Voetry.

THE GUEST. Who standeth knocking at the door, oh Heart? -No guest to-day !-Be still, oh pulses that so strangely start, Be dumb as clay. I've asked no mortal in to share with me My banquet dread; No stranger-eye these bitter herbs shall see, And this unleaven'd bread.

A supplicating knock; a beggar's voice; _I will not hear.— Sing, Heart, as thou in revel did'st rejoice, He'll disappear. Poor voice of mine, what is it jars thee so? Thou'rt out of tune,

The gay refrain sounds like a wail of woe For midnight meet, not noon. This house of mine is like a charnel house-The dead are here; And ghastly thought will hold their mad carouse,

No life is near. Oh hark! that strange, sad voice is speaking yet, "Open to me!" This traveller calls as I were in his debt, "I'll come and sup with thee."

I will not have another eye behold My ruined home-(I call it mine, but long ago 'twas sold, Nought here's my own.) I'll not unbar that door, oh man, to thee, Whoe'er thou art! Think'st thou this desolation dread to see, This solitary heart?

And still he calls :- It is a loving voice :-But who loves me? Once at a sound so sweet I could rejoice; Not now-woe's me! -He's weary knocking ... If his feet would rest __'Twill be a dreary night___

The song birds speed their flight .--He shall come in !-It is so dark his eyes Will fail to see The ruin of the place. He'll not dispise My home, or me. He shall lie down upon my bed: I'll bring

What herbs are left-He will not guess I'm so forlorn a thing, So poor, and so bereft. Come in then, Stranger, for the night abide .-CHRIST !..... what is this?

Come not! oh 'mid my ruins let me hide. That look! That kiss! Who?--blinding light:--Oh, Saviour, is it Thou That com'st to me? He smiles! His hand is resting on my brow! "My Friend, I'll sup with thee !"

Miscellaneous.

America and the American Church, of another on Scotland and the Scottish the baptises all the children, and teaches them the catechism. All, without exception, attend as a minister both in the American and in the Anglican branch of the Reformed Cathe Anglican branch of the Reformed Cafactory. Twenty infants had been baptized by and is an intelligent observer; he pro- and he had left his whole estate, his keys, &c., and on all these accounts we have not been surprised to find "The Western

agreeable addition to Mr. Caswall's former productions. The present volume presents us with the contents of the author's journal during his visit to America, as one of the depu-Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign of Connecticut: Parts, to the Triennial Meeting of the Parts, to the Trienman Reeling of the Board of Missions, held in New York during the Session of the General Convention of the American Church. It contains, therefore, not only the most recent account which we can possess of that Church and the country in which it is education, and make such inquiries as may lead

planted, but it is also peculiarly interesting from time to time. I endeavor to become acfrom the fact of its being written by a wellinformed Churchman, under circumstances ties of observation, and unusual opportunities of observation of the volume is, of course, occupied by a recital of the volume. siderable portion of the volume is, of course of my visitation. I ordain deacons and course, occupied by a recital of the public proceedings of the Deputation, and of the General Convention and Board of Missions; but we shall pass over these, as they are doubtless generally known to our readers. Mr. Carroll's patients of the facts and arguments by which Church principles are supported. I find the population of this State ripe for the general readers. Mr. Caswall's notices of these reception of our Apostolic Faith, the shifting deeply interesting events were originally forms of sectarianism having lost much of their published, indeed, in an English periodical, and we may remark that they contain a and country which gave them birth. English-

We would rather select for notice some of Mr. Caswall's private and incidental reminiscences, and these we shall present chiefly in the shape of discursive quota- -pp.52,53. tions without much comment; our intention being to give our readers an idea of Canada, and imparts a considerable the varied contents of the work, and of the instruction which may be anticipated from a perusal of the whole. Our extracts in themselves, however, we think, will agreeably fill some columns in our pages. Mr. Caswall informs us, that on the

in the American Church newspapers.

of the Church, and were conducted by Dr. Vinton and myself. The congregation exceeded They have seen the same rebels for whose ap-

to engage in common prayer. The worthy Quakers and an American Universalist preacher had no opportunity of making themselves heard, as churchmanship is the exclusive 'establishment' of this line of steamers. Judging from appearances, there is a change for the better in the religion of those who are met with on the great waters. A quarter of a century ago, when I first crossed the Atlantic, the infidel party was usually influential, and sometimes troublesome Put now irreligion hides its head, and good order, with religious services, is the rule, and not, as formerly, the exception.'

The following items relating to Bishop Southgate and the city of Boston are

"Bishop Southgate was formerly a Congregational dissenter, but became a Churchman during his theological studies, received Holy Orders from the late Bishop Griswold, and was sent out as missionary to Turkey. After some years he returned to America, was consecrated as a missionary bishop, and was stationed at Constantinople. His views on church matters had, however, become what is termed 'high, and he consequently lost the support of many of the friends of foreign missions in the Amer-ican Church. He was finally under the necessity of retiring from his post, and after several removes, was elected Rector of the Church of the Advent, in the room of the lamented Cross-

"Boston, as is well known, was formerly almost exclusively a Puritan town. But about the middle of the last century Puritanism began to degenerate into Unitarianism, and for a long course of years the latter has been the fashionable religion of the place. The principles of our own Church have, however, very happily gained considerable ground, and Boston, with its sububs, now contains not less than eleven Episcopal places of worship, in several of which there are daily morning and evening services. The congregation denominated the 'Church of the Advent' has been collected within the last few years, and many converts from the Unitarians have been baptized by Bishop Southgate and his predecessor, in the name of the Holy In the afternoon I called on the Rec tor of the mission church of St. Stephen. This church was recently founded and endowed by Mr. Appleton, a merchant of Boston. Daily morning and evening service is regularly celebrated, and in St. Stephen's House adjoining food and lodging are provided for all poor persons and strangers who make application. The congregation is composed, in a great measure, of hard working persons. I attended divine service at five o'clock, r. m on Saturday, when _As if a storm were near, swift home to nest public thanks were returned, according to the American Prayer Book, for the preservation of myself and my companions during our passage over the Atlantic."—p. 17.

"After service I met with an officer of the United States navy, formerly my pupil, and now engaged in the dockyard at Charlestown. This gentleman informed me that the chaplain of the yard was a gentleman of the same stamp with Bishop Southgate, and that a large proportion of the persons employed there by the Government were attached to the Church. Returning to our hotel, we passed the site of an enormous Mormon temple. Mormonism having died out in Boston, the place is now employed as a kind of theatre, for euphony denominated an Athenœum, since the name of a theatre is -Gospel Messenger. cendants of the Puritans.-p. 19.

At the residence of the provisional

Bishop of New York, "Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, was one of the guests. He assured me that he had been all over the country on Red River, the scene of the By the Rev. Henry Caswall, M.A., Vicar of Figheldean. Oxford and London: J. H. Parker, 1854. As the author of a former volume on bring up in a religious manner. He tolerates no religion on his estate but that of the Church; Church, and of various other publications, the Church service, and the chanting is credit-Mr. Caswall is probably well known to ably performed by them in the opinion of their most of our readers. He has had experience owner. Ninety of them are communicants, tholic Church; he has travelled much, the Bishop just before his departure from home, duces the written fruits of his travel and in the sole charge of one of his slaves, without observation in an easy, chatty manner; the slightest apprehension of loss or damage. In judging of the position of this Christian prelate as a slave-owner, the English reader must bear in mind that by the laws of Louisi-World Revisited" an instructive and an emancipation has been rendered all but agreeable addition to Mr. Caswall's former impracticable, and that, if practicable, it would not necessarily be, in all cases, an act of mercy or of justice."-p. 43.

Here is the picture of an American Bishop's system of Visitation drawn by tation sent last year by the Society for the one of themselves—the Assistant Bishop

"'I have,' he said, '106 congregations under quainted with all the families, and, as far as ancient influence. Our most efficient clergy more detailed and accurate account of men, and even Americans from other States, them than has anywhere appeared except can accomplish but little in comparison with this class of ministers. I account for this by the historical fact that Churchmanship in Connecticut is of purely indigenous growth, having at Newhaven among the Puritans themselves.

> Our author paid a brief visit to Upper amount of information regarding it; but we have only space for one extract, depicting the difficulties and trials of Canadian Churchmen at the present time.

"The Canadian clergy, as is well known have suffered severely from measures designed for political expediency. During the rebellion, The services on the two Sundays were those with other loyalists, they perilled their lives and properties in the cause of British connexion. 100 persons on both occasions; and men of prehension great rewards were offered by the different nations and creeds appeared heartily Government exalted, by the same authority, coming every day more clearly understood. reformation and since.

above their heads, and placed in offices of trust

of late years-witness something of the the Census has since been used to estabsame sort, on a smaller scale, among our- lish. ficent use of them, are known to all.

THE CENSUS NO EVIDENCE.

an evident inclination in latest to the passes of the bias, which impression which our own information leads and when we went into the vestry to speak to committed to the charge of a zealous Dissenter, has extended to the composition of the details furnished by his subordinates throughout the land. Unfortunately, the thorough correction of these errors has been rendered impossible by a pledge which was given on the part of the authorities, that only general results should be made public, parochial statistics being suppressed. We do not like to put an unfaourable construction on the motives which induced this concession; but the result undoubtedly is, that we are unable to test the returns by the simple measure of private experience. Few persons will be at the pains to collect the statistics of an extensive Poor-law Union, in order to disprove the figures of an official report, in which they are not personally interested. Nor is it a very agreeable task to inquire into the statements made by a neighbour to the Registrar, with the avowed purpose of scrutinising presumed errors in their com-

Considerations of this kind would probably have deterred our friends altogether from investigating the particulars of the Report on Religious Worship, but for the light which subsequent events have thrown on its design. A moment's reflection on the discussions which have arisen out of the questions of Church-rates, and of the Admission of Dissenters at Oxford, will show the purpose of Mr. Mann's elaborate volume. It was evidently intended to furnish the minor premiss for the imporant conclusion that the Church of England ought not to retain her hold on public endowments, privileges, or institutions. In fact it has been so used, and with very mischievous success. Its statistics have peen paraded with all the pomp of official authorsty, and a cry of exclusiveness has been raised against those who refuse to accept the conclusion based upon their revel-

For our own part, we should not be disposed to rest the decision of such questions on this branch of the argument. We should have something to say in behalf of he Church of England, independently of he number of her adherents, and we should decline the assumption with which our opponents start, that equity and good policy require an equal distribution of religious benefactions among all denominations in proportion to the figures they can show. But the numerical argument is sure to be popular, in spite of its inherent defects. It is easily mastered and readily enforced in debate. It is just we were ashered into the drawing room, where one of those topics which are said to be practical" at public meetings, and accor- and eldest son of the Bishop of London, the Earl lingly has the power to thrust out of the and Countess Waldegrave, and the family friends way less obvious considerations, suited of the Archbishop. only for the thoughtful and the wise. So should be used with truth. If men will should be used with truth. If men will should be used with truth as usual, and gave me his arm while we explored the curiosities of the palace. Now, my dear, if you will please to recollect that the mide healt reckon religious obligations by the mul-tiplication table, we must take care that architecture from early English to late perpenour factors are correctly given. That we dicular," you will certainly not expect me to

On the face of the tables themselves we | The charel was built between the years 1200 and power. They have found themselves taxed to make good the losses sustained by these rebels in their opposition to law and order.

They have found themselves taxed have one remarkable fact—that many Dissenting chapels are said to have contained in it, as Archbishop Laud says, which contained the whole history of the world, from the creation on the Census Sunday more people than rebels in their opposition to law and order. They have been virtually deprived of the University, by a regulation under which the public worship of God is forbidden within the walls of that institution. They have been summarily deprived of seven-twelfths of the 'Reserves' the Primitive Methodists of Rub, basing brated as having been the reputed prison of the the Primitive Methodists of Bath, having brated as having been the reputed prison of the Lollards. These Lollards, perhaps you will originally devoted to the support of a Protestant clergy. The remaining portion of these Reserves has been placed at the mercy of a two hearers, had the cruelly to pack in an including the called Lollards as Christ was called a "Naza-Colonial Legislature, consisting, in a great measure of the inveterate foes of the Church. which their report to the elumerator was reproach. Wickliffe himself was summoned below to Legislature, consisting, in a great additional hundred on the evening for rene," simply because the word was a term of reproach. Wickliffe himself was summoned below to Legislature, consisting, in a great additional hundred on the evening for rene," simply because the word was a term of reproach. Wickliffe himself was summoned below to Legislature, consisting, in a great additional hundred on the evening for rene," simply because the word was a term of reproach. Wickliffe himself was summoned below to the constant of the control of the co And, finally, the Church has hitherto been denied the advantage of assembling in a formal and duly recognized Convocation, in which the clergy and laity might devise plans for the advancement of religion similar to those which advancement of religion similar to those which advancement of religion similar to those which morning service over the capabilities of the have proved so successful in the American chapel. And yet we are tald by a correstimprisoned here. pondent, with respect to the latter case, This book is full of undesigned testimethat the building in question has usually not
and corridors, and terminate all by climbing a -speaking facts-against the success more than two thirds, or, at the most, three- winding staircase, steeper and narrower than of the Voluntary System. There is, no quarters, of its space occupied. We can was at all desirable for any but wicked heretics, doubt, much voluntary liberality and cha- only infer that very great efforts were who ought to be made as uncomfortable as posrity in all churches which possess anything made on the important occasion of the sible. However, by reasonable perseverance, of purity and life. Witness the vast en- Census to secure a full attendance; and, the archbishop, the bishop's lady, and all the of purity and life. Witness the vast enterprises of church and school building accomplished by the Church of England a view to that political conclusion which a view to that political conclusion which

selves—witness the Colonial Church in | There may, indeed, be another view of almost every respect. Mr. Caswall's how extensively it is entertained. But pages bear ample testimony to this fact. there is another way of explaining the mattaining at least 800 or 900 people, and matter of importance to be exact, and ssessing collectively about 30,000 wor- therefore returned what he supposed to be Trinity Church, New York, and its muni- not been counted at all. In a third case, a Primitive Methodist returned the number of members belonging to his body, although, in fact, the room would not hold much more than half the jumber of atten-dance standard the registrer. These speci-Some previous remarks of ours on the dants stated to the registrat. These speciposure of their mistake which was made obtained without any direct dishonesty. y the Bishop of Oxford last week in the Nothing is so easily liable to be mistaken by the Bishop of Oxford last week in the Nothing is so easily liable to be mistaken amount of understanding that we, when children, had of the Assembly's Catechism.

nunications from various parts of the as many a chairman of public meetings The venerable Archbishop was ushered into Report. We have now further to observe that the figures themselves appear to have been trusted to qualify its influence. That that the figures themselves appear to have been largely falsified, and that too with an evident inclination in favour of Nonmade in other places of worship, is the analysis and the said, is the duty we owe to all these young outcasts, who had strayed from the home of their heavenly Father.

Additional doubt is thrown on the number of this census, when we call to mind the estimate made by the Times-no paryear. The conclusion of our contemporary was to the effect that the Church num. bered fifteen millions of adherents against two millions and a half outside her pale. Nor will it be enough to say that a large proportion of the marriages contracted in onr Churches are between persons of another faith. For it may reasonably be asked, whether they who came to us on all the most solemn occasions of their lives, from their baptism to their burial, are not (at least for civil purposes, such as this census is meant to serve,) Churchmen, rather than members of the societies at whose conventicles they give an intermit-

tent attendance, To re-open the whole inquiry of 1851 is probably, as Lord Granville suggested, mpossible, after such an interval, even if t were not inconsistent with the pledge of secrecy given to those who made the returns. But it is of great importance to should thus have furnished a sphere of competition for political partisans. As it is plain in the country. Whatever other weapons are employed against us, let us refuse to enter the lists with any combatant who and unequal mode of warfare-London

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

(Fom Mrs. H. B. Stowe's new work.) The next day at eleven o'clock we went to an engagement at Lambeth Palace, where we had been invited by a kind note from its venerable master, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lambeth is a stately pile of quaint, antique buildings, rising most magnificently on the banks of the Thames. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, laid out with choice gardening. Through an ancient hall, lighted by stained-glass windows, the guests were assembling. There was quite a number of people there, among others the lady

The good Archbishop was kind and benign, you will please to recollect that the guide book cannot claim so much praise as this for the Census of Religious Worship, is now becoming every day recorded and so justly complained of." Over £120, it is stated, was collected at the doors in small sub-

In order to get to the tower we had to go

The room is thirteen feet by twelve, and about eight feet high, wainscotted with oak, which is scrawled over with names and inscriptions. There are eight large iron rings in the almost every diocese. And in the United States of America, the Church, it is well-known, has made a surprising and most imputation of direct dishonesty, we should been one. As our kind host moved about among us with his placid face, we could not but think honorable advance in all directions and in hesitate to repeat it, although we are aware us with his placid face, we could not but think that times had altered since the days when archbishops used to imprison heretics, and In the city of New York alone he menter which our correspondents' experience all agreed, however, that, considering the very tions that there are now upwards of sixty churches, most of them capable of condown the Thames, the poor Lollards in some respects might have been worse lodged.

We passed through the guard room, library, and along a corridor where hung a row of pic shippers. But it is a mistake to suppose the average attendance." Another was tures of all the archbishops from the very earliest that the growth of the American Church | told by a Dissenting minister of his neigh- | times; and then the archbishop took me into his s to be attributed to Voluntaryism-at | bourhood that the numbers in attendance, study, which is a most charming room, contain east, in whole. The large revenues of although he made a return of them, had ing his own private library: after that we all sat down to lunch in a large dining room

A SERMON ON RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The next day we went to hear a sermon in behalf of the ragged schools, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The children who attended the Some previous remarks of ours on the character of the Tables of Religious Wor. ship comprised in the Census of 1851, will show how the exaggirated returns of the creeds were read—the will have prepared our readers for the exDissenting communities may have been Apostles', Athanasian, and Nicene; all of which
posure of their mistake which was made obtained without any direct dishappents. with great decorum, and probably with the same

country confirming the Bishop's estimate of their inaccuracy, and enforcing his unexpected division has been demanded by large taxes of office. His sermon however, was complaints. Our own objections, it will the defeated party in a debate. In this long staves of office. His sermon, however, was be remembered, chiefly affected the general plan of the tables, and the spirit in which inferences from them were drawn in the control of a strict enumeration could have

> the Archbishop, we saw him surrounded by the churchwardens, counting over the money. I noticed in the back part of the church a number f children in tattered garments, with rather a tial analyst of Church statistics—out of the returns of marriages published last these were those who had just been introduced into the school, and had not been there long enough to come under its modifying influences. We were told that they were always thus torn and forlorn in their appearance at first, but that they gradually took pains to make themselves respectable. The Archbishop said, pleasantly, "When they return to their right mind they appear clothed, also, and sitting at the feet of

> > The Archbishop sent me afterwards a beautiful edition of his sermons on Christian charity, em oracing a series of discourses on various topics of practical benevolence, relating to the elevation and christianization of the masses. They are written with the same purity of style, and show the same devout and benevolent spirit with his other writings.

> > MEETINGS, ANNIVERSARIES, SOCIETIES,

PROTESTANT MEETING IN BELGRAVIA. - On Wednesday morning a large and (according to the Morning Chronicle) "noisy" public meeting was held at the Riding-school, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico. The have it well understood that the Census Times states that from 700 to 800 persons were is not to be trusted. It has been got up present. The following are the names of some on one side with a political purpose, on the other treated with indifference or neglect. And it is a sad reflection that the important subject of the worship of Almighty God Vereker, Rev. Dr. Armstrong (of Bermondsey), Admiral Hatton, H. W. Buxton, Esq., Wilbra petition for political partisaus. As it is plain that it has done so, our part is to take care that no further damage occur through its abuse to the cause of our faith and discipline leaves to the cause of our faith and di Mrs. Maude, Mrs. W. Campbell, the Dowager Lady Listowell, Mrs. Bushby, Hon. Mr. Northey, Dr. Holt Yates, Hon. Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Rochfort Captain Leycester, Mrs. Bessett, Mrs. Buller dersists in having recourse to this dishonest and unequal mode of warfare—London the Guardian.

Mrs. Hildward. Capt. Thomas Woodgate, R.N., Mrs. Hildward and deputations from St. Marylebone, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. George's, and other metropolitan parishes, and a large number of clergymen. The following resolu-tions were adopted: Moved by Col. the Hon. S. Vereker, "That this meeting views with deep regret and apprehension the innovations and superstitious practices introduced of late years into the mode of worship in many of our parish churches, and calls on every sincere Christian to do all in his power to suppress them.' Moved by Mr. Beal, "That the churches of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, have been rendered most conspicuous in such obnoxious and dangerous practices, and this meet-ing feels that it is therefore the duty of the parishioners to support the churchwarden, Mr. Westerton, in his efforts to secure the simpli ity and purity of Protestant worship in these churches." Moved by Mr. Westerton, "That for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolutions this meeting appoints a committ and that the following be members of such, with power to increase their number to seven: Mr Westerton, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring the Hon. Charles Smyth Vereker, W. P. Snell, and Mr. Beal." Moved by Mr. Snell, "That the committee appointed recommend to the meeting that a public subscription be forthwith entered into, and a public appeal made to all Protestants throughout the United Kingdom." The fifth resolution was, "That this meeting recommend to their committee the propriety of

Romanism and Dissent.

Rome does so continually of its unity, and never weary of upbraiding Protestants with their divisions and quarrels—we would simply ask

On Sunday morning, February 13, I held

by Anglican perverts.
"Why are English Catholics never united? Why is it that, agreeing in faith beyond all the rest of the world, we disagree in every other matter more than ordinary Protestants and numerous (as I learned many were absent, being matter more than ordinary Frotestants and unbelievers? Why will not the Bishops and the clergy and the laity pull together, and write books and publish periodicals, and build churches, and found schools, and superintend ecclesiastical education, and confer and contend with the state, and in short, do everything with one hand, as we trust they all have one heart? Why do we waste our energies and our money.

A schism has lately taken place in the German Lutheran denomination in Cumberland, Maryland; one of the questions in controversy being whether or not an "Odd Fellow" can be

DECREASE OF METHODISTS IN IRELAND,-The London John Bull says that at the Irish Wesleyan Conference, just brought to a close, a decrease of 350 was reported.

might be necessary for the use of a certain Romish Congregation in the West, provided they "would pledge themselves that the books should be circulated!" It has had the singular effect of suddenly abating their curiosity to 'know all about that 'Protestant gentleman and the Bibles!"-Banner of the Cross.

Correspondence.

MISSIONS FOR THE OTTAWA.

ivestigate the nature of those claims frequently stated by members of the Church along the Ottawa, they appointed a deputation from their umber of two clergymen to proceed to Pemhe various villages and settlements between Pemroke village and the nearest settled mission, which is Pakenham, and to see what local assisance might be secured towards the support ither of travelling or located missionaries. happened to be one of the deputation, and as nany, both lay and clerical, friends have imortuned me to publish my report of the success met with in prosecuting the object in view, I shall with pleasure comply with their desires.

In the first place, it is necessary to premise that there are two classes of settlers or inhabitants on the Ottawa; the one class are itinerant, -engaged in the lumber trade. -the other class onsist of the located or resident settlers, and both might embrace the care and attention of the zealous missionary. With respect to the first class alluded to,—the itinerant lumbermen —my stay was too limited to enable me to visit these, but from enquiries made respecting them am prepared to give some information even of These denizens of the forests live n isolated positions, some sixty or seventy together; their domicile is known by the appellation "the Shantie." A large shantie may number from 150 to 200 men; the whole numper thus resident throughout the Ottawa country, on both sides of the river, may be computed at from 70,000 to 80,000 men! The winter snow from 70,000 to 80,000 men! The winter snow is useful to convey their food to them; the frozen lakes affording roads and conveniences or carriage without which they could not be maintained in their barren localities: their occupation is full of risk, but the raftsmen paricularly share in all the dangers of the trade they frequently lose their lives in freeing the timber from the various jambs which it meets with when hurrying over the impetuous eddies of rapids and shallows. The spiritual destitution of this class is fearful; for although the majority are Romanists, still a large portion consists of our people, and members of other protestant communions: these poor souls are deed uncared for, while their position is one of fearful temptation; here the sneer of infidelity is unchecked, immorality prevails, and the Sabbath is desecrated, without any ambassador from God to remonstrate. Many a young man's morals and creed are there ruined; whereas, had he a champion for the truth even occasionally

of their spiritual necessities. pared to shew, are far superior to any mission of a missionary. I left behind other lists for that has been opened since the formation of this signatures, and entrusted them to some mem-Diocese. Pembroke Village being the head quarters of the Ottawa trade on our side of the them to me well filled. On inspecting these river, was the extreme point assigned for our trip; we therefore passed on to this, leaving notices on our way at various settlements and notices of the out and the settlements are not not not not not necessary to the weath field. On the settlement of the weath field to the weath field to the weath field to the weath field to the weath field. On the settlement of the weath field to the weath field t notices on our way at various settlements and as at Pembroke. Refirew village, as a centre, villages for services to be held on our return. After a few days' travel we reached Pembroke: it consists of two villages, upper and lower, although both at no distant day are destined to settlement, where an exertion to build a church be united, and thus form one large town or city.

The Allumette Lake assumes a magnificent apwhich aroused the settlement not having been pearance, neighboring to this village, and the bold, elevated headland which connects both "the bones ever stirred" but a heap of building

ctions of the village will give a commandir position to any buildings erected thereon. The prosperity of this neighborhood seemed far in ROMISH UNITY.—Boasting as the Church of large class steamboat was on the docks, and

On Sunday morning, February 13, I held what sort of unity of faith it is that bears such practical fruit of discord as those of which we read in the following extract from the (London) Rambler, a leading organ of that sect, conducted by Anglican perverts.

Service at 11 o'clock in a school-house outside the village. I had given notice the day before of my intention to hold service, and, as the British Standard (a newspaper widely disseminated through the settlement) a few weeks previously stated the object of the deputation, so after divine service I explained matters more particularly. The congregation, though not Why do we waste our energies and our money, till we are ashamed to look one another in the Village, which was drawn up as a promissory face? Why do we stand with our eyes and mouths open, staring at our difficulties, wondering, wishing, hoping, fearing, grumbling and fault-finding; and repeating, till the whole heart is sick, the whole story of Catholic mismogragement. Catholic disupion Catholic for my next station. I appointed a Mr. Gibson. mismanagement, Catholic disunion, Catholic extravagance, and impotence? This we say, is a scarcely overcharged picture of the doletul in the village, who voluntarily offered himself strains of sorrow, with which we are wont to for the service, to procure other subscribers onsole ourselves for our misdoing in every part before I finally might leave the settlement, which I purposed to do next morning.

I then pushed on to my second station, in the township of Westmeath, and held service at Mr. Bellow's school-house,—here a good attendance was in readiness, and a very attentive congregaa good Christian; and another, a demand by the seceding party, who style themselves "old Lutherans," that the bread or wafer in the for signatures, which proved successful beyond Lord's Supper should be placed upon the tongue of the recipient by the clerical administrator.

The property of Mathematical administrator was known to me in one of my former missions, and expects soon to compete for a scholarship in our university. This young man being the school-teacher in the section, voluntarily offered ROME AND THE BIBLE.—The Catholic Mirror, like the Pittsburgh Catholic, &c., has become profoundly silent since our proposition in the Banner of the 8th ult., was still more distinctly repeated on the 22d,—to supply, at our own expense, any number of their bibles which might be necessary for the use of a certain movement, and kindly subscribed an annual amount equal to any of our own people. Such liberality from those not belonging to us, when voluntarily offered, should in my judgment be gratefully acknowledged, and it is with feelings of gratitude that I refer to this gentleman's of gratuude that I refer to this gentleman's kindness. After service I returned to Pembroke, having thus fulfilled my two novel appointments for the day. On Monday morning before leaving the village, Mr. Gibson, who took charge of the subscription list called on me, and reported progress. He announced that in that short time he had received subscriptions to the amount of £75 per annum in the village, but, that in a few weeks he had no doubt he might procure few weeks he had no doubt he might procure much more. I have since heard from this gen tleman on the subject, and in his last communi MISSIONS FOR THE OTTAWA.

To the Editor of "The Church."

Rev. Sir,—The subject which I now beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Church Society, through the medium of your columns, is one of vast importance to the missionary when he arrives. Now, if we attend to the subscription lists, whereby I find £100 per annum duly signed for, towards a missionary's support. He also notifies, that a site for a church will be given in the village, and most probably a residence secured for the missionary when he arrives. Now, if we attend to the subscription lists, whereby I find £100 per annum duly signed for, towards a missionary's support. He also notifies, that a site for a church will be given in the village, and most probably a residence secured for the missionary when he arrives. aterests of our Church; and, believing that it tach to Pembroke the station at Westmeath, any appear so to yourcelf also, I trust you will twelve miles distant, then we shall have sufficient

deem this communication worthy of an insertion. support, and be able to establish a self-supporting The clergy of this section of the Province, leighboring to the Ottawa, took a lively interest ast winter in the spiritual destitution of that vast region of country, and, feeling that some while the lumbermen, who pass down the river exertion should be put forth on their part to periodically and who generally remain weeks at Pembroke, would gladly contribute, it is supposed, about, £20 per annum, towards the support of any missionary who would afford them services while in the neighborhood. There roke, as the farthest point, and hold services at are other perquisites too, which I might mention, incidental to this mission, so that if we rate the salary of the mission as a commencement, at ort shall be free from all exaggeration. Here then as is a fair claim for a missionary of the Church. I feel it my duty to plead for equal rights and privileges towards these people, for I cannot see, how the Church Society can escape the accusation of partiality in the distribution of its funds, if it will guarantee assistance towards other sections of the province far less deserving than what this report proves of the people than what this report proves of the people of the Ottawa. On returning homewards, I held service at Renfrew village, which is situated about forty miles from Pembrooke. This was the third station on my list. Neighboring to this village, is the estate lately purchased by Mr. Hincks, and to which the newspapers have made such honorable allusions. This property consisting of, I believe, 600 acres) is situated about one mile from the present village of Renfrew, and, already an infant village, in surveyed, and staked on a remarkably bold and elevated table land—the immense water privilege is the great attraction here, which is said to be the most superior in British North America. With such an advantage as this there is little doubt but that the village, now only imaginary, will in a very short time eclipse the present one. A lot for a church has been kindly offered by a Mr. Stewart, nephew of Mr. Hincks, who resides in the village, and of course we intimated our desire to accept the proffered gift with thankfulness. When the hour arrived which I had appointed for divine service, I found many pressing eagerly forward to be in time, and although many were unavoidably hindered from being present, owing to the nature of their occupation, viz., lumbering, still a good congregation assembled in the village school-house. During service, I explained, as in former instances, the object of my visit, I exhorted them make some effort themselves first, and the Church would endeavour to extend to them the same consideration, which, through the Church Society she extends to other sections. Remembering, however, that I stood on ground, abandoned from year to year to the teaching of dissent, and that in consequence our people's affections towards the Church might be warped, he a champion for the truth even occasionally to visit his shantie, his hands would be supported and his faith be saved from a complete shipwreck.

I do not write at present however for the interests of this class, although I cannot but think that the Canadian Church is responsible for not doing something towards the supplying of their spiritual necessities.

I thought it necessary to take the ground for the church, as the church of the Reformation—the bulwark of protestantism,—and the glory of all lands—"lamenting the innovations of misguided perverts, and the pernicious influences of heresy—that, although they heard often no doubt of such spots, and blemishes, yet our church remained unaltered; her Prayer Book and Standards the same as in days of old: the and Standards the same as in days of old; the With respect to the second class—the resident settlers—as my visit especially contemplated this portion of the inhabitants, I am therefore needed was a wholesome and vigorous discipline prepared to give full and (as I think) satisfac- to correct such transgressors when they manitory information. The localities assigned to me to visit were Pembroke Village, Westmeath, would soon be restored by synodical action and Renfrew Village. These places, in my judgment, should be immediately supplied with two missionaries; and their claims, I am prediately subscribed towards the annual support

townships, neighbouring, will give £50 per nteed by subscription lists, and therefore I consider it a matter of justice, that no mission now vacant should be supplied with a clergy-man, or, no new mission should be opened, until such missions prove a prior claim by guaranteeing a greater support; and failing this, then Pembroke and Renfrew should be the first places attended to. I am aware, however, that they labour under two misfortunes: first, their claim is not urged by people of influence, and secondly, they do not reside in more highly favoured portions of the province; but I trust our impartiality will feel interested in these written "Methodist Ignorance and Presumpcases, and will triumph over every temptationfrom utilitarian motives-to abandon such pro-

In supplying this portion of our vineyard with missionaries, it will be necessary to attend to the stamp of men sent. This is of so much importance, that many have alluded to it throughout my trip. They must be men of sound scriptural views, and some experience in missionary life; men who can "lift up Christ in all his fulness," remembering the spiritual death which reigns around: men who will not put "the church first," and "Christ next," but Christ, as of old, "the Alpha and Omega" of the sinner's hope. True, all such men are wanted every where, as well as for this section of country, but the isolated pos tion of the missionaries on the Ottawa, as well as the peculiar nature of their charge, would render it doubly imperative for them, in order to be successful, to be of the stamp I allude to. I might speak more on this subject, but my object is merely to say enough, so as to be un-derstood, knowing how difficult a matter it is even to allude to such a subject without some fastidious fault-finder starting up; therefore, having ventured merely to allude to it, I shall leave the matter in His hand who can put it into the hearts of the men needed for this service to say: "Here we are; send us." And should there be any of this stamp who "have toiled much in their present spheres, and have taken nothing," and who have often felt a missionary thirst for better and more promising soil, then, I would say, "Here is an open! here is thirsty ground! here are willing souls! a vast field 'already' white for harvest!" Assuredly, in a missionary church it will not be hard to find men for this work. Indeed, while writing, I feel confident "God will provide."

In bringing this report to a conclusion, I must ask, in review, "Are there any sheep like these sheep? abandoned and neglected so long, and yet so anxious for our ministrations? Other issions have been supplied, and are being planted these many years, where our mission-aries are grudged the miserable pittance eked out of covetous souls, after much importunity But these people are ready in a moment; their precious things they are willing to give, if they can procure a supply of those refreshing streams which "roll fast by the oracle of God," through the ordinances of our sanctuary, and though they are importuned from year to year, to seek other waters—other pastures; still, they remain firm; they remember hat the church was in their fatherland, and the language and feeling still uppermost is: "If we forget thee, Oh! Jerusalem, may our right hand forget her cunning." But we must re-member, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and that, if this report fail to turn the attention of the church towards them, then, we lose a large number of brethren; we extinguish our church in a most important section of the province;—this, and more also, we shall be guilty of doing, though professedly a missionary church, and having at our disposal a society pledged to "extend her ramparts, and strengthen her stakes.'

I remain, Rev. Sir, yours, &c., ALEXANDER PYNE. Perth, Aug. 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR :- Having been informed that an article which appeared a few weeks ago in the Reform Banner, accusing me of High Church intolerance and outrageous conduct towards a Methodist Preacher on the melancholy occasion of a burial, has been going the rounds of the Radical papers and is likely to do harm to the cause of the Church, where neither the facts of the case nor the motives for misrepresenting them are known; I have thought it might be well to put you in possession of the facts as they actually occurred, and also to inform you that the whole of the after-proceedings were doubtlessly got up for electioneering purposes and that the report of the committee appointed by the Methodist congregation to investigate the matter was regarded here by every intelligent and unbiassed person as an electioneering squib, to give a stimulus to the cause of the secularizers, and to damage Sir Allan McNab, who was looked upon as the champion of the

It may be necessary to explain that the Burlington cemetery consists of two divisions, one the exclusive property of the Church of England, the other belonging to the city and open to all denominations who choose to buy there. There is common entrance, and the Church ground has not, as yet, been separated from the other by a partition fence as it is intended it shall be when convenient to the

church-wardens to do so.
On the 18th of July, while waiting at the cemetery for funerals, as was my daily practice, I was informed by the superintendant that a funeral had arrived for the Church ground. Upon enquiring the name of the deceased I was old it was Mrs. Terry, and remarked that I had no such name on my list of appointments. I desired the superintendant to enquire again as there must be some mistake; he returned and said it was a Methodist funeral, and that a Methodist preacher was in attendance to read the service, but that the grave was in the church ground. I then requested him to explain to the preacher, in a courteous manner, that our regulations did not admit of any one officiating in the church ground but an ordained minister of the Church of England; and that I must therefore request him not to proceed with the service. The message was received with the service. The message was received rather rudely, and the remark made, that "he (the preacher) should like to know if I intended to carry out what I said;" at the same time he advanced without waiting for a reply. I then put on my surplice and quietly followed the train till they arrived at the grave, and while the corpse was being removed from the hearse I took Mr. Elliott aside and explained to him as courteously as I could, that the ground was the exclusive property of the Church of England, and reading the burial service there the exclusive right of the Church of England Clergy, that I regretted exceedingly that any misunderstanding should have arisen or that any unpleasant ness should have occurred at such a time and in such a place. He replied that he thought I was in the wrong, that the law would bear him out—that when their people owned burial places in our cemeteries, their ministers had the right of officiating there-but that rather than make any difficulty he would acquiesce in my performing the service, which I accordingly cussion-nothing unbecoming the solemnity of the occasion-a few seconds' delay was the only inconvenience experienced.

Such is the proceeding which has been branded in the most intemperate language as an outrage upon the feelings of surviving friends and mourning relatives, (not to mention the poor persecuted preacher), an outrage which barbarous and heathen nations would not have been guilty of, an outrage which called forth an indignation meeting of the Methodist body, and an indignation resolution, together with one of sympathy for the outraged preacher. On his ministry as long as life and strength the man's own argument he had no right in the endured.

stones and a site where the church was about chases ground in the Church of England Cemeto be built, will give at the lowest estimate, £50 tery, purchases it of course subject to the per annum; while the "Bonchere Point," eight rules and regulations of the Church. Here, miles from Renfrew, will form an eligible station, when party spirit was running high, and all and with portions of Admaston and Bromley sorts of dishonorable expedients were resorted to to prejudice the church party, the meeting and annum; so that here is support of £175 towards the resolution were perfectly understood and the yearly stipend of a missionary. The greater portion of this stipend has already been guartempt, but as the same information is not possessed by parties residing at a distance, thi

ommunication may not be without its use.

The Methodists might as well claim admission for their preachers to our pulpits, and in case they were refused, (as they undoubtedly would be) they might with as much justice and reason declaim loudly against the high-church intoler ance, and bigotry and exclusiveness which prompted such refusal. Instead of the heading which the editor of the Banner placed above the article referred to (High Church Intolerance tion."

I remain Mr. Editor, Your obed't humble serv't. J. GAMBLE GEDDES Hamilton, 14th Aug., 1854.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 16. J. F., Smithfield; Rev. H. C. C., Etobicoke Rev. Dr. B., Montreal, rem.; Rev. J. R. T., Marysburgh, rem. for W. K.; J. O., Owen Sound; Rev. G. T., Amherst, N. S.; Rev. J. W. B., Cobourg, rem.; L. Y., Port Hope, rem; Rev. S. S. W., Three Rivers, rem.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

We have now fairly entered upon our ighteenth volume, notwithstanding the many discouragements we have had to encounter. Many friends, upon whose hearty co-operation we depended on the commencement of the last volume, finding that the size, name, and tone of the paper had so often changed within the last few years, were afraid to canvass for us, and contented themselves with merely paying for their own copies, and from time to time expressing their approbation of the manner in which the journal was being conducted, and promising that, if it continued to be published, they would exert themselves to extend its circulation. We would now urge upon them the necessity that exists for united effort; if our principles are to be maintained, it is not fair to leave one or two to bear the burden. We believe that there are many in all parts of the province who would be willing to act as agents if requested to do so. We beg, therefore, our well-wishers, both clerical and lay, to send us the names of persons whom they can recommend for their several neighbourhoods.

Wages and materials of all kinds have so increased in price, that it is with great difficulty that a weekly paper can be supported. The daily papers depend far more on the number of their paying advertisements than on their subscription lists, though, of course, the longer the list is known to be, the greater will be the inlucements to advertize in the paper. There are a certain class of advertisements which our friends would do well to send to our paper, and we purpose in future drawing the attention of our readers to every new one. Our chief inducement in publishing the

Church being to disseminate sound church inciples, we have determined to make reater sacrifices in order that the paper may circulate freely amongst all classes.

There may be places in the new settlenents where the farmers and laborers cannot afford to pay even the low and unremunerative price charged for this paper. We undertake, therefore, to send six copies to any locality from which six dollars have been forwarded by the nearest clergyman, and a statement that he believes them unable to pay more.

Further than this, any subscriber who will pay for a second copy, shall have a third sent to him for gratuitous distribution, and so on in proportion ;-of course it being understood that the papers are distributed gratuitously.

The paper having been so ably conducted by the late editors, it would be unfair to them to conceal the fact, that, in consequence of the intention of the resident editor to absent himself, for a season, from the diocese, for the benefit of his health, and severe domestic affliction in the family of the other, they have both resigned, much to the regret of those who have had the best interest of the paper at heart. The publisher has, however, determined. at the solicitation of many who are unwiling that at this critical period there should e no Church paper to contend for the rights of the church, and to guide her mempers in the via media between popery and dissent, to continue it, and he hopes that all those who approve of the princioles of the paper will not content themselves with mere words, but will all pay up their arrears on the past volume, and aid him in obtaining new subscribers for the present one. Lastly, he commends it to the careful consideration of all who chance to take up this number.

DR. RYERSON'S TESTIMONY TO SOUND

PRINCIPLES. Many a person, possessed of the influence which Dr. Ryerson is known to nave in his own denomination, would have endeavored to detach a portion of the sect and form a new communion. He has taken the sounder course of simply retiring from an office whose duties his principles did not allow him to fill, and taking his place as a private member of the church, as he supposes it to be,-and in that capacity exercising his influence to procure an amendment of that of which he complains. If all dissatisfied men had taken the same course, we should not have had so many schisms. His error is,supposing him to consider the Wesleyan body a church, and himself formerly a clergyman,-in relinquishing that character altogether, without waiting for the effect of his remonstrances. That looks as though he began to distrust the Wesleyan "Church:" for if he had been really a clergyman nothing should have induced him to relinquish the hope of resuming

ground, for it was purchased for the late Capt.

Terry, who was a professed member of the Church, although his wife connected herself

The contends strenuously in his pamphlet for one of the most cherished pamphlet for one of the Church of England the

the primitive churd as their interpreter. He says-" I go bay to first principles, and say, as did Mr. Vesley to Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury, whe he sent them to organize the societies America into a church, let us 'simply allow the scriptures and the primitive curch." It is the above-named paper. We heartily true that Wesley was fals to his own principle; for there is no a trace in scripture of a simple presbyter as Wesley a church; and the primitive church would have condemned and excommunicated any their gratitude for the boon which has But that is their affair. The testimony is undivided support. There are many scriptures and the primitive church."

mony is equally clear is the duty of recog- support any person who will start a bers of the church, and the failure of still they argue" It is useful as an adver-Wesleyanism in so doing.

nferior order of qualifications, and it is much more exciting and easy, to minister or attend at special meetings and in the ordinary public services of the church, than to pursue season and out of season" the less conspicuous and more detailed labor of teaching and training up children and youth in the knowledge and experience of the doctrines of Christ, and thus secure them to the church, and to the Saviour, and secure to them the "godliness which has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." And what is the result of the general adoption (with a few fine exceptions) of the former in preference of the latter—instead of the union of both? It is the humiliating and most painful fact that the great najority of Methodist youth are lost to the church, not lost to Christ and to heaven - that in large proportion of instances, Methodism not perpetuated to the second generation the same family—that in the great majorreturn of prodigals, and the accession of strangers and aliens to the body, are indeed causes of thankfulness and rejoicing; but prevention is better than cure—piety from childhood is better than reformation in manhood. The judgment of the Apostle upon him " who neglects to provide for his own house," even in temporal matters, is well known; and must there not be a radical defect and wrong in any religious organization which loses the great majority or its own youth, and depends largely on infusions rom without for the recruit of its numbers Such an organization may do much good, and widely extend in many places for the time being, especially in a new and unsettled state of society; but the vital element of permanent strength and lasting prosperity is wanting, where, by its repulsion or neglect, the great majority of its baptized youth are alienated from, and lost to its communion. It is not in the promise of God, or in the genius of scriptural christianity, that "children trained up in the way that they should go," will, in many instances, much less generally, depart from it in

after years. Again: "To deny, that the baptized children of our people are members of our church, and that they should be acknowledged as such, and as such be impressed with their obligations and privi-leges, and as such be prepared for, and brought nto, the spiritual communion and fellowship of the thurch, on coming to the years of accountability, is, it appears to me, to make the sacrament of baptism a nullity, and to disfranchise thousands f children of divinely chartered rights and

which Dr. R contends for as the duty of one convened about the end of September, United States—The Mission war of 1854. he church, and which he charges the Wesleyans with not doing, is precisely what the church of England does. She "acknowledges the baptized children of our people as members of the church," teaching them in the catechism that they are members of Christ, children of God and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven." She 'impresses them' in the same catechism " with their obligations and privileges;" or agent, with the names of the parties, and in due time "on their coming to years of responsibility" she calls on them to take up their membership in confirmation, and previous to it, by the instruction of her ministers " prepares them for the spiritual communion and fellowship of the church" and "brings them into it" by that ordinance. And ever after she practically excludes no one from her communion excepting for some "grievous crime."

We give one more extract. "It is happily true, that many of the children of our people, as well as those of other people, erted and brought into the church under the faithful ministrations of the Word; but how many ten thousand more of them would never wander from the church, would more easily and more certainly be led to experience all the power of inward religion and the blessings of Christian position and rights, and talget the significancy, and obligation, and privilege of all that the outward ordinances and their visible relations involved were intended to confer. It ought to make a Christian heart bleed to think that our largest increase of members, according to returns over which we are disposed to congratulate ourselves. falls vastly short of the natural increase of population in our own community, apart from the increase of the population of the country at large, and therefore that perhaps five or more persons are sent out into the world, as worldlings, from the families of our church, while one is retained or brought into it from the world by all our ministrations and agencies.

We have here an acknowledgment, a church, the training up of the baptized children in the faith and hope of the gospel. We are not going to vaunt the spiritual more than what it costs, in its influence on indicondition of the Church of England as vidual and public intelligence, morality, and compared with Wesleyanism; but of one religion, and they are true patriots who conscithing we are sure, that where the rules of the church as it is are adequately carried out, scarcely any of its members quit it in search of further privileges and better become in time communicants and live more or less in faith and a sense of duty according to the gospel. At all events we have the testimony of Dr. Ryerson that the Church system is the only right one, and the only one we can reasonably look to, to enable us to do our duty as a church by those whom we receive into it by baptism.

Let this testimony then render us more than ever satisfied with the principles and system of our church; and, what is of more consequence, let it make us more strenuous in carrying those principles into system.

following not only the scriptures, but of our labours he has performed, and the is little doubt but that the splendid endowunusual heat of the summer. His lordship ments of Trinity Church, of the Dutch eaves for the Sault Saint Marie and Reformed Church,-and of other denomi-

Mahnetooahning on Thursday. THE PORT HOPE BRITISH ENSIGN.

We have received the third number of congratulate the conservatives in the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham that they have so able an exponent and Coke were, organizing societies into of their principles; and we venture to express a hope, that they will evince presbyter who should have presumed as been conferred upon them by Messrs. Wesley did to ordain Dr. Coke a histop Gladman & Vincent by giving them their equally clear that we ought to " follow the towns and villges in every county, and our experience has taught us that the from 50 to 100 dollars each. This amount, Another point to which Dr. R.'s testi- inhabitants fee in a measure bound to though small, serves to eke out the contribunizing the church membership of baptized paper in their mmediate vicinity; though children, and bringing them up as mem- they abhor the principles it advocates, tising medium and the fact that a paper "It requires less scriptural zeal and an is published i our village, gives us a position." Bysuch reasoning the majority of the provicial papers of the present day have bee brought into existence. Any one who seeks first the kingdom of God and his righteousness" will not argue thus. He will say, "Though I perceive that the value of my property will be enhanced, and I shall derive many tem- where there is no congregation because vice poral advantages from having a paper and ignorance prevail; and it is precisely i be edited by one who fears man rather than God, and advocates the infidel policy of expediency; it is my duty therefore as a Christian the more resolutely to oppose the error, because it is near to me and likely to be propagated amongst my neighof the same family—that in the great majorof the same family—that in the great majority of instances it is only so perpetuated
very partially, and in very few instances to all
the children of Methodist parents; while there
the conversion of only a few huncates the truth." The extracts which bours: I will to, therefore, all I can to Hope Ensign bear ample evidence to its character as atruly conservative journal; and as such we wish our contemporary every success.

CONVOCATION.

In this Dicese, where Synodal action question that what we seek for cannot of the Church, are deeply involved. ong be withheld from us.

The following extract from the London Guardian will be read with much interest. We have before us the London Times and the Supplement to the Guardian of the 26th July, which give detailed accounts and of the views entertained by the members in both Houses. We intended to abridge them-but on reading them careor in the middle of October.

DR. DUFF.

Commenting on the remarks in our critique on this imaginative gentleman, with respect to the American custom of lionizing strangers of any note, our esteemed brother of the Banner of the Cross says:

"It must be admitted that our countrymen have a weakness in this respect, which justly exposes them to the ridicule of the world. When we remember the "receptions" given to Dickens, Kossuth, Mitchell, Thackeray, Dr. Duff, &c., we need not wince at what our Canadian brother, The Church, says."

The following excellent hints are copied from the Banner of the Cross. They are suggestive of many considerations which a desire for the advancement of the cause of religious truth induces us to promote:

"1. Keep it before the people-That, next to the pulpit, the press is the most potent instrument of good to the church and the world in operation at the present day.

"2. Keep it before the people—That the cheap est, easiest, and most interesting medium of conveying to a family information on a vast variety of important subjects, is through the fellowship, were they acknowledged in their true position and rights, and taught the significancy, paper. "3. Keep it before the people-That a head of

a family who refuses to subscribe and pay for a good paper on account of its cost, is 'penny-wise and pound-fool," as he not only keeps them in ignorance of many things they ought to know, which cannot be acquired as well in any other way, but he excludes himself from information of practical utility, oftentimes contained in a single number, which may be worth to him many times as much as the subscription for the whole year.

"4. Keep it before the people-That the preparation and issue of every number of a paper is attended with considerable labour and cost, and that it is something more than meanness Province, may by the favor of God be ordained. sorrowful acknowledgment, from a most for a man to make it a practice of borrowing competent witness, that Wesleyanism fails and reading a paper for which other of one of the most essential functions of a have had the honour and honesty to subscribe and pay.

"5. Keep it before the people-That every well-conducted paper is worth a hundred-fold entiously and liberally support a vigorous and

enlightened press. "6. Keep it before the people-That some excellent papers have expired for want of the ment House, in Our CITY OF QUEBEC, in Our nourishing and invigorating assistance of their guidance; and a large proportion of them professed friends—a calamity brought about naturally as the result of avoidable neglect. When the event has taken place, lamentation and regret come too late; better to have prevented the catastrophe by timely support.

THE SUPREME COURT OF U.S. The Supreme Court in the United States of their governmental system, and one much to be envied by us Canadians. It is the great bulwark against the surges of democratic violence, and so long as it endures it gives a character of fixedness and solidity to their institutions. In this Colony we practice, and making that system a living Government as our supreme court, but have been accustomed to regard the British unhappily it has relinquished this honora-We thankfully announce that our re- ble position of late, and left us exposed to vered Diocesan has been permitted to return home from his western tour in those which prevail amongst our neighbors. With the exception of two Lower Canada Constituencies, the elections are now over, and with the classification of Lower Canada memwith the Methodists. Besides, whoever pur- principles of the Church of England, the excellent health, notwithstanding the ardu-

nations, would have long since been secularized through the exertions of place hunters in need of a political cry. give the following example of the advantages of this court, taken from Mr. Caswall's very interesting work called "The Western World Re-visited," which has just been published by J. H. Parker:-

"The Church in Vermont is partly sustained by the rent of lands bestowed upon it in the old colonial times. These lands were confiscated, but were eventually restored, by means of a suit brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 'clergy reserves' now produce about 3,400 dol-lars per annum, of which the Clergy receive tions raised on the voluntary system, and in a cheap country, among the mountains, is an item not to be despised."

Our valued contemporary, the Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal, in commenting on his extract, says :-

"Other Dioceses, and many churches and church institutions are supported in whole or in part by endowments, either public or bestowed by private piety. Wealthy congregations, especially in the larger towns, no doubt, maintain their clergy in competence, if not in affluence, but generally by scatteris. Voluntariem, however, is to be tested, not in congregations of the rich, but in those of the poor, and in places published at my very door, I find it is to such circumstances that Voluntaryism, as the term is now applied, altogether fails, and its utter cruelty becomes apparent.'

We have great pleasure in announcing that Robert Denison, Esq., has founded an Exhibition for Students in Divinity or Arts in Trinity College. The Exhibition is of the annual value of £30, and is tenable for three years. The exhibitioner will be nominated by Mr. Denison, and admitted on passing the Matriculation Examination, and he may, at his option, hold the Exhibition while passing through the regular Arts course of three years; or, after the expiration of his first year, he may, if of the requisite age, enter the Theological Class. In either case, however, it is provided that the Exhibitioner shall graduate in Arts.

It is highly gratifying to record instances n the churchhas been so earnestly desired of liberality so wisely directed to the proby all parties, a step has been made in motion of objects in which the general the right direction, and there can be no welfare of society, as well as the interests

We would particularly draw the attention of our readers to two articles which we have clipped, one from the Port Hope Ensign, headed "Secular importance of the Clergy," the other from the Gospel of the report of the several committees, Messenger, headed "A Preacher's uncertain life.

We have received from Mr. Rowsell fully through, we have determined to give the Edinburgh Review, reprinted by the Guardian's account, (which differs Leonard, Scott & Co., for July. Contents: from the Times' only in being more con- Diplomatic History of Eastern Questioncise) at length, in successive numbers of Teetotalism and Laws against the Liquor our paper, for the consideration of those Trade-Hermanu's Æschylus-Kaffir war who may hereafter he called upon to take and Cape policy—The great social problem a part in the proceedings of our own con—The orders in Council—On trade during vocations. We have reason to believe war-Marshall on the representation of It will be readily seen that the very thing that a meeting of our Blocesan Synod will minorities — European emigration to the

> Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the New Volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commence with the North British for May, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July.

> MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. Our readers will perceive by the following proclamation in an extra of the Canada Gazette that Parliament is prorogued until the 5th proximo:-

Province of LIGIN AND KINCARDINE. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of our said Province, at Our City of Quebec, on the Tenth day of the month of August instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you-Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Meeting of our Provincial Parlia. ment stands prorogued to the Tenth day of the nonth of August instant, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have though fit further to prorogue the same to Tuesday, THE FIFTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, now next, so that neither you nor any of you on the said Tenth day of August instant, at Our City of Quebec, to appear are to be held and constrained, for We do Will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely ex-onerated; Commanding and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Tuesday, THE FIFTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER now next ensuing, AT OUR CITY OF QUEBEC aforesaid personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincia Parliament, by the Common Council of our said In testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the circu

Seal of Our said Province to be hereunt affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c. At Our Govern said Province of Canada, this SEVENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand th hundred and fifty-four, and in the thteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command, FELIX FORTIER, C. C. Chy.

CLERK'S OFFICE-LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Quehec, 9th August, 1854.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private is the most valuable feature in the whole or local Bills will expire on the TWENTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assembly

THE ELECTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS.

We give below the opinions of some of our contemporaries upon the probable issue of the late elections, and the relative position of the ministerial and opposition ranks.

With the exception of two Lower Canada

our previous acquaintance with those of Upper Canada, we may be able to come to someth ike a correct estimate of the ministerial difficulty in meeting Parliament.

According to the Classification of the Lower Canadian Journals, there is a complete division, and for the first time among the French Canadians, the number of ministerialists returned for Lower Canada being 25, the number of oppositionists are 33, there are five doubtful, and two elections not over; in all 65.

According to the best estimate which we can make for Upper Canada, the actual ministerialsts are but 21, and a double return for Mr. Hincks; the conservative opposition 19. So that on the whole the ministerial position is as Opposition in Lower Canada...

onservatives in Upper Canada...... 24 Reform opposition .. Lower Canada Ministerialists......25 Upper Canada Ministerialists......21 Majority against Ministers ... 30 Total above ... Doubtful in Lower Canada.....

Total,..... 130 Thus it will be seen that the present ministry have a majority against them, in both Upper and Lower Canada, and that there can be little difficulty in obtaining from the new house a similar declaration to that made by the last, namely a declaration of want of confidence in the ministry, for which they cannot for a second time appeal to the people, but may be forced to the alternative of resignation or dismissal. Vhether or not such a course may be desirable or proper, at the opening of the session, it is hard to say at present Some of the opposition journals, in both Upper and Lower Canada advocate it .- British Canadian.

This verdict of the country has certainly been decisive, notwithstanding all the power, patronage, and money, that has been so lavishly and unscrupulously used to set it aside, and of the thirteen who have avowed themselves supporters of the Ministry, there will yet be a diminution in very few days, when the position of the Ministry in Parliament is clearly seen, and the recent acts of its leading members come under examination and review. In Lower Canada it is tolerably certain that a sufficient number of members will be returned so adverse to the Ministry, that in the full house of 130 members they will be placed in a minority of about 20. Out of 65 members for Upper Canada the Ministry have been able to secure but 13 seats.

Such a result is very encouraging to every true, single hearted lover of his country. The

and we have every confidence in the result. The introduction of a bill for the Seculariza-

tion of the Clergy Reserves, in the manner proposed, is highly objectionable. The proper mode of proceeding would be by resolution. The expediency of secularizing the Reserves must be the test question, for it is the only mode by which the principle can be affirmed or

were told, was to obtain from the country a stronger expression of opinion in favor of the secularization of the Reserves, but we cannot who may be thought to have claim upon it, it comprehend what the Ministry have gained by resorts to the clergy for its information, as to it. It is true that the enlarged representation the readiest and most trust-worthy source. If has given a greater majority of members favorable to secularization, yet still the expression tails, such as may conduce to the general wel-of opinion the people have given is not a whit fare of the whole community, it is to the clergy stronger than it was at the previous election, that it chiefly looks for reliable, satisfactory and we doubt much if it has been as strong, for intelligence. Again, if in private life, friendly it is a well known fact that a very great number societies have need of certificates of the real of the electors, owing to the unseasonable time | wants and necessities of their members on their at which the elections were held, were prevented from going to the polls. If Ministers were man is what is called for. If it is broken—or really anxious to obtain a strong expression of admining from the country, they should be a made any distraction, so called, of any kind is to the called, of any kind is to the called, of any kind is to the clergyman he goes for a testimon; but that would not answer their purpose, the postponement of the settlement of the Reserves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made to the clergyman he goes for a testimony to the truth of his tale and the fairness of his limb is broken—or man is what is called not in the meets with an accident, so called, of any kind is to the clergyman he goes for a testimony to the truth of his tale and the fairness of his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his tale and is called, of any kind is to the clergyman he goes for a testimony to the truth of his tale and the fairness of his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his tale and the fairness of his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his tale and the fairness of his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his tale and the fairness of his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken—or man is what is called to his lamb is broken. serves question was a mere pretext to be made use of for the purpose of securing a new lease of power. They have, however, failed to accomplish the object they had in view. It is sufficiently obvious, even to the most obtuse, that Ministers would have just as good grounds at most of the second of t for a further postponement now as they had before the dissolution of Parliament. If it was man whom he solicits to do what is needful. so necessary that an appeal should be made to the country in order to give the people the of the little services of a thousand kinds which benefit of the Representation Act, how much the clergyman renders to the country at large, more so must it be to make another appeal as a free gift, quite independent of his minis-when the new Franchise Act comes into operation, with a view to ascertain the true senti- ever to creed, sect or sentiments. How imporments of the country on the important and all absorbing question of the Clergy Reserves! But, Ministers, although they have not secured their objects as although they have not secured their objects. their object, are evidently satisfied; the expres sion of the country is against them, and they will make a desperate attempt to obtain another four years' lease of power. In this we have the most sanguine expectation they will be disappointed. Let the independent members of all parties be but true to themselves and their constituents, and we shall have no fear of the result.—Hamilton Spectator.

or liberals, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition to the latter on the part of the priests. of the French Canadian people are emancipated from the dominion of the priesthood? from the dominion of the priesthood?

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TCRONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS'

FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1854. £260 8 0 Brought forward Christ Church, Berwick 1 1 St. Mary's, Tullamore... Grahamsville 0 10 6 St. John's, Gore, Toronto 0 12 10 2 11 10 per Rev. J.G. Armstrong -St. Peter's, Thorold..... 2 5 3 St. Paul's, Port Robinson 0 14 6 per Rev. T. B. Fuller
Trinity Church, Simcoe. 3 15
Christ Church, Vittoria. 1 10 2 19 9 Congregation Port Dover 0 12 7 per R. F. Evans 5 18 5 191 collections £271 18 11

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, 12th year ... 1 5 0 Rev. Henry Holland, 13th year 2 10 0 COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854.

Brought forward £207 7 10 Trinity Ch., Tecumseth. St. John's Church per Rev. F. L. Osler . St. Peter's, Thorold, per Rev. T. B. 1 2 1 C. C. Johnson. St. Peter's Ch. Tyrconnel Trinity Church, Howard Clearville 0 10 0 per Rev. H. Holland . St. Mark's, Niagara, per Church-4 9 0

134 collections, amounting to £224 0 11

warden.

Colonial.

THE BUREAU OF ECONOMY. We have strong grounds for suspecting the

creation of a Bureau of Economy. This department will be the medium of communication between the several municipalities, and the Paternal Government of the Clergy Reserve fund. The hill that was to have been submitted to the last convention-for we cannot call it a parliament—will, we suppose, explain the necessity of this new bureau. It has been rumoured that the consistent editor of the Woodstock Gazette will obtain the presidentship, as a reward for his disinterested services rendered the Inspector lesson will not be thrown away: men in office General at the last election, as well as some will learn that righteous retribution awaits political transgression; and that in statesmanship, as in morals, "honesty is the best of policy."

Teneral at the last electant, as well as some trifling compensation for all the seeming persecution incurred by him at a preceding one, when he vainly tested his popularity against the redoubtable Francis Hincks. If the funds de-Most important to this Province are the mea- rivable from the Reserves will lighten the sures that will come before the next Parlia- general taxation of the municipalities by 4 cents ment :- the extension of the Franchise-the in the pound, it will not, surely, be considered equitable abolition of the Feudal Tenure in too much to appropriate a cent for the collection Lower Canada—the settlement of that vexed question, the Clergy Reserves—the encouragement of extensive Railway enterprise—the establishment of a satisfactory system of education—and other important matters affecting our political and social welfare, each and all of which are pressing on and require to be dealth. which are pressing on, and require to be dealt are to be connected with the Board; our respected with by true and upright men. If ever honesty M. P. P. is said to be named as law-adviser. and ability were needed in the Government of Our far-seeing executive deserve credit for supthis promising Colony, this is emphatically the time; therefore we rejoice at the verdict the provisions of this bill. And when we take now pronounced by the country.—Port Hope into account the necessity of accurately ascer-The Ministry are extremely anxious to avoid a vote of want of confidence, and in order to do so, they will bring up their sham bill; but we trust members will not be entrapped by such a dodge. A vote of want of confidence must be the first move made by the opposition, and it must be made in time to prevent Ministers stealing a march upon the House. That such a step will be taken we feel perfectly assured, and we have every confidence in the result. taining the death of each incumbent; the day working machinery, and prove the undoubted willingness, on the part of the ministry, to afford the same enlightenment to the country in this department, as Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron have been able on agricultural subjects to do, by means of their Bureau.-London (C. W.) Times.

SECULAR IMPORTANCE OF THE CLERGY. conceded. This much accomplished, the next It is a great public convenience, independently step will be the introduction of a bill, but one differing widely from that submitted to the country by the Ministry, and which has been class, and character of the clergy,-safe men, twisted into all sorts of forms to bamboozle the upon the whole, to trust; intelligent from their ignorant and the unsuspecting. We confess that we cannot help thinking there will be contained their profession; known in their several dissiderable difficulty in arriving at a correct tricts from their functions; at hand from the understanding as to how the question of the necessity of fixed residence; universal in their Reserves should be settled. That a strong vote presence from the parochial divisions to which in favor of secularization will be readily ob- they are severally attached; and so filling every tained is evident enough; but the difficulty will nook where it is wanted, that a law or regulalie in the method of disposing of the funds. tion, public or private, shall not fail to pene-The Ministry want to hand them over to the trate. Accordingly it will be noticed, that it is Municipalities, which, if agreed to, will cause difficult to frame any act, for improvement in endless contention, and prove a source of much our internal or social economy, without some embarrassment. Some contend that they ought appeal or other in it to the services of the to be merged in the general funds of the Pro- clergy,-services which they never undertook vince, others that they ought to be set apart to render, but which, when required of them, as a separate fund for purposes of education, and others again that they should form a sinking fund to pay off the debt of the Province. they discharge cheerfully; under a feeling that they owe to the country, without any distinction of creed, whatever services their favorable Thus the subject is likely to prove a very com- position in society enable them to afford. Thus, plicated one; but we are firm in the belief that if the government is called upon to meet any the good sense of the House will prevail, and emergency, any national visitation or distress. that a proper and satisfactory mode will be de- the clergy are the organs of which it avails itself to act upon the prudence, the energies, The object of the appeal to the country, we the benevolence of the people. If the govern-

to Gaspe .- Port Hope Ensign.

A PREACHER'S UNCERTAIN LIFE. - Some of the secular papers are waking up to a discussion in regard to the salaries of ministers. A correspondent of the Home Journal, in an article neaded "Pastor and Flock," furnishes the fol-

While a preacher "draws," all is well. No; all is not well; for, in order to "draw," he is obliged to tax his powers to such a degree that Out of forty-four French Canadians elected, they must depreciate, or his constitution break fifteen, or one-third, are what are called Rouges, down. Yet, while he does continue "popular," he is tolerably safe in his position. But old age comes prematurely on, and great gaps in the Are we to understand from this that one-third | congregation begin to yawn. A more attrac-

pression. But, at length, he prepared a masgroundlessness and absurdity of that belief. He read it to me the evening before he delivered it; and I thought I had never heard any thing more convincing, more charitable, more beautiful, than that sermon. It was preached on a Sunday evening. The very next morning his bigoted parishioner, from whom half his small salary was derived, sent a man to the church to remove the cushions from his pew. He never set foot in that church again. lingered a year or two, and was broken up, and the pastor became a wanderer and a mendicant. -Gospel Messenger.

AN EDUCATIONAL FACT.

the Madras university, who gained the prize for the best essay on the evidences in favor of the Christian religion, and who yet remains a heathen.' Here we see a striking exemplifica-tion of what education can do, and what it can-

adds muscle and vim to the Demon of Infidelity? -Hamilton Gazette.

ARREST OF AN EXTENSIVE BAND OF COUNTER-

FEITERS IN CANADA. five miles distant from each other in the woods. symptoms. The Bishop of Winchester alone— All their implements were taken, consisting of one printing press, twenty-six plates for paper money, one machine for stamping gold and silver, which weighed eight hundred pounds, twenty-state—he alone raised a dissenting voice. The state—he alone raised a dissenting voice. The primate on the other hand arrows and the primate on the other hand arrows are the other hand arrows and the primate on the other hand arrows and the primate of the primate on the other hand arrows are the other hand arrows and the primate of the principle that the church arrows are the other hand are the other hand. four moulds for running hard-money, dies, ink, paper, engraver's tools, and a thousand dollars in counterfeit money.—This is probably the most important arrest of the kind ever made on the most important arrest of this continent. It is known that since the middle of June last, sixteen thousand dollars have been promote—the full and effectual exercise of her issued by the parties on the Nashua Bank of New spiritual functions for our vastly increased popu-Hampshire alone, and circulated chiefly in the lation. On the particular recommendations of State of New York. They are of the denominations of ones, threes and twenties, and are executed with singular skill. Large amounts of gold and silver coin have been issued. The hand was completely organised and had their band was completely organised and had their engravers who could make all their plates, and has been passed their printers, and their signers of the bills—all

the Montreal Gazette understands that along the 440 Swedish passengers by the ship Levi Woodbury, recently arrived at that port from Gottenburg, there were 150 Mormons on their Gottenburg, there were 150 Mormons on their difference, and our population saved? All that way to Salt Lake City. Their leader had four we want from the government of the nation is buxom-looking wives, and will, we suppose, double or treble the number on settling down in held from every other religious body amongst

BARBADOES.

"In the city burial-ground at Indian river the number reaches 5,387; to this we must add lenge on Friday. They kept the field against near 1000 for the interments at the Cathedral, St. Mary's and Bethel chapel in the city; those at St. Ann's amongst the military, 262; 216 in Black Rock, besides about the same number at Cathedral, all comers. Though Lord Shaftesbury was present, he did not venture on any opposition. Perhaps the aunouncement made by Lord Harrowby, a few nights earlier, of his own convergion. St. Barbadoes and St. Matthews in the rural districts, making a total of 6,387 for the deaths.

Black Rock, besides about the same number as rowby, a few mights earner, of his own conversion to this cause, had its effect upon the noble earl. But, for this or some other reason, Exeter in Bridgetown and the parish of St. Michael Hall was still, and the results of the wise, across alone." The population of the city and parish in which this great mortality has taken place as it seems, be laid, by her Majesty's order, was only 34,355; the population of the whole island about 140,000. Another Barbadian tion. paper, the Globe, estimates the mortality which as taken place at 15,000, but this is probably an over-estimate. When the epidemic first broke out the air was dry, the wind high, and the temperature cool. There appeared to be nothing in the air to generate the poison of the disease. The opinion appeared to be that it had been brought by the Derwent from Jamaica, or been produced by the putrid fish that were hawked about the city for sale at the time. At the latest accounts we are happy to learn that the mortality was diminishing. The treatment now generally adopted by medical men is to nister a dose of calomel and opium, which is said to answer excellently in cases of diarrhea. Calomel has been found in the East Indies also one of the best remedies during the cholera

European News.

The cause of the restoration of Synodal action in the English Church has again made a most decided step. In the spring of this year we "An early hour was fixed for an interview of the spring of the in the English Church has again made a most decided step. In the spring of this year we communicated to our readers the pregnant fact that the first meeing of the session, instead of being an unmeaning form, had been emphatically a day of busiess. Not only were the great interests of the Church then discussed with freedom in both louses, but committees were appointed by each o do most important work. The Lower House opointed a commit-

old age, it is from charity-and charity is worse tee of privileges, in order to settle those likely to compromise either the national or old age, it is from charity—and charity is worse than starvation. Even now the papers are praising the congregation of Mr. Albert Barnes, who has worn out his eyes in its service, because it "generously" concedes to him the means of living, though he can no longer preach. I know another church, in Philadelphia, which, a few years ago, got rid of its aged and venerable pastor, solely because the debts of the church were pressing, and a younger clergyman was needed to "draw the money." One of the was needed to "draw the money." One of the committee to consider what modifications of our party for dismissal was a man who could have paid off the whole church debt, from his year's the Church to meet the spiritual requirements income, and had enough left over for the support of his family. Such a fate threatens all the special point to which the Bishop of Oxford port of his family. Such a fate threatens all clergymen who outlive their popularity. Are men so situated likely to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? For my own part, I can declare this: I have been intimate with many clergymen, and I have never known one who did not habitually modify his preaching, conceal aninous and avoid sub-time advocates for the restoration of Synodal action of the content of the special point to which the Bishop of Oxford had pointed attention, as THE great reason for seeking the revival of Convocation; and had pointed attention, as THE great reason for my own part, I can declare this: I have been intimate with many clergymen, and I have also a supply last spring as to get the Bishop of Oxford had pointed attention, as THE great reason for my own part, I can declare this: I have been intimate with many clergymen, and I have also had pointed attention, as THE great reason for my own part, I can declare this: I have been intimate with many clergymen, and I have also have a great step. Two years ago the never known one who did not habitually modify his preaching, conceal opinions, and avoid subjects, for fear of offending the powerful few prelates. But it soon became manifest that the who hold his living in their hands.

I once knew a Baptist minister in a country town—the ablest and the worst-paid minister had assumed, probably without much particular in the county. His congregation was pretty large, though composed mostly of poor people. The pecuniary pillar of the church was a rich, wrong-headed deacon, the whole force of whose such as he had—was concentrated in of Lincoln, not the boldest nor the least wary the strange dogma, that it is a sin of the deepest dye to partake of the communion with any one who has not been immersed. The pastor had been educated in the same critical with the strange dogma, that it is a sin of the least wary of his brethern, openly avowed that it was in his judgment demonstrated that the time was come for action. The wisdom which has guided the same content of the least wary of his brethern, openly avowed that it was in his judgment demonstrated that the time was had been educated in the same opinion, but the movement hitherto has been now rewarded had seen reason to renounce it. Long he kept back from his people what he thought to be the truth on the subject, because his children's bread would have been endangered by its experiments of the Church as a moderate Evangelical, was persuaded to move this resolution, was of itself an indication that a new æra had been reached terly discourse, in which he demonstrated the groundlessness and absurdity of that belief. Reverend brother forsaking him—should have been left alone as the advocate of the old dead establishment principle of Church-government, was scarcely less significant. The same change might be marked in the filling up of the com-

opposed to Convocation, were now willing to Last Thursday has given us the immediate results of these movements. The committees of both Houses, we learn, have sat repeatedly, and examined with the utmost diligence, harmony, and courage, the matters submitted to them. The results are now before the church. We were threatened by our enemies with a rupture between the two Houses, and with the outbreak The following suggestive item from the Bombay Guardian we submit to Dr. Ryerson for his serious digestion:—

"The Bishop of Victoria, describing his late"

were threatened by our enemies with a rupture between the two Houses, and with the outbreak of all the old quarrels of 1714, if we attempted to revive our synodal action. In vain we protested that those quarrels arose from the montour in Southern India, says: 'There is now a Brahmin in the judge's court, and educated in narian Episcopate set to rule by state power narian Episcopate set to rule by state power

mittees, on which many Bishops, hitherto openly

over an orthodox but undisciplined clergy. The solution of the question is now in our hands, and we find that, so far from any outbreak of ill will between the Houses, every former question of angry rivalry has been settled When alas! will the poor speculative Chief Superintendent come to see that the creedless system of which he is the Cauadian apostle only adds muscle and vim to the Derme of Levil and the control of the dled. The report of this committee has, indeed. drawn forth the unmingled commendation of those who have heretofore been opposed to the revival of Convocation, including, as we have On the night of August 1, the High Constable of Sherbrooke arrested two gangs of counterfeiters in Canada, who carried on business about reason to believe, the most rev. Primate. We

their printers, and their signers of the bills—all of whom are now safely lodged in the Montreal jail.

It is officially declared in the Canada Gazette

But a few years ago, any one who had professed his belief that by this time Convocation would quietly and without committee its weekly that the time for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills will expire on the twentieth of Abbey by the two Houses its solemn public con-September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

The Galt Reporter states a fire occurred last Thursday morning at St. George's station, on the Great Western Railroad, which destroyed the station buildings and also the learnestime. the Great Western Railroad, which destroyed the station buildings and also the locomotive-Jupiter, one of the most powerful engines on the road, and intended for the Galt branch; a number of cars were also burned. The origin of the fire is not known. The watchman, Benjamin Gatchel, was taken before the magistrate life which, in spite of all adverse influences. of the fire is not known. The watchman, benjamin Gatchel, was taken before the magistrate for neglect of duty, and sentenced to one month's hard labour or to be fined. The fine was paid see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her was paid to be all adverse in the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, the life which is a life which in the life which is a life which in the life which is a life which in the life was paid to be a life which in the life was part of the life was part of the life which in the life was part of the life which in The Montreal Gazette understands that among love and wisdom with which this experimental once she can act with full freedom, with the

the Mormon country. They all left, a day or two ago, for the West.—Patriot.

Head from every other rengious body amongst us. This, as to the question in hand, has been the merit of the present Government. It has the merit of the present Government. It has simply left us alone. It has refused to perse-The mortality from cholera in Barbadoes, tions in the Lower House, and notices of motion West Indies, has this season been fearful. The in the Upper, to try the issue of a collision with West Indies, has this season been fearful. The Colonist of yesterday contained some particulars from the West Indian of 4th of July. We are now indebted to J. P. Robarts, Esq., for a copy of the same paper of the 11th ult., which estimates the probable number of deaths that have taken place at 11,000, or about 8 per cent. of the whole repulation. Of these by far the taken place at 11,000, or about 8 per cent. Of the whole population. Of these by far the greatest portion were in Bridgetown, and in the parish of St. Michael. The West Indian says:

"Try," they had said, "if Parliament will allow the same than the s

> A remarkable discovery has been lately made in Italy. It is stated in a letter quoted by the Parlamento of Turin, of June 2, that the tomb of Odoacer, King of the Heruli, has been discovered at Ravenna by some workmen, who, it appears, found the body encased in a suit of armor of gold, which they broke into pieces and The matter was, however, soon divulged, and further investigation has led to the discovery of some precious articles, which had escaped the rapacity of the culprits, and of a monumental inscription confirming the fact of its being the tomb of Odoacer, king of the barbarians who overthrew the western Roman empire in the year 476. He was murdered by his conqueror, Theodoric the Great, A.D. 493, and was buried at Ravenna, where, after the lapse of 1360 years it appears his remains have

been found. - Colonist. The John Bull relates, on the authority of a correspondent, the following particulars of an interview and its results between the Czar and Lieutenant Alfred Rowyer, First Lieutenant

will be much lower, it is thought, than it is at present .- Kingston Chronicle.

professional honour of the British officer, who chaved with that firmness of tone and respect in demeanour so characteristic of the English Hong sailor. The Emperor appeared highly pleased May. with Lieut. Rowyer, and, the conversation turning to the 'domestic hearth,' he asked the Lieutenant if he were married; upon which the sidencies of Madras and Bombay there has been if so, to England you shall return, unconditionally.' It is almost unnecessary to add Lt. Rowyer left St. Petersburg in company of couriers specially employed for him by the emperor on the following day, and was soon in sight of his purpose of attending divine service, and no except one thousand men. Some, however, doubt for the special intention of praying for the report differently.

The King of B believed to be in a Russian dungeon. Judge of legraphic message from Southampton, stating then his alliance with those powers. that her husband might be expected in London in about two hours' time. Mrs. Rowyer did not go to church, but, with her family, returned thanks to the Giver of all Good in privacy. The beloved husband and parent arrived in London at ten o'clock, and was soon in the midst of his lomestic circle.

LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

positions, and a Tartar arrived from Shumla on the 11th instant, announcing that the one under the command of Haki-Hassan and Said Pacha, had crossed the stream, attacked the Russians at Giurgevo and achieved the greatest victory af the whole campaign. Omar Pacha adds that he was unable to give the details of this important event, but that the enemy was completely routed, his loss enormous amount. completely routed, his loss enormous, amount-ng in killed and wounded as far as he could dge, to five thousand men; and that the Sultan's troops, from the commencement of the war up to the present day, had never achieved such prodigies of valor.

I regret to announce another melancholy acast., her flags, en berne, conveying the wounded, during the progress of the Reformation. and the mortal remains of her poor young captain. He was struck by a ball which traversed the right lung, it appears, and caused instant death by hæmorrhage, in attempting a landing with a small marine force at Sulina, the resul of which has been, however, successful, and all the enemy's works, besides the quarantine staion, completely destroyed on that point. There were also some prisoners taken, if I am rightly

The admirals, as I rather think I have already sent from Varna to assist, and the greatest activity prevails day and night at the arsenal.

Michigan and common to fancy good Ohio.—
Canada out of the market. The plan of the campaign has, of course, been totally aftered; and the occupation of the Crimea, which you recommended, I recollect, the rumours generally afloat.

I am happy to state, on the best authority, that the news from Berlin is excellent, and that public opinion has declared itself totally averse the Russian alliance.

The following is the despatch from the Field-Marshal, Omar Pacha, to his Excellency the Seraskier, referred to in the foregoing letter :-"According to the official reports from Hake Hassan and Said Pacha, which reached me on 13th Cheval, a body of our troops advanced on the 12th inst. (July 8,) to the island of Cama and Moganoglou, fronting Roustchouk and Giurgevo. The enemy brought up a large force of artillery with ammunition from Giurgevo and \$12,00 @ \$13,00 for country mess; \$15,00 @ \$15,00 @ \$15,00 @ \$15,00 @ \$15,00 @ artillery with ammunition from Giurgevo and the village of Tslapozia, and powerful reinforcements were continually arriving, but still they were unable, thanks to the Most High, to resist

TORONTO MARKETS. the valour of our troops, and fled after the first shock in great disorder. We moreover destroyed all his fortifications and transports on the stream. The Russian casualties were enormou amounting, according to my reports, to 500 men in killed and wounded. On our side w have also to deplore the loss of 500, all con prised. The fervent prayers of the whole arm have been offered up for this new success, well as for the preservation of our august you

"Schumla, Cheval 13." "OMAR. BRITISH HARVEST PROSPECTS.

It would be a difficult task (says the Esse

Herald) to exaggerate the importance of the issues hanging upon the coming harvest. We turn thereto with mingled feelings of hope and fear; the former however greatly predomin for up to the present the crops appear to be progressing towards maturity very satisfaction The still and balmy atmosphere of the last fort-night has been highly conducive to the wellplooming and setting of the wheats. The fields ook well, and promise an abundant yield of corn. We feel warranted in asserting that seldom or never has the main produce of the land—viz., wheat, barley, and oats—at this time of the year looked better, or promised a more abundant harvest. The potato crop has proved good. The cereal crops about Glasgow are eported by the North British Daily Mail as ooking very healthy, and potatoes indicate an abundant yield. In mid-Kent the farmers still complain (says the South Eastern Gazette) of the unfavorable state of the weather for almost every description of crop except turnips, carrots. wheat is looking strong and healthy in most places, but from the large quantity of rain which has fallen, and the sodden state of the ground, the harvest will be late; and unless hot, dry weather should shortly act in the weather should shortly set in, the quality must needs be greatly deteriorated. The Sussex Ad-vertiser says: "Great efforts are being made by holders of wheat to support prices, and they have been in some degree assisted by the unsettled state of the weather. A fine week or two of settled summer weather would bring the question of price to a speedy issue, for every- midsu where the accounts of the crops confirm—to the full—the previous favorable reports. There are greater part of the Pupils bore satisfactory some slight rumors of blight in the potatoes, but testimony both to their own application and as a rule the reports of that crop are more sa-tisfactory, and the tubers are of a size and their instructors. quality that promise to render them not only valuable but attractive articles of food." The braced the usual branches of English education, Derbyshire Courier says:—"All that is now with recitations, which were given correctly required is fine and warm weather for ripening the products of every description. The wheat is not only thick upon the ground, but so healthy and vigorous as to have been rarely surpassed.

Ovid's Fasti, Cicero and Plato. In addition to controlly and with good taste. The more advanced were examined in 6 books of Euclid, Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations, Greek Testament, Ovid's Fasti, Cicero and Plato. In addition to should fine weather now prevail, the yield will be extremely large. The potatoe crop never looked more healthy or promising." The Hartford Times reports that the wheats in that district, though unquestionably thin, are looking the district, though unquestionably thin, are looking the district of the dark more district. The dark more against the district of the dark more district of the dark more district. The dark more district is a superior of the dark more district of the dark more district. The dark more district is a superior of the dark more district. Reports from the western counties state the spacious school room, lately added by the ports from the western countries. The Principal to his own residence, there being as late rains have retarded the hay harvest, and in some places there will be a deficient crop;

Angust 16th 1074 but, fine weather having now set in, it is hoped that the hay crop, on the whole, will be an average one. The potatoes are most luxuriant. In Devonshire the crop never promised to be more abundant, and as yet there is no sign of Fruit and vegetables in the latter a Bazaar in the month of October next, in aid of county are very plentiful and cheap, and agricultural produce has generally declined in price. Wheat sold in many of the markets of Devon- the following Ladies. shire, during the last week, at 9s. 6d. to 10s per bushel. A few weeks ago the quotations were from 10s. 9d. to 11s. per bushel. If the weather is fine for harvesting, the price of grain

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM INDIA. The overland mail brings dates from Bombay the 20th, and Calcutta to the 13th of June : Hong Kong to the 22nd, and Sydney to the 25th

latter made answer and said that he had a wife a scarcity of food and water, and a very unusual and four children in England. The emperor mortality of cholera; but the rains have now rejoined, 'Then, would you like to go back to England, and return to your wife and children?' tion of cholera. tion of cholera.

18th of may: Mahomed Afzul Khan has informed the Ameer that a Kokanee army, 12,000 strong, lately marched against the Rusnative land. On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Rowyer and her children were leaving their house in the vicinity of the metropolis for the

The King of Bokhara maintains his corres-ondence with the Shah of Persia and the Mrs. Rowyer's surprise when she was handed a Emperor of Russia, and is anxious to streng- and having thereon a spring possessing power-

Captain Phavre, the Commissioner, is to pro- lease for a term of years; with a view to its-

sioners of Sewers, were excavating the ground for a sewer at the west end of Long-lane, ident in the Black Sea, and that we have to deplore the death of Captain Parker, besides or five feet depth from the surface. The bones twelve of the crew wounded, who have been placed in the British hospital at Therapia, and put in a coffin, were deposited in a churchyard. are in a fair way of recovery. The Firebrand arrived with the sad intelligence on the 11th martyrs who forfeited their lives at the stake

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1854. FLOUR opened very firm this morning, but the high pretensions of holders restricted the de-mand, and at the close there was less buoyancy apparent, without any disposition to yield in prices. The receipts are very light, and a large portion of the transactions are from store. Sales include 3,500 barrels at \$8,00 @ \$8,373 for informed you, have ordered fifty lighters of immense size to be constructed at the arsenal, and they are all to be complete by the 10th of August. Ninety French workmen have been \$8,25 @ \$9,50 for western; \$8,50 @ \$9,50 for

WHEAT in light demand, millers still holding n a leading article several months ago, seems clude 2,200 bushels from new red southern to of at all unlikely, as far as we can judge from arrive, at \$1,75; 1,000 bushels white do., \$1,95; 1,500 bushels white Genesee understood to be something below \$2,25. Rye quiet and in the absence of sales prices nominal, \$1,10 @ \$1,12. Corn in active demand for distilling and the East, and prices are one cent better; sales 750,000 oushels, 70c. @ 72c. for unsound; 73c. @ 731c. or sound western mixed. Oats firm, sales 44c. (a) 471. state and western; the latter rate for

Provisions .- Pork does not exhibit any im-

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	I Grass Seed, per bushel.	8	9	a	11		
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	lidy, per ton,	80	0	a	90	0	
		60	0	a	62	0	
	Butter-Tub, per lb	0	8	a	0	10	
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	Deel, per 100 loss, sand	35		a	40		
e	Pork, per 100lbs,	20			25		
e	Eggs per dozen	150	11	a			
d	mode per, cord arm.	22	0	a	25	0	

New Advertisements.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, the 21st of August, 1854.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin.

M. A. Assistant Minister of S. Lames's D. M. A. Assistant M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. &c., which are now growing luxuriantly. The wheat is looking strong and healthy in most places, but from the large quantity of rain which retary of the Church Society.

3. G. D. M Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and German, Mustages and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sector of the Church Society.

The religious instruction is under the kennedy of the church Society. retary of the Church Society. Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

> Niagara District Grammar School. Principal, The REV. H. N. PHILLIPS.

Second Master, T. PHILLIPPS. T. C. Toronto. THE Public half yearly Examination of the Pupils of this School, previous to the midsummer Vacation, was held on Thursday

The day's proceedings were conducted in the

August 16th, 1854. BAZAAR. THE Ladies of the Congregation of St.

Thomas's Church, Belleville, intend holding

Contributions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Grier, Mr Mrs. Davy, Mi Mrs. Finden, Mis Mrs. D. Smith, Mis Mrs. Gream, Mis Mrs. Gream, Mis Miss. Levesconte Miss. Walbridge, Miss. Benjamin, Miss. Ridley, Aug. 12, 1854.

Niagara Grammar School. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS has rented eligible premises for boarders, in the ricinity of the Town of Niagara, and can receive into his Family three or four Pupils, in addition to those he now has. For terms apply to the Principal. The duties of the School will be

WANTED. An ASSISTANT ENGLISH MASTER, -one The latest news from Cabul bears date the who can teach French and Drawing will be well

resumed on Monday, 4th Sept.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

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

Elliott's Point.

ful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to ceed on a mission to Ava, during the monsoon. establishment as a permanent place of public Meeaday will soon be a very important post.
Barracks for English troops are being built, also hospitals and commissariat and ordinance warehouses. A siege train is parked there, and should any advance on Ava every become necessary, Meeaday will serve as the base of operations.

The Russian squadron which it was supposed.

establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of the Majesty's forces at different times stationed. Constantinople, July 13.

You are aware that four columns of the Turksh force had been advancing from different toositions, and a Tartar arrived from Shumla on the last of the Island of Java; there are the constant of the medical officers of the Russian squadron, which it was supposed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which,

> DISCOVERY OF BONES OF SUPPOSED MARTYRS IN SMITHFIELD.—This day, and for some days previous, as some men in the employment of Mr. Munday, contractor to the City Commissioners of Seventeer to the capture of the school of the traveller and agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is to devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the school of the traveller and agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is the capture of the school of the capture of the school of the capture of the school of the capture of the Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.
>
> In order to facilitate the commencement of

immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., ontiguous to the above-mentioned premises, can also be leased on favourable terms. The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor maiignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on

the Lake pass within a few yards of the house. For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, POST PAID. of the above University, are now vacant. Salary of the former \$1,000 per annum, with apartments in the College, of the latter \$600 per annum with the privilege of taking private The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Church, to copy till further orders. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854. classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application (post paid) to be made to the Rev,

A LADY recently from Europe wishes to meet with an engagement as French and English Teacher in a Ladies' Seminary, or to travel with an invalid lady, as companion, or as ursery Governess in a private family. Unexceptionable references can be given if

Address (pre-paid) Box No. 8, Post Office, Picton, August 8, 1854.

Upper Canada College.

AN INDEX

TO THE

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1840 to 8150.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX,

shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent

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The religious instruction is under the kind

perintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

Education......£15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils 5 " additional.
Boarding and Washing 35 "

(No extras.)

The second year of this Institution having

closed with the annual examinations and distribu-tion of prizes in a most satisfactory manner,

MRS. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England

She has succeeded in proving that a sound English classical education (which is of the highest

importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate

rate, and she is determined to employ only teach-

The FINISHING CLASS IS under MRS. POET-

TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge

of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-

MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents

of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on

The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

Persons wishing for further information are

MRS. POETTER.

HENRY ROWSELL,

requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE,

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tion in foreign languages.

September next.

her part to insure their improveme

Toronto, 1st August, 1854.

r teachers in several departments of education.

3rd

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HENRY ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto.

the receipt of One Dollar-(Post-paid.)

January 12 1850.

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, wishes to receive into her house at York-ville, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. THE Second Classical Master wishes to Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. I receive into his House after the Summer Vacation a few Boys under 13 years of age, at-ending Upper Canada College. August 1, 1854. July 8, 1854.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED: THE Plurality of Worlds; with an Introduction. By Edward Hitchcock, D.D..... 5.0.
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THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-For saie by HENRY ROWSELL.

August 2, 1854.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent, iusic Mr. G. F. Hayter, Broker, commission merchant Office-Corner of Church Street; entrance from

Front Street. AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. 28-tf

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The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-In conducting this course of Instruction, the aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst

the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Religious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary, according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

£50. £60. £75. Day Pupils ... \£20.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square. Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

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MRS. LETT, having completed her arrangements for carrying out efficiently, and under the best system, the moral training and education of young ladies, announces that her Establishment will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday the 4th of September. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. St. George's Square, Aug. 1.

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THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce

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to refer to the following gentlemen in

REV. DR. LETT.
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Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton.

Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

nade Act."

Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 15, 1854.

Halifax, N. S., July 18, 1854.

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DR. HODDER.

OTICE is hereby given that the Municipa-

All the city papers to copy till Parliament meets.

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THE Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry, and that of Modern Languages,

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their intention of receiving on the first of ptember next, a limited number of Boarding

THE Diseases of the Hear. W. Stokes, 17s. 6d. Thompson on Pulmoni HEA

June 28th, 1854.

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Etiquette for Ladies, 1s. 10id.
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The Young Wife, 1s. 10id.
The Young Husband, 1s. 10id. The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted

HENRY ROWSELL King Street, Toronto. June 28th, 1854.

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Carherines. The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0

Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Application to Parliament.

lity of the City of Toronto, will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature or certain amendments to the "Toronto Espla-Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society. No. VIII A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-And also for the passage of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality.

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COLLINS & WILSON. BEG respectfully to inform the LADIES of TORONTO and Canada West that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be opened for the Season on Tuesday the 9th inst. Toronto, 4th May, 1854. 41-tf

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CALENDAR University of Trinity College, Toronto.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 101d. HENRY ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto. July 1, 1854.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit. THESTEAMER

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G. B. HOLLAND, Toronto, April 5, 1854.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

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Pupil to prepare for the Universities, &c., and will have a vacancy in October next. N.B. None need apply who are not of regular and studious habits. Direct Oakville, P.O. July 19, 1854.

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Toronto, July 3, 1854. King Street.

SHILLING. n great trouble. ned to seize her the time allowed than would buy or herself and her children. How could she make up the large sum of behindhand with the rent; and since his errands, but that was not much.

Widow Morris was a Christian; and she knew that although her heavenly father might not see fit to relieve her out of her present distress, he would in some way

and tables as well. grieved so much.

your chapter-it is almost bedtime."

prophet Elisha. When they got to the oil multiplied!"

much her trouble resembled theirs.

"I wish we had lived then," said Willie, "and perhaps Elisha would have showed us how to pay our debt." "But we have no oil," said Peter, "so

it could not be made into more, could it, "We have got a shilling, one shilling," answered his brother, "and God could

if he chose." "Yes, Willie," said his mother, "He could, and therefore we may be certain that if he saw it to be necessary for our good, he would do so. We will ask him to help us; and though we must not expect on the average, are committed for murder him to work a miracle for our relief, we per year. In Ireland there are nineteen cannot doubt that he is able, in some way to the million. In Belgium, a Catholic or other, to supply our need, if he judges country, there are eighteen murders to the that to be best for us. And if he does not million. In France there are thirty-one.

two children, and prayed in few but earnest where Catholic influence is the strongest words, that He who multiplied the widow's of any country on earth, and taking first oil, would kindly appear for their deliverance. She felt comforted when she rose from her knees; for although she saw no prospect of her prayer being answered, the heart is always lightened that casts its care In Tuscany forty-two, though that land is

upon God. The morning came, and Willie and his brother went to carry home part of some hundred murders for the million of people. work which their mother had done for a There are ninety in Sicily; and in lady, while she sat down to finish the remainder. "Monday will soon be here," said the widow to herself, as she slowly drew out the needle. She paused, and lion of people! then, with tearful eyes, exclaimed, "Thy

will be done!" There was a loud knock at the door. She opened it, and found the carrier there, with a small parcel directed to herself. The carriage was paid, so she had only to take it in, which she did with a little hesitation, for she could not imagine who had sent it, nor what it contained. And what was in the parcel? Ah! you can guess, perhaps, but the widow could not. It contained ten bright sovereigns, in payment of an old debt, which had long been owing to her husband-so long, that they had quite given up all expectation of ever getting it. Indeed, Mrs. Morris had now almost forgotten it.

And who could describe her joy and gratitude?

When Willie and Peter came in, their showed them the shining treasure. They were so astonished that they could not oil multiplied. Dear children! how de. remarks? lighted they were, and how eager to be told all about it.

And the widow and her sons knelt down goodness to them.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT .- A late poem by Alice Carey contains the following beautiful stanza, which must touch any heart that has lost sight of treasured other side."

Even for the dead I will not bind My soul to grief—death cannot long divide; For is it not as if the rose that climbed

they leap madly, hungering for their prey. believe in the practicability and immense

one with intense eagerness flutters a signal views with all the great men in the kingt was paid by a to some far-descried bark! Coleridge's dom; but all this had uo effect except to had only a shilling Ancient Mariner has no colours more bring down upon, wherever he went, the 217, Toronto. and could not hope to earn fearfully faithful to his theme. Heaven pities them not. Ocean is all in uproar Still he persevered, and at length engaged against them. And there is no voice that the attention of men of intelligence and can summon the distant, flying sail! So influence, wno finally embrred his views, By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods pounds? For some weeks before she France appeared to that prophet painter's urged his plans, and the result is now beest, her husband, they had got sadly eye, in the subsiding tempests of the revolution. So men's hearts failed them for death, she had been ill herself, and her fear, and the dead lay stark and stiff two boys were too little to work and bring among the living, amid the sea and the any thing in. Now and then, to be sure, waves roaring; and so mute signals of England, in the full realization of his grand they got a few pence by running on distress were hung out in the lurid sky to nations afar.

BONAPARTE'S POVERTY IN EARLY LIFE. -M. Thiers, in his History of the Conprovide for them, and make all things work | sulate, recites some very strange and pretogether for their good. Yet she felt the viously unknown particulars respecting trial very keenly; and sickness and be- the early life and penury of Napoleon reavement had a good deal depressed her Bonaparte. It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the It was evening; and her two boys, French service, by his skill and daring at Willie and Peter, had just finished their Toulon, he lived some time in Paris in frugal supper, and were sitting looking obscure lodgings, and in such extreme sorrowfully at their mother. Poor little poverty that he was often without the fellows! they were thinking about the means of paying ten sous (ten cents) for unpaid rent. It was very hard, they his dinner, and often went without any thought, to be turned out of their home, at all. He was under the necessity of and to lose their things—their nice chairs borrowing small sums, and even wornout They loved their clothes, from his acquaintances. He and mother dearly, and I do think it was more his brother Louis, afterwards King of on her account than on their own that they | Holland, had at one time only a coat between them, so that the brothers could For some minutes they were all silent, only go out alternately. At this crisis, even little Peter, and then the widow said, the chief benefactor of the future Emperor in as cheerful a tone as she could, "Now, and conqueror, at whose mighty name the Willie dear, Peter and you better read world grew pale, was the actor Talma, who often gave him food and money. Willie reached the Bible. They were Napoleon's face afterwards so famed for reading regularly through the "Kings," its classical mould, was during that period and the chapter which now came in order of starvation, sharp and angular in its was the fourth chapter of the second book. lineaments, with projecting cheek-bones. Willie was a very nice reader; and little His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant Peter, though he often stumbled over a and unsightly cutaneous disease, of a type hard word, managed pretty well. The so virulent and malignant, that it took all beginning of the chapter, as you may the skill and assiduity of his accomplished perhaps remember, contains an account of physician, Corvisart, to expel it, after a the multiplying of the widow's oil by the duration of more than ten years. The squalid beggar then, the splendid Emperor end of the seventh verse, Willie stopped afterwards -- the threadbare habiliments and and said, "Mother, how glad the widow Imperial mantle-the meagre food and and her sons must have been when the gorgeous banquet-the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and terror of the "Yes, dear, we may be sure they felt world—an exile and prisoner. Such are very thankful," said his mother, with a half world-an exile and prisoner. Such are sigh. She could not help reflecting how such are the lights and shadows of the great and the mighty.

CRIME IN PAPAL AND PROTESTANT COUNTRIES .-- A distinguished English gentleman, who has spent many years as a resident or in travelling in various Papal countries in Europe, in a recent speech in London, has presented some deeply interesting facts concerning vice and crime in multiply that into pounds—into ten pounds, Papal and Protestant countries. He possessed himself of the Government returns of every Romanist Government on the continent. We have condensed and will state its results.

In England four persons for a million, save our things, we will not murmur, dears, Passing into Austria we find thirty-six. In because God is love, and we can trust in Bavaria, also Catholic, sixty-eight to the million; or, if homicides are struck out, Then the widow knelt down with her there will be thirty. Going into Italy, murders to the million. In the Venetian and Milanese provinces there is the enormous result of forty five to the million. claimed as a kind of earthly paradise; and in the Papal States, not less than one Naples the result is more appalling still, where public documents show there are two hundred murders per year to the mil-

The above facts are all drawn from the civil and criminal record of the respective countries named. Now taking the whole of these countries together, we have seventy. five cases of murder for every million of people. In Protestant countries; England, for example, we have but four for every million .- Boston Traveller.

THE INVENTOR OF RAILROADS .- We hear the question asked who was the inventor of the railway, and have never heard it satisfactorily answered, and we believe there are very few persons in this country who know anything on the sub-iect. Some few years ago, Howitt, of the Was not the widow's shilling multiplied? People's Journal, gave a sketch of the alleged inventor, who up to May, 1836. had been neglected in England. While thousands had been enriched by his brilmother quietly led them to the table, and liant scheme, he had remained forgotten; forced by poverty to sell glass on commission, for a living. How many of the speak for a minute; and little Peter thought railway projectors, agitators, stockholders, it was quite as wonderful a sight as the &c., have heard of the subject of these

"About half a century ago-the exact year is not known-there was born at Leeds, England, a man named Thomas again, and thanked God for his great Gray. Scarcely anything is known of his early history. He was, we believe, a poor collier; and being very ingenious, he conceived the idea of facilitating the transportation of coal from the middle town colliery of Leeds, a distance of three miles, by means of a sort of railway which flowers, which are blooming on "the he constructed of wood. Upon this his cars moved at the rate of three and a-half miles an hour, to the great merriment of a wise and discriminating public, who laughed at the idea of a railway as some-My garden wall, had bloomed the other side? thing very visionary, and as the mere suggestion of laziness. Poor Gray thought WRECK OF THE MEDUSA. - Ascending otherwise. Magnificent visions of future to the hall of French paintings I spent an railways, such as are now stupendous hour in studying one picture—La Meduse, realities, loomed up before him, and he by Gericault. It is a shipwrecked crew began to talk in public of a genera! system upon a raft in mid ocean. I gazed until of iron railroads. He was laughed at, and all aurrounding objects disappeared, and I declared a visionary moon-struck fool. was alone upon the wide Atlantic. Those But the more Gray contemplated his little transparent emerald waves are no fiction; railway for coal, the more firmly did he

That distended sail is filled with the lurid air. That dead man's foot hangs off in the seething brine a stark reality. What a fixed gaze of despair in that father's stony eye! What a group of deathly living ones around that frail mast, while one with intense eagerness flutters a signal loud sneers and ridicule of all classes. fore the world. Thomas Gray, the in- E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER, ventor of railroads, who not longer ago than 1820, was laughed at for even mentioning the idea, still lives in Exetor, and noble railroad schemes, for which he wholesale and retail, at their manufactory, was declared insane. How much has the | 50 Yonge Street, Toronto. world been benefited by his insanity!"

> WHAT FAMILY GOVERNMENT IS .- It is to frown at their outbursts of innocent hilaof octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not suffer, in consequeuce of their fault ; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafending noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets, which would be extravagant if applied to a fault Toronto, April 15, 1854. of tenfold enormity; or to declare, with passionate vehemence, that he is the worst in the village, and destined to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously for the first Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Mrs. William Hayes. risings of sin, and to repress thim; to to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to teach an implicit and unquestioning obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirements of a civil magistrate, and to the laws of the Great Ruler ane Father in Heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; because it is sinful, and contrary to the commands of God; without reference to wether it may or may not have been productive of immediate injury the parent or to others.

Advertisements.

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for Ma-TRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to mpetition:

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20.

The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and Examinations in the Arts Course.

ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference, coxteris paribus, to Candidates intending to receive Holy Orders 1 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 time of taking his degree, and must declare his intention 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

The subjects of examination may be learnt by application to the Provost of Trinity College, who will also furnish any other information re-

ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one Burnside Scholarship of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination n the following June.

TRINITY COLLEGE, ? Feb. 24, 1854.

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8	the Holy Season of Lent ; by Kip	0	3	9
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3	Stories on the Church Catechism: by Mrs.			
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i	mation, the Holy Communion, and Christian			
8	Tife.	n	0	7
	The Children of the New Testament: by Stork.	0	4	4
8	Staunton's Church Chant Book.	0	2	Ö
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For further particulars apply to A. B., box

Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854. PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

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G. B. HOLLAND,

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 5, 1854.

Circulating Library.

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circulation under the management of HENRY ROWSELL, being about to be re-opened with considerable additions, by another party in Toronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Books as perfect as possible. Many complete works as well as odd volumes, were missing at the time the Library closed, and some of them have not yet been returned to him. Any party 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 no charge is intended to be made for the loan of HENRY ROWSELL.

Toronto, April 18, 1854.

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!! For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, lantations, &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 celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone.
The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in fron Cases to Bell Casting-which secures a perect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received January 1854-the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's FAIR 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. have 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 make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable 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 specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

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A. MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. March 1, 1854.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. THE SESSION 1854-5 will commence on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next. Courses of Lectures will be delivered upon the followine subjects: Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children

-Edward Hodder, M.D., Mem. Roy. Coll. of Institutes of Medicine-James Bovell, M.D., Lic. Roy. Coll. Phys., London. Practice of Physic-Francis Badgely, M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Wm. Hallowell, M.D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery—Cornelius J. Philbrick, Fellow Roy. Coll. Surg., England. Chemistry,
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N. Bethune, M. D.,
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JAMES BOVELL, Dean of Faculty of Medicine. Trinity College, Tntoroo, June 6th, 1854

HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKER,

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REFERENCE Kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster. Esq. P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall. Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

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German Dr. Bernays—Dr. Fischel. -Ancient, English, and fethod in Learning & Teaching Mr. Johns. fatural Philos'y & Astronomy Mr. Cock. hilosophy—Moral and Mental eading Mr. Nicolay

Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will lose Dec. 17.
Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.

Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close
1st July. The College will be closed on the Prince of

Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascensio day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s, for the year, or £9 9s, for one term; or £1 11s, 6d, per erm, for those Classes which meet twice in the term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 ls. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance.

Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O. May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three

The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for practice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during Term.

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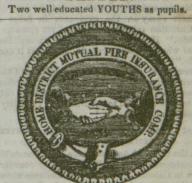
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