# "Ger Foundations are upon the holp hills."

The Church.

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

# TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1854.

all things.

VOL. XVII.]

# poetry.

From the Baron's Little Daughter. A TALE OF THE FIRST CHRISTIANS.

Long years have come, long years have gone since dawn'd one bright spring day

On the purple hills of Asia, on Smyrna's silver And the breeze with perfume laden came sweet-

ly from the shore, As a little Smyrniote maiden played at her father's door.

"Oh father, dearest father," thus did the maiden say, "Why do the people gather along the public

dered vest?

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the plain, And where the distant sails shone white along

That strain the maiden might not hear, nor the

Fear not, my servant Polycarp! Have thou no

Now they have bound him to the stake, and the

slave-boy weepeth not, And the martyr lifted up his hands as the flame

grew fierce and hot; He looked to earth, he looked to sea; calm slept

each purple hill, How glorious was the golden light! The wave

And his eye one moment rested on the city and

deep sweet words it said-

doubt nor dread !"

how calm and still!

chance it linger'd o'er that see because his thought had gone And why with flowers and odors my tressses Back to the exiled Hebrew's isle, his own belov'd have they dressed, And laced my silver sandals, and tied my broi-St. John.

A fond, but scarce a sad farewell, that long look

seemed to take, Then the full eye was fix'd on heaven, and the "Shall we the sacred garlands twine for Heaven's high queen above? dying martyr spake : "I bless Thee, Holiest Father ; I thank Thee, Or go before his altar shrine to sacrifice to Jove ?

Or shall the whirling chariot, sire, go bounding Blessed Son, o'er the plain ? Because the golden crown is near, the race is

Or the fleet coursers, snorting fire, spring from nearly run. the silken rein?

"God of all things created, angels and earthly "Or shall sweet music linger, from harp or viol clear, Beneath the pressing finger?-Where go we I praise Thee for the agony of this departing

hour: And the gay Greek made answer, without a That thou hast deem'd thy servant meet with

all Thy martyr band, "We go to the amphitheatre, to see the Chris- To drink Christ's cup of suffering; who shall

hereafter stand, tian die.'

No pity turned that young check pale,' no sor- "In soul and body incorrupt, around Thy glory's row thrilled her heart, But she has called for her white veil, all eager Therefore I praise and magnify th'Eternal Three

to depart, For through the court by fountains dew'd, her Oh, wonderful! most wonderful! The flame

father's perfum'd court, She heard the madden'd multitude rush onward It toucheth him not, it hath not singed one hair

on the old man's head; to the sport.

And she has caught her father's hand, and chid- But o'er him, like a golden arch, the broad den his delay, And through the marble porch they pass, and He stood unhurt in the burning fire, and fer-

And through the marine porch they pass, we wently he prayed; up the crowded way, And still the throng more eager grew, and still with quicken'd pace, the Pagan people yell'd in wrath, the Roman drew his sword,

On roll'd the mighty living mass unto the pub- He pierced the side of Polycarp, and forth the red blood poured.

As waters mingle in one sea, most strange it God's elements are merciful, man only mocks

his will; How throng'd that amphitheatre the Gentile The raging fire had spared the Saint, the sword had power to kil

The Roman with his cold proud lip, half curled Dim, dim, before that innocent blood waxed the

in cruel scorn, The Syrian soft, the polished Greek, the slave He lieth a costly sacrifice on an unconsumed pyre. and the free born.

The high-soul'd and the sensitive, they filled The maiden pluck'd her father's robe; she turn'd her head aside,

that fearful spot; Ah! mercy hath no place on earth where God's twn love is not. There beauty sat with jewelled brow, and rolled The slave-boy too has look'd his last on him he

the large soft eye, And conscious stretched the neck of snow to And he has turned to his master's home, and yet

no tear-drop fell. see an old man die.

And the best blood of Asia sat smiling at her And well it was; we need not weep for the dead saints-the blest-

Alas for human nature! and alas for worldly Who have gone home triumphantly to everlasting

An ancient man with long white hair, and noble But for the mocker, the deceived, for them the mien was he, On whom that people came to gaze in his last And for the souls by sin aggrieved, who still

strive on below.

THE SEE OF SALISBURY. It was with unfeigned sorrow and regret that we lately announced to our readers the unex-pected demise of Bishop DENISON. He had been deeds to words.' more decidedly successful in the discharge of his episcopal duties than any of those who had preceded him in the diocese of Salisbury within the memory of man; and, we may add without resitation, more eminently successful than the najority of his brethren on the bench. Through he seventeen years during which he occupied the See, his whole career was characterized by the

most untiring zeal, tempered with caution and prudence. And whilst he was blamed by some over-caution and reserve, none could charge upon him either lukewarmness in the perform nce of his duties, or a sacrifice of principle to xpediency. He was a thorough Churchman doctrine and practice, and never shrank from upholding the truth, though he wisely avoided giving unnecessary offence to those who hapened to differ from him. A faithful discharge

and obedience and contentment to those who serve; and to all give Thy grace and heavenly of the duties which more immediately appertained o his office, did not hinder him from performing benediction, that whether they live or die they the work of a parish Priest. In the churches of may be Thy friends, in mind, body, and soul, Salisbury he frequently occupied the pulpit; and in the year 1849, when the cholera was and give them a happy issue out of grace, that in all our trials we may so look to Thee for help raging in his cathedral city, he was among the foremost who attended kindly at the bedsides of he sick, administering to their comforts in body and soul. The recent attempts to cast a slur upon his character as a public man have had but little weight with the generality of his clergy,

ever. AMEN." who, without entering into the merits of the case, have had constant and abundant proof that whatever his title to the revenues to which he laid claim, they were not hoarded up to enrich nimself and his family, but were spent freely

and without grudging to advance the interests and welfare of the Church. Nor should it be Churchman. orgotten that a large portion of the clergy of s diocese were so convinced of the justice of his cause, that they felt it their duty to unite in a cordial expression of their sympathy for that painful position in which a good man is

necessarily placed by the mere imputation of what is wro The death then, of so great' and so consistent a man, in this vacillating age, was esteemed

hroughout the diocese as a blow which was likely to be felt for many a coming year And the funeral cortège, simple as it was in detail, and well befitting the humility of a Christian Bishop, was yet rendered imposing by the pre-sence of numbers who had gone many a dreary mile over Salisbury Plain with hearts beating warmly and kindly towards their departed Chief

Which the Church has sustained in the loss of one of the truest and staunchest of her sons, we cannot but rejoice at the admirable wisdom dis-played in the selection of Mr. HAMILTON as his nuccessor. We know of no man who, both from

now called. He has been for a considerable main body of colonial churchmen throughout the the verter from the Central body due that proposed in the precentor and residentiary canon of his cathedral; and even before their residence in the Close of Salisbury they had lived in the intermediate the the close of Salisbury they had lived in the intermediate the close of salisbury they set the control of the set of the se

We would venture to observe, that in order to in worlds-we must act in families, in districts, and in kingdoms; and if we contract a distaste for the good we can do because it is not equal should be discreetly introduced into the Colonies, who both took part in the services. to the good we can conceive, we only sacrifice and there should be no attempt to carry questions by bare majorities. Where there is a We presume that the prayer appointed in the large and respectable minority against a measure, prayer book to be used "in the time of war and it would be better to withdraw it till the Church

tumults," will be henceforth said in all our churches. It is also most desirable that some We may close these brief We may close these brief remarks with the indicious observation of the Bishop of Fredericspecial prayer should be used in our families

and schools; and as some persons may be of ton. opinion that this should be distinct from the "Whether men meet in Convocation or not prayer in the church, we venture to reprint that they will not be prevented from discussion; but the question is, whether half a dozen persons

"ALMIGHTY GOD, in whose hands are peace and war, and the issues of lie and death, for these to the world as the unanimous voice of nations, kingdoms and people, we humbly be-seech Thee to be with our fleets and with our the people, whilst those who differ from them are compelled to say nothing: or whether it be armies, to preserve, bless, and prosper them in Let thine Eye ever watch over them, not better that if there be a difference, they and thine Arm strengthen and guide them : give wisdom and faithfulness to those who command,

The Lord Bishop in the chair ; Revs. J. Beth-J. Fulton, C. Bancroft, J. Flanagan, E. J

"An application was received from the Rev. THE COLONIAL CLERGY DISABILITIES BILL. The bill introduced by the Solicitor General James Fulton, for aid towards the building of a for permitting synodal action in the colonies has church now in course of erection at Mannach's passed its second reading by a majority of three Corners, in the mission of Russeltown, a stone to one, a circumstance which we trust affords | building 54 ft. by 271 ft.

some evidence of the progress which the synodal question is making in the country. This bill is the same in principle as that which was introduced and paid up in money and mate-

in the House of Lords last year by the Primate, rials raised ..... with the unanimous approval of the Episcopal bench; it differs from it only in detail, leaving m

The rev. applicant asks for £50, under the conviction that, if thus aided, the difference will to the discretion of the colonial episcopate. How that discretion is likely to be exercised we may form some idea from the charge of the Bishop be cheerfully raised by the inhabitants of the of Fredericton, which has so opportunely reached us at this juncture. His lordship observes, in

The Central Board is respectfully recom-

£104 7 5

successor. We know of no man who, both from the position he has held for several years past, and from his own intrinsic qualities, is better connected by equally endearing ties with the mother church ; we have all been ordained with the position he has held for several years past, and from his own intrinsic qualities, is better calculated to fill this arduous and important the rites and subscriptions peculiar to that body; to ascertain whether the title by which the land post. There is nothing of greater moment for we cannot prove false to our subscriptions and is held would authorize such alienation (in the the welfare of a diocese than that a new Bishop should be able to take up the threads of that her. We have a prayer book which has stood of counsel being unfavorable, the Central Board

should be able to take up the threads of that work which has been bequeathed him by his predecessor—that the work of the two Bishops should so weave in together that it may be all of a piece. And it is in this point of view that we consider Mr. Hamilton's position, dur-ing the last few years in particular, as a good training for the difficult office to which he is now colled. He has been for a considerable called. He has been for a considerable main body of colonial churchmen throughout the ceived from the Central Board the full propor-

and the Rev. W. C. Merrick, of East Frampton, noxville to the extremity of Megantic furthest from that village, there is abundance, in one place, of *slate*; in another, of *marble*; in a third,

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who both took part in the services. The Bishop then passed down to St. Mary's on the river Chaudiere, where at the house of a solitary Protestant family, he met the Rev. W. King. This gentleman, whose residence is W. King. This gentleman, whose residence is in St. Sylvester, has a mission of an itinerant char-acter, lying in the counties of La Beauce and of confirmations held was eleven: of persons con-Lotbiniere, and extending over a country much firmed, one hundred and sixty-four : the number of occasions upon which his lordship had preachtravelled within the mission in company with Mr. King about one hundred and ten miles, and particulars which relate to the evidences of this without visiting all the sections upon which Mr. King bestows occasional service. There are labors: suffice it to say that great pains had six Churches within the mission, four of which been everywhere taken with the candidates for are finished for use, and these were consecrated on the present episcopal circuit, having, though devotional feeling did appear to prevail among without any architectural pretensions, been very neatly finished and fitted up, by great and perse-vering exertions used for that object. Confirma-sion in their deportment, being seen, in some tions were held at three of the Churches, and in two other places, where there are fair and regular be described which occurred at Cranbourne, the congregations, besides the confirmation of two individuals at the house in St. Mary's above men-Mr. Birtch informed his lordship that there tioned, where another solitary Protestant family was a young girl between fifteen and sixteen from a parish adjoining attended service in the evening, and again on the next morning, making up an assembly of twelve persons. Upon one fully satisfied, but who had totally lost the up an assembly of twelve persons. Upon one fully satisfied, but who had totally lost the of these occasions also, an adult was baptised. It is the practice of Mr. King, when in making The Bishop then said that, as it was not to be supposed she could be brought to Church his rounds, he puts up at one of these hospitable dwellings, out of all reach of public ministra-tions, to hold the regular Church Service, and house and, before proper witnesses, confirm to preach; and in order that the decencies of worship may be preserved and the usages of the Anglican Church may not be forgotten, the families provide a surplice and a scarf. The next instance of this kind is at St. Joseph, to next instance of this kind is at St. Joseph, to which parish the Bishop proceeded from St. Mary's, and in which there is but one protestant family. The whole number of persons confirmed in Mr. King's mission was sixty-one. From Mr. King's mission, the Bishop pro-ceeded to that of the Rev. H. Roe, whose

esidence is at Upper Ireland, in the County of settlement.)

270 0 1 were held in all the Churches, and the whole number confimed in this mission was *sixty-six*. Mr. Roe has the assistance in his mission

of Megantic, was the last of the three in which | The winter in Lower Canada has been a remarkthe rite of confirmation was administered. This is a mission somewhat more compact, but requir-ing severe and incessant labour, which the incumbent, the Rev. J. Carry, is not slack to way to Val. Cartier, on the 16th of March, he There is one Church, consecrated in was overtaken by a violent thunder-storm, with estow. 1838, and another in course of erection, and vivid forked lightning and torrents of rain.there are different outposts where the missionary The snow was saturated with water, and the officiates. All the candidates for confirmation were within a distance to enable them to attend date, it has been again sharply cold; and on

Corporation, for which the Bishop of Montreal

also came down-the two prelates having co-ordinate authority, as heads of the Corporation

and visitors of the College. This was the first

desired object of a Royal Charter conveying the

trustees resident in the neighbourhood having

been all present; besides the Hon. Judge M'Cord and the Rev. R. Lindsay, gentlemen hold-

ing the same office, who came from a distance.

As the time for these gentlemen was limited, the Corporation got through its business in one

day, by sitting nearly twelve hours with the in-

terruption only of luncheon and of tea and coffee. Matters were put in full train for future

operations, and the resolutions were ordered to

the members in preparation for the next meet-ing to be held in May. The College, though

upon a small scale, and labouring under many difficulties, has thus far, by the divine blessing,

proved of conspicuous advantage to the two Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal. It is not

confined however, to the object of preparation

for the holy ministry; and more than one-third

of the present students are designed for other

During the stay of the two prelates at

Bishop's College, the consecration of the Church

at Sherbrooke in which they both bore a part.

took place. The particulars have already ap-

peared in full in the March number of this

paper. The Bishop of Quebec, in the commencing

part of his journey home (in which he was in-

debted to the Rev. J. Butler, master of the Grammar School at Lennoxville for company

and conveyance) went to pass Sunday the 12th

of February with the Rev. T. S. Chapman, the

Missionary of Dudswell and Ham, and preached

twice for that gentleman, the first who has occupied the charge. A Church is in course of erection at Dudswell, and standing on a good

site with a tall spire, makes promise to the eye

of what there is reason humbly to trust will be

made good in a higher point of view than that

which regards the material fabric. Mr. Chap-

very long and hard day's journey in the drifted state of the roads, and assisted in the consecra-

tion of one of the Churches already mentioned.

In the other consecrations the clergy in the tract of country described attended at the several

A new day is opening itself upon the eastern townships of Lower Canada and the county of

Megantic-portions of country which, labouring

under the disadvantage of a long and severe

winter, with the want of navigable rivers, and

roads, have been kept behind hand, and insuffi-

ciently appreciated. But their natural re-

sources are great, and now, in consequence of

the construction of the lines of railway which

stances, are in process of development. The

land in many places is good and the pasturage

benefit them, and other favouring circum-

bad-in Megantic inconceivably bad-

man drove the Bishop to Mr. Roe's mission

places for this purpose.

residence is at Upper Ireland, in the County of Megantic, and whose charge comprehends the two townships of Ireland and Inverness, with portions of three others adjoining. The length of the charge, from end to end, being about thirty-five miles. There are three Churches in the mis-sion, and a fourth in immediate contemplation. sion, and a fourth in immediate contemplation. Two were consecrated on this circuit, and the third stands ready for consecration, but the winter, to visit the three Churches of the Val. ccremony, in this instance, was postponed on *Cartier Mission*, in charge of the Rev. E. C. account of an unexpected delay in executing the Parkin, all of which can be reached from ormalities of the patent for the site. The Quebec, returning the same day. On Sunday the 12th of March, the Bishop went to Stone-character with those already described, are all ham, distant fifteen miles from the city, and coninished and fitted up with great neatness, and inished and fitted up with great neatness, and respectably enclosed; the late indefatigable mis-sionary, the Rev. W.Wekes, having in conjunc-tion with labours of a higher aim still, taken vast who resides at Val. Cartier (where he is now who resides at Val. Cartier (where he is now tion with labours of a light and stat, taken vist pains to procure the decent completion of the houses of God within his charge. The mission certainly exhibits no falling off in any respect in the hands of his successor. Confirmations

of a very active and useful catechist and Lay reader, in the person of Mr. Ward. The mission of *Leeds*, lying also in the county

applied for. at Leeds Church ; but a protracted snow-storm the 25th of March, when he went to Lake Beau-

should be settled as the wise town clerk of Ephesus said, 'in a lawful assembly. DIOCESE OF MONTREAL. CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE, At a meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held this day, in accordance with the constitution, there were present—

and succour that we may obtain that peace which passeth all understanding, through JESUS CHRIST our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the HOLY GHOST, be all honour and glory, now and une, D.D.; J. P. White, R. Lonsdell, J. Ellegood, While we disclaim the notion that we are

J. Fulton, C. Bancroft, J. Flanagan, E. J. Rogers, G. De C. O'Grady, A. D. Campbell, R. Bartholomew, Capt. Maitland, J. D. Gibb, Esq., Dr. Holmes, Col. Wilgress, Dr. Barnston, F. D. Fulford, Esq. After prayers, the minutes of the last meet-ing were read and confirmed. entering upon what is termed a "religious" war, let us do all in our power to testify that we are entering upon it religiously. From Westminster our rulers have called us to war: in Westminster Abbey) let them call us to worship.-English

The following report of the lay committee wes then read :

agony. He look'd in all the faces round, stage rising = over stage,

And some grew pale with terror, and some grew white with rage.

His was the only placid brow, the only eye So calm looks out the clear blue heaven dark Guardian:-

rolling clouds between.

There stood the Asian's pagan priest, there frowned Nicetas dark,

And the consul stern looked down on him, and

the haughty Irenarch, All cold! All proud! All pitiless! He turn'd to

the kindling pile, And his steady lip a moment moved, as with a

voice rose wide and high : Away with the godless Christian, false Polycarp,

And half the little maiden wished she had not

come to see,

When she was aware of some one near lamenting bitterly.

And lo ! a little Parthian slave close to her side

was press'd, The scourge had scarred his shoulder, the brand

had mark'd his breast. And ever as the people call'd "false Polycarp

to die. The tears came fast, and faster still, from the

little slave boy's eye.

The shout has sunk on the green hill-side, on the sea and on the city,

"What makes you weep, what makes you weep?"

said the child in childish pity. Ah! little we think how one kind word may

The boy's bright eyes looked through his tears, as sunbeams look through rain.

And he has turned to the little maid, and

brush'd his tears away, "I weep for my good lord Polycarp, for he must die to day."

"O love him not," she answer'd, "a godless

man is he. "He hath a God," said the slave boy, "a God not known to thee."

"He told me of the good, great God, who made chandize.

the bond and free.

loveth them equally. He told me of His Saviour Son, the God who required has been ascertained.

dwelt with men, Who bore their sin and punishment, and wash'd

them clean again.

"He told me of the Holy Spirit, that leaveth us

not alone. His gift who knows our weaknesses, for they

were once His own. He buried me in the cleansing sea, he traced

the cross on my brow, In the name of the *Holy Trinity*, I am a Chris-

so kind and bold :

Who now shall tend the wand'ring lambs ?" and

through the crowd.

"Ha! thou that troublest Asia! Ha! thou that

would'st o'ercast The altars of the glorious gods! thy hour is

come at last: Mad fool, deny the Crucified !" Ah ! senseless and depraved.

Thus mock'd they at the dying saint; thus God's dear mercy brav'd.

There came a sound above their heads, like a rush of many wings;

an angel sings :

Bcclesfastical Antelligence. The following items, as far as "the infringeent of Canon cxxxv," are from the London

A correspondent of the Record has taken the trouble to divide, the names appended to the Gobat protest under their respective dioceses, and gives the following as the result :- Oxford. 100: Exeter, 98; Sarum, 65; Chichester, 59 Bath and Wells, 56; Bristol 45; London, 44; Rochester, 41; Winchester, 34; Lichfield, 34; Ripon, 32; Lincoln, 31; Canterbury, 27; Peter borough, 27; Worcester, 25; York, 19; Durconqueror's smile. Then up and down, and through the crowd, one 12; Norwich, 11; Hereford, 11; Carlisle, 6;

Llandaff, 3; St. David's, 2; St. Asaph, 2; Bangor, 0; Sodor and Man, 0. The foundation-stone of a new church at Mylard, Essex, was laid yesterday se'nnight, by

Earl de Grey, who had contributed a donation of £500, and an acre of ground for the site. The building is to cost £2,500. It is early English in design, having a tower and spire The following memorial has been addressed to the trustees of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel:— We, the clergy and members of the congregation of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, learning that the trustees intend to build a house with shop-front on the site of the vestibule, and thus to block up the entrance into Regent-street, beg respectfully to represent our strong feeling that

such a proceeding would be most undesirable for the following reasons :---". 1. That it would be a retrograde move

ment on the part of the church, as the entrance, although poor, now makes the chapel known at Regent-street, and witnesses to God for thou-". 2. That it would put an end to all hope of

a fitting church being built on this site, which, now that an ecclesiastical district is about to be assigned, becomes more than ever required. " '3. That it would involve the separation of

the school from the chapel. 4 '4 That it would be painful to see the vestibule which, although not actually consecrated, we have hitherto regarded with feelings of reverence, turned literally into a ' house of mer-

"We therefore venture to ask most earnestly Who set them all in their place on earth, and that the trustees will not resort to this measure until the impossibility of providing the funds

(Signed) "J. H. THOMAS, M.A., Minister of

the Chapel. " A. P. MORRIS, M.A., Preacher. "L. J. PARSONS, M.A., Assistant

Minister.

"THOMAS PRATT, Chapel Warden." The names of one member of each of fortyeven families, and twenty-one other persons. Only one person refused to sign of those who

were asked to do so. At a recent meeting of the committee of the tian now. "But they have bound the honor'd hand that led me to the fold, And they will seal the lips that spake in words and they will seal the lips that spake in words the destruction of the committee of the Ecclesiological Society, the Venerable Archdea-con Thorp, the president, in the chair, the fol-lowing resolution was proposed by Mr. Dick-inson, seconded by the Rev. W. Scott, and

adopted :--"The committee, on this its first meeting the slave-boy wept aloud, For once again that taunting cry rose gathering presidents, desires to express its sense of the loss sustained by the society, in the removal of one on whose patient assiduity and great theoogical learning the society and its committee ould always rely for most valuable assistance-

loss which they share in common with the devoted, and whose principles his life so consistently illustrated.

A correspondent writes :- " The infringement of Canon exxxy. remains in full force in the diocese of Worcester. I have just been admitted to the holy order of priesthood, for which I was

And the little slave-boy heard a voice as when charged £5 2s. 6d., without any just reason for such a demand."

No man, therefore, can have had greater op- portant point :portunities than Mr. Hamilton for knowing the crilege which now-a-days is often masked illustration :---

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

speaks for itself, and it fullis all that is required in a State document: but we feel sure that the cipline of the Church. "With regard to the church temporalities, Brd December, 1853." majority of earnest Christian men and women evening services of the church.

such matters, and the action loses much of its disadvantageous position as compared with the ministers of other persuasions."

in such a time there is a special call, and special opportunity, for the diligent performance of our we are living at home in peace and quietness.

wishes and intentions of Bishop Denison—the motives by which he was impelled—the princi-laboured, but not in any way to give the colonial The whole respectfully sul ples on which he acted; and no man, therefore, an be rendered hy circumstances more fit to step in and fill the vacant See. Nor is Mr. They would be no more able to affect the Hamilton wanting in qualifications which may concur happily with these favourable circum-they were exempt from the operation of the law." stances. As a man of ability he distinguished imself successively by gaining a studentship at Christ's Church, a first class in *literis humanicr*ibus in the year 1880, and likewise a fellowship What then, it may be asked, could it do? To this it may be generally answered, that it could the Rev. J. Flanagan, a bible and prayer book adapt the machinery of the church, on the basis was granted to the Rev. J. Ellegood, for the former of church abuses (as appears from a of mutual agreement, to the peculiar circumstances pamphlet of his we lately reviewed) he is too of the colonies. Of the necessity of such adapta- Charles. good a Churchman to countenance that religious tion the Solicitor General has given some

under the name of reform. As regards practical "With regard to the relations at present ex-religion, we would only add that his zeal and isting between the clergymen in the colonies and sentatives to the central board by the sufctivity are well nigh proverbial in the mouths the colonial bishops, these were in such an unof those amongst whom he resides. Indeed, if satisfactory condition as to render some legisla- John's. we were anxious to pick a hole in this appoint- tion absolutely necessary. A clergyman in any ment, we should be reduced to the complaint of the colonies had the benefit of his endowment, to £16 12s. 7d. that a man had been fixed on who by early ser- and possessed the power of exercising his sacred vices at the cathedral, and various other arduous functions, only so long as he held a title from seconded by the Rev. C. Bancroft, that a comvices at the cathedral, and various other arduous duties, had somewhat impaired his constitution. Let us hope, however, that any misgivings which might be entertained on this score, will be over-ruled by a gracious Providence, and that Mr. bishop alone, and not as in this country, by a following members; Dr. Holmes, Chairman; Hamilton will long be spared to be a blessing to regularly appointed tribunal according to an es- Col. Wilgress, Secretary; Rev. C. Morris, Rev. his diocese, and an ornament to the Church of tablished form of law. The bishop thus became which, hitherto, he has been so bright a light. the sole autocratic power, and the clergyman at the general meeting to be held on the 3rd of had no means of having any accusation brought May.

against him tried in a satisfactory manner. The

in these realms will expect some more special the state of things was at present even still more recognition and manifestation of religion, in unsatisfactory, unless it should be subjected by mutual agreement to those regulations which a single prayer to the ordinary morning and might be necessary. The methodists in the A day set apart colonies regulated their church affairs by means for the purpose of fasting and public prayer-wherein her Majesty and all her subjects might were able to come to some arrangement by oublicly and specially implore the Divine bless- virtue of which they could lay down some form ig, would be the most prompt, natural, and of procedure. The Church of England laboured ast difficult method of carrying out this object. under disability and suffered inequality by But if it be adopted, we do hope and trust that reason of that law which bound her clergy not there will be as little delay as possible. There to hold meetings without the consent of the is in this country a sad tendency to postpore crown; and they were, therefore, placed in a

week day services in some of our parishes, especially in populous neighbourhoods. And here we must refer to a topic which we are very desirous of urging at this time. During the way there is a strong temptation to concentrate all our attention upon it and to read little else than newspapers. Now, we need not say that often on its accordance with the general opinion of those whom it is intended to regulate; hence Lothiniere and Megantic, on the south side of duty to our poorer neighbours. While others are abroad, exposing their lives in fighting our battles, seldom be enforced. In point of fact, nothing ar care living at home in neare and quietness is found to be seldom be enforced. In point of fact, nothing at Leonoxville. His first mark was *Cranbourne*, at Leonoxville. A settlement in the is found to be more binding on a body corporate a poor, rude, and backward settlement in the we are hving at none in peace and quetness. Surely, the least we can do is to increase (rather than decrease) our exertions for promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of our parishes. It is a time for self-denial in many things which it is a time for self-denial in many things which are allowable in times of peace. Expensive luxuries, and a constant succession of frivolous clergyman might disober synodal regulations unable to attend. It was to repair this diswhole church, to whose service his labours were amusements and gaieties, are more inconsistent because no legal penalty was annexed to their appointment that the Bishop now went to Cran

an ample field for the exercise of their powers, however small it may at first sight appear. As it has been justly remarked, "we may speculate" by the withdrawal of his license. For a few how ever small it may at first sight appear. As

"The whole object of the bill was to free the fund, have been complied with, and the money

The whole respectfully submitted. J. M. McCorp, Ch. Lay Com. On the motion of the Rev. J. Bethune, D. D.,

seconded by the Rev. C. Bancroft, the above report was adopted. The Rev. J. Bethune, D.D., reported that the

which no confirmation or formal inspection of the missions was required-the usual interval received his attention. His present object was to attend an important meeting of the *College* 

On the motion of Col. Wilgress, seconded by performance of divine service at Point St.

A letter was read from the Rev. C. Bancroft, stating that Messrs. W. Macrae, C. Pierce, E.L. "With regard to the relations at present ex- Montizambert, and N. Mott, were chosen reprebers to the Church Society in the parish of St.

Accounts were ordered to be paid, amounting

It was moved by the Rev. J. Flanagan, and mittee be named to devise a plan for further in-W. Bond, and the mover and seconder, to report

It was moved by the hon. Judge McCord, se-This most important and solemn document speaks for itself, and it fulfils all that is required but be injurious, as tending to impair the dis-that be injurious as tending to impair the dis-Rev. R. Lonsdell the sum of £30 granted on the

> The meeting was then closed with prayer. E. J. ROGERS, Secretary.

> > DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Diocese of Quebec is a vast and straggling charge: the Church of England being scattered over a prodigious superficial extent of country — often very thinly, and where in more compact bodies, those bodies being in some instances, widely severed from each other, there are but forty Clergymen in the Diocese, of

[The appointment of the Fast Day has since This may serve as a specimen of the sort of whom eight or nine reside in Quebec itself, there The appointment of the Fast Day has since been made: the 26th instant.—ED. CHURCH.] So much for our duty as a nation, and as re-gards a united simultaneous act of public worship: but our circumstances present a most favourable and appropriate opportunity for more week day services in some of our parishes, accessibly in neuroluous neighbourboads

amusements and galeties, are more inconsistent than ever. The time and the money are both wanted for other and higher purposes. While our troops are proving themselves good soldiers of an earthly sovereign, we must remember whose soldiers we are, as Christians. All have an ample field for the exercise of their powers, here or a manufel field for the exercise of their powers, and anyle field for the exercise of their powers, and anyle field for the exercise of their powers, and anyle field for the exercise of their powers, and no doubt such contumacy would be belonged, here or a molecular that the Bishop now went to Cran-bourne itself. The small wooden Church has been so far completed as to be used for divine service; and on Tuesday the 24th of January a consequently expose himself to the universal reprobation of the body to which he belonged, and no doubt such contumacy would be reproduced by the

losest terms of friendship, as fellows of the same intended to afford any facility for separation, The instructions of the Central Board, at the and the consequent obstruction of drifted and port, everything bore the appearance of the for the Solicitor General thus guards the im-portant point: the number from the back settlements, accessible only by unfrequented roads, and only *thirty-*one were confirmed instead of *forty-two*, the Church, could not get out from their retreat in number that had been prepared. the woods. Two others came a dozen miles upon Part of the duties thus far noticed are descib- snow shoes.

not having elapsed since these objects had ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TALBOT DISTRICT BRANCH

meeting held since the attainment of the long an encouraging prospect of its becoming more

privilege of granting degrees. It was fully attended, the authorities of the College and the ing the congregations at Vittoria and Port Dover,

be printed, that they may be in the hands of as alluded to in the last year's report, continues

and more efficient

suitable fence.

d by anticipation, having been performed on the Bishop's homeward route, from Bishop's Col-lege at Lennozville, to which place he now pro-lege at Lennozville, to which place he now proeeded, entering a portion of the Diocese in

**DIOCESE OF TORONTO.** 

OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Church Society for the

district of Talbot have much pleasure in being

able to state that the improvement manifested

last year, when the society seemed in a manner

to be resuscitated, continues; and that there is

was 96, and the sum collected £23 6s. 3d, which, with the exception of 8s. retained for incidental

expenses, was remitted to the parent society, to be divided between the Widows and Orphans'

fund and that for general purposes. This year the collections from Simcoe alone are from 80 subscribers, and amount to £18 17s. 6d.; while

Vittoria, where there will in future be a separate parochial branch, has raised £6 12s. 6d.

essentially the same as it was then described.

the operations of the society, in the matter of

annual contributions at least, being mainly con-

fined to the parish of Woodhouse. The quarterly collections from the parish of Woodhouse have

During the past year the churchyard at Vitto-ria has been surrounded with a substantial fence. A brick church at Port Dover has been contracted

for, at a cost of £500, which is well advanced towards completion; and a small church at

Waterford, under the charge of the Rev. E. R.

Stimson, will shortly be ready for the service of

God. A bell, weighing upwards of 7 cwt, has

been provided, by voluntary contributions for Trinity Church, Simcoe. It is expected, also,

that steps will be taken immediately to put the

old church and cemetery of St. John in a proper state of repair, and that the funds at the dispo-

al of the Churchwardens of Trinity Church,

Simcoe, will be applied to surround it with a

The Committee have very great satisfaction

n being able to testify that an increasing spirit

ngs of Churchmen among us, which, it is hoped,

will keep pace with the rapidly improving cir-cumstances of the population at large, the marks

of which have been discoverable in instances of

generosity, the recital of which does not enter into the duties of your committee.

Into the duties of your committee. In conclusion, your committee feel that we should bless God for the measure of success

which He has vouchsafed to this and kindred branches of the Society, and they look forward

with pleasing anticipations to the results which

may reasonably be expected to ensue from the

ynodical action taken by the church in this

rovince, and from the very important measure

the sub-division of this vast diocese, which

s now urged upon the community by our vener-

The Brantford Expositor announces the death

in Brantford, on Friday last, of Mr. Christie,

GEO. M. EVANS,

Sec. T. D. B. C.S.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Simcoe, March 2, 1854.

excellent: the timber has attracted the attention late Manager of the Brantford branch of the

of American speculators, who are commencing Bank of British North America. For a few

of Christian liberality characterizes the pro

amounted to the sum of £11 7s. 6d.

The peculiar position of this district branch,

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# Correspondence.

## To the Editors of "The Church."

REV. AND DEAR SIRS,-In my communication consequence of the communication of your coring given insertion to my communication, and your judgment questioned for so doing. Had your correspondent asserted that my suggestion, but superadded positive assertions that are uninsinuations-to disprove his false inferences, that of his clergy.

am compelled to add that it beins the marks of a malicious and deliberate misrepresentation, inasmuch as I made the following clear and un-equivocal avowal in my former letter: "The arrangement, however, that I contemplate and money that were thus paid to a foreign prince, in the pope's legate, and the excessive sums of money that were thus paid to a foreign prince, in the pope's legate, and the excessive sums of money that were thus paid to a foreign prince, in the pope's legate, and the excessive sums of money that were thus paid to a foreign prince, in the pope's legate, and the excessive sums of money that were thus paid to a foreign prince, in the pope's legate, and the excessive sums of money that were thus paid to a foreign prince, in the pope's legate in the mark of the intervent of the pope's legate in the excessive sums of money that were thus paid to a foreign prince, in the pope's legate in the excessive sums of the pope's legate in the pope's legate in the excessive sums of the pope's legate in the excessive sums of the pope's legate in the excessive sums of the pope's legate in the dour that dictated that insinuation.

Again: Your correspondent's assertion that my letter calls upon the members of the Church adopt a new one devised by me, is equally un-founded, and I will prove it from his own mount. At the 6th paragraph of your correspondent's the foll arrange, lew it from his own mount. In 6th the in the next members of the Church, and the foll paragraph of your correspondent's the foll arrange. If it can be obtained from the people for the same to the members of the Church, and twail leaves to the correspondent's the foll arrange. If it can be obtained from the people for the same to the members of the Church, and twail leaves to the correspondent's the foll arrange. If it can be obtained from the people for the same to the members of the Church, and twail leaves to the correspondent's the foll arrange. If it can be obtained from the people for the same transformer to the correspondent to the foll arrange. If it can be obtained from the people for the same transformer to the correspondent to the foll arrange. If it can be obtained from the people for the same transformer to the correct to such a slow, un-certain, roundabout method of attaining what according to the Bishop's plan, will be readily guaranteed, permanently sequenced, and without imposing upon the working Clergy addition of brown the beam in the correct and and even unpleasant burthers." My suggestion to better the condition of the working Clergy attain the object in view." having abstained from quoting in support of my to this subject, some years ago: "There never introduce new offices and dignities of emolu at any time by the Bishop." Again, his Lord- of the Episcopate. That the Fund design state the principle involved in my suggestion, Ecclesiastical law and usage of the Church of The principle is simply this, that it is right, reasonable and proper, that the re-venues of Ecclesiastics should be assessed for the maintenance and support of Ecclesiastical persons, and this indiscriminately as respects the superior or inferior orders of the ministry. That is the principle involved in my suggestion, and I undertake to prove that it is recognized

of the 16th of March, upon the subject of the Episcopal Fund, I stated that it was my inten-to it as the Bishon's See, every parachial minis Episcopal Fund, I stated that it was my inten-tion to leave the suggestion I ventured to offer to be discussed, received or rejected, as might be deemed most prudent by those who take an interest in such matters. I regret that I am compelled to depart from that resolution in tersecure of the communication of your corr (placuit ut nullus Episcoporum per suas dicerespondent F. T., which appeared in your last issue, and as I think demands a prompt reply, as well on your account as my own. I say your celesias tollat), which canon became afterwards ecclesias tollat), which canon became afterwards account, because you are taken to task for hav- part of the Canon-law of the Church, with the gloss upon the words "duos solidos" (ad plus: minus enim aliquando datur), and hath been received in England as in other churches, under if adopted, would, in his judgment, have the effect of defeating the well-directed efforts of paid at the Bishop's Synod at Easter. Thus in the Lord Bishop and the Synod; and then gone a Visitation held by Archbishop Warham in the on to substantiate his assertions by inferences Diocese of Exeter during the vacancy of that deduced from the principle enunciated by me, all that would then be necessary for me to do would have been to shew where his inferences were false and unsound, and to sustain my own authority for asserting it as a settled principle, were false and unsound, and to sustin my own suggestion by demonstrating that its principle, is in strict accordance with the genius and polity of the Church of England. But now that he has so widely departed from that fair line of argument, and not only drawn false inferences, but moved ded positive assertions that are unpension to the Bishop, and this in return for having been made the recipients in their own founded in fact, it becomes necessary for me. however reluctant, to give a distinct and flat contradiction to those unfounded assertions and were paid to the Bishop for his own support and

and to sustain the principle upon which my suggestion really rests. Before doing so, I beg to premise that it is and tenths. Annates primiting, or first fruits not meant by anything I may now advance to was the value of every spiritual living by the not meant by anything I may now advance to press my suggestion anew upon the considera-tion of the Church, for however correct in prin-ciple that suggestion may be. I am nevertheless aware that it may be thought by some whose opinions are entitled to the greatest respect that it is inexpedient to bring it forward at the present the present the present to bring it forward at the suggestion to the control of the present to bring it forward at the present to bring it forward at the suggestion to the present to bring it forward at the present to bring it forward at the suggestion to the present to the pre that it is inexpedient to bring it forward at the present moment. I then emphatically repeat that I abstain from pressing my suggestion in deference to those opinions, and for reasons to which I may hereafter have occasion briefly to advert, and which differ widely in character degreence accession these that are present and the said first fruits to his exchequer, as that it has a said for reasons to advert, and which differ widely in character degreence accession these that are present and the said first fruits to his exchequer, as that it has a said first fruits to his exchequer, as that it has a said for reasons to advert, and which differ widely in character then we have another strong precedent in support the material of the reasons of the resent strong precedent support the said first fruits to his resenue (God. Rep. 387). Here then we have another strong precedent support

To that insinuation I give, Messrs. Editor, the right, and this portion or tribute was by orditofore been) the only supreme head on earth,

imposing upon the working Clergy additional and even unpleasant burthens." My suggestion This she did, not by remitting the first fruits is founded upon the equity of making an attempt and tenths entirely; but in a spirit of the truest resources or by voluntary contributions from the laity. He knows very well that the pay-I am. Rev. Sirs, equily, by applying these superfluities of the simultaneously with the collection of an Epis- larger benefices to make up the deficiencies of copal Fund. Your correspondent avers that this is a new plan that involves the rejection of the Bishop's, while in the passage just quoted he states that the essential difference lies in my of first fruits and tenths are vested in trusment from the national resources is insufficient, or not available. Consequently the funds must be obtained from the laity; and then I maintain that the "roundabout" is the proper method, that the laity should pay it first to the clergy plan being comparatively slow, uncertain, and tees for ever, to form a perpetual fund for the cumbersome; or, as he more elegantly expresses it, more "roundabout," in its details. It is then in reality only in matters of detail that I there is reality only in matters of detail that I and the elergy to the bishop, after the ex-ample of the Jewish Church of old, where the Levites paid out of the offerings of the people a have the misfortune to differ from my Lord bute out of their revenues. These precedents tenth to the high priest for his support; after the example of the Church of England, where the Bishop's plan; and, sir, I humbly submit that will suffice to convince every candid and imyour correspondent has no right to charge me partial enquirer that the principle involved in elergy paid the synodaticum to the Bishop out with presumption for expressing an opinion in suggestion is in complete accordance with where the Lord Bishop himself has been graof the revenues they now derive immediately from the people, and not through the bishop, as biously pleased not to restrict our liberty. Let it however be borne in mind (I quote from I have, however, already stated that the law and formerly; and after the example of the Church in the United States, where the laity contribute his Lordship's late Pastoral) that the few hints usage of that Church are not necessarily opposed through their clergymen to the Episcopal Fund, I venture to offer to the different Committees which may be employed in carrying it out, are In the diocese of New York at least this is the Diocesan Fund and the Clergy Relief Fund. And why does F. T. use the word " Levy ? it to raise a prejudice in the mind of the laity merely in the way of suggestion, which they can the case : by its 13th canon it is enacted that the alter or modify as may seem best calculated to fund for the support of the Episcopate now progainst contributing ? This is ungenerous. He knows very well that the people are at perfect So far from being vided, together with that which may be herecensurable on this account, I humbly conceive, after contributed or acquired, shall be ensir, that I have a right to claim some credit for trusted to the Corporation, entitled "The ed, either to give or withhold their bounty. He forbearance in having given due weight to the altered circumstances of the Diocese, and for of New York :" that the said Trustees shall conis also unreasonable, for he at one moment censures my plan as tending to reduce the clergy to the mere position of collectors of the Episcopal Fund *unaided by the laity*, and then puts the derisive interrogatory, "Will you *levy* it from the people?" It is F. T. who in tinue to keep the said fund as it is now kept, in suggestion the following emphatic declara-tions made by the Lord Bishop, with reference Accumulating Fund. That it shall be the duty reality opposes the Bishop's plan by thus athas existed the smallest desire or intention to of every rector or minister having charge of a tempting to damp the ardour and liberality congregation in the diocese, to cause an annual ment. Rural Deans have indeed been spoken of, and may, if without emolument, be appointed congregation in aid of the Fund for the support of the laity. It is quite evident that my suggestion contemplates, and indeed is based upon, the realization of the 50,000%. at once, ship says, "I am as much convinced as any one of the imprudence of burthening our small "the Accumulating Fund" is to be kept in a regular course of accumulation until it amounts and only proposes so to manage the interest as that, through the generosity, munificence, and sense of duty of the laity, it may be rendered means with such an additional charge as the to such a sum as being added to the "Dissupport of a second Bishop would at present posable," the whole will amount to at least double what it would otherwise be. He would They will be far more wisely appropri- \$100,000, or £25,000, or until the Convention also deter us from making the attempt to enlist the sympathies of the people. "The clergy find it very difficult, and in some cases impossible to ated towards extending the ministrations of our shall otherwise direct; and that the interest and Holy religion to our many destitute settle-ments." The foregoing observations will, I to the order and direction of the Convention. obtain from the people the small portion of their incomes which the people have contracted trust, be deemed by your readers quite suffi- Now Sir, from the foregoing provisions this cient, satisfactorily to disprove the truth of much at least will appear to be established, that your correspondent's unfounded insinuations the working clergy are reduced to what your why the suggestion I ventured to make cannot and assertions. I shall, therefore, now proceed to point out the falsity of his inferences, and to position of collectors of the Episcopal Fund;" be carried out? It would indeed appear so; for F. T. goes on to ask, "By what magic influence is he prepared to enable a poor consustain the correctness of my own suggestion, that "this additional and even unpleasant burgregation to contribute a large sum with more by showing that its principle is in strict confor- then" is imposed upon them; and more than this, mity with the past and present polity of the United Church of England and Ireland. United Church of England and Ireland. Your correspondent proposes to examine my suggestion, and having entered into a variety of details, none of which are necessarily con-nected with it and having moreover division the canon to restrain the convention pay the smaller amounts ?" which F. T. well knows to be potent, for he asserts that it has already given rise to extraordinary acts of Christian liberality-by that nected with it, and having moreover deduced from applying the interest and income of the magic influence to which F. T. looks with hope the most erroneous and exaggerated inferences, Disposable Fund, subject to their order and he turns round with a sneer at his own chimeras and complacently remarks: "This would in-deed be reducing the voluntary system to a direction in the way I suggest the Episcopal Fund here should be applied : and if it has not actually been so applied heretofore, it is no when he says, "Let the voluntary principle be more effectually worked out under the direction of a bishop who will be able to attend to the state of degradation that in *Republican America* it has never assumed, and I trust never will." | actually been so applied heretofore, it is no doubt because a Clergy Relief Fund was simul-taneously established by the 16th comes America wants of the clergy, and ready to assist them by his advice and influence." In fact, by the Now, sir, admitting for a moment, and for the by the 14th canon a Diocesan Fund is pronfluence of the bishop this magical effect is to be produced. Why then delay? Does F. T. sake of argument, that the case is so as he re- vided for defraying the necessary expenses presents, with regard to the American Church of the Convention, and particularly the expenses tinguished prelate that now fills the Episcopal -a position which I positively deny and shall of the clergy who have to travel from a distance throne in this Diocese ? I presume not. Why -a position which I positively using the full simply to the Convention. And how is it provided that this Fund shall be raised? "It is hereby then delay? What would the Episcopate be without the working clergy? Shall it be said wait a while, be diligent and laborious in your and prove that it is fully in accordance with the required" (the canon enacts) " of every congre gation in this diocese to pay the treasurer of the Convention on or before the day of its annual meeting, a contribution of not less than one and a half per cent on the amount of the salary of to feed on their brains; then leave them to its clergyman.' die." Καί ἀπὸ πρωίθεν μέχρι ἐσπέρας οὐκ ἔτι Here again, the principle I advocate, and είσι παρά το μή δύνασθαι αύτοῦς έαυτοῖς βοηθήσαι which your correspondent denominates a "round-about" method, is acted upon. Why, he would ask, not appeal directly to the people to raise a But the But then we are told that the Clergy Reserves and acted on by the Church at home. For this purpose a reference to the Books becomes fund to be invested in such a way that the pro-ceeds may always be available for these precise may not be taken away, and we must wait to see; yes, and we may have aid from England, necessary, and there I find it laid down by objects, and no further recourse need be had to but is that a reason why we should delay ? If aid eventually does come from those sources, it authority that for many centuries after the the liberality of the laity or congregation? I Christian era the bishop was the universal in- will not reply, Sir, to that question as I might, will all be needed; and, added to the benefac cumbent of his diocese, and received all the by referring to the example of the Jewish profits which were then but offerings of devotion, Church, nor to that of the Church at home or in profits which were then out offerings of devotion, out of which he paid the salaries of such as officiated under him as deacons and curates in places appointed. Afterwards, when churches

is, because He who have and most certain made knows that the wisest and most certain method is to bestow "grace for grace"—that is, method is to bestow "grace for grace"—that is, our hearts; and I venture again to repeat what our hearts; and I venture again to repeat what I said in my former communication while allud-I said in my former communication to confer gifts, to awaken gradient or repeat what our hearts; and I venture again to repeat what I said in my former communication while allud-ing to this topic, "Thus, under the favor of Almighty God, would bishop, clergy and laity be united in one common bond of interest and affectionate sympathy;" and here I would add that the coherence, unity of action, and conse-that the coherence, unity of action, would thus be Fund." Now Sir, this is an unfair inference, and your correspondent must have known that it was so when he penned it, for in the para-graph *immediately preceding* he states, "D. E. B. proposes that this £3000 should be applied according to a graduated scale—that is, that that some should receive more, some less, and I would add here (because I did not pretend to develope the details of my suggestion in any former letter), some would receive nothing at all who would nevertheless be required to col-lect contributions from their congregation for

the Episcopal Fund. This would enable the Synod to augment the stipends of clergy having charge of the less wealthy congregations, with-out exacting any equivalent from them in return, or diminishing by a fraction the sum total of the Define But, even supposing the case to be as your prrespondent represents, why sneer at an addi-I have at some length endeavoured Episcopal Income Fund.

reject the well-digested plan for raising in Episcopal Fund proposed by the Bishop in his Inte Pastoral, and to adopt a new one, which he insinuates was devised and promulgated by me with the express design and intention of defeat-ing the best directed efforts of the churchmen of this Diocese. Here the the the set of the titles of the point of the titles of the titles of the point o

Thus our Venerable Diocesan docides, but F. T. sneers at an augmentation of 20% or about 20 per cent. And he presently adds, "Such is the plan, there may be reasons why it should

The Church. became founded and endowed, he sent out his Clergy to reside and to officiate in those churches; reserving to himself a certain number in his cathedral to counsel and assist him, which are now called deams and canons. But in honor of the cathedral Church, and in token of subjection to it as the Bishop's See, every parochial minis-ter within the diocese pays to the Bishop an annual pension, called anciently cathedraicum. By the Council of Baracara this pension is called honor cathedras Episcopalis, and restrained (if it was not before limited) to two shillings, each Church (placuit ut nullus Episcoporum per suas dia-not before limited) to two shillings, each Church

But again, your correspondent asserts that by must at once pay it." I now ask, is that candid? my suggestion we should have an average of But perhaps I am mistaken, and that your coronly £20 for each clergyman, and then proceeds to make this sneering comment, "which liberal not proposed to exact the same amount of pensum would be paid to him under the still more alty as in the case of defaulters in paying the liberal condition that he should liberally pay annually an equal amount to the Bishop's income Fund." Now Sir, this, is an unfair inference,

lect contributions from their congregation for the Episcopal Fund. This would enable the ticum at Easter, and receive his equivalent if

secure a certain fixed income to the bishop, that

that archbishops and bishops did not despise the synodaticum—that it was regarded and exacted as one head of their profits, and that it was restrained et one time to be the cavils and vituperation which he has intro-the cavils and vituperation which he has intro-the cavils and vituperation of this question. I by your correspondent F. T. Your correspondent begins by making the gratuitous assertion that my letter calls upon the members of the Church in this Diocese to reject the well-digested plan for raising an Episcopal Fund proposed by the Bishop in his number of livings to be augmented was large, and the secular affairs of the Church, and the measures he was prepared to recommend for the amelioration of the condition of the elergy; having in subsequent consultations on this sub-ject enjoyed the confidence as well of the Lord Bishop as of the clergy generally throughout respect. Some five or six years ago, when the the Diocese, and been made the medium of communication between the parties-knowing that most unqualified and emphatic denial; and I nance yielded to him in the 20 E. 1., and a compelled to add that it bears the marks of valuation then made of the Ecclesiastical livings are determined of our Diocesan, and he was a compelled to add that it bears the marks of valuation then made of the Ecclesiastical livings are determined at the attention of our Diocesan, and he was a compelled to add that it bears the marks of the Ecclesiastical livings are determined at the attention of our Diocesan, and he was are determined at the element are determined at the attention of our Diocesan, and he was are determined at the element ar equity of extending relief to the clergy as speedily as might be, and that the only diffi-culty had reference to details which were finally arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned who suffered the reduction of 15*l*. per cent. in 1883." at the same time realize the ju t expectations of the clergy. What I have advanced has been only

I remain, Rev. Sir, yours, A CHURCHMAN, ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATE.

[We think our correspondent would do well to refer to the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston.—ED. CH,]

# TO CORRESPONDENTS:

"William Osborn :" too late for this week.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO APRIL 26. G. R., Lakefield; J. W., Shannonville, rem.; Rev. W. M., Picton, rem. as per acct (manu script received); C. and W., Toronto; T. W.

# TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854. NOTICE.

The Rural Dean of the Home District begs to But, even supposing the case to be as your correspondent represents, why sneer at an addi-tion of £20 to a clergyman's income? I have alrendy shewn by quotations from the books Lay Delegates, and such others of the Laity as the Clergy may desire to invite, resident within

> noon, in the Church Society's House, Toronto, there will be a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Home District Branch of the Church Society, for the purpose of deciding on arrangements for the Annual Meeting, and other matters connected with that Branch.

By authority of the Chairman, J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

The gentlemen composing the managing Comciety, on Thursday, the eighth day of June next. impede the collection of an Episcopal Fund, and at 10 A.M., to take into consideration the objects for which they were appointed.

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

cure of a millennium before the appointed and to give but very few from the countless time, but even reasonable and well-judging numbers of proofs I might bring forward in de-fence of my assertion. In order, in the first men were beginning to feel that there was reason to hope that many a bright and the church has brought a curse with it, even prosperous year might roll round ere any from the times of our Saviour, as it did before one of the nations of Europe should again wake to slaughter the sword which had Nebushadnezzer, I shall go back to the sacre slumbered for nearly half a century so happily for the world.

benefited as ourselves, should now be terminated, and it may be for many a sad day of strife and death, may well excite our grief; and that grief we can feel without the secularizers out of the temple, and this not at all participating in the spurious philan-thropy which makes war a matter of becoming at the same time the accuser, the thropy which makes war a matter of commercial calculation; and without dis-senting from the conviction expressed by Lord Palmerston, apparently without his fate we refer the editor of the Journal to Acts v. Lord Patnerston, apparently without ins too frequent levity, during the debate on the war address, "that there are things for which peace may be advantageously sacri-which peace may be advantageously sacrificed, and calamities which nations may cient proofs of the punishments which have endure still worse than war."

far removed as it well could be from the tory. far removed as it wen could be near guilty responsibility of having disturbed the peace of the world, is indeed a great encoaragement to us, and such as no Russian Te Deums profanely chaunted over massa-destroyed 36 churches in order to make way for cred enemies, will in the slightest degree his NEW FOREST, secularizing all their procred enemies, will in the singulest degree impair. It is encouraging also to reflect that the war thus forced upon us is one of those wars which, ever since the indepen-tion and in battle struck him from his horse. dent sovereignties of Europe were formed Richard, his second son, while hunting in the dent sovereignties of Europe were formed and clearly defined, (as Dr. Croly has shewn in his admirable sermon on the "French Revolution of 1848") Divine Providence has visited sooner or later with ful disease, which, together with a bruise he Providence has visited sooner of later with marked retribution. It is a war originating in an attempt to disturb the balance of power. With what deliberate dishonesty power. With what deliberate dishonesty that attempt has been conceived and made, the "Secret and Confidential Correspondent out, and after an imprisonment of 26 years, he the "Secret and Confidential Correspon-dence" proves with a conclusive clearness likely to mark the reign of the Emperor Nicholas with a reputation which an honest man would be glad to escape. The author of the war, stimulated simply by ambition hand. William Rufus succeeded his father in of the war, stimulated simply by another in defi-and cupidity, has entered upon it in defi-ance of the well-understood European sys-tem. This system of equipoise,—this bal-ance of power,—is no fiction, no dream of ance of power, were contemptuously statesmen, as even persons as sceptical on scattered. Henry I., the Conqueror's fourth statesmen, as even persons as sceptical on this head as Mr. Bright, in the House of Commons, would be compelled to confess were Russia to win the day and gain her ends. Lord Clarendon spoke a truth which thoughtful person, more than chance in the the common sense of men will accept as a truth, that, with Russia crowned with vic-The gentlemen composing the managing Com-mittee of the Synod are requested to attend a meeting in the Board Room of the Church So-would not be too much to say that more would have to than one Western Power would have to undergo the tate of Poland." This balance of power, though there are many who pro-fess to consider it an unreality, an idea, an with the secularizers, of whom not one who was abstraction, is far from being so; and what with the plunder escaped. The woeful news brought on an illness of which John died mis-

is more, it is in a certain sense the offspring erably. of Christianity; for none but the very wisest heathen statesmen of antiquity had any with most favourable prospects, and with a notion of it, and all the conceptions which treasury containing the enormous sum of five even they had of it were extremely un-practical and imperfect. This much, at ind a half millions of pounds sterling. For the first half of his reign he was honoured and be-loved by all, but after he commenced his work all events, must be admitted, that to main-tain this balance of power is to protect the and man. He, in the 27th year of his reign, tain this balance of power is to protect the weak against the strong, and to stand in the way of the cruel and calamitous triumph of might over right in the earth,—an office the greater ; and in the 37th year of his reign, nearly all the colleges, hospitals and free chapels. Miseries poured in upon him and upon

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place, however, to show him that the plunder record, in the hope that he may pay at least a much deference to my illustrations from it as h

does to the testimony which he finds satisfa That this reign of peace, by which it is as to the fact of a battle having taken place at probable no nation has been so greatly Waterloo. It is a very remarkable fact that the only sin

our Saviour punished while on earth was that of sarrilege—the secularizing of what had been dedicated to his Father's service. He scourged ndure still worse than war." That the British Government is about as

this every way worthy of the gospel of the land; and notwithstanding his countless With such a cause as this to fight for, sums left him by his father, he was driven, to-

must derive their support from endowments or stipends, paid them either from the national which the pressure of other duties will not "Monday"

Your's faithfully, D. E. BLAKE. Thornhill, April 18, 1854.

# To the Editor of "The Church."

Brantford, April 10th, 1854. Sir-In consequence of the notice the Rev. Mr. Evans has taken of my communication to you of the 20th ult., I feel myself constrained to make the following remarks. This note wa not designed for publication-it merely asked for the suppression of one previously written, and contained one or two reflections for you private perusal. As it was inadvertently made public, I must deal with it accordingly.

Upon all that I heard respecting the resoluions passed at the meetings alluded to, I placed he most favorable construction and impres There were opinions abroad that we could not go out of the Diocese of London to select our ishop-that nothing would be given to the perty, as far as the law of the land is concernepiscopal fund unless this point were first conceded—besides sending significant intimations that the church would be heard as an echo, nsures my plan as tending to reduce the nstead of being listened to as an institution of livine appointment. Whence these all come im not aware-it is sufficient to say they were substantially stated to me, and enquiries made oncerning them by as many as twenty intelli ent laymen south and west of this. And that here was room for vague ideas respecting the ormer we are assured by the conflicting wording of reports, of resolutions, &c. passed west of this, as given in the London Times, the Prototype, your correspondent's letter, and the "corcted report ;" and moreover from the circumeach new diocese but ought to extend to the we are at this moment placed. church generally, came from a layman. It was my wish, and I dare say of all concerned, to pay," and is this, after all, the real reason estimated. ease and readiness than the same people could

By that magic influence, Mr. Editor. manly speaking, will be successful. stolic Order and its Advocates, in a series oubt either the ability or readiness of the disletters addressed to the Rev. John M. Mason, D.D., by the Rev. John Henry Hobart, an ogether with his life." In conclusion, I must say that he should know me well enough to refrain from casting an recall the time when the belief was profession, be clothed, be warmed and bye and uputation that I contravene the spirit in which bye we will consider your case. Ah, cruel loctrine-what else would this be; but "First

nd successfully his deficiencies in this respect to be not wanting. too wise, at least, to meditate war again .--I am, Sir, your obed. servant, E. R. STIMSON.

Church ]

# To the Editor of "The Church."

tions of the laity here, will enable the Church Deans in the Victoria, Midland, or Prince Edward Districts, or any other functionaries whose duty it is more particularly to look after the to extend her missions and increase the num

we can invoke with a clear conscience the aid of Heaven. Without the blush of also of leather. After his hands were stained 15 Jordan..... 10 A.M. 15 Port Dalhousie... 3 P.M 16 St. Catharines... 11 A.M Tuesday Eight Mile Creek Niagara ..... 11 A.M. " Wednes'y Queenston ..... 18 Thorold ..... 11 A.M. 18 Port Robinson.... 3 P.M. Thursday 19 Drummondville ... 11 A.M " Friday 20 Stamford..... A.M Saturday 21 Chippawa ..... 11 A.M 22 Fort Erie ..... 11 A.M " Sunday " Monday 23 Bertie..... 11 A.M. 23 Port Colborne .... 2 P.M. " Tuesday " Wednes'y 24 Port Maitland .... 11 A.M. Dunnville..... " Thursday 25 Cayuga ..... 11 A.M. 
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 25 York
 3 P.M.

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 Friday
 26 Caledonia
 11 A.M.

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 Saturday
 27 Jarvis
 11 A.M.

 "
 Sunday
 28 Walpole
 11 A.M.

# THE NATIONAL FAST.

As there was not time to circulate generally throughout the diocese a recommenlation that we should observe here the day appointed in Great Britain for a national humiliation before Almighty God, in consequence of the war into which we have been forced, his Lordship the Bishop of the diocese will be inclined to wait, we suppose, until the civil authority in this province shall have issued the proclamation which is usual in such cases.

We deem it seasonable, at the present crisis, to make a few comments on the tance that the suggestion that the selection of position-the serious, though, we trust, not bishop should not be confined to the clergy of peril us position-in which, as a nation,

There is cause for deep regret that there should be so much of hasty and heedless have the episcopal fund stand free and without restrictions. The cause is sufficiently noble to scrommend itself, and where its claims have to or urged the necessity of the case surely affords made for an excited state of the public sufficient ground to work upon. Where genero-sity is exercised from a sense of duty the cha-racter is dignified, and its results are not easily duty, to bring that excitement under con-"Freely ye have received, freely trol, considering that none can be sure of give," is a good text. As matters now stand, I shall certainly lend favor; and that even victory, in the conmy undivided good will and assistance in aug-menting the proposed fund, and when the time test before us, is likely to be purchased rrives for the nomination of a bishop, I shall only with great loss of life, many broken uso lend the same disposition in ascertaining hearts and ruined fortunes. A brave though not a rash confidence we are giad by which a guarantee will be affo ded that his forts to promote the interests of the church, To aid your correspondent in arriving at the same temper, I beg that he will allow me to recommend for his perusal "An Apology for member, and lay it to heart,—not as mere politicians, but in a religious spirit, as sincere believers in Divine Providence,-that assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, we are entering into the shadow of one of God's"four sore judgments"-THE SWORD. We have not to look back very far to

y bishop has, up to the present day, so nobly general that the nations of Europe, severely and successfully conducted in his diocese the scourged as they had been by the last gen-terests of the church, inasmuch as I know eral war, had become, if not too religious, The children seemed to have profited fully [ We have to apologize to the writer of the and well by the awful lesson of their fathers' above letter for delaying its insertion.—Ed sufferings, and to have tacitly vowed an endless amity over their fathers' bloodstained graves. The idea of repeating the sanguinary tragedy was viewed with hor-

Te Deum to His praise. keepeth both body and soul in his care,

# THE CURSE ATTENDING SACRILEGE.

In that portion of the report of the Ni-Society concerning the Clergy Reserves, ition- 'above all touch not church property, which we lately published in our editorial columns, allusion is made to the advocate for the committing of church robbery in Carada; but the latter, in the for the Romish Church (property) as well as for acter, illustrative of the curse which has property. invariably fallen upon those guilty of secularizing church property. We have no "One word more. There are about one hun-

" Observer " says-

wrath of God having fallen upon those in . He has not the honesty to give my statement wrath of God having fallen upon those in England who were guilty of the sin of sacrilege, and upon their descendants.— The Editor of a secularizing paper in St. Catharines endeavoured to make a little bery, which wickedness the revolutionized cour-political capital out of this statement, try scorned and despised. He speaks of the political capital out of this statement, throwing all the ridicule he could upon it, as well as on other matters connected with the meeting. This attack elicited a letter from "An Observer" to the *Consti-*is driven to contend for now, and its value in tutional, refuting the mis-statements of the the present day is enormous. Fortunately for

plenitude of his ignorance, dared "Ob- the Presbyterian?" and exults at my supposed server" to point out "a single page of dilemma. I beg to assure him that, Protestant his ory " in confirmation of the views set as I am, and objectionable as I consider the forth in the report. This challenge brought a very sufficient answer, from which we the least sympathy with him or any of his fellow take some extracts of a most fearful char. plunderers in their endeavors to strip it of its \* \*

reason to hope that God will be more dred and fifty Episcopal missions, at each of reason to hope that God will be more which there are from two to sixteen stations which there are from two to sixteen stations where religious ministrations are dispensed. I been-that His fiery wrath will be averted said about fifty of these would be closed by secfrom this land, now blessed with so many ularizing of the Clergy Reserves. The Editor mercies, should it unhappily incur the aw-ful responsibility of plundering Christianity of its means of extending its blessings. of its means of extending its blessings. - bity missions where the people are either so poor or so indifferent to the value of religious Observer" says-"I said in my former letter "the judgments support a minister. Those who most require

which befel those who seized church property in England . . are as much historical facts as the battle of Waterloo.' \* \* \* \* It is the awful number of seven millions in the States gratifying to know that he believes in the battle who have no religious belief, and probably as f Waterloo, yet he denies all the rest of my many more who might as well have none as the facts,' and dares me to point out a single page corrupt libels upon Christianity which they reof history which proves his ignorance. ceive as religion. If the Editor wants any more files to gnaw at, I beg to refer him to the admi-"The limited space usually afforded to a rable speech of the Rev. Mr. Bettridge on this newspaper correspondent forces me to be brief, subject."

Rev. Sir-May I ask you are there any Rural ror, and humanity was ready to repel it

conscious guilt, and the sting of self- with sacrilege, he bathed them in the blood of reproach; without the blind delusion of that fanaticism which fancies good in the evil which it madly deals round it far and wide; without the presumption of those who imagine themselves to be special that much of the property he secularized was favorite of Heaven, whilst they break devoted to superstitious purposes, but that was Heaven's highest commandments; we can no reason for its confiscation, but for its being devoutly pray the God of battles that vic-tion of the christian faith, the promotion of tory may wait on our standards; and, sound learning, and the relief of the sick and should He give us victory, can sing the needy. Sir Henry Spelman, a very learned man, took the trouble of searching into the Meanwhile let us humble ourselves records of various great families who at this under His mighty hand; let us be especially anxious, at such a time as this, to most fearful, showing clearly that God's rule lead a quiet and self-denying life-curtail- - the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon

ing expense; relinquishing something o our customary enjoyments; spending moref was the children' is in as active operation now as ever it was. My limited space will not permit of our time than usual in acts of devotion : me to dwell upon those most extraordinary and most awful instances of divine judgment; none thinking ever with a loving sympathy of but a sceptic can look upon them unmoved; and our brave brethren, who must suffer and knowing that our Father in Heaven is unchange bleed; and earnestly beseeching Him who dread that the divine wrath will fall on this country as it has done on every other which inthat, where the body is given over for a prey, "the spirit may be saved in the day property. Theft is the mere robbery of our of the Lord Jesus."

fellow creatures, but sacrilege is the robbery of agara District Branch of the Church Lord Clarendon warn his son in his last admon-

God, and will, it is to be feared, bring down the curse pronounced by the prophet Malachi, 'Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation.' Well did the noble \* \* \*

# . 1854

TRINITY COLLEGE. The last letter of the Canadian corres pondent of the New York Church Journal of service to give the letter in full :--DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

"I must now proceed to give you the promised particulars with respect to Trinity College, feeling confident that they will prove welcome to those who have already manifested so warm an interest in its welfare, not merely by words but by deeds. The whole number of students on the books at the 'commencement,' last October, was 115. I believe the number is considerably greater now than it was then. Of this body 50 are matriculated students, 40 are devoting themselves exclusively to the medical

profession, and 25 are students in law. All the matriculated students reside in the college. with the exception of a few whose parents reside There are 8 students at present in Toronto preparing for Orders, but several of the students in the Arts will, in all probability, become candidates for the ministry when they have graduated.

The college expenses are, for residents \$200 per annum ; this charge includes board, rooms, fuel, washing, and all the fees, with the exception of a matriculation fee of \$5, and fees for degrees. The washing allowed to each student Non-resident students in Arts pay 62 dollars per annum. There are three College Terms. C. There are three College Terms. C. There are three College Terms. annum. There are three College Terms- St. John's ch. Berkley, per Rev. Dr. Michaelmas, from October 1st to December 20th; Lent, from January 10th to second Satur-Christ-ch., Port Maitland 2 1 day before Easter ; and Easter, from first Saturday after Easter to July 1st. Residence per Rev. A. Townley. or attendance during the whole of these terms is required. It is necessary to keep 9 terms, or 3 years, for the degree of B. A. There are terminal examinations, and an examination in the work of the whole year at the end of the Easter Term. The examinations for the B. A. degree, are held at the beginning of October every year. Candidates complete their college lectures and Brought formful 254 5 6

examinations on the 1st of the preceding July. and thus have three months of preparation for their final ordeal. Students are received at the St. Philip's, Markham 11 3 (4.6) beginning of the Lent or Easter Terms, but it is a serious disadvantage to them not to enter in Octob The Divinity Course extends over two years,

In the case of a graduate of Trinity College or any other recognized University. If a young man comes as a divinity student, without a degree, and cannot afford to go through his course in the arts before commencing his studies in divinity, his whole term of residence may be shortened to three years, on the approval of the professors; provided always, that he has com-pleted his 21st year before entering on his Divinity Course. He has also the privilege of coming forward as a candidate for the B. A. decree which he may obtain if he study the degree, which he may obtain if he study the arts diligently, in private, in addition to his Divinity Course. The first year of his resi-dence is devoted nearly exclusively to the arts. The college authorities are anxious, when pos sible, that candidates for orders should be three

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years in the arts, and two studying divinity. There are five divinity scholarships, tenable for four years each, open to competition next October; one worth \$120 per annum, two \$100 Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K and two \$80. A portion of the time has to be spent in the Arts Course. A scholarship founded by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, worth \$200 per annum and tenable for two Jears, is awarded every year to the student who has peed the best avamination at the close of as passed the best examination at the close of his first year. The student who comes in second guished and numerous company attended on the 18 entitled to one of the Burnside Scholarships, occasion, and after the dinner the galleries were or that of Bishop Strachan, each of which is occupied by a party of ladies. worth \$120 per annum and is tenable for three years. The Hon. J. H. Cameron has, with of Newcastle, the Most Noble the Marquis of great munificence, just founded two scholar-ships, for the sons of clergymen in British North America, worth \$100 each. A law scho-the Earl of Ellesmere, the Right Hon. Lord arship, worth \$120 and tenable for three years, Monteagle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is als are said daily at 7.30 A. M.; evening prayers M.P., the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., 9.30 P.M. All students are required to attend regularly. On Sundays there is full service, morning and afternoon, and on holy days morn-ing prayers at 11 A M., with sermon. The gates are closed at 7 P. M. in winter, and 8.30 Built Hon. Sir John Foung, Bart., M.P., this Excellency James Buchanan, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P., Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir Francis Head, Bart., the Hon. Francis Hincks (Prime Minister of Canada), the Chief Justice of Lower Canada, Lieutenantbe absent twice a week till Chapel time, but additional leave, in special cases, may be ob-tained on application. Meals are all taken in the blue the there are a the taken in the blue taken in the blue the taken in the blue taken in th the hall, one of the professors being present; and lectures are delivered from 9 a.M. to 1 P.M. Each student has a room to himself, furnished with good plain furniture, but bedding and a few extras have to be furnished by himself; so likewise a concurrent advertise. The indefatigable Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society, the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, has returned from an extensive tour through the Eastern parts of the Diocese, on behalf of the Society. His reports of the growth of the church, and the increased energy of the laity in her behalf, are, I understand, very encouraging. B. A.

"The desolate places of Connaught and Kerry are the strongholds of proselytism. It is un-questionable that many are falling away from the faith."—*The Lamp*, Dec. 4th, 1852. relates to Trinity College. Though much of the information will not be new to in the southern and western parts of Ireland, many of our readers, we think it may be are well aware of the evils that have been produced amongst them by the vile efforts of pro-selytizers, either directly sent amongst them from England and Scotland, or employed and paid by English gold."—Weekly Telegraph, Sep-tember 24th, 1853.

Our readers will perceive that the Rev. D. E. Blake's letter is simply explanatory and defensive ; and that he does not press his plan. The letter was unavoidably postponed last week.

## DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

Brought forward ..... 211 4 8 Christ-chnrch, Scarboro' 1 7 6 15 0 St. Paul's ch. do. St. Jude's ch. do. 10 0 per Rev. W. Belt. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 4 6 2 12 6 16 3 \_ 2 16 6 15 0 Hillier ..... Wellington ..... per Rev. R. G. Cox. 5 0 Ingersoll, per Churchwarden ..... 15 0

Brought forward ..... 354 5 1 0 0 4 6 Gracechurch, do. per Rev. George Hill. ----15 9

217 collections, amounting to ..... £356 1 3 THOS. SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T. Toronto, April 27, 1854.

MONEYS RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SYNOD.

Previously acknowledged, £12; St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, per Rev. A. Townley, 11s. £12 11s.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

## European News.

DINNER TO THE EARL OF ELGIN, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.) Last night a sumptuous banquet was given at the London Tavern, in honour of the Right a seat on the chairman's right. A very distin

open for competition. Morning prayers M.P., the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., [Of the speeches delivered, we can find room only for Lord Elgin's.—ED. CH.] The Earl of Elgin was received with loud cheering. He said: My lords and gentlemen, it is really very difficult for me—I am sure I speak very unaffectedly when I say it—to find words to express what I feel on this occasion (hear hear). mmenced his speech by saying that he felt it to be an honour to be called up, in the presence of so many persons connected with official life, so many distinguished persons of the City of London, and so many individuals connected with Canada, to address such a company as is now here assembled. Then, what must be my feelings, when I recollect that all these persons have met together to do honour to so humble an individual as myself (hear hear?) It has been said, and said upon high authority too, that out of the abundance of the heart the Those of our readers who have read the mouth speaketh ; but I cannot help feeling that report lately published in our columns of the abundance of the heart tells sometimes all the exceedingly interesting speech delivered by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, at the Church Society meeting lately held in St. Catharines, will read the following extracts, exceedingly grateful to the gentlemen connected taken from a late number of the Dublin with Canada, and to the friends who have done me the honour to invite me to this most sumptuous entertainment, and to the noble lord, who REASONS FOR INCREASED EXERTION. The success with which God has blessed the Irish Church Missions has drawn forth the ut-most energies of the Romish Church to resist Thish Church Missions has drawn forth the ut-most energies of the Romish Church to resist the aggression. As a consequence of the very blessing vouchsafed, the Irish Church Missions find all the powers of the enemy in battle array against them. To such a pitch have the fears of the papacy been excited, that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, alarmed at the falling off of so many from their church, in so short a time, found it necessary to organise a machinery found it necessary to organise a machinery specially for the purpose of counteracting pro-selytism; and, about two years ago, established the "Catholic Defence Association," to stem the Onward and the noble lord as Colonial Secretary, I have had ample opportunity, during my official career, of onward progress of Ireland's reformation in the nineteenth century. The attempt proved a failure; in less than two years the "Catholic Defense and the back of the colonies and the back of the colonies and the back of the b Defence Association" became extinct, and the how numerous are the monuments which he has house occupied as its office has become of late left behind of a wise and beneficial adminis the Office of the Irish Church Missions in Dublin. tration of colonial affairs (cheers.) He has been good enough to give me credit for certain ROMAN CATHOLIC ADMISSIONS. We repeat, that it is not Tuam, nor Cashel, for Armagh, that are the chief seats of success-been good enough to give me credit for certain qualities of judgment and firmness in the dis-targe of what I believe to have been my dury; but I think that before I are noncomponente to ful proselytism, but this very city in which we live."—*Tablet*, 8th November, 1851. live."—*Tablet*, 8th November, 1851. "We learn, from unquestionable Catholic anthority, that the success of the proselytizers in almost every part of the country, and, we are told, in the metropolis, is beyond all that the worst misgivings could have dreamt of. There is not only no use in denying these statements, but it would have are not of the model of the possession of these qualities? At any rate, I remember an instance—I should not but it would have are not of the post of the post is not only no use in denying these statements, but it would have are not of the post of the post but it would have are not of the post of the post worst misgivings could have dreamt of. There is not only no use in denying these statements, but it would have are not of the post to the post of the post of the post to the post of the post of the post and post of the post of the post of the post the post of the post of the post and post of the post of the post the post of the post of the post and post of the post of the post any rate, I remember an instance—I should not any carefully avoid even alluding to it wars it not but it would be an act of treachery to the best interests of the Catholic Church to conceal them, so eminently characteristic of the noble lord or even to pass the matter over as a thing of no and so illustrative of the secret of that influence great moment. But there is no Catholic who does not regard the movement—if he be a sensi-ble and sincere one, and not a brawler and a mountchest with the sensi-public servant, certainly not a person of any honourable men—I remember the case of a public servant, certainly not a person of any great eminence or authority, not a person certainly, whom there would have any great difficulty in throwing overboard, at a time more especially when the waves of adversity were running high, and seemed to threaten to close or an that moment was that moment was been do not be hered but who at that moment was the possession of the colonial press mountebank — with, we were going to say dismay, but we shall substitute for the word, indignation certainly, whom there would have any great and shame."-Dublin Evening Post, November difficulty in throwing overboard, at a time more "There can no longer be any question that the systematized proselytism has met with an immense success in Connaught and Kerry. It is true that the Cathelia Church and the systematic of very onerous and is true that the altars of the Catholic Church have been deserted by thousands born and bap-tized in the ancient faith of Ireland. "Shall the soupers and tract-distributors accomplish the work which all the force of Eng-land, for three hundred years, has been unable land, for three hundred years, has been unable to effect?"—Nation Newspaper, 20th November, 1852. It is solve a problem in government which had baffled the skill of far abler men; and I remem-ber how, when that individual was made the object of attacks (of which I will now say

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nothing, because they were natural enough (cheers;) and what is more, that they will under the circumstances)—I recollect, I say, how the noble lord provoked a burst of chival-entrusted to a people, because I believe that on rous sympathy in an assembly of English the success of our Canadian experiment not only the liberties of many other colonies depend, but tative and organ, by the use he made of these to a far greater extent than many suppose the no claim) if I were to forget those words, or the of a noble and high-minded people, too great roumstances in which they were spoken (hear, to entertain unworthy suspicions and jea over a period of seven years-a long time, considering the rapidity with which events

of which I may mention the fact that five of my predecessors in the office of Governor-General have hardly filled that situation for a more extended term -I can look back in retrospect and reflect upon the progress which the colony has made, and to the changes that have taken

place, not in its outward form and structure, but in the practical working of its politi but in the practical working of its pointed institutions—upon the shock—the inevitable shock—which these changes have given to feelings and prepossessions for which I candidly confess that I feel a sincere sympathy, and I might be greatly tempted on this opportunity to enter into some explanations and details which might serve to throw light upon past transactions, and to remove doubts from the minds of those whose good opinion I desire to secure. But, upon reflection, I have resolved to resist that temptation, because I feel that the time at our disposal this evening is very precious, and that we have other and far more important matters in hand. I must say for myself that what is chiefly gratifying to men in connection with this re-union, and far more gratifying than any bearing which this assembly may have on my personal interests and prospects that my humble services, you will, should have furnished an occasion for bringing together so many influential persons in the centre of this busy metropolis, and induced them to bestow upon Canada a few hours matched from their ordinary cares and other coupations (cheers). For I cannot but think that it is greatly to be regretted tha little attention is apparently at least, in the usual course of things, bestowed upon this class of subjects. This seeming indifference has not only a tendency to chill the feelings of the colonists, by producing a corresponding feeling in them, but it induce the people of this country to set a lower value than they ought to do upon colonial interests (hear, hear). I have had the good fortune, within the last two or three months, to be present twice at great banquets held in honor of Governors of East India Presidencies, and attended by many distinguished persons in this country. I confess that when I listened to the glowing pictures of the prospects of India submitted to those audiences, and duly spread over the country through the instrumentality of the press. I could not help feeling something of jealousy and regret that no similar opportunity was given for calling the attention of the people of this.country to that great western lependency which, though it is no doubt inferior in wealth and importance to India, and though its condition in many respects even contrasts strikingly with the condition of India, is not Beef-new nhabited by native tribes, but by a population drawn from the most energetic and active races, inglishmen, Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Scotch-nen, and is bordered not by effete and decayed mpires, but by a youthful and vigorous reput ic, whose distinguished representative has nonored us with his company this evening, and between whose country and the people of Canada generally, give me leave to say that Canada, nothing but feelings and mutual respect and Europa. gratitude are entertained (hear, hear, hear).

Well, gentlemen, your great kindness to me personally has provided just such an oppor-tunity, and I believe that there are very few ersons in this country without the walls of is room who form any adequate conception f the magnitude of the question with which we are dealing, when we talk of the interests and the future of Canada (cheers.) This Canada, which we speak so glibly, is the great heart British America, and the greater part of the orthern continent of America is still British.

CORPORATION SALE. "We should be the basest of men future greatness and happiness of the mother simple words, "We should be the basest of men if, believing Lord Elgin to be in the right, we were to desert him in his difficulty" (cheers). I will only add a word I should be the most ungrateful of men (and that is a character to which at least I can lay () MAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon. Frame House on Victoria Street, lately owned by T. W. Anderson, Esq., situated on the corner of Richmond and Victoria Streets. The said house to be removed from the line of hear, hear.) From the high arena I can look - a sympathy towards a youthful and kindred Victoria Street, which it now in part occupies back to my career in Canada, extending now people who are endeavouring, with steps not so within one month from the day of sale. And immediately afterwards will be offered for Sale, a unequal as many persons imagine, to LOT on Queen-street, having about 20 side by side with them in the career of moral succeed each other in new countries, and in proof and material improvement. (Loud cheers.) feet frontage on said street, and extending south-ward along Victoria-street, about 105 feet, form-

The Church.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA." New York, April 29-2 P.M. The Asia arrived at noon, with Liverpool dates

to the Sth inst. The Arabia arrived out on the 8th. The Washington at Southampton on the same day. No battles yet on the Baltic. Russians dis-mantling their fortresses on the island of Aland. third in six months, and the remainder in twelve months by approved indorsed notes Napier's fleet still at Kioge bay. Navigation was open at St. Petersburgh.

Navigation was open at St. Petersburgh. The allied fleet entered the Black sea to effect Toronto, April 27th, 1854. movement in conjunction with Omar Pachathey have steered for Varna.

As soon as hostilities commence in the Baltic. By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods. the Empress and the Russian Court will remove to Moscow.

The Russians were raising all the fortresses in the Dobrodscha; their position was considered critical—reinforcements were called for. The l'urks were falling back to Trojan's wall in good

The Turks had beaten Gen. Ushakoff, in Bes-50 Yonge Street, Toronto. arabia, and forced him back. The Turks have crossed the Danube between

licopolis and Rustchuck. It is not rumored that Austria will make the his rods; and if they have not the Platinum Russian passage of the Balkans the cause of Wire in the point, they are not Genuine. war.

The English and French governments entirely that never rusts, retaining its brightness for reject the Czar's proposal, propounded in his letter to the King of Prussia. A despatch from Berlin says, negotiations

between Austria and Prussia were not yet closed. out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W. Prussia had joined in a Protocol signed in They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, Vienna on April 3rd, between Austria, France but are not. They are made of steel highly and Great Britain. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Lord after the first night's exposure to the atmos-

John Russell confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the frontier Always ask for the agent's certificate, and be of Servia, but as negotiations were still in progress he could not state what course Austria POINTS, near the base. NOTICE.-No Policy of Insurance covers losses by lightning, unless burned down or set would pursue.

April 26 is appointed a national fast day throughout Great Britain. on fire A riot occurred at Barcelona on the 13th.

Several citizens killed. A man named Boschi was arrested as the

Toronto, April 15, 1854. assassin of the Duke of Parma. LIVERPOOL MARKETS .- Richardson Brothers

quote a suspension of the excitement in bread-stuffs, and wheat declined 2d @ 3d; four 1s 6d CALLING AT Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Corn is a trifle lower. Western canal flour 38s @ 37s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 36s 6d @ 37s; Ohio 37s @ 35s. Corn-white

Beef-new 12s. Pork unsaleable Bacon lower-fair quantities 42s @ 43s.

Lard nominal 54s, tendency downward. Tallow lower.

Cotton-better feeling-fair a shade dearer. WILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday next, the 8th instrument Baring's London Circular quotes money un-changed. Consols 874 @ 878. The Asia passed on the 16th p.m., steamer

Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday, Canada, signalled on the 20th at 3 a.m. steamer Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

Halifax, April 15th. weather permitting. The Royal Mail steamer Arabia, from Liver-The Collins steamer Pacific, from New York Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, The Collins steamer Pacific, from New York Saturday 2d, arrived at Liverpool on Friday

14th.

Circulating Library. The news by this arrival, although presenting no new feature of striking importance, is very

Toronto, April 5, 1854.

AGENTS WANTED.

E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BRO.,

Port Hope and Cobourg.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF

CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this

50, Yonge Street,

38-6m.

tion under the management of HENRY RowsELL, being about to be re-opened with interesting. From Madrid we learn that Spain has made

# Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for MA-TRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will mmence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to N MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF mpetition:

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for our years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, wo of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be re-

uired to reside for four years, during the first wo of which they must attend Lectures and Axaminations in the Arts Course. ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for & Collard, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York hree years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United hurch of England and Ireland, resident and doing

luty in British North America, with a prefer ing the south-east corner of Queen and Victoria Streets; also, a similar sized **LOT on Rich**nce, cæteris paribus, to Candidates in eceive Holy Orders in the Church of England. mond-street, forming the north-eastern corner of Richmond and Victoria-streets. The holder of this Scholarship must graduate

ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £30 currency, tenable for three years, either before or after the degree of B.A. The holder must regularly attend the lectures in Arts till the ime of taking his degree, and must declare his

ntention of afterwards prosecuting the study of All persons presenting themselves for exami-

nation must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for Matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, upon their

eventeenth, year. The subjects of examination may be learnt by pplication to the Provost of Trinity College, E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER, who will also furnish any other information re-

THE Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one BURNSIDE SCHOLARSHIP of £30, tenable wholesale and retail, at their manufactory, r three years, will be awarded to students con. mencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination CAUTION-Allow no man to protect your

ed for Sale by Public A

TERMS OF SALE. For the House-cash at the time of Sale.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

MANUFACTURED BY

50, YONGE STREET.

A. T. McCORD,

Chamberlain

39 td

the following June. TRINITY COLLEGE, ? coating of the point is of a composition metal Feb. 24, 1854.

FEMALE EDUCATION. CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure A for his own child the advantages of home education under the superintendence of an ac-complished lady, is induced to offer to receive ne young lady into his family, to be treated in polished; but will become coated with rust all respects as a member of it.

31 -td

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church phere; consequently rendering them useless. ociety, Toronto. sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED 13

# October 26, 1853

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION Per Hundred The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0

The following published by the S. P. C. K. 

Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society. No. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-

5 0 

MISCELLANEOUS. A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society.

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. 33 March 15th, 1854.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE,

calling at the above Ports going and returning, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent, G. B. HOLLAND, Broker, commission merchant Agen

OFFICE-Corner of Church Street ; entrance from 37-tf Front Street.

# Messrs. FYSON, CURLING & Co., Solicitors, No. 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. In Particulars of property for sale, &c., will found in the advertising columns of the out. The Fourth Term of this set the done. Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3,

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circula-

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

155

MESSRS, SMALL & PAIGE, King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street,

TORONTO, C.W. Have constantly on hand and for sale,

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize :

Piano Fortes,

-Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers. AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER

CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

## Melodeons, &c.

BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS

Likewise a very choice selection of the best Church Music,

consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser-vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitheld, Jackson, Kent, and

13 The latest music from England, Paris, many, and the United States.

33tf Toronto, March 15, 1854.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT

Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit.

THE STEAMER - mark

CITY OF HAMILTON.

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

Agent 37-tf Toronto, April 5, 1854.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides

the Principals, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

PROFESSORS :

Of Singing...... Mr. Humphreys. Of Music....... Mr. Ambrose. Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien. Writing Master..... Mr. Ebbels. Calistension

Calisthenics..... by a Master. The best English Branches (with Arithmetic)

are taught by a professor. The French depart-ment is under the immediate superintendence of Monsieur Deslandes, assisted by a lady recently

arrived from Europe, by whom German and

Italian are also taught. Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needle

 work
 £15
 0
 0

 Pupils under 10 years of age
 12
 10
 0

 Day Pupils
 6
 10
 0

 Under 12 years of age
 4
 10
 0

 Singing
 5
 0
 0

Italian..... 2 10 0

The high patronage and support experienced during the eight years Mons. and Madame Des-

landes have resided in Toronto, and the entire satisfaction expressed by the parents of the

2 10 0

by a Master.

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO.

Truly yours, Diocese of Toronto, March 1854.

# REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

Warder, with much satisfaction :--

REASONS FOR INCREASED EXERTION.

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True, a large portion of that region is barren and inhospitable, but as to Canada—and I may join with it the sister provinces—it is notorious that it contains a territory capable of sustaining many millions of inhabitants, and is inferior in its salubrity, fertility, and everything that can make residence desirable to persons of our race to no part of the American continent (cheers.) And as to it being the more northern part of the continent, I am obliged sometimes to say to our Canadian fellow-subjects, when with that modesty and diffidence which distinguish them, they yaunt of the great qualities of their southern neighbors, that in England, when we say that a man is too far north for another we do not mean to say that he is not likely to be his match (laughter;) and that if the Canadian people only make the most of their great resources and advantages, this proverb will become quite as significant in America as it is in Britain (cheers.) This magnificent ountry, the noble inheritance of the British people, and which in now brought by the agency of steam within a week's distance of our shores, is at this moment in a condition of prosperity altogether unexampled, and in affording to an extent which to its previous history furnishes no parallel a profitable field for the investment of English capital and a congenial home for the subjects of her Majesty of all ranks of life (cheers.) I can add also in confirmation o what the noble lord said, that a spirit of loyalt and attachment to the Queen pervades all classe of the colonists, whose institutions, as far a circumstances will permit, are now happily faithful imitation of those of the mother countr (hear, hear.) • The people of Canada, divides as they are into different races and religions and notwithstanding their party disputes, ye recognise the fact that the common interest which unite them are greater than the cause of division. (cheers.) This no doubt a ver different picture of the condition of Canada fro what used to be sketched by those who formerl ried with each other in the contrasts they drew between the wretched state of our provinces and of the adjoining republic, and therefore I may be asked what are the causes which have produced the results that have recently been witnessed in Canada? Now, nothing could be more absurd than to ascribe the present prosperity of these provinces to any one single cause. Canada has largely participated in the prosperity which has prevailed all over the commercial world. I believe that she suffered severely in the first instance from the removal of protection; yet, although the consequence of the collapse in the artificial trade of the St. Lawrence was serious, I have no doubt, but by markets, and which will consist of a large assortenergy and self-reliance Canada will be able to ment of

repair the loss which recent legislation occa-sioned. (Hear, hear.) But above all these causes, there were causes, I think, in the old system of colonial governmnt which were very unfavorable to progress; and something has been done of late years to remove those obsta-cles. (Hear.) Formerly there were always two parties in the colony, one of which was self-styled the imperial and the other the clonial party. They took opposite sides on all disputed questions—the one looked for support to the authority of the Home Government, and the other called for Colonial independence; the strife was interminable. It has been said that the new system of responsible self-government been done of late years to remove those obsta-cles. (Hear.) Formerly there were always the new system of responsible self-governmen by and bye take possession of the colonial press likewise. (Hear, hear.) I have often warned

if they do not pay the same scrupulous regard

ill reparation for the Black Warrior outrage. | considerable additions, by

The business of the week ended on rule of the following day being Good Friday. Cotton in good demand, the trade fairly met holders at an advance of 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 8d. as herefore the books. compared by the Asia's quotations; sales 40,000

Bread-stuffs are recovering from the depres sion of the previous week, and shewing, at the close, an advance of 1s. on flour; 6d. on wheat; Western Canal quoted 37s. 6d.; Ohio 39s.; White Wheat 12s. 3d.; Corn, good qualities, White 43s.; Yellow 42s. Provisions generally firm, fair demand. Lard

advanced to 54s. Consols had advanced to 87%. Quotations for American securities show no change. Trade improved in Manchester.

# TORONTO MARKETS.

Louon10, A	pin	1 40	,	UUI	•
and the second second second second second	8.	D.		8.	D.
flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	33	9	a	35	0
Farmers' ner 196 lbs.	30	0	a	32	6
Wheat-Fall per bushel, 60 lbs	7	6	a	7	8
Oatmeal, per barrel	38	9	a	40	0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	5	6	a	6	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	3	9	a	4	0
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	2	111	a	3	0
Peas, per bushel,	4	0	a	4	6
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Apples, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	0
Grass Seed, per bushel,	7	6	a	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel,	33	9	a	35	0
Hay, per ton,	90	0	a	100	0
Straw, per ton,	40	0	a	50	0
Onions, per bushel,	8	9	a	10	- 0
Butter- Tub, per Ib	0	10	a	1	0
Fresh, per lb,	1	0	a	1	9
Beef, per 100 lbs,	40	0	a	45	0
Pork, per 100lbs,	35	0	a	40	0
Eggs per dozen	- 1	0	a	0	0
	100.0	-		00	100

New Advertisements. SPRING IMPORTATIONS

COLLINS & WILSON

BEG to announce to their numerous Customers change. Survey

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES !

For the present and forthcoming season. They would particularly call the attention of the Ladies to their

-ALSO-Spratt's Compendium of Toxicology-illustrated

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer,

\*

No fighting by sea or land. The Prussian and Austrian governments are carrying on an active correspondence. It is reported that the Russian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the Prussian and Austrian governments are the succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian and Austrian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian and Austrian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian and Austrian expedition to the prussian and Austrian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian and Austrian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian and Austrian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian and Austrian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian expedition to the prussian expedition to Japan have succeeded in opening the ports of the prussian expedition to the prussian expedition hat Empire. The business of the week ended on Thursday -the following day being Good Friday. who may have volumes in their possession, or know where any may be found, will confer a favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course

> HENRY ROWSELL. Toronto, April 18, 1854.

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!! For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide elebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to *Bell Casting*—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they ave just received-January 1854-the FIRST REMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's AIR in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Dilomas, that has been awarded them. ave patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their nake throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable mprovements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with veable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, pro-longing the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke,

or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifi-cations being given. Old Bells taken in ex-

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions,

made, and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the prin-

nication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENEELY'S SONS,

West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. 31 March 1: 1854.

# EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-

ligious knowledge. The terms (payable in advance) will vary, Inkewise. (Hear, hear.) I have often warned my Canadian friends against doing anything to lead the people of this country to suspect that they were capable of abusing the powers con-fided to them, and pointed out to them that if they do not with some some some some based of the principal indigenous for Sale by for Boarders ......  $\begin{cases} \pm 50.\\ \pm 60.\\ \pm 75. \end{cases}$  Day Pupils...  $\begin{cases} \pm 15.\\ \pm 20.\\ \pm 30. \end{cases}$ 

*Printer*, King Street. 35-tf Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3rid, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

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

Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic ..... Mr. Barley. 

 Writing and Arithmetic
 Mr. Bull.

 Prawing
 Mr. Bull.

 Music
 Mr. G. F. Hayter.

 Singing
 Mr. Humpbreys.

 The studies include a thorough English educa made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock as can be made.

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

The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral. TERMS. \*

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same regard to correctness will be adhered to which for some years has secured to this Estab-lishment so large a portion of business. Inve hours every morning to her Pu belong to the Established Church. Apply by letter to A. Z., Box 9 Toronto. 36-t

Toronto, March 28th, 1854]

e Old rε-rommence on Thursday 27th April. Religions instruction most kindly afforded by 28-tf Rev. Dr. Let', once a week, in the school. Toronto, Avril 6th. 1854. 36tf

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Apply by letter to A. Z., Box 972, Post Office

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81-tf

# Family Reading.

# A CHURCH AND VILLAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

156

Extract from a Letter to her Mother; with an ac- dow and two smaller ones at each end, count of a Visit to Archdeacon Hadfield

at Otaki, New Zealand. March 1853

the natives, New Zealanders or Maories, one class of great boys and some men of who came to the Pakehas, or strangers, thirty years of age also, in mental arith- told me that I must pray to God, and he to the wind; and if you are a good Arcwho were about to visit their much-loved metic, to Philip's great amusement: they to lead my horse and my son Philip's, and hours' schooling, as they are taught agriwere much amused at Philip's\* riding. cultural affairs, and their own households They do not understand English, and as require attention also. The natives are my husband and 1 know but few words in very fond of Mr. Hadfield, and have good Maori, Mr. Woodhouse was the only per. reasons to be so, for he is their parish son who could talk to them.

than the shape of the church and the are in any trouble or difficulty. very pretty, like basket work.

costume.

forty high. It will hold about 800 persons. Thompson are living in them." The simple roof is supported by three massive trunks of trees (at the felling of which the Archdeacon assisted), painted with the dark red paint the natives use to paint their canoes, &c. The walls are adorned with wide panels of the same colour, alternately with panels of black reed work, lanced in and out with fine osier work, which gives the general hue of grey to these alternate panels. The roof is of reed, closely matted together and supported by flat parallel beams of wood painted red and white with native designs, very little inferior in their scrolls, &c. to the arabesque work we use so generally.

The effect, altogether, is very beautiful, and perfectly in character with the appearance of the worshippers, who came in children,—the school children being in front. There were a few chairs near the Communion Table for the English who were present. The service was entirely in Maori, which we could follow with our Prayer Books, and our little boy was very the Clergyman came to hear them the Catechism, and to talk to them about the

minding being corrected and made to read over again. The classes are taught by native teachers, licensed by the Bishop ; and in the absence of Mr. Hadfield to attend any neighbouring stations, they read [We gladly insert the following letter at the request of an unknown correspondent. It is a pleasing pleture of a prosperous mission. It is right to add that the station is supported by the *Church Missionary Society*.]

for separate classes. On week-days more general instruction "We were escorted by a great many of is given. We heard Mr. Hadfield question

priest, and they apply to him for every-On our arrival it was too dark to see more thing,-for medical advice, or when they

houses. We had a very kind welcome The village is gradually becoming somefrom Archdeacon Hadfield and his wife, to thing like an English one. The fencing whom he had been lately married. The before the houses gives a neatness to the house the Archdeacon inhabits is built of streets, which are all straight and at right reeds and thatched with " Rampo ;" the na. angles. The costume is gradually altertives put it up in a few days; the inside is ing; the young men prefer the compact English dress; and the school g rls are

We arrived in the dark; and every- principally clothed in print frocks and thing, the next morning, was strange and white tippets, which sets the example. new. As it was Sunday the morning was Few of the men or the women cover their marked by ringing the two bells of the heads : their mass of thick woolly black church at early dawn. There was early hair suffices to protect their heads from school, and at 10 o'clock the bell sum- heat or cold. It was very strange to ge moned us to church, where we were truly out and to see none but natives around astonished to see the natives flocking from | The little children at play, all clothed to a all parts of the village, almost all in native certain extent, though only wrapped in a sheet or blanket of the dirtiest possible ap-

The church, externally, is a well-pro pearance. The natives are gradually adoptportioned simple building, with pretty ing English farming. They have several ancet windows, and three large lancet mills in different parts of the country, and windows at the east end. It has a belfry are now building a water-mill. They are and pretty porch, and is a nice church-like very anxious about their Church and looking building. The whole, excepting schools, and have given a large piece of the windows, was built by the natives and land for the benefit of the former. There getting up. We would slip at almost eighty feet long by thirty-six wide, and houses. Two chiefs name Martin and the place where we slid down, but had to We have two climates, hygrometrically as

# ----THE INFANT SCHOOL.

[From the Gospel Missionary.] LITTLE Ellen was just five years old

when she paid her first visit to the Infant School. She had often heard her mamma talk about this school, and had many times faster you could go.' wished to see it, but had not formed any very clear idea of what it would be: and was therefore much surprised at the rows of little boys and girls with their bright happy faces, one above another from the wrong. It was like walking on level skiu, a tooth brush for his teeth, and white floor almost to the ceiling, and when they rose from their seats and sang a welcome to well as the other. But they chose to do Arctic and hairy-fur, fur, fur. The silk her and her mamma, Ellen thought nothing could be prettier in the whole world. She also heard them sing about "the Clock," and hill towards heaven, and it is down hill trouble of flatirons. It secures to me a "the Bird's Nest," and, when they all claprows; the men mostly on one side and ped their hands together, she was delighted the women on the other with their little indeed. Ellen visited the school very often children,-the school children being in afterwards, and soon learned to take plea. a level plain; but everybody finds it so.

HARD TO BE GOOD

Tommy Wilson came home one day zes to this icy crusting, and a rapid effort with tears in his eyes; he ran and laid his and some hand-aid will be required to libhead in his mother's lap and sobbed aloud. erate it. The less you talk, the better. She pushed the curls back from his fore- Your chin has a trick of freezing to your head, kissed him and said : 'What is the upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard ; "O ma,' he answered, 'it's so hard to be to show that even a wink may be unsafe. matter, my son ?'

good.' . What makes you think so, Tommy ?'

"Why, you know, mamma, yesterday two coats of wollen mittens, with a sensawas Sabbath, and you talked to me in the tion like hot water.

evening about having a new heart, and "But we have been supposing your back would give me one, and that then I would ticised subject, a warm glow has already pastor, Mr. Hadfield. The natives dis. were very quick in their answers, though love everybody, and always feel happy, and been followed by a profused sweat. Now mayed the gentlemen of the party by lead- somewhat distracted in consequence of not be afraid to die. And I thought I turn about and face the wind; what a ing their horses : they were highly proud our being present. They have only two would like to have such a heart, and I change ! how the atmospheres are wafted prayed when I went to bed, and kept think. off ! how penetrating the cold tickles down ing about it until I went to sleep, and as your neck and in at your pockets! When! soon as I woke in the morning, I remem. a jack-knife heretofore, like Bob Sauyer's bered about it, and prayed again; and it apple, 'unpleasantly warm' in the breeches seemed to me as if I had a new heart-I pocket, has changed to something as cold felt so happy; and when I went to school I as ice and hot as fire: make your way back tried to be kind to all the boys, and learn to the ship? I was once caught three miles my lessons well, and to be good. But this off, with a freshening wind, at one time noon, George Johnson snatched my ball, feared that I would hardly see the brig again. and I got angry and called him a thief. Morton, who accompanied me, had his And when we were playing, Charley Smith cheeks frozen, and I felt that lethargic struck me, and before I thought I struck numbress mentioned in the story books. him back again. And coming home this afternoon, James Lewis called me a cow. for I have been twice 'caught out,' Sleepard, and I called him a liar. And so, ma, iness is not the sensation. Have you ever received shocks of a magneto-electric matter how hard I try, I can't be good. It machine, and had the peculiar benumbing is so easy to get angry, and bad words come sensation of 'can't let go,' extending up to

out so quick. What's the reason ma, that your elbowjoints? Deprive this of its parwe can't be good when we want to be ?" oxysmal character; subdue, but diffuse it Mrs. Wilson thought a moment, and over every part of the system, and you then said : 'Do you remember, Tommy, have the so-called pleasurable feelings of riding down bill on your sled, last winter ? incipient freezing. It seems even to ex. Education can be given. Address A. B., best-Office, Yorkville. "O yes, mamma, the hill was covered tend to your brain. Its inertia is aug-

with snow, and it was beat down until it merted; everything about you seems of was almost as smooth as ice; and we went ponderous sort; and the whole amount of down so fast that it almost took away my pleasure is in gratifying the disposition to breath !'

• Well my son, but did you go up as counter with these latent resistances. This is, I suppose, the pleasurable sleepiness of fast ? "O no ma! It was slow, hard work the story books.

every step, and we couldn't go up at all in ludicrous miseries of out ship-board life. go around to the other side, where the well as thermetrically at opposite ends of snow was not worn so smooth and slip- the scale. A pocket-handkerchief, pock-"Then it was easier to go down than to unchanged. Go below again, and it bepery

go up, was it ?' "O ves; it's always so with hills." "And the oftener you went down on your covered with linen. I could pick my teeth

sled, the smoother the snow got, and the with it.

why it is so, any more than I can tell you seal-skin integuments ' why God made a hill out there instead of

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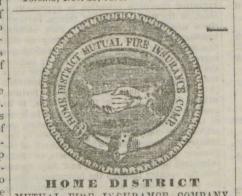
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The Church.

even my eyes have often been so glued as

As you walk on, you find that the iron-work

of your gun begins to penetrate through

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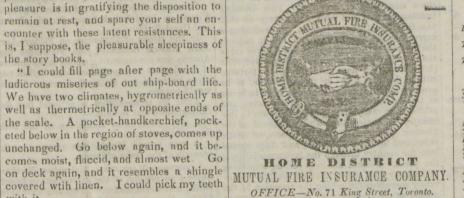
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Music and the general branches of an English 18-tf

attentive. No part of the service is omitimpressive than the whole scene; the ever ready to bless them. whole 500 who were assembled responding

The children, like children in England, live in the neighbourhood. She said that were occasionally reprimanded by their her husband had come to London in search native teacher, and told that they must not of work, and that he had been so happy as fidget or play; but the older part of the to get employed very quickly. Ellen was congregation required no admonition. a kind-hearted little girl, and while the Several old chiefs preferred standing against women was talking to her mamma, she the pillars; their fine tattoed faces har. noticed that she looked very sad, and that monized well with the whole. I cannot tears were in her eyes, so see crept close help dwelling on the scene, for such it was; up to her and said in a gentle vice, "Are but you can hardly imagine how overpow. you not happy?" "My little Miss," reing it was to see and hear these people, plied the woman, "I try to be happy, for I who we imagine are only recently con- have many blessings, but you see I am verted, and scarcely safe to approach, come from a country place miles off, and meeting habitually in worship; and I sus- never was in London before, and I feel pect they are infinitely in advance of the frightened at the noise and bustle all round generality of our own nation in meekness me; and I can't help fretting about my of heart and due reverence. As yet, their children, for 1 know nothing about the singing seemed most peculiar, though I great schools here, and am afraid the chilhad been cautioned not to be surprised. 1 dren are too little to go to them, and that have no doubt but that to them it is devo- they will get into bad idle ways, and fortional: to us it sounded like a deep nasal get all the good things they learned in our growl, scarcely differing in notes. They own village school." Ellen ran to her are learning to sing in the school on Hul- mamma, and asked her to tell the poor lah's system, which will, in due time, woman about the Infant School, where she produce a wondrous improvement. Dur- might send all her children; and very ing the sermon,-which Mr. Hadfield told glad she was to see her cheer up at this me was on the subject of the approaching holy seasons of Passion Week and Easter, happier now, than she had since she left -nothing could exceed their attention ; her quiet country home. here and there a figure standing up; and As Ellen left the house she thought to once or twice a female patted along with herself that this woman was something like her bare feet to carry out a crying baby. the poor Emigrants she had often heard Many were following the references in of, who leave their own country and go to their bibles, and I am sure very few were far-off lands where everything seems wild distracted from their reverent behaviour and strange to them, and they-feel themby our presence, although at other times selves forgotten alone : and this led her we were objects of great attraction. When to think how glad they must be when a the blessing was given and they rose to Missionary comes to them and tells them depart, the effect was most striking. They that even in that foreign land God has all rose in order; those at the lower end cared for them, and put it into the hearts of the Church first, and each row as their of kind persons to care for them too, and turn came. Then we became aware to provide for the wants of their little chilof the large number who had been in dren; and then she suddenly said, "Oh, Church, about 500. Mr. Hodfield said mamma, I wish I had money enough to that next Sunday (Easter) he should have pay for a school to be built in one of these about 200 communicants.

distant places where the poor mothers are Many of those in Church are not yet crying because their children cannot be baptized, the Bishop being very particular taught good and holy things." Her mamin deferring baptism until the candidates are ma's smile told her wish was a good one, prepared and earnestly desirous of it. and as Ellen had been taught that it is of There were to be twenty six adult baptisms no use to wish to do good unless we also the next Sunday, and we regretted that try to do it, as soon as she got home, she we could not remain over the week. At went to her little work box, and taking out the Evening Service the attendance was a bright penny that she had kept a long time because she liked to look at it, carried nearly as great.

1 did not go to the early service at 6 it to her mamma, and begged she would o'clock on the week-days, but I understand put it in some safe place as the beginning of the daily services are attended by about 200, a store, which she secretly resolved to add more or less regularly. Does this not to, whenever she could; confidently hop. shame us ? Alas! when so few seem to ing that it would be some day be spent in care to find time to attend or to value the building a school in some foreign country the service. In the afternoon the adult for little emigrant children. school was held in the Church, in standing If every little English girl felt the same classes. In one part were women with desire that Ellen did, and were encouraged

sucking babies and great girls, and in the to cherish it and act upon it accordingly to other part old men, grey-haired and deeply her age and means, how would it gladden tattooed, were reading alongside of their the heart of many an anxious parent and and perfectly enveloping cover of vener-

missionary!

\*Philip is only 71/4 years old.

doing wrong, just as hard as for you to stop Blessed SAVIOUR, who was once a little your sled when half way down, and going L after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, ted, excepting the first lesson (in conse-quence of the Old Testament not being yet translated). Nothing could be more impressive than the whole scene; the

One day Ellen went with her mamma to every step.' well and behaving with perfect reverence. see a poor woman who had lately come to

when he was climbing up hill to ride down retary of the Church Society. on his sled ? He slipped a great many times, and once or twice fell quite down in the snow; but he scrambled up again and kept on trying, because he wanted to have the pleasure of riding down so swiftly over more for a few minute's sport than for being good and going to heaven ?' being good and going to heaven ?'

being good and going to heaven? Tommy felt ashamed of what he had said. He haid his head in his mother's lap, and what his thoughts were I cannot tell. Determines a resolution of the Resol But after awhile he looked up, as earnest

\* Ma, I have been a foolish boy. I thought I could be good at once and with hardly any trouble. But I see now that it is not so and I mean to the with all 

do not think that you can be good of your. self without his help. You have learned to-day how weak your own strength is ; you up when you fall; and that you will

you up when you fail; and that you will watch yourself my dear boy, and try to overcome all the wicked habits, and re-member what a down hill slippery world this is, and that we must expect hard work in getting through it to heaven. But that heaven will be worth all the ef-forts of a thousand such lives as this !' And Tommy followed his mother's ad-vice, and he is now a good man. He says he often remembers that Monday, when he

he often remembers that Monday, when he thought it was so hard to be good, and the hill and the snow, and the sled; and he hopes that the story will lead some little boy who reads it, to cease slipping down, and try to climb up, and preserve, and pray to God; and so hopes Uncle Jessie.

and the wind blowing a royal breeze, but the most satisfactory manner. CHRISTOPHER GREY, gently.

"Close the lips for the first minute or two and admit the air suspiciously through nostril and moustache. Presently you breathe in a dry, pungent, but gracious agreeable atmosphere. The beard, eyebrows, eye lashes, and the downy pubes. cence of the ears, acquire a delicate white, grandchildren, and taking great pains, not help on the good work of many a faithful able hoar frost. The moustache and under

Then ma, we might as well give up in a sold and bittor.
A. A. Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. (Tory.)

trying,' said Tommy, in a sad and bitter tone. M. A., Assistant minister of St. Jances, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of St. Although these works are distinguished by the political of hades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Backwood*, still under the fatherly care of Christo. 'Did my little boy say so last winter, Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-

Toronto, 27th December, 1853. 2-tf

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