noble in picty,

we cannot cease to be proud. He was

to this side nor that in quest of some

ng not to the right hand nor to the left (nei-

Doane discoursed, in preaching his com-

racter, in a strain of most affectionate, but

" He was a charchman of the noblest pattern

-a churchman of the Bible and of the Prayer

form of error, it was that of PAPAL ROME. He

would have burned; if need had been, with Latimer and Ridley. He made no compromise with novelties, but always said. The old is

better.' There was no place for the fantastic it

his churchmanship; it was taken up too much

with daily work, and daily prayer, and daily

Need we had another word to exhibit

the interest attaching to the memory of

such a man. And, when we say that the

memoir has been well and worthily exe

cuted, could we put upon paper any more

effectial recommendation of the book!

We must not, however, forgot to state that

throughout the memoir there are inter

spersed numerous literary remains of the

eceased, which greatly enhance the inter-

est and the value of the volume, which is

goodly in size (yet not ponderously large),

HELEN MULGRAVE, OR JESUIT EXECUTORSHIP:

being passages in the life of a Secoder from Ru-manism. An Autobiography. New York: De Witt & Davenport. Toronto: Thos, Macker.

The literary character of this work stands

high; and, although it will probably be

objected by some that the Jesuit portrait is

overdrawn, we confess that we, for our

parts, find it deflicult to imagine anything

too dark in "spiritual fraud" for the so-

ciety who have so strangely assumed the

blesred name of the Guiteless Redeemer of

mankind. The Gospel Messenger, in no

theing this book, very correctly says that

we require facts not fiction to prove the

porary means only, of course, that it is not

those facts which history, we know, fur-

ushes for the Jesuits condemnation. That

the members and agents of this society,

which figures so conspicuously in history.

witness the labours and the heroism of

the missionary sent by " Order of Jesus"

the practical working of his fraternay, here,

evil too; that is, by craft and by persecu-

ordinary talents.

ton of Co. Toronto: Henry Rowall.

tion, which, employed in behalf of what is and so, while the sly dog rattles away at the

not exaggerated eulogy.

Every face in the chapels was wet with tears.

"Here is the patience of saints; here are to which the reviewer would ensign them. My they that keep the commandments of God, and first lishop in the "dark ages" was lishop haw,

unto me, Write, Blessed are the deal that die and became a perfect Centaur against the La-in the Lord from henceforth: yes, said the pitha of sloth. He visited every parish in his Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, then enermous Diocese, and inspected Churches. and their works do follow them. Amen.

St. Juda's Church, Pottery-Firm's .- Afout two years since a clergyman in the midiand counties, who does not wish to have his name made public, placed at the disposal of Dr. Hook, the active and energetic Vicar of Leeds, a sum of 2,000%, to be applied towards the building of two new churches in some of the densely-populated districts in that important parish. The reverend doctor selected the districts of Potteryfield, Hunslet, and St. John's, Wortley, formed under Peel's Act, as sharers in this magnificent donation, on conditten that the Incumbents, Mr. Dent and Mr. Brameld, could within twelve nthe from the date of the offer, state that the were in a position to commence building a church.

If they could not within that time collect aufficient additional funds, the offered donation of 1.000%, was to be withdrawn. The conditions were fulfilled, and in September of last year the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Judo, was laid in the district of Pottery-field, and in little more than twelve months the building was ready for consecration. This church was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The sermon was preached by Dr. Hook, from (Ezckiel zilii., 10), "Let

their measure the pattern."

The following presentations have become vacant by the death of the incumbents:—A Canonry Residentiary in the Cathedral Church of St. David's; patron, the Bishop of St. Invid's The Vicarage of St. Mary, Pembroke, with the Vicarage of St. Michael, and the Vicarage of St. Nicholas; value, 500% s-year; patron. S.r J. Owen, Bart., M.P. The Vicarage of St. Twin-Owen, Bart., M.P. The Vicarage of St. Twinnel's, near Peintroke; value, 2001 a year; patrons, the Bishop and Conons of St. Pavel's. The Incumbercy of Llangloing, near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire; value, 2001, a-year; patron, Mr. J. L. Philip. The Rectory of Sanningwell, Mr. J. L. Philip. The Rectory of Sunningwell, Herkehire; value, 350/, n-year; patron, Sir George Bowyer, Bart., The Incumbency of South Littleton, with middle Littleton, Worehestershire; value, 260l. a-year; patrons, Christ Church

We are requested to state, that "a clergyman who was among those who second to Rome, he lately returned to the English Church." Th name is furnished to us, but with a request no to publish it, as the party in question at pres ent seeks for retirement, - Guardian.

On Friday, Convocation was formally prorogued from October 28 to November 30, by Dr. Twiss, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The bishop of Norwich has been so ill that he has been obliged to postpone a tear of confirma

The Right Reverend Bishop Spencer arrived by the Arabia from New York on Saturday last, His lordship proceeded to St. Aldan's College Birkenhend, on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Baylee -Liverpool Standard.

The Exeter papers announce that there are need than a hundred candillates for the vicarage of Crediton, including "many elergymen of high standing, and various shades of theological opinion, from various parts of the country. The electors are the twelve governors of the Church of Crediton—vis, Sir R. H. Ferguson Davie, Bart.; Messre, L. H. Hippisley, J. W. Buller, B. Cleave, B. N. Cleave, E. Empson, J. ion, from various parts of the country."

Yarde, E. Ward (Langridge), D. Tremlett (Langridge), W. Tremlett, W. Pope, and J. Lee.
The marrings of Miss Hook, accoud daughter of the Vicar of Leeds, to the Rev. Arthur John Empson, Rector of Eydon, Northamptonshire. took place at Leeds parish church on Tuesday last. From an early hour, a large concourse of persons began to assumble at the church, and before the service began the building was complotely filled in every part. Amongst the thousands present, the girls of the national school, neatly attired for the occasion, were not the least interesting part of the assembly. Outside the sacred cilino a dense mass of the working classes were waiting, who showed their respect for the worthy Vienr and his family on their arrival and departure by hearty and continued cheering. The bridal party arrived at ten, and and outside the church, and the whole proceeding were strikingly indicative of the strong fee ing of affection entertained towards Dr. Hook by his parishiuners. We noticed the mayor and his lady present during the ceremony. His worship worship chalu of office.—Leads Intelligencer.

The Observer relates, that on Tuesday so milely the cuarte of St Margaret's Westminster, officiated in the morning, it being the festival of St. Luke; whilst he was engaged in the service his wife was seized with the cholors, and died in the short space of thirty hours. On the following Sunday, the same gentleman preached a funera sermon over the remains of his wife, and tool for his text the following remarkable portion of Scripturs-Eschiel, chap. xxiv., 18th to 19th

"Also the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, "Son of man, behold I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes with a stroke, yet neither shalt thou mourn nor weep, neither shall thy tears run. Forbear to cry, make no mourning for the dead, bind the tire of thine head upon thee, and put thy shoes upon thy feet, and cover not thy lips, and out not the brend of men. So I spake unto the people in the morning, and In the evening my wife died, and I did in the morning as I was commanded, and the people said unto me, Wiit thou not tell us what these things are to us, that then deest ?"

From this text be preached a most impressly sermon; there was scarcely a dry eye in the church, and the only one who seemed perfectly unmoved was the proacher himself, such was the complete command which he possessed over the expression of his own feelings, necessarily A public Meeting was held on Monday, at the

London Tavern, the Lord Mayor in the chair, to raise funds for building a "raggest church" in Spitalfields. The work has been commenced under the auspices of the London City Mission, and a thousand pounds are required for the com-

The Liverpool Standard, in a temperately written article, points out the unchristian behaviour of the Rev. H. Carpenter in the recent doings at St. Michael's Church, which however, have for a time at least been set at rest, by an arrange-ment effected by the kindly offices of the Lord Bishop and the Ven. Archdencon. It is intended that Mr. Carpenter shall take the morning service every Sunday; Mr. Burdsley the afternoon service; and Mr. Morrall the evening service. This arrangement, it is understood, is to be tried for the ensuing year.

THE "OLD ORTHODOX CLERGY" AND THE ED INBUROR REVIEWER .- (To the Editor of the Times.)—Sir, - I have just risen from the perusal of an article in the Edinburyh Review on " Church parties," which is very clever and amusing, and would remind me of the outy days of Sidney Smith and Co., if it were not "dashed and brewed" with an infusion of coarseness from which the Rev. Canon's uroneries were the But what I wish to remark upon is, the contempt the usual rights and privileges concerved institutions of learning and picty. There is tuous insolence with which the reviewer ignores institutions of learning and picty. There is mothing peculiar in the set of incorporation; the Trostees hold their regular annual one of the old school, and I have worked in the | meetings for full and close examinations of all Diocese of Chester about thirty-eight years, and matters pertaining to the institution. The I flattered myself that I had been pretty wide Trustees have the entire control of all things, awake all that time, instead of being one of the being expressly forbulden from using donations seron alcopers, and, at any rate, am certain that, and bequests for any other than the in my very small way, I got two new Churches signated. Due provision is also made built, and effected some enlargements before the golden age arrived. On this point I can be under no mistake. I yield to no man in my affectionate veneration for our present Primate, both it a Diocessar or general institution!—What personally and for his labour of love among us, control hape the ecclesiastical authorities of but "Vixere fortes ante Agamemuona;" and I Wisconsin duer it!

some little history connected with it, which shall feel much obliged if you will permit me to the faith of Jesus."

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying In those non-railroad days he mounted his horse and the same a perfect Centaur against the Laa man of incessant and almost restless activity. He visited every parish in his Parsonages, and schools with his own eyes. He stermed the eastles of indolence from the Dee to the Ouse, from the Mercy to the Derwent, and waged was against non-residents, multiplied serdees, and stimulated activity of every kind by precept and example; and, if many new Churches were not built in his Episcopate, he at least was

not to blame. My next Bishop was Bishop Blomfield, who commenced in the Diocese of Chester that career of activity which Sidney Smith receied at as "bustling," and for which he called him "the Visible Church of England upon earth;" but which "bustled" him into consescrating (wentyseven Churches in the Diocese of Chester during an Episcopate of under four years, and ha "bustled" him into consecration 178 Physical him into consecrating 178 Churches, and raising £260,000 in the Diocese of London during his Episcopate there. This is pretty well for Clefgy who preach "justification by faith," a wholesome doctrine—but "*judgment* by works" s a wholesome doctrine also, unless our Saviour mennt nothing when he promised them a "reward" (Matt. c. vi., v. 4, and c. xxv., v. 46); and the fact is, that this ignorant preterition of the old orthodox Clergy, amounting to reprobation, is an untruthful exaggeration. In the time of "slow conches" we could not go at railroad speed, but we went at a pretty good pace not withstanding. We did not sound a trumpet before up y shouting and speating on platforms and feet the falls, but we got on nevertheless. lowly, perhaps--but as surely, perhaps, as those who have made more haste though with loss speed. The Bishop of Manche terroys that Bishop Sumner and Archeleacon Rushton did reparable mischief in his part of the old Discre of Chester by Indiding "chenp" Churches withart endowment, inflicting a pasperized Chrys. on the band. I do not agree with this, but, indeed, the "livings" are nothing but netawings" and some Churches have run thorisk of being shar

up for want of famile. However, this, I suppose, will be remedied when Bishops ride in pigs and Denns in taxed earts, and Canous wheel their own wheelims rows -but till then we had better go on slow and ure, and only build Churches where we are pretty sure of congregations and when the wealthiest Church Laity in the universe will cease to sneer at their Chergy and accuse them of avarice and hololence, and initate the picty of the old English landlords, who built and e dowed above 10,000 Charelies for the good of their ouls. Till then the inconsiderate building of Churches will only augment the evil spoken of in the Act of the 2nd and 3rd of Oncen Annothe multiplication of "diverse mean and stipen-dinry preachers, who, depending for their mainonance upon the good-will and liking of their tearers, should be under the temptation of aniting their doctrine and teaching to the lumour of their heavers rather than their good."

Your obedient servant, Vi Lyra.

COLONIAL.

TESTIMONIAL TO A LADY. The little congregation of St. George's Church iration, never "weary of well doing," have ju ontributed a sum exceeding twenty pounds for the purpose of procuring a suitable testimonial gable exertions to improve their church pealm dy, and for her gratuitous services on the organ. Accordingly, on Thursday evening, the 24th instant, between twenty and thirty of the members having assembled, at the Parsonage, by invitation of their Pastor, to meet Mrs. Allan, the following address was read by the reverend

the Incumbent. To Mrs. Allan. Dear Madam,-In meeting you on the present occasion, we beg to tender you our very sincere condolence on the melancholy circumstances which, through the divine dispensation, have led

o your removal from amongst us. We feel, however, that it would be unjust both to you and to ourselves, were we not to give ox pression to the some which we entertain of the cheering. The bridging of the door by the clergy and churchwardens. The service was performed by the Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Hon and Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon. Nothing could be more orderly than the conduct of the persons who formed the dense crowds within a whole more other than the conduct of the persons who formed the dense crowds within this parish. To yourself personally, and to those members who have so kindly assisted you, we have a subject to the church and the whole more call as the church and the church are church as the church and the church and the church are church as the church and the church and the church are church as the church are church as the church and the church are church as the church are church are church as the church are church are church as the church are church as the church are church as the church are church are church as the church are church ervado our church music as well as iore devout and reverential spirit by which that portion of our public worship has for some time son characterized. Believing, as we do, that our best talents

should be consecrated to God's service, and feel ing the immense importance of cultivating and fostering a taste for parochial psalmody, we trust that the good effects of your exertions will long continue to be felt in our parish, and may lend the members of the congregation more generally to unite in this part of divine service Now that you have removed to a wider and more extensive sphere of ucefulness, we trust that your merits may procure for you that larger and more influential amount of parrounge to which your talents so justly entitle you. And in conclusion, we beg your neceptance of this

Testimonial, as a slight acknowledgment of our appreciation of your musical talents, and of our indebtedness for your very kind and valuable services on the organ, so freely and even gratuitously rendered for a period of three years. Bo assured, that you carry with you to your new home our best wishes for your prosperity

and happiness. And we trust that, with the divine blessing, you may be spared to see your children ch up;" that so they may be a comfort to you in this life, and a crown of joy and rejoicing in that which is to come.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of St. Signed on bound. George's Church, Gratton, J. Wilson, Incum!est. C. H. VERNON, J. Churchwardens.

To this address Mrs. Allan replied in a few brief and appropriate words, being evidently much affected by this tribute of regard from many of her old friends. The Testimonial, we should observe, consisted of a very heautiful teaand coffee service of plate, and was procured from Mr. Joseph of Toronto. This is the second time that Mrs. Allon has received a mark of the good will of her friends at Gratton; having been presented, on a previous occasion, with a boan by a few young ladies of the congregation. Grafton, November 28, 1853.

UNITED STATES.

NASHOTAIL. (Firm the Christian Witness) In your paper of the 12th ult., "An Inquirer," under the above heading proposes six questions, presenting the points upon which information

inswer them briefly and in order.

1st. "Has the Institution a charter! if so, from what authority obtained, and what are its

With your permission, we would

The Institution has a charter. It was obtained from the Legislature of Wisconsin. By it, the Trustees are a body corporate, with ail the usual rights and privileges conferred upon Due provision is also made for hold-

tion 5th; is the "Theological school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the North West?" and is so far a general institution. The Convention of the Diogeness Wisconen has forthere connection with it than the Convention of any ther Inserse. The Stanling Committee of the Discrete are invited to attend the regular ex-aminations of the institution. The lighop of the North West is deeply interested in its prosperity. His cambidates for Holy Orlins pursuing their studies there, as are also condi-dates from Indiana and Mississippi. 3d. * Should Professorships be endowed, with

whom would rest the right of nominating the Professors, both now and in the future ?" If the terms of the endowment did not specify who should not nominate, the right so to d would of course be in the Trustees. There seems to be no reason to prevent those giving the endowment from placing the right of nomi

nation wheresoever they deemed it expedient. 4th, "What is the present course of study in the Institution? What text books are used, and under what pastoral charge are the students?"

The present course of study is that directed by the House of Bishops and printed in the journals of the General Convention. The text books are, Home's Introduction, Bloomfield's Creed, Beveridge on the Thirty-nine Articles, Bishop Bull's Theological Works, Leslie, Bishop Nickolson on the Catechism, Gresley on Preaching. Wheatley on Common Prayer, Hooker, Bishop White on Ordination, &c. The students are under the pastoral charge of the President

of the Institution. 5th. "What property has the Institution?

What are its resources? Nashotah bas 5613 agres of land; about 80 serve are under plouch, and return in various articles of produce, milk, grain, vegetables, Xe., - whatever is laid out annually upon it. It smedies wood; and is further valuable as giving e institution a retired position from neighbour-It can never yield any income. Upon this land are smalley buildings of no very great value. A liberal estimate would give the whole domain the value of \$6500. The library of the institution numbers 2000 volumes, and is very valuable The resources of Nashotah are almost entirely the alms and offerings of the Church. The only item that cannot be thus designated is the pay ment of \$75 per among by a few of the student who may be able to meet that amount. This item is comparatively so small that strict (perhaps over strict) accuracy alone demands its mention. Nashotah has neither, strictly speaking, debt nor treasury. The needful ex-positions always equals the receipts. 6th. "What are the necessary expenses of

the students at the Institution?" Two dollars per week is the very least for which every thing but clothing can be provided. In round numbers, one hundred dollars per

The questions are answered cheerfully, and we hope fully,

It may not be amiss to add the following brief

statistics: The annual term for 1850-'51, opened in September, 1850, with ten candidates for Holy Orders, and four young men preparing for candidateship. On Trinity Sanday, 1851, four were ordained.

The annual term for 1851-'52, opened with ten candidates for Holy Orders, and nine young men preparing for candidateship. On Trinity Sunday, 1852, two were ordained. The annual term for 1852-53, opened with

thirteen candidates for Holy Orders, and fifteen in morative sermon, on his admirable chayoung men proparing to become candidates. On day, 1858, three were ordained. The next amount term opens on the 20th of September, and for it thirteen candidates, and twelve young men preparing to become candidates, are already entered. There is reason to Book - a churchman with Andrews and Taylor and Wilson. If he was least tolerant of any expect thirty-two young men in all during the

next winter and spring.
It is needless to dilute upon the great importance of the West, and upon the great used of clergy suited to all that vast region. Here is Nashotah in successful operation, planted, located, with a library, with a few teachers, and in need of more. Nashotah claims for her present Professor of Systematic Divinity a reputa-tion and a skill in teaching worthy the highesesteem and the widest field for usefulness. How easy the other Professorships could be filled it those blossed with the means could realize the importance of making Nashotah a complete and an entire Theological School for the Church .-With a full corps of Professors, Nashotah can continuo to supply the West, by the Lord's blessing, with soil denying, learned and laborious

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We conture to submit to a "Churchuan that enough has been said, through the Press as well as in contents. at least, on the subject of his letter. Could he not accomplish his end in a more direct and more pleasant manner than recourse to the columns of a newspaper?

LIST OF LETTERS TO NOV. 30. C. F. S., Nisgara: Rev. T. B. R., Orillia D. C. McM., Queenston.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

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Che Church.

TOROXFO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

We omit our leading editorial this week, terest.

A MUNIOR OF THE LATE REV. Wit. amongst the heathen, has made the Jesuit THE CHIRCH OF THE ADVENT, BOS-LIVE CROSWELL, D. D., RECTOR OF TON, MASSACHESKIS. By his Father. New York: D. Appleton & Co., Toronto: Henry Rowsell.

It is not always the son who commits the father to his grave or writes his memoir; he advanced at all hazards; by good, it twinkle in his eye and stringe protuberance in that office is, again and again, by an invergood would suffice; but, if necessary, by sion of nature's course which affectingly proves the uncertainty of human life, as, signed to the father to be discharged for eathed by Rome "Catholic truth," are conthe son. Happy that father to whom the mournful office, though fraught with much to become meritorious. We have very buterness of earthly affliction, is yet so bule doubt, then, but that the sketch of sweetened, as the author of the valuable. Jesuit craft in "Helen Mulgrave," has its biography before us must have felt his aill etion sweetened, with holy remem- the work (such, for example, as the brances of the past, and cheering convictions subordinate position which the National of the saint's inheritance awarded to the Church of Ireland occupies in it, which is, departed spirit. That the death of such a son as the Rev. William Croswell pro- merits are such as to shew very clearly voked thoughts and words of sore grief is that its author is a person of more than really believed, when we think on all that a father's heart must have suffered in such a bereavement; that the effort mode by Tuk Pierrak Pikisekk Book for 1854. 500 a father to put upon record the beautiful? and the ediving history of such a son PARLEY'S PRESENT, Sc. New Porks D. Apple-

Nashotal, to use the language of the deed by calculated to shake even the collected admirations of unminished admiration, and which she holds the land idescribed under gives spirit and the naturally strong nerve, the levels ofly think them worthy of any amount preparation of the work before us must of panegyee. They by us to thank the have been a trial indeed. We can enter Messrs. Appleton most warmly for the fully into the touching language with which treat which has been given them,-inthe preface opens :- The reader is pre- acknowledgment of indebtedness which, sented in this work with an unwonted as we cannot doubt its hearty sincerity, we spectacle: a bereaved and serrowing pa- feel much pleasure in conveying. cent appears before the public as the Westmisster Review for October. American riographer of a dear departed son! At

Edition, Leonard Scott & Co. the age of three score and ten, this parent, Contents:-Religion in Italy; the Progress

Contents: - Hardon's Autobiography; And now, with trembling hand and aching Brute Life in the Alpine Regions; the doings in the way be has done in his "jottings," heart, the parent, relying on the mercy and Romans in Scotland; Athens in 1853; A; and you must have a care of him for the future. help of God, undertakes to gather up the few more words on University Reform; materials, and prepare a record of his life." Our Commissioner in Paris; the Narcotics But, beyond the present life (and even the we indulge in, part 2; Poems by H. G. K.; present life admined with the fairest and. A few facts concerning the Turkish Queshe noblest monuments of eminent useful- tion.

have opened to the father's eye! His be. THE PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF KINGS-

TON. We are very sorry that the question-" Who is to be Bishop of Kingston !"der-shepherd of Christ's thack-removed has been made, in one instance, the subto glory and rest; entered into the joy of ject of newspaper discussion. It is a his Lord! The work before us is, in matter, we venture to smanit, entirely truth, a treasure of biography. Who that beyond the province even of the Religious reads it, with congenial feelings, but will Press; and so we hope the debating of it. ise from it with fath neightly strong thened in that way, will be stopped at once. n the "great marvels" of Divine grace ! The issuing of a printed circular, addressed With affection warmed towards that purviy to any or all of the Clergy, is certainly Evangeheal and Apostolical church which mother an unusual nor an unwarrantable can thus train for the kingdom of Heaven proceeding; but we think that such a minortal spirits, doutfully submissive to her ecommunication, being made Ad Clerum. motherly discipline; fully imbiling the should have been considered to possess a into-did most carnestly drink in - the tru h i night have been examined with greater and the life of the Church's teaching, propriety, and unquestionably with more His heart; his intellect; his energies; his columness and wisdom, than through the all, were, with singleness and entireness medium of the Press. On these grounds. of love, surrendered to Christ and his therefore, it is our purpose to refrain from church. He was a churchman of the taking up this matter in the columns of stamp of those even-minded forefathers of the Church; not because we do not feel sure, as we have said, that the Press is not the proper sphere for the discussion of it

ibsorbed in the church; looking neither " Until our VESTRY MERTINGS are better attended, (writes the E(ho)) we need not amagined desideratum in the church; sweryhope for much success in the temporal ther towards Rome nor Geneva) from the affairs of the Church." Assuredly not plain and direct bearing of his baptismal and Our contemporary's sentiment is true and his ordination yows. Hear how Bishop practical, and we readily endorse it. The most animating and the most united Synods will achieve but little in the face of languid Vestry meetings; let us hope that the two cannot exist together; that energy and devotedness in the Synod will make Vestry meetings more attractive, and an improvement in the manner in which Vestry business is, in too many instances, transacted. Verily, some of our small vestries are any thing but enlivening to the Clergyman?

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCEST OF COLLECTIONS, MESSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY OF THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 25TH OF SEPTEMBER ISTU SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Previously announced in the Church newspape St. John's Gore, of

Toronto, 0 10 0 per Rev. J.G. Armstrong-Sydenham, Burfard,... 0 12 6 Trinity Chieb, Burfard 0 17 6 - per Rev. W. B. Petter -

261 collections, amounting to£376-10 7 THOS. SMITH KENNEDY.

Correspondence.

We deem it necessary to follow the example of the Loodon Church periodicals, and to apprize our reader that we are not responsible for the opinious of our corres-mandons. had the right, that it would be judicious to impose on one of coopen acts the same meas recof constraint, in or great in doubt that discussion, which we may been it acts allows indicate ourselves, we desire to have it does not judicial another ourselves, we desire to have it does not judicial continuous treations, provident they be unexpected to a let to other respects with too the darbone menels become they may broach our topics of internal controversy. The Cu

trenchery of the Jesuits; but our centem To the Elitary the Church.

November 19th, 1853. from the pages of the religious novel that it Sim.-I read with a good deal of pleasure the innecence or the guilt of that society the "Jottings on the Church Synod," which ap-will be judged. He does not question peared in your last number. "The Synodical Lavman" rambles along after a genial sort, -in affecting a goodly measure of sou Churchia inship and of a dry humour withal. His sly out at the favorite popular idea of the abominations of "Tract entants" being crushed have done in their own way, after the faith and practice of their own Church, illustrious

We layinen, of course, know so much more about Theology than those Parsons do, that it is more than the part of the course of the cours

will take care of the purity of the faith. Our study of Medicine and Lawand Commerce, in order to make room for the Foreign their missionaries. But that very entire-and our absorbing pursuit of these things, na-News, which is of more than usual in- access of devotion to the cause of his Church | turnity fit us to judge more clearly and with less which inspired with unconquerable arder projudice of the truths of religion than those the are always receiving upon the subject. To be sure. Tractarianism is rather a vague thing; rights. The principles, or, at all events, were .- As for example, at the times of the Retorm tion, and in the great awakening during the practical working of his featernay, h to the last century, and in the more recent revival no doubt upon the Jesuit's mand, from the of spiritual life in the Church. After some such "General" of the Order to its lowest sert, no doubt, did the Synthian discourse with brother, that the interests of Rome must bimself as he sat over his paper with a merry his cheek, which ill natured people might have thought was occasioned by his tongue baying

been placed in a so newhat significant position;

Puserite Parsons, he takes advantage of the

opportunity to advocate some good orractions?

sidered to lose their intrinsic vileness, and reforms-such as the abatement of the unisance and the cir of pens.

And this remains me of another opportunity which this dry "Synodian" takes of "poking real original in fact. There are defects in fund in a quiet way at some of the ecolosiastical doings of your good people of Toronto, -1 mean, of ecurso, that part of his "lottings" where he speaks about the "Poor Men's Church" in connexion with the "truly magnificent structure of Church architecture" called the Cathedral. certainly, not true to the life); but its Now a joke is a joke all the world over, and no one should object to it so long as it is done in a good-nature I way: but after all this is tolerably hard litting for so genial as all as the Synodian evolettly is, when we renomber that in this "nagalicent structure of chaste architecture"

But really, Mr. Editor, your worthy correscould not full have mustered round the the first sight of these water associations well-nigh overpowers. Our little ones halled the first sight of these ing, we cannot doubt. As an undertaking highly attractive juvenile books with ex- ficut structure" being supported by massive being supported by massive being entlement, and sending delegations between the English and

the poor worth mentioning.

colorine with their rich capitals of beautiful working making hit sand of course, all the time that they are nothing but stored and their bases mothing but sand of woods and of the council of the doming us on such a mission. The larguage of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and obscured by a pulpit which is made the most prominant object in the Church); and of its wall being in good keeping? (when everything is, as he knows, out of keeping); and of its being "of course, if he is an architect, must have prostifully and of great good. They will bind that they have about to leave us; but ere they are away, lot another delignation of course, if he is an architect, must have prostifully and great good. They will bind that they are about to leave us; but ere they are away, lot another delignation of course, if he is an architect, must have prostifully and firmly that the state of the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and our hearts strengthened for the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and our hearts strengthened for the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and our hearts are also to the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and our hearts strengthened for the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and our hearts strengthened for the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and our hearts are also to the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our herris cheered and our hearts are also to the last form of the former was to this effect: "This is really delightful: we have had our hearts are also to the last form of the former was to

all know.—it was hardly wice to allow this "fellow of inficite jest" to cut up your Toronto doings in the way he has done in his "jottings," and you must have a care of him for the future.

For myself, being a grave man, I can only express in a plain way my disappoentment when on reaching Toronto, I found the Cathedral was almost from one end to the other an entree.

These continues good—a general council of the Reformed Cathedral was here which you will all the name of the Reformed Cathedral was here which you will find very useful in your proposed Synods."

These continues account. simost from one end to the other an UNTRUE thing. Its carved capitals, professing to be stone, turned out to be stucco; its massive bases and lofty shafts, professing to be stone also, turned out to be sanded wood. Its wall pieces and carved hearls and mouldings, all a plaster of Paris sham. So that even where there was truth the mass of talsity around it made one suspect even that of being untrue. Its arrange ments also are printial, from the untrue teaching they convey. The CATHEDRAL, pewed and line and cushioned and sorn!!! The CATHEDRAL, with the Holy Table obscured by a mo intainous erection in the shape of a pulpit, which declares choly but popular untruth, that the decrease its are subscribing to preaching. Who could statedly wership in such a Church and not insulably inhibe the error that the country in gation, half of whom were on the english delegation, half of whom were on the the preacting were the only ends for which we

resorted thither?
"The "Synodian," after his own sly and jocose fushion, has been very severe upon all this; but when I think of such doings in this truth and the life of her teaching! Mr. clerical privacy (on a topic of so much day, and of the influence it may exert in degrate Croswell's heart was, indeed, haptised delicacy); and its merits, we imagine, ing peoples' taste and thus perpetuating these evils I confess that it makes me sad, and it is for the purpose of warning may one who might le led astray by this system of meretricious creament, and to point out the true bearing of the "Synodian's" quiet satire, that I intrude upon your space. Whatever else is false in this false world let us strive that God's Heuse may be a thing of TRUIH. Let us not so build that on examination, the oak shall turn out to be ours, of whom, so long as we shall be able a deep interest in it; but because we are pine; the granite to be sanded wood, and the carved stone to be stuceo. If it must be pine, let it seem pine; if it be plaster, let it seem plaster; if it be wood, let it seem wood. So at least thinkest

Another "Synodian."

To the Editor of the Church

DEAR SIR. As the Mission at Darlington may be said t have just entered upon a new era, by the induction to the Rectory of the Rev. Doctor Macnab a few remarks respecting the progress of mat-ters pertaining to our beloved Church in this part of the country may not be considered out of place or uninteresting at this time.

Bowmanville, the principal village in Darlington, is situated on the leading road from Toronto to Kingston, and about two miles from Lake Ontario; on elevated land, and in the heart of the most fertile, healthy and desirable part of Canada, it being conceded by non-residents who know Canada well, and who, from having no partiality in the judging, are best able to decide, that the three Townships, Clark, Darlington and Whitby, lying side by side, are not only not surpassed but not even equalled in the country. For sobriety, industry and moral worth, the inabitants of Darlington will compare favourably with any others in Canada. Bowmanville has not over eighteen hundred inhabitants, and is fast increasing in population, business and importance. The Roy. Mr. Kennedy was the first pioneer as a Church of England Missionary here and filled the mission of both Clarke and Darlington, doing duty at many stations in the country besides and to his energy it is owing that the Episcopal Church here has advanced to its present pros perous position On his removal to a more ex-tended sphere of usefulness Doctor Macmab be congregations of Clarke and Darlington, the two were separated, and on the unanimous invitation of the congregation at Bowmanville and much to the regret of that of Clarke, Doctor Machab elected to take the Rectory of Darlington to which he was inducted in due form on the 12th. He i now building a dwelling house in Bowmanville and will, in the spring, remove from the parsonage in Clarke, where he at present resides, to it. The Bowmanville congregation have within the last two years built a hand-one brick front and steeple to the Church, having in view the building of the body in accordance with the plan of the front, which they hope to accomplish within a very few years. They have purchased a bell, organ, and painted the inside of the church at considerable buthry of money, which has been made up cheerfully and promptly. The Sunday collections amount to a handsome sum, and everything evinces on the part of the congregation not only a willingness, but a desire, to forward everything in any way relating to the Church, and to meet the views of their minister, who deservedly enjoys their respect and esteem. Should it pieuse the Almighty to continue his blessing on the endeavours of the Minister and his flock here as He has hitherto done, the Darlington Rectory will before many years take a prominent place in this

A MEMBER. Bowmanville, Nev. 23rd, 1853.

To the Editor of the Church.

The accumulation of duties arising from my beence from home whilst attending the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, our Synodical meeting at Toronto, the General Conention of our sister Clurch in New York, has hitherto prevented me from finding time to give you any account of what I saw and heard, whilst on that pleasing mission. Besides, I entertained] the hope that an after pen than mine would faces in the flesh, and he hoped and prayed that have done us re justice to the occasion than mine can do; but as nearly a menth baselapsed throne, when the whole world shall be assembled. since our return home, and nothing has appeared in your columns from any of our delegation. I venture to transfer you with a tew notes gathered and affectionate assirations, there were no duting our cheering and, I believe, positiable that to the great commercial metropouts of the New World.

agreement, bent their steps to the long-established and extraine books tore of Mosers. Staninsertion of the names of the clergy and lay healed men.—English and American Bishop, deputies, and others attending the General Deputies of the English and Doctors of the Control of the Convention. Convention. After g entered our names in Assure in any presoyeers of the Cambon whom Lwas acquisited the pleasing matter our basiness in New York, he stated that he had been requested by the Right Rev. Pr. Wains and melted by the touch that had penetrated all all melted by the touch that had penetrated all and melted by the touch that had penetrated all all melted by the touch that had penetrated all and melted by the touch that had been penetrated all and melted by the touch that had been penetrated all and melted by the touch that had been penetrated all and melted by the touch that had been penetrated all and melted by the touch that had been penetrated all and melted by the touch that had been penetrated all and melted by the touch that had been penetrated all and melted by the touch mright. Provisional Bishop of New York, to their hearts, and proved that though unknown invite any clergymen, who might insert their to one mother, they had all the same symptonames in his too k, to weet at the Bishop's that these—one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one over my the English delegation, the Bishop's that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Have measure as a local transfer of all and the Bishop's transfer of the state of the Bishop's transfer of the state of the Bishop's that the Bishop's transfer of the Bishop's transfer of the Bishop's transfer of the Bishop's that the Bishop's Having a secretarized that the lay members of our delegate n were included in the invitation, we have the first and the Venerable are second deacon Shelair had taken their passage in the resiently is, when we remomber that in this magnificent structure of chaste architecture in a scalar for largery fire subject of our steamer of the 19 h. some weeks previous, supplied every imaginable styled there is no recursor. To them, Accordingly we all repaired at an that time be over, and therefore could not well to not receive here to the Receive heart to t car'y hour to the Bishop's hospitable mansion. remain longer; whereas the Rev. E. Havking and were introduced to him and his executent the able and indefatigable Secretary of the

the age of three score and ten, this parent, defining a severe visitation of sexions, devoted as much time as his pressing duties would permit to the arrangement and proparation of his own manuscripts, for the final inspection and revision of this dear son. But alas! how have his fond whom he thus relied, by a mysterous providence, has been suddenly stricken down in the midst of his days and his userfulness, and numbered with the dead.

Letton, Leonard Scott & Contents:—Religion in Italy: the Progress of Contents:—Religion in Italy: the Progress of Contents:—Religion in Italy: the Progress of Priction as an art: Partnership with for the fine doi: the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the job): and or vicious taste the benefit of the two mitions more closely and firmly than the fine to obtain from libinations does the two mitions more closely and firmly than the above the windows the fine to obtain from libinations does in from the indication of the fine libination of the same state or vicious taste the benefit of the two mitions more closely and firmly than the fine to obtain from libination or vicious taste the benefit of the fine does, in fine to obtain from libination or vicious taste the benefit of the two mitions more closely and firmly than the fine to obtain from the fine heads or vicious taste the benefit of the two mitions more closely and firmly then the fine to obtain from the fine heads or

proposed Synods.

These gentlemen appeared very anxious to learn all we could tell them about our Synodical meeting in Toronto; and when we told them what had been done, they expressed their sais.

asserting our rights, yet, at the same time, of respectfully, but firmly, asking to be relieved of any disabilities that still help to encumber the statute book of England.

Whilst at Bishop Wainwrights' that evening we were very politely invited by that eminent prelate, acting on behalf of the committee of arrangements, to accompany the House of Bishops and a committee of the House of Cicrical and Lay deputies across the Hudson river, to the British steamer lying at Jersey city in gation, half of whom were on the next day to sail for their distant homes. For this mark of sail for their distant nomes. For this mark of attention we were particularly grateful, as it afforded us an excellent opportunity of joining in the parting services of that interesting day, and of witnessing scenes which will never be and of witnessing scenes which will never be effaced from our memories. We joined in the special prayers that were offered up in & John's Chapel for the safe and prosperous voyage of our English brethren across the broad Atlantic, and then accompanied the delegation and their American friends down to the little steamer, which had been kindly provided for the use of the committee by Mr. Mintuim, a zealous member of the Church and an eminent shipowner of New York. As we had time to spare, we accepted the invitation of a gentleman present (whether one of the owners or captains present (whether one of the owners or captains of the ships I did not learn) to accompany him to the Pacific, one of the ships of Collins' splerdid line of New York and Liverpool Steam Packets. Although we had crossed the Atlantic twice in the Cumard steamers, we were particularly struck with the admirable internal arrangements. struck with the admirable internal arrangements in this most costly ship. No pains, no expense has been spared in providing, not only for the comfort, but for the case and enjoyment of these who delight in richly furnished drawing rooms who delight in richly furnished drawing rooms and splendid saloons. But though, to my mind, there is in these ships an excess of this; yet there can be no doubt, that in many of the internal arrangements they are superior to this ships of the Cunard line, and have forced upon that line many improvements, for which the ravelling community has had great cause to be thankful.

thaukful.

Having been called away by Bishop Wain wright, who stood at the gunwale watch in hand we embarked upon the little steamer that was to carry us all over to the Jersey side. As the hoat was crossing the waters of the Hudson, the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of the Dioces, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to which body the delegation had been commissioned by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts addressed the delegation, thanking them for their fraternal visit and the excellent councel and advice afforded by them to their Board, and wishing them God speed in their voyage home. and the richest blessings, temporal and spiritual, that the Great Giver of all good might be pleased. to bestow upon them. The Right Rev. Dr. Spencer, late Lord Bishop of Madras, replied in est touching and admirable terms, expressive of his sense of what he had witnessed, both in their country and in their church. He was followed in a few but peculiarly impressive re-marks by the Venerable Archdencon Sinclair of Middlesex, who concluded his short reply, by saying that it happened to him, as no doubt it had often happened to others present, that when the heart was fullest the lips were least able to the heart was tunest me mps were least none to give expression to the feelings with which the speaker is overpowered. The Right Rev. Bishep DeLancy, of Western New York, addressed the delegation, and said that he had been peculiarly interested in their visit; that having been most and the state of the s kindly received in England two years ago, as ne of the delegation from the American branch, of the Church to the third jubilee of the Society or the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign arts, he had been most anxious that the Church in his country should have the opportunity afforded them of returning, through a delegation from the mother church, a little of that unlimited kindness and hospitality that had been to lavishly bestewed on the delegation from the American branch of the Church; that he had accordingly, whilst in England, urged upon the Bishops and others high in authority, the propricty of sending out a delegation to see how things were on this side of the Atlantic; that he had p emised that such a delegation would be well received, and that he had been exceedingly gratified in learning that his promise had been exceedingly gratified, and in perceiving, in all quarters, indiputable proofs of the great good which had been effected by their visit; and that for their individual happiness and future usefulness be could pledge the prayers of their grateful and warmly attached brethren of the American beautiful of the Church. branch of the Church.
The Rev. Dr. Pottey, as chairman of the

committee of the House of Clerical and Lay deputies, also addressed the delegation in admirable terms, and bade them God speed to the noble country, whence they had come on this mission of traternal kindness and affections To these addresses Bishop Spencer replied briefly, but most touchingly, reminding them that the

All the members of the delegation arrived in thankfulness, that our Gracious God in His that busy and crowded city on the same day good providence had vouchsafed us to witness. Thereby, the 12th of October), and, according the parties adicu of such brethren, under the contract best to be the contract busy to be parties. citiastances so pregnant with good for the future of His church throughout the world for I & Swords, where a book was kept for the but on the dock of the little steamer stood grey Have g entered our names in American, and Presbyters of the Canadian

The tree American Church could not allow jetuture of those two members of the strong who stood first on the list, and who ligaltaries of the English Church, pasied even from Republicans the most public marks of attention, without showing them that arrent a which was certainly their due, and about as so well shown on the 19th ult. I make these remarks to show why Messrs. the gas.

white and Casuall, whose practical experito England. When the Arabia (the crack of the line) backed out from the wharf, male child about of the guns, turned round in the stream and artel on her course of 3000 miles, with Bishop encer and Architeacon Sinclair, remarkable angst the other passengers for their shorel as and peculiar dress, waving their hands in the many sincere adieus of their answer to the many streethern, all remem-dimension and Canadian brethren, all remem-branes of the internal arrangements of the And steamer vanished, and we pronounced tribut a noble ship, nobly freighted and ed to a noble country—great and glorious

ONE OF THE DELEGATES OF THE rember, 1853. Diocese or Toronto. To be outlined.)

Colonial.

BORD or School Thesrees .- The following the names of the School Trustees who retire a the Board at the end of this year, one from Wart. Viz:--.J. G. Beard. St. Andrew A. McGiashan. 1. James, D. Paterson. We understand that Mr. A. A. Riddel is a can-

ate for St. David's Ward. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On Tuesday accommodation train on the othern road, going to Barrie, ran over a man med John Brown, of the 6th Concession, agina. It appears that the man had been at beyond Barrie, and was returning home. intended to leave Barrie by the morning nemodation train, but being intoxicated, missed passage. He however purchased a ticket for al, not having sufficient money to pay his sage to the landing, and went to that place got within a short distance of Scanlan's when it is supposed he laid down on the ick. In this position he was seen by the peramodation Train, but not in time to stop the in. The engine passed over him, severing right hand from the arm a little above the t-the right leg was very much smasheds large hole was made in his head. He was ain to Barrie, where medical assistance was medictely obtained. But the injuries were so at that he died between 4 and 5 next morn-It is surprising how it happened that he s not killed on the spot. A coroner's inquest sheld on the body on Wednesday, but we e not heard what was the verdict of the jury deceased had a wife and eight children.

THE EXECUTION AT BROCKVILLE .-- John Simpalias Christoph r Hill, was hanged at excelle, on Thursday last, in the rear of the There was an immense crowd of persons mbled from all parts of the surrounding poor fellow's exit. Owing ury, to witness the ome bungling on the part of the sheriff. son was allowed to remain fully seven ates standing on the drop, ere the fatal word given! The awful stillness of the seenemach of silence-nothing heard but the exd breathing of the great crowd as they waited see a follow-creature launched into eternity, youl the power of description. Brockville literally packed with human beings on that The usual sprinkling of women, young wark when we assert that fully one thousand wives, mothers, and daughters of our than Yeomanry were witnesses of the awful

HE NORTHERN RAILWAY .- This road has ally been opened to Barrie, the capital town of County of Simcoc, and promises ere long to tiended to the eastern shores of Lake Huron. arrived at that destination : we trust meares will be adopted for its extension along the ast to the Sault Ste. Marie. when arrived at a point, little difficulty will exist to its being nued in a direct line to Marquette, and thence by the lake shore to Fond du Lac. t this route will be completed ere long is cerand the sooner our "go-a-head" men up the work, the sooner its up the work, the sooner its importance will aced before the public, and the sooner will necessary steps be taken towards its accomor greater than any eye can at present fore-or any mind foreshadow. The minerals, and fisheries of the great North West, would their rich treasures into our lap; and the regions it would open up for settlement, and in extent and fertility to the whole of it.) would contribute their immense trafswell the mighty tide of business of which great City is destined to be the mistress. If ther cause this one alone should be sufficient uce our coperation to place Mr. Councilwhere his foresight and energy could be scheme so patriotic in its object, and so that in its results .- Patriot.

Ex.-The friends of good morals and dewere startled by an application last week ity Council, for permission to use a p rt temmon as a race course. We regret that the first consideration of the subject in favor of the application. A motion, to rescind was entered, and in the ne petitions against thus re-opening the f all abomination, were numerously the idleness, gambling, drunkenness, course, can yet advecate such things, places.
is much the same, refuse to exercise The Vienna correspondent of the London

the secular papers, (not to be suspected sworn by the army in the presence of

I annually, nothing in the shape of the British Consul at Varna, a son of Baron ach came of them. The New Bruck's, and General Prim, who received a sers or the Yankees sent over a horse splendid charger as a present from Omer off all the prizes. No one can l'asha. a single benefit derived from them. The extraordinary administrative council at

percen branches of the Church, by inducing town will be much better attending to their to branches from gather of the Gospei to business than gambling, and for recreation they will find cricket, rowing, and sailing much more a the cold ration of the third wholesome, both for body and mind, than watch that exemient Swiety, and the Rer. ing two or three scrub horses persecuted round and that exercise them the fire England and a mile of ground, with more money depending poster his writings in the American Church on the exent than they can afford, and more is a presence, and which have liquor in their heads than they can steadily to leave about this inter-commu- carry. Halifax is made for regattas, not for but not it their arrangements to remain horse-races. The former always do us credit.

The latter are contemptible. — Hulifar Times.

> BREAK IN THE BEAURARNOIS CANAL .- The steamer Lord Elgin has made a breuk in this canal and stopped the navigation for this season. FATAL ACCIDENT .- A man named William Griffin, in the employ of the Gas Company, was found dead on Monday last, it is supposed he was killed by inhaling a large quantity of

Courry Jenge.-John Scott of Osgoode Hall, construction and Casman, whose practical experies constructions.—John Scott of Osgoode Hall, Barrister at Law, has been appointed Judge of the part in replying to the addresses delistic Court of the united Counties of Hammon of Proceedings of the Court of the united Counties of CHILD EXPOSED. -On Thursday morning a

male child about six weeks old, was left in a basket at 97 Riehmond Street. It has been taken to the House of Industry, until the inhuman parents are discovered.

A NEW STEAMBOAT,-A handsome steamer has been purchased for the St. Catharines and

Toroute route. INCENDIARY.—We deeply regret to learn that the barn and sheds of John Creighton, Esq., on the Balfimore road, were last night (Monday) destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. The barn contained all Mr. Creighton's crops 350 bushels oats, 15 to 18 tons hay, 25 to 30 bushels peas, a large quantity of straw, and many farming utensils. Insured in the St. Lawrence for £75. A more wanton and villanous not was never perpetrated. It is however some consolation to Mr. Creighton to know that he has the warm sympathies of every class of our community.—Coboury Star.

Zuropean Acws.

NEWS BY THE CANADA AND THE WASH-INGTON.

The New York papers of Friday contain much additional information of the state of affairs in the East, forwarded by telegraph from Halifax and gathered from papers received by the Wash-ington. We give the following in addition to the eport we received by telegraph on Saturday:

A Cabinet council was held on the 8th inst., at which all the English Ministers were present. A telegraph report from Constantinople of the 25th inst., states that host littles had in reality commenced in Asia. A special steamer with despatches from Selim Pasha reached the Porte on the 23rd ult. Their contents were known by

vague rumor only. It was said that on the 20th of October, Mastar Bey having sentout a reconncitring party in the direction of Clorick-Dere, it was surprised the Express Train, which leaves Barrie at 2 and attacked on its march by the Russians. Sock. On arriving at Innisfil, he left the cars. Solim Pasha, attracted by the noise of the skirending to walk the remainder of his journey. tered a corps of fifteen thousand Russians; an engagement took place; the Russians were routd, and Selim Pasha established his head quarters at Orelly, a distance of six leagues in advance. The scene of this encounter appears to have been near the seacoast, somewhere between Batoum and Redout Kaleh. These places are some sixty miles apart: and the intervening country is very u listinctly known. The boundary of the Turkish deed when taken up, and was taken by the and Circassian territories is nearly midway between Batoum and Redout Kalch. The retrenting Russians are between two fires—the Circasinns on one side, and the Turks on the other.

> The opinious in favour of the maintenance of peace and a peaceable settlement of the question were hardly so strong as at the date of our last accounts, as it was feared that the hostilities occurring both on the Danube and in Asia would mbitter the quarrel and obstruct diplomatic action.

> A letter from Vicuna of the 1st of November. in the Nuremberg Correspondence, states that Baron Meyendorff had formally declared that the Czar will not accept any arrangement, no matter by whom it should be proposed, that the proposals which his Majesty lately submitted to the pean powers are the last words of peace which shall issue from his mouth. The peremptory declaration was of course fatal to Lord Redeliffe's

Against this statement the London Times, in a semi-official article, says, on the 8th

Reports from all quarters concur in representing that terms of adjustment have been virtually arranged, and that conditions of peace not unacceptable to Russia and the Divan, have now been arranged, and that it is generally understood that the Russian government is disposed to relinquish its position on the terms proposed by the European powers, provided only that an opening for its retirement is judiciously

The Times, however, hints that this favorable position may be upset and negatived by the advent of the war now progressing.

The Morning Chronicle of the 8th inst. pub-

lishes a telegraphic dispatch from Bucharest. stating that Omar Pacha had received definite orders to suspend hostilities; and that direct negotiations for peace were going on at

The News of the 9th inst. says that a report was current at Vienna on Thursday, the 3rd inst., that Russia had renewed direct intercourse with Turkey, and that negotiations for peace had commenced. According to another version, the negotiations were of a preliminary character, and had an armistice for their object The news, which had no pretension to official authenticity, was said to have been received from Bucharest. The rise of the rumour in question coincides with the appearance of an nrticle in a well known continental organ of Russia, in which fresh negotiations are an-nounced, and Ducharest is designated as their centre.

A considerable rise in the funds have taken place, owing to the report that preparations for an armistice were certainly going on. The movements of the Russian and Turkish forces on the Danube, were enveloped in great uncertainty. A serious engagement was reported by the last steamer to have taken place between the towns of Kalefat and Krajowa. Two thousand Turks appeared at Glurjovo, and fired into the town. An engagement was also said to have taken place near Dam, where the Turks

were defeated, and retreated up the river.

Another dispatch states that Nanik Pasha and General Prim had a serious conflict, and that and we are happy to say that they pre-How any one who looks with half an Turks began the passage of the Danube on the chemies, crucities and other violations of the new commonade from the Russians, but succeeded in effecting their object; so and in every country the concomitants of that they have crossed the river in two

the against them, is what we cannot I lime, writing upon November 4, says:—
We have details of the scene which took he matter has been so well treated in place at Shumla, when the oath of fidelity was strictness,) that we transfer the remarks Grand Musti, who was in his robes of State with the Koran in his hand. The oath was, that the men would shed the last drop of their blood regret to state that there is a movement in defence of the sovereign rights of the Otto-revive the old Halifax races. We had man Throne. Omer Pasha addressed a speech hat Halifax had done with these things to the "Asiatic, African and European officers Nothing brings together more vice and soldiers," after which the Grand Mutti ecality, nothing tends more to depraye the offered up a prayer, the Amen to which was any horse-racing. In England the race repeated by the whole army. The drums then as are always seenes of profigacy and beat, and a prolonged shout of "long live the There however it is considered that the Suitan," was raised. Omer Pasha refused to the herers is kept up by the sports of permit the troops to defile before him, saying that ifere we have the gambling and the he would not accept such a distinguished honor without the smallest corresponding until he had gained a victory over the Bussians. Even in those times when the races Among the foreigners present were Mr. Neale,

may chance to be. Under no pretence are wheat, salt, or any other articles to be sold to the Turks. On the 18th of last month the first snow fell at Bulgaria. Up to Sunday last, October 30, 16,000 Turks had landed at Kalefat. The Austrian Consul General has been recalled.

ATTITUDE OF NAPOLEON.

It was said that Louis Napoleon had recently apressed his thoughts on the Eastern Question. Bailled in his repeated attempts, in conjunction with England, to put an end to the dispute, he has made up his mind to a more determined policy. One of the first steps will be the immediate recal of the diplomatic agents who have been concerned in the "notes," and their the part of the French Emperor may be fully expected.

(From the Paris Constitutionnel, Nov. 7.) We must at least obtain some assurance that Russia will not renew these acts of agression Europe cannot be periodically disturbed by this eternal Eastern question, which springs up inresearch at the caprice of the Caars. From the ICth, with 100 passengers, arrived at 3 o'clock present situation there ought to issue an arrangement which will seriously guarantee the Nothing really later had occurred in the Tuck arrangement which will seriously guarantees independence of Turkey against the ambition of ish war.

Plussia and the sovereignty of the Sultan We have rumors of a decisive battle being Russia, and the sovereignty of the Sultan against the domination of the Czar. It is, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that the negotiations are destined to have an ately efficacious result. Diplomatists will be strong enough to prevent the conflict now residen ing on the shares of Asia, and the banks of the Danule, from extending to the West; but they are powerless to prevent the effusion of blood denouement, it will perhaps husten the hone of

VIENNA, Evening of 10th Nov. The following are the conditions insisted on y Omar Pasha, in a note forwarded to Prince Gottschakoff:---

All the strongholds in the Principalities to be amediately given into the bands of the Turks. lete evacuation of the Principalities as speedily as possible, and a guarantee from all the powers against a similar invasion.

Pants, Evening of the 11th Nov. The Bourse closed as follows: -- Three ner cent 73,60; four and a half per cent 20-85; bank 28-45.

According to the latest accounts received here from Constantinople, the Sultan has positively re-jected all poposals which the diplomatists have sub-

milled to him.

It is freely reported that 20,000 French troops will be sent to Turkey, but the orders are not to be given to the Minister of War until the receipt of despatches from Gen. D'Hilliers at Constanti-

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE CEAR. The Czar of Russia has written the following

rogant manifesto :-By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias-By our manifesto of the 14th of June of the present year, we informed our faithful and well-beloves subjects of the motives which made it incumbent on us to demand from the Ottoman Porte invioable guarantees in favor of the sucred rights of the Orthodox Church. We, at the same time, unced to them that all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to a faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that onsequently we deemed it indispensable to orde our troops to the Danube. But adopting that easure, we still entertained a hope that the Porte would confess its errors, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just reclamations. Our expectations have been deceived. It is in blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It replete with fatal accusations against Russia, that it requied to the pacific efforts of Europe, to our forbearance, finally enrolling in the ranks of its army the revolutionists of all countries. The Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia is provoked to the combat; no other means is left them than a recourse to arms, to compel the Ottoman government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it the reparation for the offences by which it responded imate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, which is also the religion of the Russian people. We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join in the fervent prayer which we addressed to the Most High, that he may deign to bless our arms in the hely and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious aucestors. In te John Mitchell. domine speravi non confoundary inoternum.

Done at Barskol, the third day of November,

in the year of grace 1853, and the twenty-eighth of our reign. NICHOLAS.

THE TACTICS.

The policy of the Russians is supposed to be to draw the Turks from their present advantageous positions, to bring them to a battle that shall decide the campaign. The intention of Omar is to keep his promise, to drive the Rus-sians from the Principalities, and to make his

hend-quarters at Bucharest.

Diplomacy lags uscless in the rear of the fighting, and yet hopes to adjust matters, but not till after a decisive battle shall be fought. A condition is, that to save the Czar's amor condition is, that to save the Czar's amor propes, negotiations shall not be recommended after any engagement in which the Russians are worsted.

Typhus fever is raging in the Russian ranks, and has reduced the number of fighting men to 85,000, and it will be six weeks before reinforcements can arrive from Besserabia.

The Cast has requested the Montenegrans to operate against the Turks.

The Porte has decided that foreign refugees shall not be employed in Europe, but may serve in Asia.

Abdi Pasha is to be removed from the Asiatic

Constantinople remains quiet FRANCE.

The news from France is not of great interest, politicals in Paris being at a standatill. Some sensation has been created by a decree in the Moniteur, commanding, "that in the event of an unforseen attack, the maritime prefects were to resign their temporary authority into the hands of the general commanding the territorial division, together with the responsibility of the defence of the military ports, and the authority over troops of all arms concentrated in their hands." People were at a loss to imagine from what quarter the Emperor so suddenly apprehended an attack on his fortified maratime towns, and report stated that letters recently discovered on the persons of some of the indi-

riduals recently arrested on suspicion of high treason, alluded to a premeditated attack on some strong position by the French emigrants in Jersey.*
The Woniteur states that the French troops in Algiers obtained a victory over the Arabs on the 20th October. The enemy left two hundred and fifty dead on the field; the French having cap-tured all their standards, arms, and horses, as well as four thousand sheep and three hundred camels. The French lost eight men killed, and

The trial of the conspirators in the Opera-Comique plot was proceeding. It seems, from the evidence, to have been really a plot to assassinate the emperor.

INDIA AND CHINA. A telegraphic despatch dated Trieste, Nov. not want race-horses. We want good Bucharest has made known that all flussian Bombay, October 14th; Burmab, September should apologise for the brevity of our re-

cease to pavigate the Danube from the 26th of British forces in Burmah were in a state of siege, detaber, and to remain in that place where they and the country in possession of the followers of Meaton and other chiefs, who gave out they were acting under authority of the King of Ava. The English steamers were fired upon in going up and down the river, and a continuance of the

The Church.

rar, on a large scale, was certain.

Trade in India was firm. Exchange at Cal-

From China it is announced that Shanghae had been occupied since the 7th of September, by a band of insurgents. At Amoy, on the 12th September, the rebels completely routed a body government troops.

Mexican dollars are to be current in China. xchange on London, 7s. 2d. to 7s.

DELICATE SATIRE .- At the grand collation given by Napoleon at the conclusion of the re-Substitution by military men. The dispatch of view at Satory on Tuesday last, a colossal bust General Paraguay d'Hilliers to Constantinople, of the Emperor was placed in front of the tent, is the first step in this direction. Should the which had been "made in twelve hours by view at Satury on Tuesday last, a colossal bust of the Emperor was placed in front of the tent, ing fail in their object, some very decided steps is the first Frenchman that has ventured to remind lauis Napoleon to his face of the cphe meral origin of his power.

> ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. NEW YORK, NOV. 20, 9 a.m. The Atlantic from Liverpool, Wednesday the

fought near flucharest, but it is not known wh consequently, only at present that commences had the victory—however, details of the recon in reality, in the Eastern question the serious affair of Oltenitza state it was a brilliant Turkisl work of the diplomatists. In that point of view, victory. 1,200 Ru sians killed and wounded it is right that negotiations are still going on; More or less fighting going on daily. The Turks have now nearly 100,000 men across

The Russian commander, Gortschakoff, bas ceived orders to remain on the defensive, It is said the Turks captured 8 guns at Oltenit

za on the 4th. The Poles in the Russian service are disaffectin the East. War is now inevitable between cd. They favored the passage of the Danube, Russia and Turkey, but in hurrying on the and gave no alarm when they saw the Turks

The Turkish fleet is in the Black sea. The French fleet is in the Sea of Marmora. Russla lays an embargo on Turkish shipping on the 22d inst. Neutral flags will be respected.

Count Nesselrode's diplomatic circular is pub-

lished, and has excited strong remarks from the French and British press. Turkey will have nothing to do with any measures of the Vienna note, but insists on a new treaty to suit the future.

Klass has received a command in the Turkish scrvice on the Danube. The Circussians continue to have success in

Napoleon expresses himself strongly in favor of active operations.

The British Government evidently vacillates. Prussia notifies that it reserves to itself liberty ncting in Eastern affairs. Austria professes neutrality.

Shangahae was captured by the Chinese insurgents September 9th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. VIENNA, Monday .- On the 8th the Russian ommander moved forward to Oltenitza, to chastise the Turks, with 24,000 men, mostly infantry, on the 11th met the Turks, and a pitched battle

msucd. The Russians were compelled to retreat a se cond time in disorder on Bucharast, baving lost in five attacks on Oletusara 8,000 men. is reliable. On the 9th, the Turks were driven from the island of Gneigiri. Reinfor afterwards came up, when they retook the island and held it.

The Caar has summarily discharged all English operatives in Russian navy yards.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Breadstuffs - general tone of the market stronger; fair but not excited business done in wheat and flour at full paioes; milling descriptions of wheat may be quoted ld. better, and choice qualities 3d. Flour 6d. per bbl. dearer. vain also that the great powers of Europe have Indian Corn dull—46s, for white, 45s, for yel-endeavoured, by their exhortations, to shake the low. Hardson & Bros. quote white American wheat 10s. 6d. a 10s. 9d.; red and mixed 9s. is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation [6d, a 10s, 2d.; western canal 36s, a 37s.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohlo 37s. a 37s. td.— Makin & Son quote Philadelphia, Baltimore and

Ohio 87s. 6d. a 38s., and 38s. 6d.
Provisions—J. McHenry reports bacon quiet;
shoulders in moderate demand; cheese salesble
at decline of 2s. a 8s.; beef, favorite brends had more attention; pork dull; land unchanged.

Manchester business limited, all prices tend downwards. Consols closed on the 15th at 91)

NEW YORK, Nov. 29th, 1853. The Prometheus arrived about 10 o'clock with 650 passengers and \$1,751,000 on freight. The Prometheus put into Ilnvana for cont, and teft

there on the 23rd. The steamer Falcon, from New York, is still in port undergoing repairs. Among the passengers by the Prometheus is AUDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic is Gen. Watson Webb.

By the Overland Mail from Hong Kong, Sept. 27th :—The alarming intelligence relative to an alliance between Czar and Dost Malionimed, rests upon letters from Cabul, which state that a large Russian army was marching for Corguge, with the avowed purpose of conquering the Rumours of the alleged alliance had country. Rumou reached England.

The report that Persia was collecting an army to operate against Turkey is said to be un-

The British are in a bad position in Burmah. The troops everywhere are in a state of siege, and nearly all of the new provinces are in the hands of the enemy. Famine was raging in

The insurgents surprised the imperial garrison at Shanghae on Sept. 7th, and gained possession of the city without scarcely any resistance. The chief officer of the government escaped and placed himself under the protection of the United States authoritics. There is a report that Pekin had also fallen. Canton remains quiet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29th. A verdict of \$10,000 has been rendered in Orange county, N.C., against Col J. McDosglass, a wealthy man, for the seduction of Margaret

POSTSCRUT.

St. George's Church in this city was

of Torons, yestenlay, being the Festival The Wife, do St. Andrew the Apostle, at morning Harried and single, do Hell Sattings along of Real Late, do Hell Sattings along of Real Late, do Hell Sattings along of Real Late, of St. Andrew the Apostle, at morning service. Though the weather was by no means inviting, a large congregation attended, the Church, as well as we could judge, being filled or very nearly so.—

The Foor Rich Man and the Rich Foor Man, by the Foor Rich Man and the Rich Foor Man and the Rich Foor Man and the Rich Foor Rich Foor Man and the Rich Foor sides the Incumbent, were present, ten of whom were vested in surplices, Sec. It was matter of regret that those of the second o brethren in the United States who had been invited, were precluded from attending,—the Right Rev. Bishop DeLancey, who was to have preached the sermon. being detained at home-as we grieve to hear-by domestic affliction. In the absence of the American bishop, our own Dioceran preached an excellent sermon from Rev. xxi. 22-"And I saw no temple therein; for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it." holy communion was administered to the clergy and a considerable number of the A telegraphic deeparch universal laity. As we are delaying the press for at Alexandria of the Overland India and China this notice, it is hardly necessary that we this notice, it is hardly necessary that we

In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, the wife of Mr. theorge a Rarber. Jr., of a new. On the 5th mat, the Lady of Thos. L. Helliwell, Eq. Agree for the Bank of Typer Canada, of a new.
At Coloury, on the 16th inst., Mrs. theorge M. Clarke, of a least of the 18th inst., Mrs. theorge M. Clarke, of a least of the 18th inst. MARKIND.

On the 18th Inst., at the residence of Orleand Wilson, the brais's becther in law, by the Rev. Francis Reans Review of Woothousen, James Thomas Morey, Eag. to therine, youngrest daughter of Orleand Reven, of Rice

Lake.

1. St. Paul's Church, Philiadelphia, on the 5th instant, by the Gev. Patrick Serrolan, Richard W. Scott, Barrolog at law, of Rytown, to Mary, edded, daughter of John Herna, Eq. [The Bythe, Miss Herna, is the principal member of the celebrated "Herna Family," who have you for the celebrated "Herna Family," who have you for the medical an envisable European and American.

the the Aub of theater, at the residence of her non-fr-law, Mr. T. C. Stephens, then Sound, Mrs. Armstrong, while of the late Mr. James. Armstrong, of Toronto, at

TORONTO MARKETS. Tonosro, Nov. 29th., 1883.

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ILLUSTRATED AND HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, mitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

PHR WILKIE GALLENDY—a selection of the best partners of the late for David Wikite, B. A., Including his Spatish and Driental sketches with nuticea Biographical and Critical; Imperial sto, Morogon, Parakter of that Lord, Blustrared—by John Franklin;

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Portey of the Veren p sanges from the Posts, descripting of the Seasons, with twenty-two coloured Hinstrations from Iran inso by embour Artists is no, Marcellands and Description Versor relating in the Franklas of Christmas, Kindelished with dily tinted Hinstrations, by Histor Foster, Am. More con
Lyrus of the Heart, with other Postus—by Alarle A.
Wats, eign suff Hinstrand; Morecon, extra, The Book of the Heart, or Lord's Embleme—Hinstrand with Steel Empracy, and Lord's Embleme—Hinstrand with Steel Empracy, is also have been defined and the Rditors witer, Hinstrand by numerous Engravings;
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The Privace Picasuse Rad for 1856, aith 800 illustrated.
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Complete Consurdance to Shakspeare—by Mrs. Cowden
Clarke t Galf, extra.

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Priendship's lifering and Plater's Wesath—a Chilouna and New Your's Present
The Literary Ke-peake—Bloot Year's Wesath Lat 1854.

Christmas Bioseoms and New Year's Wesath Lat 1854.

For only BIKNIY KOWSKI. 1.

Wellington Buildings, King-st, Toronte. BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Eliot t' + vois

consecrated by His Lordship the Bishop Family Pilds, or the Palace and the Pour bouse

Ros Sale Ly BENNRY ROWSELL, R 1851. King-st., Totopin. Dec. 181 1651.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

CLERGYMAN residing in a very healthy and beautiful part of Canada, not for from Toronto, is desirous of engaging a Governess competent to give instruction in all the usual anches of an accumplished education. Further particulars may be obtained at this

stice. November, 26 1853.

WANTED,

BY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great Britain, a situation as Visiting or Resident Governess in a respectable family. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualification in Music and the general branches of an English Education can be given.

Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkvile. Turonto, Nov. 29, 1853. 13-11

To the Electors OF THE WARD OF ST. JAMES.

GENTLEMEN.—For two years past I have had the honour of representing the Ward of St. James as one of its Councilmen, and have

St. James as one of its Councilmen, and have endeavoured to discharge in the touncil, and more particularly on the Committee of Public Works, my duty with difference and activity; with what success, it must be for you to judge.

I have been requested by a number of the Electors to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Alderman for your Ward, at the ensuing election in January, and beg to solicit the favour of your votes. In the event of my election, my carnest attention will be directed to the speedy arnest attention will be directed to the speedy and economical completion of the many improve-ments still required in your Ward.

I have the honour to be. Gentlemen Your obed ent Servant, CHAS. ED. ROMAIN.

18-10

18-1in

Toronto Nov. 23, 1853. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence of 1 the 1st of December. F. W. BARRON, M. A. Principal U. C. College

AN INDEX

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1853.

YO THE STATUTES OF CANADA. From 3 5 4 Pictoria to 12 5 13 Victoria, inclusive

1840 to 8150. OMPRISING all the Acts passed and Re-peated in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, to gether with a

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX. hewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent, By MEMELIUS IRVING,

MARHENTKH-AT-LAW. Royal Svo., Price ONE DOLLAR. Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Post, at the cout of three or four pence only, and will be mailed to any address on

the receipt of One Dollar-(Post-peid.) HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. January 12 1850.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wallington Buildings,

King street Toronto. Toronto, February, 1482

Br. Chalmer's Works. UST RECEIVED, the new and elegant edi tion of the Postmunous Wongs of the Rev. Thos. Chalmers. D D. L.D., edited by the Rev. W. Hanns, L.L.D.; 9 vols., 8vo. Published by Thos. Constable & Co., Edinbergh, 45s.

HENRY ROWSELL, Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer

King Street, Toronto August, 18, 1853.

Wanted. GOVERNESS, co A GOVERNESS, competent to teach the ordi-including Music. She will have the charge of three children, and must be a member of the

Church of England. Address (post paid) E. G., Port Erie. November 17th, 1853.

General Registry Office. Established under the patronage of the

EMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY No. 71, Adelaide Street Bast,

(Late 104 King St. West.) WIERE respectable Female Servanta VV every description or class can be provided at the shortest notice.

The business of this Office will be extended to

the obtaining of Clerks, Book-keepers, Mechan-ics, Apprentices, House and Farm Servants. JAMES MILLS. Sole Agent, 71, Adelaide Street East November 17th; 1853.

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Delivered in all the principal Cities and Town free of Postuga. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative)

The North British Review, (Free Church.) The Wesiminster Review, (Liberal.) Bischwood's Edinburgh Magazine. (Tosy.)

The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

Although times works are distinguished by the political shades about indicated, yet that a small portion of their contents is droved the political subjects. It is their litterary character which gives that a their chief value, and is that they stand confessed life as their chief value, and is that they stand confessed life as their chief value, and is that they stand confessed life as the fatherly case of Christe. Hackstood, still under the fatherly case of Christe. North, maintains its ancient cell brity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary sotables, written for that Biagazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and the United Biastai. Such works as "The Cantons," and "My Kew Nove!" (both Cy Bulwer.) "The Green Hand." "Katle Stewart," and other terials, of which numer or irval editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackersod, after it has been leaved by Messer Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Repoint of that Magurine may always raly on having the earliest reading of these facestanting tales.

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live used (must, muits to the Publishera... ed (post-paid) to the Publishers LEUNARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton Street, New York. Entrance—61 Gold Street.

HENRY BOWSELL, N. B....I., S & Co. have recently published, and have new for sate, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by item; frephene of Edisburgh, and Fret. Newton of Yale Col-bge, New Haven, complete in 2 Vols., rayal actave, con-tricting 1600 pages, 16 attent and 600 wood engravings, Price. In muslin blading, \$5; in paper covers, for the

a11, \$5.

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EPENDERS will be received until let Deber, for the various works required in the

NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL to be built in Toronto.

Plane and Specifications will be seen at the W. HAY, Architect,

62 Church Street. 15-te Nov. 10th, 1853.

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kupe, Gravice, Blano Mange, &c., it is indispen-Price, 71d. for the Ib. packets, with full In-

If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to JOHN A. CULL,

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Cepted.)

Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10.25, A.M.

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P.M. prives at Bradford, at 5.45, P.M.

Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15

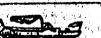
A.M. arrives at Toronto, 9.80, A.M.

Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M.

A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.80, A.M., arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M., arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M., Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 71. Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets parebased in the Care, by passengers taking their places at 5, Stations where Tickets are said.

All Entra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent.

Superintendent's Office, }
Turonto, July 13, 1853.



DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS To Bechaster, Naw York and Boston

PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt McBards. Will form a DAILY LINE to Bochester, V leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North thore Ports, weather permitting.

The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Colburne.
Per passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditious and pleasant route to New York

Toronto, April 22rd 1853. PRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French. PROFESSORS :

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Toronto, April 6th. 1853.

5, Wellington Buildings, Kingest, Toronte November 2, 1862.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

TILE Subscribers monufacture and keep conmotive, Schu-I House, and Plantation Hells, made in an entirely sees may recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals awarded for "the best Relis, f. r. amorousness and purity of tone." Nearly 10,000 Hells have been cast and sold from this foundry. We can send to New York in four hours, and by Canal and Railroads in every direction, at an hour's notice. Mathematical Interuments of the most notice. Mathematical Interuments of the most

approved construction on hand. Address. A. MENRELT'S SONS.

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A RUMITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

MRS. CROMBIE'S

THIN ESTABLIBILMENT will be re-opened L. after the Midsummer Hores, on Wednes-L. after the Midsummer Recess, on Wednesday the 17th instant.
Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Hishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, J. L. D., President of the Riviversity of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. C. D. Atkinstant Minister of St. James's, Rev. C. D. Atkinstant M. Incomplett of St.

Ctary of the Church Society.
Toronto, 1st August, 1883.

N his tour of the British Provinces, has visited.
Twomate for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street. Toronto, Dec. 10, 1852.

For Culinary Purposes. I how an absolute necessary to all House-keepers Cooks, and Pastry-enoks. For In-fants' Pood, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings.

Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Loconto.

ON and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Passell Songer Trains will run daily, between Toronto and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays ex-

ALPRED BRUNEL Superialendent

PINEHURAT, TORONTO.

Germen 3 0 5 5 5 6 Caliathenics 0 1 0 "This work is not the old " Book of the Form," lately authoritatio and through upon the market.

and Bustein. The above Stramers will leave Rochester for Turouto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'eleck.
Royal Blail Steam Packet Office. ?

Family Beading.

(From the Cospel Missionery.)

The subject of this notice, Schamon by elders of the villaga.

Though passessed of no mean attainness. Much affectionate advice and many the course he was pursuing, and after attendance at church, and while there he seemed to me to exhibit signs of greater currestness and of more concern for those spiritual truths which he so long neglected. those awakenings which I looked on as the commencement of a new ara in his life, but in his intercourse with his neighbours h embraced every opportunity of speaking to them of those things which concerned their eternal welfaro. Disputes am mgst mem bors of the congregation, in which he was sure to be a party before, now became distastoful to him in the highest degree, and he strove to win contending parties to a better state of mind, and to induce them to settle their differences amicably. And here I may give an instance of this: - A short time before his death two of his triffing in itself, but which they considered sufficient to prevent the exchange of the commonest civilities. Solomon, being one of the clders, was soon apprised of it, and he immediately determined to use all his influence to effect a reconciliation. He was at the time numble to leave his house through illness, but sending for two o Three of the most influential members of the congregation, he talked the matter over with them. Afterwards both the contending parties were brought before him. His remoned with them on their improper conduct, and advised them to give up their petty differences, and live in peace, to which, after much persuasion, they consented. But Solomon, either doubting their intentions or having but links faith it. their promises, would not be satisfied except they promised the some in my presence. The day was named for their visit to me, and shortly after the arrival or his quarrelsome neighbours I was surprised to see a man walking into my house with the aged Solomon on his shoulders, who, miles, to be present to hear the parties promine in my presence to give up their onmity; and this event accomplished, he was again placed on the man's shoulders and carried back to his house. This was

the last visit Solomon paid me. Subsequently to the change which I have mentioned I rarely visited the village without having a conversation with him. me formerly, and if by cha co I did meet Her master, Captain Butterworth, is said to him, the unensiness he betrayed when I have been a most experienced navigator, and t was conversing with him showed me how service. very unsavoury my conversations were to long and seriously with me, and my visits to the village aremed always to afford him pleasure. On these occasions I generally brought a few useful tracts with me, and I had the gratification of knowing that he always road them. About the commence ment of the Monsoon I found on examining the native teachers' report that Salamon was not so regular in his attendance at church as he used to be, and on enquiring the cause, I was sorry to find that he was confined to his bed and so ill as to be unable to use his teet. He was attacked by pains in his limbs, apparently cheumatism, and which no medicine used could in the least alleviate, and which soon term'nated his earthly career. Shortly after 1 to the church to attend the service: I was more than ever struck with his appearance, -his illness had altered him considerably, and though occasionally I could perceive rassel. by the contortions of his face that he was to be more than usually attentive. I can test, which, by the permission of Mr. portion of Scripture. His Bible was faid though evidently at the cost of much of an able seaman. The ship was laden and as I entered he recognized me and endeavoured to raise his feeble hands to make his salam, as native saiways do. He and a strong sea getting up. The light on apoke with much difficulty, and said he was Beachy-head was then in sight, six or eight

very glad to see my agrie. I was anxious now to speak to him of the change that was REPORMATION OF A PARIAR CONVERT. approaching, and he wien gave me an opportunity of introducing the surject himseif. He spoke of his sporoaching death name, was a member of the congregation with pleasure, and look d forward to it, at Vadekoor, in the Christianagiam Miss and so much us a release from his badily sion, Tinnevelly. Vadakour is a value suffering as an entrance into the rest prelying on the sea-shore, and is entirely pared for the people of G al. He spoke of inhabited by Pariars, one of the lowest his past evil life with secrow, and expressed castes in India. Solomon was one of the his thankfulness that God had awakened him ere it was too late. When I remarked to him the nature of his trials, how liable ments, Solomon was addicted to drunken- they were to make him nurmur, and how necessary to employ as much of his time a solemn warning he received from the as he could in prayer, he sait, his soft rings Missionary, and many promises he made were great midest, but he hoped they would to give up the debasing practice; promises soon end,—that he prayed frequently nigh made only to be broken! His reformation and day; but, added he, "I can't pray a seemed to be a hopeless thing, but, "in the I wish-I can't kneel P' not having the use morning sow thy seed, and in the evering of his limbs then; and then, sum-nonneg all withhold not thy hand," is the wise counsel his strength, he repeated in a loud voice of the "Preacher," and trusting in Han and with fervency of spirit that was really who has promised that His word shall not thrilling, that beautiful prayer in our return to Him void, the need still continued Linurgy, "The Prayer for all Conditions to be cast in, with the hope of finding fruit. of Men." When he came to that part of No opportunity was neglected of pointing it which he seemed to think peculiarly apout to him the dangerous consequences of propriate to hunself, " Finally we com mend," &c., he had a marked emphrais on much patience and long-tried hopes, no each word, and untered them in the most alteration was effected. Early in the year touching manner. Having prayed awhile 1852 I observed a gradual change in his with him, and finding him rather exhausted, conduct; he became more regular in his I prepared to take my leave of him for the present, desiring him to send for me at any time be should like to see me, and, instruct ing the native teacher to visit him every day, I returned home, purposing to pa And not only in church did he exhibit him another visit ofter a lew days; but meyer saw him alive again. On the evoling of the 18th, finding his end approach. ing, he colled his eldest son to him and gave him his last advice, and recom needed such of his neighbours as were present to persevere in the paths of religion, remind d them of his former wicked life, and advised such of them as were pursuing the same evil practice to give it up ore it should be too late. Then expressing his hope of saivation through the merits of Christ, he had come out of one of the peop cabin gently resigned his spirit to Han who gave a; and on the next div, in the presence of all the villagors, his mortal remains were neighbours quarrefled about something very baid in their last resting place, beneath the shade of a large Banyan tree in the little grave yard close to the sea shore.

Such then is the history of the last days if one who, but for his conversion from nominal to real Christianty, would have h d without that hope which bore him in inder a long and painful illio se; and show hat real Christianty is the some in Folia es in Europe, in a Parian vil ge as in a pathers in the power of Gal unto selvation a every one that la lieveth."

JAMES F. KRAUNA Catechist, S.P.G.F.P.

DREADFUL SHIPWIRCK IN THE CHANNEL. From our English Files

Intelligence reached the City on Uriday to toundering of the well-known ship " Dalmusic," Captain Butterworth commander, in the channel, off Beachey Head, and the loss of

The circumstances of the loss are of an un usual character. The "Dalhousie" was a fine Indian tea-built ship of nearly 800 tous She was launched at Moulmein in 1848, and unable to walk, land got himself carried as has therefore a first-class vessel, in good and and there is a first-class vessel, in good and sound condition. She was the property of Mr. Allan, the shipowner of Leadenhall Street, and Man, the super that the desired by Messrs. Fry & Davison, of Fenchurch Street, as one of the "White Horse Line of Australian passenger ships;" but previously to being put on the berth underwent a thorough overhaul at Mr Young's Dock, at Limehouse. She went into the East India Docks to load for Sidney, and happily, on this occasion, she was devoted more to the conveyance of freight than passengers. I can remember distinctly how he shunned chandise, estimated at upwards of \$100,000

have passed many years in the owner's She cleared from the docks at Blackwall of him. Not so now, however; he talked the 12th, and proceeded down the river to Gravesend. Her passengers were all of the chief cabin class, and the reporter was informed by Mr. Davinson that not more than twenty erths, in all, had been secured. Of the there went on bourd at Gravesoud Mr. and Mrs Underwood and three children, Mrs. Simpson and three children, and Miss Radford; and the following expressed their intention of joining the ship at Plymouth, where she had to touch Major Hawkes, Captain R. Duniel, Mr. J. Bald win, Miss Macintosh and her maid, Mrs. Hill and Mrs A. M. Castles. Mrs. Butterworth Butterworth, to Plymouth, where she would loave, she went on board with three of her son for the trip down the Channel. The oldest however, on the ship reaching the Downs, wen ashore with the pilot at Deal, to return to the Downs was tolegraphed to Lloyd's, and the next that was heard of her was about five hoard of his illness I visited the village, o'clock on the following afternoon, when a bout and on this occasion Solomon was carried reached Dover from the brig Mitchel Grove that was lying off in the roadstead, reporting the appalling loss of the ship, and badding the only survivor, Joseph Reed, a scaman, every other soul on board having perished with the

All that is known, or is likely to be elicited. suffering intense bodily pain, yet he seemed to be more than neurally attentive. I can recollect him even now as he sat on that the owner, the Reporter was allowed to

occasion in church while f explained a copy: - copy: - vi Joseph Reed, lately an able session of on the floor before him, and when I refer, red to any passage to illustrate or explain what I was telling them, he never faded. On the 13th October I set sail in the capacity personal case, to search it out, and when found to mark its place with a piece of pulmyra leaf. After the service I had a pulmyra leaf. After the service I had a conversation with hun, and was happy to find him binoved un with hones of b tter. find him buoyed up with hopes of b tter and on the 15th, at 7 a.m., she arrived and things. After this visit I was unable to was anchored in the Dawns, the wind being visit the village so frequently as formerly, down from London quitted her in the Downs. In consequence of the heavy rains and the analythese detained by adverse ronds being entirely flucked, but from the winds and stormy weather natil the 18th, native teacher residing in the place I heard. During the interval, she role out a heavy gale of him from time to time. On the 13th of wad from the 8. W., which lasted from the February, 1853. I was able to resume my accustomed visits to the yillage, the waters rose it out easily, with a single anchor and having somewhat subsided, and on this chain, being veered away to upwards of 100 occasion I found Solomon reduced almost fathoms At. 7 a.m. on the 18th, Copt. Butterto a skeleton. I entered his lettle har, for such I must call it, and found from lying on a mat spread on the floor, his back being about 10 a.m., when the wind felt light. Capt supported by the wall. Within his reach. Butterworth made the best of his way down and suspended from the roof, was an o'ci the Casmel under all sail, with a starborni basket containing his Bible, prayer-bank, and board, and nothing more took place and hymn-book, with several tracts which ressel being 8 or 10 miles to the westward of I had given him. It was dock, and in a pungeness, the wind shitted to the S.S.E., and niche in the wall stood a small lamp which gradually freshened from that quarter. At 10 lighted the interior of the hut. Almost as p. m. Captain Butterworth took in the topsoon as I entered he recognized me and gallant sails, and at midnight all hands were

miles on the state and beam, not at 4, 30 a.m. the mainsuland j h were stowed. At 2 a.m. I book the inclin, from which position I had the means of observing everything which took place subsequently; and at 4 p.m., the fore and mentopearly were double rested, and the mozent quality stowed. The wind was then blowing a gate, accompanied by a heavy sea, in which the versel inhoured greatly to that time she had shown herself to the best of my judgment, a levely manageable sleep, and during the gale in the Downs she had believed regards ably well. The pumps had been soutched and morning, and she was quite tight, and upon trying them as usual at 5 p. m. previous night; no water rescept that always in the bot-torn) could be found. Towarts 4 join, the ship begin to furch deeply in the sea, going a I og way over on her broat-ide, and she seemed unable to recover herself. When she rolled I began to suspect that there must be a considerable quentity of water in her, and I mentioned like a water logged ship. Shortly afterwards the starboard quarter heat was carried away by a sea, and about 5 a.m. the crew by the comship gave a violent lurch to starboard, and s heavy sea breaking over her to leaward, washed overboard the long-boat, which was full of live stock. The weather was then getting worse, the ship was kept hauled to the wind on the port tack under the double-reefed and maintopsail, foresail, and foretopmast staysail the foresail being hauled up and the maintopsail rolled right over on her starboard beamend, and remained in that position with her mastheads in the water, lying at the mercy of the sea, which then made a clear breach over her and washed away the larboard quarter boat. A great many of the crew took refuge in the maintop, and got outside the ship on the weather quartergallery, it being impossible to stand on the deck. A sea broke into the maintop-ail and carried away the maintopmast with all its gear, and likewise washed four men out of the main top. Captain Butterworth, the chief and second mates, the carpenter, cook, and some of the crew, loined me on the weather quarter, and they dragged through the gallery window four passengers, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and two children, who took retuge with them This declarant and another scamanalso succeed ed in getting out of the water a young boly who hashed her to a large spir and placed her with the rest of the party on the gallery. Immediately afterwards a large sea broke over the ship, which washed off the gentleman abovementioned, with his wife and children (four in accompanied Captain Butterworth to England all), and they perished together. At this time on his last voyage from India, for the purpose a schooner was observed about hulf a mile to of going through one of the Universities and a schooner was observed about hulf a mile to the custward bearing down upon the wreck. The vessel was at that time setting fast in the water, and it was evident that she could not man under 30 years of age, who only received remain affont many minutes longer. I cut the the appointment of surgeon to the "Dalhousie" holdings of the sportto which the young lady a few days before her sailing. The third was a half here made fast in order to give her a youth mimed Ward, a mid-hipman, and the chance for her life. As the spar went adrift, fearth, an assistant sailmaker, whose parents C optain Butterworth, the second mate, and one reside in the vecinity of Rotherhithe. or two of the seaman quitted the sinking ship, and held on to the spar in the hope of saving themselves, declarant being left on the quarter with the cook and carpenter. Many of the people had by this time been drowned, but others remained holding on as they best could on the weather side of the wreek. She lay thus for about ten minutes after Captain Ratterworth had left her, and then sank, going down hoad first. I scrambled from the quarter to PALL AND WINTER GOODS. the mizer must, which I ascended as the ship comprising, in addition to the various shides of sank. I found the surgeon in the mizentop, and we went up together in the mizen crossicees, when we were submerged. I lost sight of the every soul on board, numbering nearly sixty surgeon, and I swam to some deals which were persons, except one. shortly afterwards I saw near me one of the the varied styles, has induced him to ex end checks of the long-bont, capable of affording that branch of his business, the travelling comme better support than the deal, which I there fore left and placed myself on the chock. The schooner then was within shouting distance, being about 100 yards to the leguard of me when I halled her, begging hererow to go about to windwards, and afterwards drift down among the ballousie's people, of whom several were still alive and might thus have been picked up and saved with a little exertion on the part. The response which I could hear from her was given by some person on board, who told me to " swim to her." but she was drifting to be ward much faster than any man could swim, and she shortly afterwards stood away to S.W., and left me and my companions string-gling in the water. I watched her for nearly two hours afterwards, but she at length dhosp-peared without having (so far as I could see) hade the least effort to save any one of us, although the schooler was close to the "Da! when she foundered, and the erew must have seen her go down. In the course of the marning several other vessels passed near me, both going up and down the Channel without sceing us. My companions gradually perished one after the other, and I was repeatedly washed off my frail supporter. At about 1 p m. the wind veered to the S. W., and towards I o'clock a brig hore in sight to windward, standing down towards where I was floating I made signal to her with my handkerchief in the best way I could, which was fortunately seen on board the brig, and she bore down to The wind was still blowing a gale from the S.W., and thesea was running so high as to make it doubtful whether a boat could live in it. The brig, therefore, came alongside me, and having lawered a rope with a bawline in it. I made it fast around my body, and sprang from the chock into the sea. Although the crow of the lorig observed every precaution in their power, I was unavoidably dragged under water for a minute or two before I could get on board. and when I at length reached the dock, I was nearly senseless. She proved to be the Mitche Groce, Mr. Rawson, master, bound from Little lumpton for Sunderland with timber. Captain Rawson and his crew all treated me with the greatest kindness and hospitality, and at t p.m. on the following day the brig anchored in Dover Roads. The weather was then moderate, and Captain Rawson baving lowered a boat, landed me at Pover. I made application to the owner's agent, who furnished me with the means of coming to London, and on the same evening I arrived in London, and lost no time in reporting the less of the ship to the owner. I further declare that when the ship went down the light from Beachy head N.E. by E. distant about to miles, and, to the best of my judgment. in about, in about 20 fathous water. I believe that every person on board of her, with the

> the said Juseph Reed, do conscientiously believe the above statement to be true, Sc. "Josken Rexp." Roed, the only survivor, is a young man twenty two years of ago, and has been but a short time in Mr. Allen's service. He bears a very excellent character. The poor tellow is suffering from the effects of the exposure which he en fined. He was upwards of ten hears and a hait on the piece of wreek the check, at piece of timber which supported the long board on docks, and was washed off it at least a dozen When design I on board the Macie. Gare be wes nearly sensel iss.

The Tradity heree authorities have sent out a steamer to lay down's worch binov over the spot where the "Dathousie" went down, she having such right in the track of vessels proceeding up and down Channel.

Reed, who is now nearly receivered, further states .- The last time he hear I the Captain give orders was when he was among the men, direct. The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and this was about a o'clock. After the ship went over on the starts and beam onds he saw Captain Butterworth abreast of the maintopmast back stay, and he thought he must have come up the pladfor. The larboard quarter boat remained, and with Bortey, he endeavoured to get her

lear. He had arranged the tackling, and ralled some Lucars to keep her head up while be got the stern round. In doing so, however, the Lucars got frightened and let go, when the wamped, and went down latween the main and nizen masts. When she was on her benin cucls Captain Butterworth seeing that the snip was est, told them to do the best they could to save their lives, not forgetting the pursuagers. He pointed to the scaomer, apparently occuring The passengers who were dragged through the galley window were Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and two children, and the young lady who was taken out of the water and had come out of one of the peop cabine was Mr. Underwood's eldest bughter, a young loty about 19 years of age-dust before a fearfulsea had swept off Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and the two children he observed them embrace each other, and in earnest proyer. evidently quite conscious and resigned to their fate. Captain Butterworth was holding on near like a water logged ship. Shortly afterwards was washed out of the peop, and he exclaimed. pointing to the unfortunate girl, "For Got's sake, look here!" She was donting away when mander's ordersecommenced throwing overboard water casks, sheep-pens and other lumber from the aid of Buriey he got her out. He should the deck. While they were so occupied the never forget the look she gave him. He had cut a piece of rojector secure himself to a sparthe spar mainyard, but, seeing there was no chance for the girl, he said, "You had better let me lash you to the; it is your only chance, and you may be picked up : if you perish there is some hope of your body being found." She looked up imploringly at him and said, "Yes, do." He immediately lashed her to the spar, and when it was sent adrift from him she lowered down on the cap. She continued to and when it was sent adrift from him she lurch violently, and at half-part 5 a.m. she jeaulated to Reed, "May God bless you, and pare you to get ashere!" (Reed was moved o tears while reciting this scene). He observes the spar going to windward full ten minutes after the ship had foundered. There were also clinging to it Captain Butterworth, Mr. Fitch. second mate; James Burly, the young assistant sail-maker; a youth named Simpson (son of Mrs. Simpson, cabin passengers, and three or four Lascars. From the heavy sea that was

> hours. A subscripton has been opened in the city with a view of alleviating the sufferings of the witows and ordinas.
> On Mondi the one fishermen of Hastings saw the body of a female floating on the water near the town, which proved to be the lesly of Mrs.

sweeping over the spar he thought it very im-

probable that any of them could live many

Butterworth, the commander's wife. persons were on board than was at first stated. In addition to the ship's crew there were four others, of whom one was a young gentleman from Calcutta, respectably connected, preparing for the Church as a Missionary. The next was was Mr. T. R. Thomas, a young

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the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST, JAMESS WARD and to revise the Burtone 25 de Port Assessment of ST, DAVIDS WARD, of which the flower Larger. 25 Cd. The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and PRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours, and the Assessment of the City is revised.

By order of the Court.

51-tf

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Clerk's Office. Toronto 18.h July 1833. 1

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