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

Vol. XVIII.)

Portry. For the Church. SABBATH SONGS. ET WILLIAM OLDORN.

SACRILEGE-No. 13.

Proudly the haughty monarch sat, enthroned in

Rich was the banquet, Babylon herself outvied, To grace the high occasion, all the rich, the

Were there, in costly vestments, majesty and Beauty sipp'd luscious wines, from chalices of

Wit, sparkling wit, shone brilliant as the gems e wore: Grewn wanton, luxury on downy couches roll'd, While on the perfumed air soft soothing strains ;

The earth and air, with ocean tributary made, Bring forth their precious offerings, till the senses cloy,

Flowers, fruits, flesh, fish, luxuriosly display'd. lucite to riot, revelry and boisterous joy: Nor was aught truly wanting at the festive board, That heart could covet, or the eye desire; For quaint device, and cunning workmanship

Productions exquisite, if royalty require.

Before the assembled thousands, then uprose His heart with pride clate, rash daring in his

" Forth from the treasury let our menials bring, The Jewish vessels-why should they inac-

Be hoarded up? Our Gods have vanquished theirs," he cried, Their sacred trappings, priests, yea, holy

All are ours by conquest: then pour on every Libations to the Gods; let each obey the call."

The edict issued, and the deed was done; it

The monarch and the nation's fate; thick darkness fell. Terrific, palpable, like that ere while revealed-To Egypt's etiff-neck'd ruler, when he dared

Forth from the dark profound, distinct and brightly clear.

In mystic characters (upon the palace wall) Of fearful bue; the fingers of a man appear, Tracing the proud king's sentence, and the

Where now the merry laugh, quick wit or pert grimace, And vaunt high sounding? All, all, have

vanished; hush'd. Revelry, herself is dumb; on every face Sits silent woo, in every eye despair ; flush'd By his victories no more; the strong man bowed; The haughty boaster trembled, for omnipotence

Array'd against him ready stood, and the rent Of vengeance poured its terrors forth, departing thence

No more, until its fearful mission was complete;

GREAT'S FORGOT. Where nymphs tripp'd lightly-there the eatyrs Where luxury reclined—the lion makes his

glance. Is now made hideous by the tiger's glauce

Where rare-hued flowers by fostering art be-Once grew, dank weeds and noxious briers have crept ;

The slimy reptile and the festering toad, Now snugly nestle where a monarch slept.

Great God, how fearful are thy judgments! when Such punishment to Sacrilege is given; With trumpet tones it warns the sons of men, Not to provoke the righteous ire of heaven; For thus decrees the Great Eternal mind,

To whom belongs the sea, and solid land, Whoe'er commits this crime shall always find, The retributive sword of justice close at hand. St. Catherines, Jan. 10th, 1955.

THE SYSTEM OF FREE CHURCHES: A Sermon preached before the Congregation of Christ Church. Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, on the First Sunday in Lent. 5th March, 1854, by the Rev. EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, M. A.,

"The rich and poor neet together: "The Lord is the Marks of them all." —Prof. XXU. 2.

One of the distinctive features of the Christian religion is, that it cares for all men afike. In all former dispensations, since the fall, God has that a peculiar proper system, because God has put system, because God has put system, because God has put ship system, because the sense also show the proper of the state of the power of wealth even there. You will find, as the natural consequence of the ship has prefered dispensation before the coming in of the Churchian, the Mostic, there was but one high priest, and one temple where a could working. The state is the sense that the same could working. The proper ship was interested to the same was imperfect in itself, and was interested to convert the world to the working of the sense that the same include of the working of the same in the men alike. In all former dispensations, since the fall, God has had a peculiar peo-

sal, in setting up the Cross in every land under the face of heaven; but she was intended to be Catholic, in that she was to gather into her one fold every human creature, without the slightest distinction of rank or sex, country or co'or. Her invitations to receive its blessings were made to all alike. No one was preferred before another. Here, each one, no matter what his condition in life, was sure, so that he lived godly in Christ Jesus, to receive an equal share of the heavenly blessing committed to her care. And it is of this principle, the groundwork on which the Christian dispensation is extended to all, that Solomon speaks in the words of the text-"The rich and poor meet together: the Lord is the Maker of them all." Both are God's workmanship. Both have the same Father, and, as we may now declare, the same Redeemer and Sanctifier; and both will, undoubtedly, receive an equal share of His sympathy and Parental care.

Now it is at once the beauty and glery of our Church that she has ever acted systemancally upon this principle, and in the fullest spirit of her Divine Master. In her fold she knows no distinction between her members, except it be in respect of holiness and piety. At her hands they all receive the like consideration. She has no gorgeous ceremonial and resplendent temples for the rich, and "ragged churches" for the poor. Where her spirit is truly carried out, be they princes, priests, or paupers, she has but one worship for them all, but one altar at which they may kneel, but one cup of salvation of which they may taste, and but one blessing which she

In give.

"Our mother, the Church hath never a chi'd,
To homor before the rest.
But she singeth the same for mighty kings.
And the veriest labe on her breast;
And the Bishep goes down to his narrow bed,
As the ploughman's child is laid.
And alike she blesseth the dark-brown'd serf,
And the chief in his robe arrayed.

"She sprinkles the drops of the bright new-birth,
The same, on the low and high.
And christens their bedies with dust to dust,
When earth with its earth must lie;
Oh' the paper man's friend in the Church of Christ
From birth to his funeral day;
She makes him the Lord's, in her surpliced arms,
And singeth his burial lay."

*Coxes Christian Billindes, pp. 83-1; a sweet little book
which should be in overy Churchman's library.

Yes, my brethren, boldly may we claim hat our Church is the poor man's friend. In all her arrangements, she takes special care to adapt herself to those who shall ever form the largest portion of Christ's mystical body here on earth, the poor in this world's goods. Her services are adapted to their comprehension. In her, more fully than in any other body in Chrisendom, the Word of God is read for their edification. Her forms of prayer, so simple, are put more than one-half in the mouths of the people. No child ever seeks her haptism in vain. Her communions are so frequent that even those who are, at times, by domestic duties or other causes, detained at home, may yet soon have an opportunity of coming to the table of their Lord, to seek the heavenly nourishment The retributive sword deep dyed in gore for their souls' health. And none, who seek the bread of life, and are not "open Till drunk with slaughter; the vindictive arrows and notorious evil livers," are ever turned away. Weekly, in her Apostolic offertory, On their errand sped, AND BABYLON THE does she give them an opportunity, as Paul gave order, to the Churches of Galatia, to lay by them in store" their mites, their gathered copper, or their silver coins, "as God hath prospered them." So fearful is she lest a quarterly or yearly gathering Where dark-eyed beauties woed with amorous might be hurdensome on their hardly carned gains. Yes, my brethren, boldly may we claim that our Church is the poor man's friend. For she ever has her ministers ready, with all a mother's tenderness, be her members as poor as Lazarus, to go at a moment's bidding to sanctify the marriage bond, to bless their cradles, to train up the little children in the way they should go, to visit the sick, to soothe the sorrowing, to offer the last consolations of religion to the dying, and to lay up their dead in the hope of a blessed resurrection in the world

o come. But why, you may ask, if this he so -why, in this our day (for it was not so formerly), is it that the Church is continually tainited with the sneer that she is a Church only for the rich? And why is i that, on entering the doors of our Churches, you shall find, in the majority of cases, the congregations composed chiefly of those who possess an abundance of this world's wealth? The time will not now permit me to enter fully into the various causes which have brought about, especially in the branch of the Church in these United States, these sad results. I desire, on the present occasion, to call your attention to but one of them-the system of selling or renting peros in our Churches. And I take the more pleasure in speaking of the evils of this system, because God has put

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 26, 1855.

free. Free, that there may be no worldly distinctions in the House of our God. Free, that to the poor the Gospel may be preached, as of old, without money and without price; and that whosoever will, may come "and take the water of life

Give me, then, your attention while I you some reasons why Churches ought to be free; and may God the Holy Spirit. who alone guideth into all truth, direct and prosper our meditations to His honor and

1. The principle of selling or renting seats in the House of God is, in itself. wrong, because it is contrary to the will of Gd. if the Bible be true; and is a practice which was totally unknown in the purest ages of the Church.

the blessed Jesus sent His Apostles forth into all the world to preach the Gospel of the kingdom, as you heard in the second He gave to them, and through them to all e have received, fredy give."† And it

s remarkable that the only two occasions on which He used violence, in all His gentle life, was when He cast out them that sold and bought in the temple of His God, and uttered that stern rebuke-" It is written, My house shall be called an house of prayer for all nations, but ye have made it a den of thieves." "Take these things bence; make not My Father's house an house of merchandise." And the indig-St. Mark at 17, marginal reading; St. John B. 16. nant Apostle, St. James, when he seems to have witnessed some distinctions of rank there come in also a poor man in vile raiment, and we have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, Sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, Stand thou there, or, Sit here under my footstool; are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts I. Hearken, my beloved brethren, hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which He hath promised to them that love Him?" Now, how can we

claim, where the rich are given the best seats, and the poor crowded to the door, and to the wall, that "the rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of

It is a practice which was totally unknown in the purest ages of the Church. In the earliest ages, and in the Churches which the Anostles founded, the houses of God were as free as the air we breathe. There were distinctions, it is true, because of the crowds that thronged their courtsbut they were distinctions of holiness, and not of wealth. The communicants, or the faithful on they were then called were placed nearest the altar; the penitents, or those preparing to become conjuguicants. came next; while those who had commited great sins, or came as spectators, were placed near the door. And so, or in some imilar way, did the seats in the Churches remain free for more than fourteen centuries; and never, amid all the corruntions with which the faith was overlaid, did Christians attempt to sell seats in the Houses of God. The first inclosed new that was ever known in a Church, dates back, says the author of the History of Pews, only to the early part of the 17th century, half a century and more later than the reformation in England. And they were never extensively introduced until the time of the Puritan rebellion, and then in opposition to the Bishops of the the proc from the Church. for their drunken debauches.*

or renting seats in the House of God is. in itself, icrong, because we therein sell that which does not belong to us, and we

trymen to determine, with that entire unas the Church, to him and his successors in single seat which the wayfaring man and nimity which has marked all their proceed- office forever, and thus securing to the the stranger, the widow and the fatherless, ings, that the seats in the Chapel, which Church the peaceable possession of the may feel they have a right to occupy for we hope soon to enter, shall be forever property for all time.; When the office the holy purpose of prayer. Now, it will prayer, "Vouchsafe, O Lord, to be present always set apart for such as these; for, if all humdity and readiness of heart, to con- corner, where they cannot be sold; and if secrate this place to the honor of Thy great they are not, there is a natural pride in the and dedicating it to Thy service, for read- the House of God. So that as long as the endeavor, in a simple way, to set before ing Thy holy word, for belehrating Thy pew system exists, the poor, whom the holy sacraments, for offering to Thy glo- Lord has told us shall always compose the rious Majesty the sacrifices of prayer and greater part of His kingdom-the poor, Thy name, and for the performance of all to build Churches, must forever go without other holy offices." Then, after the them. And oh! who can wonder, while Bishop has blessed the name of the Lord, these things are so, that there should be hearts of His servants to appropriate and the rich! Who can expect that they devote the house to His honor and wor- should not harbor feelings of resentment ship," we beseech Him "graciously to against those who have thus turned them necept the dedication of the place to His from their Father's house, requiring a deservice." And then the Bishop is direct. gree of forgiveness which nothing but the It is contrary to the will of God. When ed to read from the Gospel, as though to Gospel, which they do not hear, could rebuke the very spirit of which we have teach them! For if these exils do continue spoken, those indignant words of the Sa- -if these complaints increase, and the vious, when he drove out them that bought poor are still deprived of the Gospel, I lesson this morning, the strict charge which and sold in the temple, "make not My fear there will one day, perhaps not far Father's house an house of merchandise." distant, a storm arise, which shall shake Thristians to the end of time, was, "Fredly | And having made the matter, humanly (our social system to its centre, and dive speaking, sure, we beseech God to "bless, before it those who have brought it to pass, the religious performance of the day, and as the autumn leaves are driven before the grant that in that place now set apart to whirlwind. His service, His holy name may be wor- 1 IV. And lastly, The principle of selling shipped in truth and purity, through all generations." And who that has listened to these holy words, and joined in these pions prayers, can see, on the morrow after the service, in those now sacred courts, without feeling that it is a spirit of profanation, the auctioneer's hammer, asking, as has been forcibly said, " of the hungering souls, how much they will give for salvation?" and the same spirit of compemade in Christian Churches, wrote, "It tition, and bargain, and sale introduced, there come unto your assembly a man with I with which we would buy or sell a house a gold ring, and in goodly apparel, and or a horse. Surely, my brethren, that were a strange giver who will give nway

to-day that which he intends to sell tomorrow. The principle is all wrong, and it has brought forth, in too many cases, its evil chandise. It has prostituted the whole subject of erecting Churches for public worship to the question, not whether they are surrounded by sheep wandering abroad without a shepherd, but, can they be made to pay ! It has taken away from the a ms of the people the character of free-will. God, taken from His Church, and taken from His poor. And the only Church in this country, of our communion, which the adversary has been able to taunt with Churchinen, now gone to their reward, that the Gospel might have been preached there forever, has fullen-by the single circumstance that the majority of pew-holders became those who denied the faith once delivered to the saints-has fallen into the hands of the enemy; and now, within its once hallowed walls, is weekly denied the Lord who bought them with His blood.

III. And again: The principle of sellis, in itself, wrong, because it has shut out

Church, by men who wished to conceal | While the rich, and those who can affrom the congregation that they refused to ford to pay for them, have the best scats kneel during the prayers, or thought them. in the sanctuary, and have had, because selves too good to pray by the side of those of their wealth, the privilege of entering who were poorer than themselves. So the House of God, the poor, God's poor, that, if we have read history arght, the whom we shall ever have with us, as His pew system was introduced in the darkest representatives, to receive the love we owe hour of our mother Church-when her to Him, have, when they desire to enter think their own convenience to their Archbishop was murdered, and her King the House of, and pray to, the common brethren's good, will cry out against it. martyred, by men who turned the noblest Father of them as well as the rich, been And I know that there will be some wellcathedrals into stables for their horses, the pushed into the back seats, pushed into the meaning Christans, who have become so fonts into watering troughs for their cattle, gallenes, pushed into the etreets. Look accustomed to the pew system, that they and the holiest vessels of the altar into cups around at the Churches where the pew will be disposed to doubt the expediency II. Again: The principle of selling gathers weekly within their walls, and permit me now to enter into all the objec-

of consecration proceeds, we join in the not do to say that there are some seats with us, who are here gathered together in there are, they are generally in some dark name; separating it henceforth from all human heart (sinful I cannot call it) which unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses, will not submit to be marked as the poor in thanksgiving, for blessing Thy people in who cannot afford to buy seats, much less that it both pleased Him to put it into the constant murmurings of the poor against

or renting scats in the House of God is in itself, wrong, because it destroys the missionary character, and one-half the usefulness of the clergy-no slight evil when the Church is so short-handed. The commission by which the ministers

of the Gospel act in this day, is the same which the Apostles had: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." A duty which is especially incumbent on them in this country, where the Church is yet so small, and they are surrounded by so many to whom the Gospel is yet an unknown sound. Count the crowds which assemble in our public places on the Lord's Day, even when His public worship is celebrated. Mark the numbers which throng the streets, even on fruits. It has made the whole matter of a that holy day, for the want of something seat in the House of God a matter of mer- better to do. See the swarms which fill the hovels, and by-ways, and lance of our towns. All these have immortal souls, to be saved or lost. And it is the duty of Christ's Church, and Christ's Ministers, to gather them all into His fold. It is incumbent on each one of us. as Christian men and Christian women, to whom the treasure offerings to God, and there is now brought of the Gospel is committed, to do what we into the treasury of the Lord not a tithe of can for their salvation. But how-I ask that which the faithful once offered for the in all enriestness, as one who has seen the relief of the poor and for the support of the effects of it-how can the ministers of God Gospel. And the Church, having thus bring such to the knowledge of Jesus, when parted with her property, has lost all con- all the seats in God's house, their Father's rol over the very building which she erect- house, are monopolized by those who can ed for God's worship forever. So that pay for them? What success would a should it happen, as it has happened, that missionary in China have in converting the the majority of the pew-holders in any nation, who should go there, and erect a congregation become, by any chance, irre-ligious, ungoilly men, the building erected for such pious purposes may be taken from Collection from the Charles and taken from preached? And why should it be different here? It is not, and will not be, I om thoroughly convinced, until we throw our Churches open to the poor. Look at the having deserted the faith, King's Chapel, care. The mini-ter enters the poor man's Boston, so richly endowed by pious house. He, like the rest of his brethren, does not deepie the Gornel. Not a child has he born to him, that he does not bring to be baptized. He would not be married without the Church's sanction; and he always brings his dead to her burial; and yet he is never seen, on any other occasion, within her walls. You ask him why it is, and the never-varying answer will be, " I have no pew"-" I cannot afford to go to Church." What a comment on a system ing or renting seats in the House of God introduced into a Church, whose glory should be that to the poor the Gospel is preached, without money and without price! And what can we reply? We have no seats to offer, where news prevail. Our hands are fied, and our mouths shut,

I know, however, that there will be objections made to all this. I know that the worldly-minded, who prefer what they system exists-watch the assemblage that of Free Churches. The time will not count, if you please, what proportion there tions that may be made. I plass directly is of the poor. The spirit of the world to that which is considered the most forhas entered into them, and you will see midable, that the Church cannot so be the power of wealth even there. You supported. We snewer that it has never

and we can but go sorrowing away.

pews are sold. It has been found, on a social devotion t trict calculation; of the comparative ac- | We would not say by any means that commodation and expense of pews and they who are urging forward this new pen sents, where the comparison is most measure intend any disloyalty to the avorable for pews with respect to the Church, but the arguments they use show umbers accommodated, that pews involve an entire want of confidence in our system, loss of twenty per cent, as compared and a desire to introduce some of the most outh free sittings & And if they did not, objectionable features of the seets. Thus nust not the money be paid by the same it is contended that the religious community persons ! And is it essential that it must e drawn from the people by a business Church; and the remedy proposed is not ransaction ! I verily believe, my brethren, a firmer adherence to Church principles, that there are some in all congregations not a deeper participation of its spirit, but who feel saddened that the poor have not the Gospel preached to them, and whose ients are ready, to the utmost of their ability, to help any such movement. And they will give hundreds, and that with cause they can find in the Church no villing hearts, where they now give tens, remedy for religious coldness, they would Surely, if people would only go forward in bring forward practices which are utterly faith to the work, and do God's work in opposed to the Church system and spirit. His own way, He would not fail to prosper

demn those who are yet bound by the pew system. It is a system with which the languid than before, world has bound the Church-a evetem and mine, adopted in all succerity of purhow this or that congregation shall be freed o sunder hastily such institutions to which we have been accustomed. But for us, a new congregation, who have now for near our news, and dispersed again our many

Only let us realize the work in which we are engaged—the singular privilege which we have been granted, that of building a House of our God-a work which was not permitted to do. Only let us our own? remember that such a work requires a pirit of sucrifice. We must give ourselves sholly to it. As with one heart must we bring it to an end. And, then when we shall have gone the way of all the earth, those stones which we now nile in faith and prayer, shall testify to our hope in Christ; and those walls may stand, ages atter we have mingled with our kindred dust, a living monument of the necessity of repentance for all and faith in the Lamb of God crucified for a fallen world. And Immortality and Eternity alone shall mearure the result.

And now to God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three Persons and one God, he ascribed all might, majesty, dominion and honor, as is most justly due, both now and forevermore. Amen.

and forevermore. Amen.

I state by the Cambridge Camben Society to England Poter as the author's experience extends in the parish of which he is flower, during the two years which here elapsed since its faundation, the inferings have accorded the sum which could have been realized by renting all the pare; and it is no uce muon thing to see, especially on Studies even of the chape is cup ed, principally by the poor and those who would not attend Church excepting where the Free system was used. I "There is no question. however, in my infind, that whenever the truth upon the subject of selling or letting peas in the 4 burches which the distinctly set before the index of the people, and they have had time to consider and make up their judgment. Here will be an antire revolution of opinion in favor of the Free Church principle, wherever there is a preference given for light over darkness, and in favor of the favor whighly extensed than the favor of the near of this world."—MS. Letter of the latt Gov. Boyd. D. D., 110 May, 1837.

"If men have not the heart to serve the Church and to support its ministry, there is no virtue in commercial schemes to compass the And if they have, they will not stend about the way. The wise men brought their gold, and frankincones, and myrth, and fell before the infant i hist and wears himself out in the service of your children and your souls, needs not a holier bond than heart contracts with heart, to make him sharer of your children and your souls, needs not a holier bond than heart contracts with heart. to make him sharer of your less 'r, if it be so, then the Lord Illimedic there is now here, with His poor cost and bleeding feet, would be again without a home; a hungerer in the world which Hervested and then filled with plenty 'He that receiveth Me root each time the most Medical feet, would be again without a home; a hungerer in the world which Hervested will men the seed of the filled with plenty 'He that receiveth Me root each and the filled with plenty 'He hat receiveth Me root

REVIVALIST IBREGULABITIES.

The Gospel Messenger speaks thus of an attempt being made in certain quarters | near Motton Monbray; and Llandwen, near to induce members of the Church to adopt the expedient of "Social Prayer Meetings" -" to be conducted after the manner which prevails among the denominations i around us." We commend the remarks Austell; Spossorth, near Wetherby; All Saints, of our contemporary to the careful consideration of all Churchmen .- Catendar.

"An attempt is now making in certain quarters to induce Episcopalians to adopt the expedient of 'social prayer meetings,' to be conducted after the manner which prevails among the denominations around clergy of the Denery of Tarintock, at a meeting us' For a Churchman to favor them is to of their Ruridecanal Chapters, on Tuesday, abandon all the arguments in favor of a December 19:-Liturgy. For whatever reason he may have for preferring to have public worship on Sunday conducted according to a prescribed form, is of equal force in reference

Church intended to be Catholic, or univer- it into the hearts of your wardens and ves- and whatever appertains to it, in trust for commodation, there will not be found a clad peasant, while the corrupt communion to week-day services. The Liturgy is a of Rome opens her Churches to all, while prominent feature in the Church systemthe Turkish mosques are free to every to assert that it is not expedient to use it follower of the talse prophet, and no idol, when Christians assemble to worship God, temple was ever closed against the meanest is to yield one of our strongest points. It of the heathen, that Protestant Churches is urged that our Church system is not alone, of all religions, shall be the most opposed to prayer meetings of this kind, inaccessible to the poor, because they can- because the service of the Church connot be supported without selling their seats! templates some silent extemporaneous sit in vam we have before us the example prayer on the part of the Clergy and of the early days of the Church, when the people. No Collects are set out to be existent of pews was unknown, and when jused by the worshippers at entering or he offerings were so great that no poor leaving the Church-and in the ordination brother ever was left to want? Or shall of a priest, she actually encourages it, and we refuse to learn from the Methodists, directs silence to be maintained in the she have adopted the free system, and midst of the ceremony, that this act may than whose no ministers are better paid, be suitably performed.' Now, granting no services better attended, and than that this is an encouragement of extempowhose, to our shame be it said, no poor are inneous prayer at all, -we ask, is it exbetter cared for I It is because that into temporaneous public prayer? Is it extheir places of worship the poorest individ- temporaneous prayer where one person nal may enter freely and feel at home. leads and the others are expected to follow? But the fact is, that Free Churches are If not, then with what grace is this urged more easily supported than those where as an argument in favor of associations for

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is languid, and there is a coldness in the the introduction of what the Church does not recognize, but is the distinguishing feature of those who are bitterly hostile to our whole system. In other words, be--Are they remedies! Ask those who from principle use them. Take up any of My beloved brethren, I have spoken to their papers, and you will read of religious ou freely and fully on this important coldness in the denominations. Attend home. I have plend in plain and carnest their public worship, and you will hear the anguage, it is true, a cause which is congregation informed through the medium nearest to my heart-for to it my life is of an address to the Deity, that it is a given—the cause of God's poor. If I have season of languor and 'declension.' They poken strongly, it is not that I would con- are not remodies. They are unhealthy etimulants, which leave the people more

If our 'evangelical' brethren would sook which many of our forefathers, both yours to 'revive' the Church, and make her members thoroughly energetic in the cause puse; and it is not for me to say when or of Christ, let them do what they have never yet done, carry out in its fullness the from its honds. It is not even expedient Church system. They surely will not dony that were each worshipper to join fervently and devoutly in the prayers of the Liturgy, there would be no coldness; were year tried, so successfully, the free system, their people to spare time from their busiand such the effects of the better way, it hose to attend week-day services, and join would have been a wrong to have rented in them properly, there would be no complaint of lukewarmness among our memhers. In short, were the Church system fully carried out, and were our people laught to love it and act upon it, all this languar, lukewarmness and coldness would vanish. Is it not so? Then why resort even David, a man after Gud's own heart, to other means before we have fairly tried

> This is no time to abandon an inch of our ground as Churchmen. The denominations-in all thankfulness, and to their credit be it raid, -are laboring in their way and according to their means against the enemy of souls. But we ask what mean these new books which we wee on the shelves and counters of every bookstore--these 'pre-composed forms of prayer' for family and social use, written by Pres. livterians? What means the silence of the Presbyterian press and pulpit with regard to that late powerful article in the Edinburgh Review in favor of a Prosbyterian Liturgy for public worship? It means just this, that ofter years of experiment, they are opening their eyes to the defects of their own system. They see that the only remedy, if any, for the decay of Orthodoxy in their mulst, is to be sought in a return to the use of pre-composed forms of prayer. Is this a time for us to abandon our own strongholds, and take our position upon ground which they are leaving as untenable? Our 'evangelical' brethren may say they are not in favor of the entire disuse of a Littingy. True, but they are throwing down the barriers that guard it, and as this is a 'progressive' age, they will find that there are plenty of uneasy spirits who will begin where they leave off, and endeavor to carry on the work of destruction, until the Book of Common Prayer is laid on the same shelf with John Knox's Liturgy.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND

The Incorporated Society for the Improvement, Enlarging, and Building of Churches, made grants at a setting on the 18th inst. towards the execution of the following works:—Building churches at New Basford, near Nottingham; Cynwyd, near Corwen; and Knighton, near Market Drayton. Bebuilding churches at Morriston, near Swansea: Brughton Sulney, near Molton Mouhray: and Lienadwee, near pear Molton Mouhray: and Lienadwee, near Carnavon. Enlerging, &c., charches, at Stoke Onbriel, near Toines; Arkesden, near Newport, Essex; Farnborough, Kent; Thorner, near Essex; Farnborough, Kent; Leeds; Stanwick, near Higam Ferrers; Dews-Newcastle-on-Type; and the Holy Trinity, Weymouth The grants formerly made in aid of the erection of churches at Breckenfield, near Afreton, and Bodie-atreet-green, near Burstmonceaux, were increased under urgent circumstances represented.

The following petition was agreed on by the

"The petition of the undersigned elergy of

of Liverpool and the neighborhood, on the after-the assurance of it noon of yesterday so might, for the purpose of their labora of leve presenting an address to the newly-consecrated ishops of Sydney and Mauritius - Bishop Barker and Bishop Ryan-both those right rev. districts in this town. The Ven. Archdeneon.
Brooks, Revs. Rector Campbell, Ur. M. Nede, Dr. Bayley, Dr. Hume, J. S. Howson, several Esq., seconded by the Rev. R. G. Plees, and were amongst those present. The duty of pre-senting the address was assigned to the Rev. Rector Campbell, who addressed the right rev. prelates in a short speech, wishing them find appointment. The Lord Bishop of Sidney then ! ruse to return thanks, enlarging upon the strength and ratisfaction it gave him to receive such a testimonial from some eighty of his Lord Bishop of the Mouritius also replied shortly, course of his observations called | |

we had released, indeed, from the galley fetters of the ritiele of the Society's by-laws be elected we had released, moreo, come so good of slavery, but to whom we had not imparted the links or the truth of the tiospel. These the light or the truth of the Gospel. unfortunate men and women were willing to show their gratitude for any effort that might be made for them, and the priests of the Church of Rome had not failed to acquire an influence over them. The exigences of labor there since the slaves have been emancipated required the introduction of upwards of 100,000 immigrants from India; yet no steps were taken while these were being conveyed across the ocean to men those who had been taught Christianity in India were allowed to relapse into heathenism, and even lately there and been a legan procession in the island, which was attended by ten thouannd persons, and at which the most burbarous rites were celebrated."

The Rev. Jeremish Smith, D.D., the once well-known High Master of the Free Grammer School, at Manchester, and rector of St. Anne's in the same city, died at Browned, in Statlardshire, last Thursday, at the advanced age of eighty three years. He had resigned his preferments seventeen years ago.

Mr. J. H. Parker has published an excellent collection of prayers, prepared by the Bishop of Oxford, for use "during our present troubler," at the request of many persons in his lordship's They are thrown chiefly into the sha of short collects, one or more of which may be offered at a time, both for greater convenience of use, "and also," says the right rev. prelate, "because this form of prayer seems to agree the committee, that C12 most closely with those which our Church, tel. Jones, be concurred in. lowing the ancient model, has provided for us." The Hishop has also requested the clergy of his diocese to insert, at the appointed place in saying the Common-prayer in Church, "especially for those in peril, and for the sick, the wounled, and the dying, in the present war."

The Vicar of Rochdale has published, in a convenient form for family use, the prayer by "T.S.", which appeared in the Connection of December 6th They are sold by Messrs. Rivington, for one half prony, an proceed to be come whose income is under £125, provided that ington, for one half penny, any proceeds to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.

Christmas-eve was colebrated in a striking manner at the large church of 84, Mary Magdanumer at the large church of Q. Mary singua-lene, Munster-square. Evening service was amounced at half-past ten, and Holy Communion to follow immediately after midnight. Half an hour before the appointed hour every single seat (which our readers need not be told are open to the first comer), including the extra ones, which had been placed in every available corner in the spacious nave, was occupied, and people still came streaming in till there was not left an available yard of standing room. The service r which is so characteristic of this church, and the whole congregation, including many who had no doubt been led to enter from curiosity, joined almost universally in the chants, and the well-known Christmas hymns. which were led by the chair with heartiness and | a motion on the subject of education. precision. The sermon, by the rev. incumbent, was addressed to the multitudes who througed the area of the move, and went to show that worship, the spiritual worship of the heart, and the outward honoring of God by our bedies. We were not all spirit, like the angels; Qod had given us a two-fold mature, therefore we eved him worship with our bodies as well as with our souls. On this, the day of God being made flesh, it was peculiarly appropriate to honor him with outnard bodily worship. The rev. proacher concluded by telling his honrers that he, the rost of the clergy, and the choir, intended now to leave their places, and to walk in procession round the church, singing the praises of Himwho was on that night born for our salvation; and that afterwards, it being now Christmas morning, there would be Holy Communion, which he hand all would stay to witness. whether confirmed or not. To any one present it seemed a mere impossibility for a procession not so. The churchwardens led the way, followed by the choristers in surplices, preceding the clergy. The procession formed in the north aisle, and moved on round the nave singing the "Fideste Fideies," the crowds quietly falling back so as to allow it to pass. The office for the Hely Communion then proceeded, a very small proportion of those present having left the church; worshippers had to kneel on the bare floor all were literally througed with communicants, so year. that it was a matter of some difficulty to approach the altar. The church was most elabo-

Miss S. Stewart has concluded an arrange. The acting secretary, the Rev. A. W. Moun ment with her trustees by which the sum of £10,000 is given to endow an episcopal church received. at Port Glasgow, securing Little a-year to the rector and £100 for a curate. A magnificent church, having chancel and nave, will be finished by Whit-Sunday, 1856, by the same lady, which shreation of the young; and that this Board will cost her £5,000 or £6,000 additional.— would hail with satisfaction the removal of any

COLONIAL

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIATY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The thirteenth anniversary of this Society wa celebrated by a general meeting held on Wednesday, 10th January, in the National Schoolhouse, Quebec, at seven o'clock, divine service having been previously held at All Saints Chapel.

The Lord Bishop took the chair, when, after the usual prayers had been said, and some intro-ductory remarks had been delivered by his Lordship, the acting secretary, the Rev. A. W. Mountain, was called upon to read the report for the past year, which having been done,

1. It was moved by the Hon, John Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council, seconded by the Rev. official Mackie, D.D., and Resolved, that the report new read be adopted.

and printed under the direction of the Central 2. It was moved by the Rev. Gilbert Percy, seconded by W. G. Wurtele, Esq., and

Resolved, that this meeting thankfully acknowledges the mercy of Almighty God in the measure of success which has attended the labors

hat none but members of the Church of England upon every Churchman the great and growing should be called on by law to contribute to necessity which exists it increased existing to Church-rates. That they therefore entreat enable it to carry on its important objects, and your Honorable House to pass some Act by the particular manner in which this necessarily is heightened by the recent act of the Legislature

Resolved, that this meeting desires to convey There was a very large meeting of the ciergy to the sister sociation in british N rth America (Liverpool and the neighborhood, on the after the assurance of its undiminished interest in

seconded by Fennings Taylor, Esq., and Resided that the thatike of the Society are figures and the hope regarded or many years as now due and are true control to Society are fellow-laborers in one of the most populous of the Society, for their services during the past

5. It was moved by James Bell Foreyth, Esq.

influential laymen, and a great number of ladice. Resolved, that the following gentlemen be elected Vice-Presidents of the Society : ... Lieut. General Rowan, the Hon. Mr. Chief Justic Bowen, Mr. Justice Mercdith, Mr. Black, Q C. D.C.L., J. M. Fraser, G. Hall, Geo. Pemberton, speed in their mission. He then read the J. Stewart, Win Walker, Rev. Official Mackie address, which briefly adverted to the connect D. D. S. S. Wood, M. A. J. H. Nicolls, M. A. J. Stewart, Wm Walker, Rev. Official Mackie, tion of the right rev prelates with larery ool, and such charmen of district accordance as and congratulated them and the Church on their members of the certogration; also that the fall members of the corporation; also, that the following gentlemen do compose the Central Board in addition to the ex-officio members: The Revols, A. W. Mountain, D. Robertson, H. Roe, R. A. such a testimonial from some eighty of his Carden; Archibald Campbell, Thomas Cary, J. brethren of different shades of opinion. The Bell Forsyth, R. Hamilton, Wm. Spragge, Fen nings Taylor, N. Goddard, Maxfeld Sheppard, attention to the spiritual condition of his dioceme. | C. N. Montizambert, J. R. Eckart, Lieut. Ashe, "In one part of it, for many years, there had R.N., Wm. Petry, Henry S. Scott, Jas. Sentey, been no marriages or baptisms performed, except by the captains of ships. There were no fewer than 60,000 emancipated slaves, whom and also that the following gentlemen who have complied with the conditions mentioned in the members of the corporation.

Wm Spragge, Esq., then brought forward the resolution of which he had given notice at he last annual meeting, which was seconded by

II. Scott, Esq.
After some discussion, it was resolved that the ubject be referred to the Central Board, The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting his Lordahip the President.

Quebec, 11th January, 1855. The stated meeting of the Central Board was held at the National School-house, Quebec, this day at three o'clock P. M.

Present-The Lord Bishop in the chair; the Revds. E. W. Sowell, Principal Nicholls, A. W Mountain, R. G. Plees, Official Mackie, D. D. R. A. Carden, W. Binet, and G. Percy.; V. Walker, Lieut, Ashe, R.N., H. S. Scott, Fen-Forsyth, M. Sheppard, C. N. Montizambert.

Esquires.
After prayers, the resolution of the annual neeting, appointing the Central Board, was

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board were then read. The report of the Finance Committee was ther

read, and it was resolved that it be received and considered clause by clause. It was resolved that the recommendation

the committee, that £12 10s, be paid to Rev. S Resolved, that £25 be granted towards th

completion of the parsonage at Portneaf,
An application from Rev. If D. Reynolds to be included in the list of missionaries receiving the gratuity of £12 10s, was read. It was then resolved that £6 6s, be granted for the half yea

corresponding amount be contributed, in money r otherwise, in each case, by the congregation Resolved, that the subject be referred to the Finance Committee.

The treasurer and Fennings Taylor, Esq. were appointed a committee to act with the secretary in taking measures for publishing the annual report, with an instruction to publish with it the list of members of the corporation prepared by the treasurer, and the by laws. Ordered that 1250 capies be printed.

The motion of Mr. Spragge, referred to th Society, was then taken into consideration - Th

otice that it was his intention to bring forward

12th January, 1855.

The Central Board met this day pursuant to diournment.

Present.-The Lord Bishop in the chair; th Revds. E. W. Sewell, R. G. Plees, A. W. Mountain, Official Mackie, D.D., D. Robertson, R. A. arden, W. Binet, Principal Nicolls, G. Percy Ion. W. Walker, James A. Sewell, M. D., Lieu Ashe, W. G. Wurtele, M. Sheppard, W. Spragge J. Bell Foreyth, J. Senly, C. N. Montianmber

The standing committees for the year were appointed as follows: ... Loy Commune: Hon H Black, Hon. W. Walker, H. S. Scott, W. G. Wur tele, W. Poston, J. Senly, J. Maclaren, M. Sher pard, J. Von Exeter, H. J. Nond, Licut. Ashe '. N. Mentisambert, J. MacInren, H. N. Jenes Esqs. Finance Committee: reappointed. Peps suory Committee: reappointed. Audicors: M Shoppard and W. G. Wurtele, Esqs.

thelered that the account of James Haslett for candles used at the annual meeting, be paid An application from the Rev. W. Binet for ndemnification for travelling expenses was read It was resolved that the sum of 30s, be paid if it be not provided for from any other source.

The case of the River David having been brought forward, in connection with a proposal from the Rev. Mr. Williams of Sorel to pay a monthly visit to that place, it was resolved that up the sisles; and the steps into the chancel Elb be granted on that understanding for one

Mr. Scott inquired whether any cor tion had been received from the Rev. R. 2 rately and beautifully aderned with Christmas Birtch with regard to the resolution of the Board of October Inst.

stated his behef that no reply had been

Mr. Scott then moved, seconded by Mr. For syth. That it is extremely desirable that additional aid should be enlisted in the cause of the difficulties that may prevent the operations of the Colonial Church and School Society in this

It was then moved in amendment by the Rev Official Mackie, D.D., seconded by C. N. Montisambert, Esq. -- That all the words after "education of the young" be struck out, and the following anhatituted; that this Board recommend to the Finance Committee to consider whether a sum

of per sunum might not be granted to the Colonial Church and School Society, so soon as the Bishop of Quebec shall have notified to the Church Society that that Society has included this diocese within the sphere of its operations

Nicells, seconded by the Rev. R. G. Plees-That whereas the subject of the resolution submitted by H. S. Scott, Esq., largely affects the Clergy of the country missions, and is of the utmost importance, it is desirable that action upon it should be suspended until the next meeting of this Board, that the opportunity may have been given to them of communicating their opinions on the subject.-Last.

The original motion was then carried. It was agreed that the resolution of Mr. Scott of the Society during the past year.

8. It was moved by the Hon. William Walker, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, and

The meeting then adjourned

and most influential meetings ever held in London (connected with schools) took place in St. Paul e school-house, for the purpose of hearing the explanations of the flev. Mr. Dillon, relative to the objects of the Bodety, the working of the system in other countries, and neceserty of forming a branch in Landon. The chair was taken by the Rev B. Cronyn, who opened the meeting with prayer.

Mr. Inilian ad tressed the audience with more than or heavy force and eloquence, and showed that while the schools of the "Colonial Church and School Society" were free to all, black and white without distinction, that there was no St. Thomas concealment as to the grand objects of the Port Stanley Tues. 6, society. There was written on every document, Port Burwell & Vienna Thurs. 8, society. There was written on every document, every fly-leaf, tract, report, and collection card, that told, in unmietakeable language, that the word of God was the foundation on which the whole superstructure was reared. And we have here in this city, said the speaker, a most striking evidence of how a scriptural education is sought after by the people. This school, just opened, has now 170 pupils—all that can be accommodated;—while, in one short week, 115 have been reluctantly excluded. All has been done that could be accomplished, and on the here by the Society to bring matters to their there co-present state of usefulness. The speaker alluded favour." to the efforts of the Society in different colonies! of Great Britain, and convinced all of the vast benefits resulting from the labors of the agents the "Colonial Church and School Society."
The following motion was moved by the Rev. prevents our giving their remarks :---

of the Church, the institution and operations objects of which rociety this meeting cordially concurs."

Mr. Brough onforced his remarks with the following passage from Deuteronomy, 6th chap. 6th to 5th verses 100

"And those words, which I commend thee this day, shall be in thine heart.

"And then shalt teach them diligently to thy hildren, and shall talk of them when in thy

And the shalt blad than for a sign upon thy head, and they shall be as frontlets between of thy house, and on thy gates."

by the Hon, G. J. Goodhue; "That san association be now formed, entitled . The Landon, C.W., Association, in aid of the Colonial Church and School Society, and that the following be its officers: -- President, the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn: Treasurer, ----:

Secretary, ; Committee." highly of the establishment of the branch in

The blanks in the last resolution will be filled up in due time. The meeting closed with Already in part, though hid in gloomiest slade, prayer, and we believe, with the sincere wishes To sorrow abandoned, but worse felt within, prayer, and we believe, with the sincere wishes To sorrow abandoned, but worse felt within, of the whole undience, for the most complete. And in a troubled sea of passion toss'd. the society here. The number present was computed at 250, ladies and gentlemen. This, for a night meeting, shows the deep interest already taken in the establishment of a scriptural school at London, ... Middlesex Prototype.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 21.

Rev. R. G. C., Wellington, rem. vols. 17 & 18; J. S. W., Lachine, vem. vols. 17 & 18, for E.M. H. and Mrs. W.; R. B., Thorold, rem.; T. R., Dundes, rem. vols 17 & 18; Rev. C.L. L., Drum Huntley: Rev. G. J. R. S., Moore, rem. for 4 subs. and for mags.; Dr.W., Mangerville, rem.; A. J. B., Cornwall; J. O'R., Waterdown, rem. vols. 17 & 18.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Finishing School -- Mrs. Forster. Employment Wanted. Resolutions of Common Council of the City

The Church.

Toronto.

TORONTO, THE BSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE

The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District Branch of the Church Society are appointed t

be held as follows, viz :---Cavan, St. Paul's, Tuesday, January 80, Sp. M. Cavan, St. John's, Wednesday,81, 10 A.M Manvers, St. John's,81, 3 p. x Manvers, St. John's, Manvers, St. John S. Cartweight, Thursday, February, ... 1, 11 A.M. Port Hope, St. George's, Colourg Annual Meeting, Thursday,

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

Grafton, Dec. 11, 1854. HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH

APPOINTMENTS FOR PAROMIAL MEETINGS. Streetsville Thurs. Jan.25, 11 de. Bolton's Mills.....*Tues. " 30, 12 Lloydrowd Tues. Feb. 27, St. Paul's, L'Amoureax... " " 6 r.m. Christ Church, Scarboro', Tues. " 6, 11 a.m. Wbitby Arranged st a meeting held at the Church Society's house on the 13th December.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary. * Hour changed at Incombent's request.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The following arrangement was adopted for

it the Managing Comm			iu	Hamil-
on, on Tuesday, 12th	Pecent	er:		
Skra	Tues.	Jan.	50,	6 r. v.
Juciph	Wed.	••	31.	7 r. w.
Talt	Thurs.	Feb.	١.	7 r. x.
Paris	Friday		۲,	7 r. M.
deorgetown	Mon.	••	5.	7 r. w.
Milton	Tues.	••	ei.	7 P.M.
Mernia	West.	••	7.	11 A.M.
Jakville	••	••	••	7 r.x.
Weilington Square	Thurs			7 r.x.
Ancaster & Dundae		44		7 r.m.
Brantford				7 r.m.
Hount Pleasant				11 A.M.
pper Cayuga		••		7-r.x.
Hamilton Annual \ Meeting.	Thurs.	March		7 r.m.

T. GARBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

The quarterly Constrain for the Society's Now in its preface, section 1, after the cleastly dothic astrain to leave the usual poser Fund of the Society, wash fund, it should be remembered, is pledged to repay the amount of arguments he had adduced, we find Hooker Jubilee Pund.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEUT.

LONDON AND HURON DISTRICT. APPOINTMENTS OF ANNUAL PAROCHIAL MEETINGS. St. John's Church..... Mon. 9 42, 11 / ... Wed. ** 14, 7 p.m. Gesterich..... St. Mary's...... Thers. " 15, 2 P.M. London Friday " 16, 7 p.sc By order of the managing committee.
H. HAYWARD,

"There certainly must be great ignorance of people of London now devolves the duty of the sentiments of the first authorities of their That Echo's eyes, the misrepresentation finding a house sufficiently large to accommodown Church on the part of our opponents, or a continuous and the first authorities of their that the continuous and the first authorities of their that the first authorities of their than the first authorities of the first authorities of their than the first authorities of the first date all that seek for a sound, secular and wifful keeping back of what they know, when date all that seek for a sound, secular and with keeping back of what they know, when scriptural chication: \$1.687 has been expended they denounce us in such strong language, as if to wrest Hooker's reasonings to his oan here by the Society to bring matters to their there could not be a shadow of a doubt in our purposes painfully apparent.

churchmen, compelled by a sense of duty, will escape detection. denounce The Echo's principles as un- But The Echo will perhaps say that presonters and deacons." The whole of sound and its advocacy of them as uncan- Hooker in so many words declares that the above passage, in discussing so grave a did and treacherous, it breaks forth in the "there may be sometimes very just and; subject, the Echo feels justified in suppresabove splenetic yet doleful strain, and sufficient reasons to allow ordination made, sing, although eminently necessary to enaendeavours to console itself and delude its without a bishop." Now what we com- ble us to decide when, in Hooker's estimahouse, and when thou walkest by the way, and votaries with the assurance that the con- plain of is, that from the manner in which | tion, we may lawfully decline from the ordiwhen thou liest down, and when thou risest up. sures that are daily heaped upon it, and The Echo quotes those words of Hooker, nary ways of the Church. Finally then, to the peremptory denial that there is even 't would lead dissenters to believe that, to sum up our observations on this part of the the shadow of a doubt in favour of the a very great extent and in a great variety subject, we find Hooker, when honestly "And thou shalt write them upon the parts correctness of its principles, must be im- of cases, ordination without a bishop may and impartially rendered, declaring that puted either to the ignorance of its oppo- be accounted scriptural and valid. The ordinarily none may ordain but Bishops; Rev. R. Flood moved the following, seconded nents or their wilful suppression of the Echo very well knows that of the varied and that extraordinarily, vet allowably truth. We are, however, rather inclined and motley mass of dissenters not one sect; there are but two ways whereby men may and to the opinion, judging from The Echo's is without some pretext which it would be admitted into spiritual functions in the unceasing and unscrupulous efforts to allege as being in its own estimation as Church: First, when God himself directly maintain its position and inculcate its a very just and sufficient reason why it ratifies their calling by miracles from heaschismatical doginas, that to some secret has rejected episcopal ordination, and thus ven; secondly. When there neither is, misrivings of conscience it is that we are 4100ker's authority might be quoted, as far nor can possibly be had \$\mathbb{P}\$ Bishop to Both gentlemen spoke at some length, and indebted for the half deprecutory, half as depends upon The Echo's shewing, to ordain. Such are the explicit and reavere followed by the Rev. Mr. Blakman, of Port | menacing tone of its late effusion, and that | justify in every instance such departure Stanley, who had himself been educated in one our contemporary would himself be really from apostolic precept and usage. But their propriety we fully concur; but how of the society's schools in Newfoundland. T. C. the last to give credence to the foul Hookernas carefully guarded minself against different they are from what the Echo calumny he seeks to fasten upon his opposition misconception, as will appear to nents:

We sincerely desire to condole with our amiable contemporary in his mental

villul suppression of the truth, as he al. lament in such a case than exagitate." mondville, vein.; W. H. C., Philadelphin; Rev. Wilful suppression of the truth, as he al. J. A. M., Fitzrey Harbor, rem. for G. B., North leges, the mixture of assumo i gravity and aspect is not without a touch of the ludis he distinctly declares that "men may be

poet:

The other half pursued its calm career." The Echo in carnest-when he devoutly lie by stopping in the middle of a sentence, protestations to his fellow men! We con- its absolutely essential to enable us to seeks to bolster up his pernicious dogmas, confidence that may safely be reposed in 6 r.s. that great champion of the Church, the and tokens himself from heaven." limitions Hooker. A more barefaced or this passage our readers will particularly sent the illustrious deal than is exhibited quoting only the words, "One is, when in the afores ad editorial, we have never God tomself doth of himself raise up any witnessed. That very charitable produced -stopping at a comma and omitting the intention no doubt of imparting an over- follows, thereby leading the miserable great. Hooker is a paramount authority call, and that consequently they may law-Hooker's deliberate conclusions on two so respectable a name as the great Hooker; tion upon which rests the continuance of apparent that Hooker meant to inculcate Church, in the following words: "Yet in when the inward call is pleaded, it must his Ecclesiastical Polity . . . he not only be cautied, not by those sudden and in bishop; but admits the power of the imagine they have an inward call which Church at large even to take away the authorises them to become preachers with-Church," Now, with all due respect for by manifest signs and tokens by God himour contemporary's discrimination and self-from heaven. judgment, we must say that we infinitely. We proceed now to consider the second prefer Hooker's own enunciation of the rule which Hooker lays down, whereby to principles he designed to enforce, and the judge whether men who are extraordin trily little known and understood, even by many

lected, but not remitted at the time, for the ... There was in my poor judgment no reinedy but to set down this as my finu resolute persuasion; the present from of Church government which the laws of this land have established is such as no law of God or reason of man hath hatherto teem м. I alleged of force sufficient to prove they doall who to the utilist of their power withstand the alteration thereof. Contrariacise, the other, which instead of it we are required to accept, is anly by error and mis-Christ, no one proof as yet brought forth whereby it may appear so in very deed The exemplification of which two things," he adds, 64 have here thought good to offer into your hands." With this distinct enunciation of his principles and the conelusion at which he had arrived, before

To every candid mind it must be abun. We extract the above bright specumen dantly manifest from the above quotation of speaking the truth in love from a late, that as far as the allustrious Hooker is coneditoral of The Echo. Frequently have cerned. The Echo cannot claim even the we observed that whenever that self-const shadow of a doubt in favour of the correct-C. C. Brough, and seconded by F. Talbot. Both stituted. Church organ desgas to notice ness of its principles; and we unbestitaspoke at considerable length, but want of space what is advanced in defence of the ingly declare that the attempt on The employing all suitable means for alleviating the sprittind wants of the rising generation of this sent) it is wont to betray a consciousness and a consciousness. spiritual wants of the rising generation of this Province by providing them with a sound of the weakness of its cause by exhibiting crime which it so folsely and recklessly from the apostos by continued succession religious education, based on the word of God; an unbecoming irritability of temper, not imputes to its opponents; and we further of Bishops in every effectual ordination;" and halls with thankfulness, to the great flend wholly free from symptoms of mental personel The Echo that it presumes too much of the Colonial Church and School Society, in plexity occasioned by the sound and in- upon the truth of its own assertions respectcontrovertible arguments of its opponents, ling the ignorance of those who differ from cripted, none may ordain but only Bishops; Thus, on the present occasion, because it, if it hopes that such dishonest practices by the imposition of their hands it is that

every candid reader; for even when the to be by his garbled extract, is at once irremediable error of former times or the apparent. We shall probably take an nocessity of the present left certain churches ino choice, we find he nevertheless holds Thus to disburthen sought with sad complaint." that wanting epic pal ordination they laboured under a defect and imperfection. torily to prove, that he has erred in this His words are: * * * * * For mine own matter more from ignorance than premediwith the said Scriptures-1 mean the

conflicts, and to afford him what relief we part, although I see that certain reformed tated vice. can by speaking the truth in love, if thus church s, the Scottish especially and the t were possible to minister to a mind dis-We must, however, candidly own that government that is by bishops, inasmuch when our meek contemporary so uncere- as both these churches are fallen under a moniously consigns his troublesome oppo. different kind of regiment . . . This their nents to contempt for their ignorance and defect and imperfection I had rather But The Echo will perhaps reply, We ill-dissembled anxiety observable in his have quoted Hooker's very words where

crons. Forcibly are we reminded of the extraordinarily yet allowably two ways straits to which a certain stream in the admitted into spiritual functions in the fatherland was once reduced, and which Church." There are, The Echo will thence this Bank, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, estabare thus bumorously portrayed by the contend, two general cules applicable at lished in England, for the relief of the widows all times and places; and therefore the "Trent ruffled half its waves to form a tear; various seets at any tine and in every place, provided only they abide by these And certainly when our cotemporary sup- rules, may, according to Hooker's judgplicates heaven each Subbath to be pre-ment, dispense with episcopal ordination served from all heresy and schism, and without being justly liable to be denounced with equal regularity each Friday protests as schismatical. Now, without dwelling against being supposed to believe that there upon the important fact that Hooker is any such thing as schism, or that it is here explaining how men may be extraor matter of the least concern to him dinarily yet allowably admitted into sigwhere his dearly beloved brethren worship ritual functions, our readers will be amazed on Sunday, we confess the resemblance to to hear that The Echo, which views with our eye is very striking between our co- such religious horror and indignation the temporary and the aforesaid canny stream, wilful suppression of truth, has in this in. half solemn, half perturbed. When is stance itself attempted to mislead the pubsupplicates heaven, or makes his solemn and suppressing the concluding part, which less we are at a loss to determine. He arrive at a right understanding of Hooker's must needs act hypocratically on one or rule. We shall quote the passage entire, other occasion. Let him choose between merely writing the words that have been lying unto God or unto man. Leaving suppressed in italies, in order that our our contemporary to settle that point, we readers may judge for themselves of The feel it incumbest on us to denounce and ' Echo's fide ity in quoting the words of an expose the unworthy means by which he author, and consequently of the degree of especially when, as in the editorial from its representations, "One is, when God which we have taken the extract at the himself doth of himself raise up ony tchose head of these remarks, he would lead he lobour he useth without requiring that public to suppose that his unorthodox men should authorize them, but then he opinions have the sanction and support of doth ratify their calling by maintest signs shameless attempt to belie and misrepre-lobserve that The Echo contents i self with tion having first remarked, with the very essential modification of the rule that whelming force to his quotation, that the fanatics who fancy they have an inward with most churchmen and his name is, fully go torth as preachers, dispensing with often introduced by High Churchmen as ordination by the Church, to suppose that decisive, he goes on to inform us what are this their deep error is constenanced by important points—viz., 1st, Ordination whereas, even upon the most cursory ex-without a bishop; and 2ndly, The founda- amination of the possage, it is abundantly the episcopal form of government in the no such erroneous doctrine, but held that speaks of ordination being under certain many cases leigned and frantic impulses circumstances valid when made without a exhibited by hearers, to which those who eniscopal form of government from the out ordination, so often appeal, but miffed

would wallingly keep." We were, we contess, not a little startled at finding so; borrowed, on the security of certain members, summing up his conclusions and couver, eminent an authority as Honker lay down in order to forward to the S. P. G. the sum colditions in the following emphatic words: so vague and naked a proposition, as the Echo's quotation would lead us to suppose, in a matter of such grave importance. It very forcibly struck us that if such were the rule, every one who might choose to magnify a waim or groundless cause of offence into the exigence of necessity, might feel justihed in leaving the Church, which otherwise he would be tree to confess, he would willingly keep; and a large class of dissenters who have been actuated by such motives will no doubt feel deeply indebted conceit named the ordinance of Jesus to the Echo for thus furnishing them so complete a palliation, as they suppose, of their apostacy. But, however unpopular at may be, we yet feel it to be our duty to disabuse their minds, as far as in us lies, of so fittal a delusion, and to exhibit in this as in the form it instance, the unworthy artifice teresting, possesses no feature of special imporwhereby the Echo would make it appear | tauce. that Hooker favors such an opinion. Upon due and impartial examination, Hooker, it can be a such a such as the suc will be seen, cummerates no such vague fire on Sebastopol, and after a hombardment of proposition; this, his words, immediately: 48 hours it was expected the place would be following those at which it pleases the stormed.

Echo's purpose to stop abruptly, will plain.

14 days further, to give the Russian Minister, ly prove. "When the Church," says Hooker, "must needs have some ordained, and neither hath nor can have possibly, a Bishop to ordain; in case of such necessity the ordinary institution of God hat's given often times, and may give place; and therefore we are not simply and without exception to urge a lin-al descent of powerand then he adds these emphasic words: "The e cases of inevitable necessity exthe Church giveth power of order both unto sonable rules Hooker enumerates, and in would lead the public to suppose them early opportunity to return to the subject;

ways of the Church which otherwise we

PATRIOTIC FUND.

should our contemporary be able satisfac-

In connection with the Patriotic Fund, we are glad to see the liberal contribution of the Bank of Upper Canada. The following we take from the Colonist's account of the proceedings of the City Council says the French on the 22rd had 1400 wounded on Monday last.

A communication was read from T. G. Ridout,

will be pleased to receive herewith the sum of the 25th had to open fire. The plan of operaand orphans of the British Army and Navy in the Eastern war. The above sum is respectfully placed in your hands by order of the Board, as the official channel through which it is considered that such subscriptions should be made in this

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE HON. J. H. CAMERON AND ADOPTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TORONTO:-

Monday, January 22, 1855. 1st. Resolved .- That this Council, sympathising decoly with the Widows and Orphans of brave men of our Army and Navy, who have fallen in the present war with Russia. desire to appropriate, with the consent of the rate-payers, the sum of £1000 currency, in the Patriotic Fand now being raised throughout the British dominions, under the

Reyal Commission.
2n.4. Reselved, -That in order to ascertain whether the wishes of the rate-payers are in accordance with those of this Council on this subject, a Poll be opened in each of the Wards of this City, on

Thursday, the 1st day of February next, at ten o'clock. A. M.,

and continue open until 4 P. M., of the same day: and that the Electors be required to vote yea or may, for or against the said appropriation, in a Book to be provided for that purpose for each Ward, and that the officers appointed to take such vote return the Books with the to the Alies. result thereof, to the Clerk of the Council, so as to be laid on the table on Monday, the oth day of February next

Residved,—That the vote under the foregoing

resolutions be taken at the same polling places, and by the same Returning Officers as at the last Municipal election for this city.. Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Poli of the Electors of the city in the respective Wards, will be held as above resolved, on the

day appointed, of which all Electors are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordwe learn with pleasure that the sum of £25 os. has been contributed to the Patriotic Fund by

the following congregations, viz:—St. John's India, is the only man capable of the position Church, Whitby, £12 15s; St. George's Church, Chian, is the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

Oshawa, £12 10s; which sums have been collected by the Rev. John Pentland, and transmitted to the Rev. John Pentland, and transmitted to the Rev. T. S. Kannada San af the Church is sympathising with her wounded soldiers. to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec. of the Church Society, to be remitted to England. - Colonist. The Church Review for January contains done: considerable sums came from England one: considerable sums came from England.

The Eastern Church The Page 1 | The Battic fleet were ordered to re-assemble to the new foat were ordered to re-assemble to the Church of the Page 2 | The Battic fleet were ordered to re-assemble to the considerable sums came from England.

papers on - Modern English Theisms;

The Eastern Church: The Penal Law of at Brest and Cherbourg. the Church; Irvingism and the Apostolate; week in Paris. Types of Mankind; American Ecclesias-Types of Manking; American December of most satisfactory.
tical History; Maryland Toleration, or most satisfactory.
There were immense demands for space in the satisfactory. to the year 1650. This last article is to be continued, and will be read with much copying on our first page the paper headed the English proposal for enlisting soldiers in The The the way. interest. We purpose in our next number? switzerland.

A private despatch from Berne says that the conclusions at which he had arrived, to admitted into spiritual functions are allowable treacherous paraphrase and interpretation.

Switzerland.

A private despatch from Berne says that the commend the subject to the careful considering the considering treacherous paraphrase and interpretation.

Switzerland.

A private despatch from Berne says that the British Charge d'Affairs addressed an emission of its professed members, that we commend the subject to the careful considering the considering treacherous paraphrase and interpretation.

Switzerland.

A private despatch from Berne says that the British Charge d'Affairs addressed an emission of its professed members, that we commend the subject to the careful considering the conside views held by these schismatics are so: treacherous paraphrase and interpretation. Is as follows: "Whe i the exigence of ne- ation of our readers.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CRUBCH SOMETT OF THE MOCKER OF PURSOES.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CRURCHES, CHAPPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS OF BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS! PUR APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854. Previously announced£403 8 6 Hillier £0 15 0

Wellington 0 5 0
Per Rev. R. J. Cox Accepter (additional), per Rev. J.

Butler Builer 0 15 a

159 collections, amounting to £404 18 0 Mission Fund. South Cayuga, per Rev. A. Townley 21 8 0

European News.

Arrival of the "Canada."

Halifax, 10 30 P.M., Jan. 17. The Canada from Liverpool, January 6th

Gortschakoff, an apportunity to communicate with his Government - although peace was thought to be altogether improbable, it was not

thought impossible. The commercial advices per Canada are essentially the same as previously received per Baltic. Bread-tuffs were unchanged, but may kets were generally very quiet, and quotations were almost nominal—quotations by the Balic are repeated by the Canada.

Provisions were firm but not active at previous Lard was dull and prices tend downward.

The London money market was unchanged. Consols have still further declined, and closed Friday at 907 for money. American stocks firm. New York, Jan. 18. THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Dec. 12th.-Weather frosty: false alarm at 7

.M.; the Russians are said to be gathering and threatening the British right flank at loker British continue to construct strong redoubts. During the day the Russians conveyed a convoy into Sebastopol.

Dec. 13th.—A general alarm about 1 a.m.;

heavy firing heard along the French lines; an attack on the British was repulsed after a struggle of three-quarters of an hour. Dec. 16th.-There was severe fighting in the

night; a sortie was repulsed by the French. Dec. 18th .- General Adams died of his wounds Dec. 21st.—Official despatches from General Canrobert at 2 p.m. The Russians after having made a sortic on the third parallel of the British who vigorously repulsed them, then made a lemonstration on the centre and left workswere received with such a heavy fire that they with frew, pursued at the point of the bayonet

Their loss was considerable.

An official despatch from General Canrobert, dated 22nd, says that the siege works continue, notwithstanding the bad weather. Scaacely a night passes without some points of the line being attacked by sorties, which generally cost the assailants dear. A corps of volunteers is organizing to watch the approaches of the works at night; also a body of Tirailleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of Quarantine Bay. The enemy warmly meanwhite we should be much gratified dispute the ground, and the rock has to be hol-lowed out, but the works advance. A reconunissance reports that there are only picquets on the left bank of the Tcheruaya, the main Russian army having probably moved towards Eupatoria. The officers of Schastopol garrison are to have each month's services reckoned as a

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas wen to return to the Crimea on the 7th. Admiral Hameliu telegraphs that 8000 French and arrived in the camp between the 18th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople. He and 1800 sick only. The men were suffering from wet but not from cold.

Dec. 25 .- Canrobert writes, we shall soon be Esquire, of the Bank of Upper Canada, to his worship the Mayor, to the following effect:—

"Sik,—I have the honor to request that you can. We are full of confidence. The Allies on ions is, that fire is without cessation, to be followed by a general assault from both French and British.

A letter from the Sultan, dated 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimes, to co-operate with the Allies.

Dec. 27.—Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable

had occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st—in one of which eleven officers and thirty-three soldiers were taken prisoners, and a considerable number killed. In consequence of bad weather the siege operations progress slowly. According to telegraph despatches from both armies they were preparing for the assalt on the south side of Sebastopol.

Dec. 28th.—Considerable Russian reinforce ments reached Odessa. Admiral Dundas and llamelin were on their way home. Admiral Lyons and Bruce are at present in command of the fleets.

Lord Cardigan has left for England. General Sir DeLacey Evans has resigned.
Constantinople news says that the siegeworks have advanced so far that direct communication is prevented between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklara, to whom provisions could only be sent by round-about paths along the coast.

Although the works of attack were in a very formand characteristics.

forward state, the correspondents of the presidence that nothing serious can be attempted significant Schastopol before the 15th of January. The Paris Moniteur advises that the Tarkish government show great diligence in supplies of provisions. of ammunition, and shipping repair GREAT BRITAIN.

ending December 5th, show a decrease of ex-Messrs. Morewood and Rogers, iron merchant of London, have failed for upwards of £180,000 Sterling.
The London Times has created consider

Returns of the Board of Trade for the month

excitement in England by advocating in the boldest terms the immediate removal of Lard Ragian from his command in the East, on the

ground of incapacity.

The Times is also vigorously writing down the Ministry, and indicates that the Marquis & Dalhousie, the present Governor General &

Subscriptions to the new loan were open

Business was very active during Christman Accounts from the industrial districts

the Crystal Palace, and a new gellers ordered to the building. SPAIN.

SWITZERLAND.

n ins war :—this is thought doubtful. AUSTRIA.

Frech capitalists for 200 millions was definitely cochied on the 1st. The affair of cecession of Austrian railway to Egat Austrian field batteries of eight guns

each are to be supplied with gun cotton. each are to be supplied with gun cotton.

Respecting the conference at Vienna the following transpires:—On the 25th of December even in the Austrian. French and English Penystendaries met in the apartment of the latter—they there drew up and signed a sort of price for minute of the exact and precise preparetation which their Governments attached the four points. The Austrian minister then carried this document up stairs to an apartment where Prince Gortschakoff was waiting, in contany with Count Arnim and Biron Mantcongain as representatives of Prussia; in their rues, as of excessions of crussis; in their procede the Austrian plenipotentiary communi-cated to Gortschakoff, these propositions of the presence are communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the affect powers, and asked him to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modifi-cation or reserve. Gortschakoff replied, that his instructions did not go so far-his orders were only to negotiate in respect to the four points, but he would send off a courier and hered to receive further instructions within three days -- Our informant says that the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard no proposed to Goldenanda were netter unit nor hamiliating. There was no mention of the rating of Sebastopol nor reduction of the Black

Sen neet. en need. Gortschakoff requested 11 days to obtain advices from St. Petersburg; consequently it wil be a fortnight before anything can be Hestilities, meanwhile, will be continued. It is said the Russian interpretation differs but little from that of the Allies. It is state I generally that the treaty is actually

signed between France and Austria, and that France guarantees to Austria the possession of the Italian Provinces. The London Times disbeieres this story.

Austria has called on Prussia to place her

army on a war footing; but the Prussian semiofficial journals say Prussia will not consent to

The Bavarian army is on a war footing. The Prussian and Zolverin Governments have

forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Prussian Government has also issued a notice calling attention to the law forbidding Prussians to enlist in any foreign service.

RUSSIA. An Imperial manifesto was issued December 26th, calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for war. An additional revenue is to be raised

on sait and tobacco. The export of furs from Poland is forbidden. Important changes are being made among the higher classes in the Russian army in the Baltic

previnces.

General Denemberg has been appointed Governor of Finland. A general consultation of the military authorities of the Bultic provinces has been ordered

to take place at St. Petersburg.

Trebizond letters of the 5th contain importan

The Russian army encamped at Rajazia had advanced to Topak Kaleh, and some alarm prevailed at Trebizond, where the garrison was strong but badly organized.

Dec. 23rd.—A strong Russian force attacked

redoubt Kaled—the garrison, aided by English and Polish Generals, repulsed the attack, but their situation was precarious. The Porte has sent commissioners to reorganize the army of Anatotal and Circassia.

The Russians have formed in various parts of Circassia corps of native militia with Russian

Mecklie Pacha has been ordered to take command-in-chief of the army in Asia. ITALY.

Three shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout Piedmont.

A labor riot broke out at Carava, in consc-

quence of which the city was disarmed and put in a state of siege.
Owing to threatened disturbances in Brescia and Prona the theatres were ordered to be closed, and public assemblies prohibited.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Brendstuffs-Imports of grain and Flour continue light, but the supply is equal to the demand, and market dull at last weeks prices. Brown and Shipley's quotations—White wheat 12s @ 13s; red 11s @ 12s. Western canal dour 41s (o. 43s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 45s; Obio 46s (a) 47s; Canadian 42s 6d (a) 43s

6d: sour 40s (6: 43s. White corn 45s 6d (6) 46s; yel ow 45s (6) 45s 6d: mixed 44s 6d. sells readily, 80s @ S5s. Lard 5:s @ 53s. Manchester markets unchanged. Cloth and yarn firm but dull.

London money market unchanged. Consols closed at 301. Bullion has decreased £202,000. Portland, Dec 18th. The Sarah Sands arrived this morning, but brings no later news.

The following telegraphic news is in several Vienna papers, of the 30th, but does not deserve

"Obessa, Dec. 25 .- A courier has just brought intelligence that General Liprandi's corps, powerfully reinforced, is attacking Balaklava." Russian despatches from the Crimen of the

23rd, shows that nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol up to that date.

VIENNA, Jan. 1 .- On the 22nd there was a heavy full of snow at Sebastopol, and the cold was intense. Both armies were preparing for a battle Omar Pacha was expected. On the 28th consi detable reinforcements of troops of the line arrived at Odessa. Two companies of Russian troops and a convoy of sick, escorted by them, had perished by cold.

Marseilles, Jon. 2 .- The Ganges, which left Constantinople on the 25th December, has arrived at Toulon. Despatches from the Government left Marseilles at noon. The Amsterlam, which left Conetantinople on the 21st, has not arrived. The allies have 250 guns in battery, ready to open fire against Sebastopol.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE ALLIED CAMP. Marshal Vaillant, French Minister of War has received the following report, dated December 22, 1854, from General Canrobert:—

Monsieur le Marechal,-The bad weather has been prolonged until now, with rare and brief intervals of improvement; nevertheless we continue as much as possible the work of enclosing the place with our trenches, and although the rains make the movement of vehicles difficult, all the siege works are growing to completeness and consolidation.

The two armies reciprocally assist each other. To the English army I am indebted for the conveyance, by water, of nearly all the cavalry at my disposal in the Crimes, and on my Part I have placed at Lord Ragian's disposal sumpter horses for removing his sick to Balakista, and teams for the conveyance of his sup-These exchanges contribute to keep up excellent relations and perfect cordiality between

the two a mics.

In o der to render the protection of the trenches core efficient, I have organized a corps of volum eers whose peculiar duty it is to recon- his of gout with which this officer is so frequent Sharp-shotters (france-tireurs), organized at the cious attempts as are more to be expected from day in our trenches themselves. They have

aiready done a great deal of harm to the enemy. As I have already announced to you, our bay. The enemy shows that he is not inatten-tive to our progress on that side, and his guns of Sebastopol. We shall soon be able to judge body disjute the ground with us, where we are for ourselves what its situation really is.' The

less real, and we remain in possession. I have informed you that the enemy had withdrawn his left and evacuated the positions of the the admiral touched with his own hand the Talley of Balaklava, where we formerly saw them in considerable numbers. I was desirous port. Everything was managed so cloverly on of accertaining their exact position in that distribution, and the day before yesterday I pushed. Russian sentinel was aware of their approach

village of Tchergouna. Behind the village of still fur down in the harbor, and the alarm was stick of chocolate going for 16a British money; hamara they fell in with a few hundred sharp-immediately given. A terrible fire was then what you would get at home for 2s, or so. Kamara they fell it, with a few hundred sharp-shooters, whom they drove back into the ravines. Some groups of cavalry, accompanied by their artillery and a few battalions of infantry, ap-peared on the fanks of the party making the peared on the fanks of the party making connoisance, but they did not attempt to offer any opposition to the operation of the latter, which was most successfully executed.

"At the same time 1,000 foot soldiers, Highlanders and Zonaves, left Balaklava to the right of our position, and explored the heights that extend towards the valley of Baidari. They only met a past of Cossacks.

"In fine, I think that on the left bank of the Tchernaya the enemy has only a few soldiers posted to observe our position at a distance. A movement has evidently been produced in the Russian army, the probable cause of which is the debarkation of the Turkish troops still going on at Eupatoria. I shall soon receive positive information on this head.

"Although the number of sick has slightly increased, in consequence of the constant damp-ness in which we live, the sanitary state of the army is satisfactory, and the moral spirit of the troops is perfect.

"Although the soldiers have been heavily inconvenienced by the rains, there has yet been no cold weather; the snow, which for a long time past has covered the tops of the mountains in the interior, bas not appeared on the hill-plains we occupy, and the thermometer has not once fallen below zero. These general conditions are improved by the care we take of our soldiers; and, thanks to the prudent foresight of the Emperor and his Government, the army enjoys a relative degree of comfort that makes

t gaily support with a light heart its fatigue: . The number of the sick in our military hos pitals at Constantinople amounts to 3,794, of whom 1,387 are wounded. Out of this total 266 are Russians. I have established a convales-cent depot in the Crimea near the Bay of Kaatch. Here the men who leave the army unbulances, and who only require a little repose before they return to their duty, will have their recovery promoted. This measure will diminish

our draughts to Constantinople.
"H. I. II. Prince Napoleon, still detained at Constantinople by the illness that compelled him to leave the Crimea, wished to come and join us. I was bound to oppose this return, which compromised the health of the Prince. "Accept &c. The General in-Chief, (Signed) "CANROBER

"CANROBERT." The Times has received the following telegraphic despatch from its correspondent at Vienna:

Vienna, Thursday Morning, Jan. 4. " Prince Gortschakoff has had an audience of the Emperor, which lasted an hour and three-quarters, but his Majesty is not likely to make any concession to Russia

General Osten-Sacken is to act against Eupa-toria with 45,000 men and 80 guns. According to telegraphic despatches from French head-quarters, both armies are preparing to attack the southern part of Sebastopol." TURKEY.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Vienna: The Levant mail steamer which left Constaninople on the 25th December, brings the folowing intelligence: The Duke of Cambridge is much better, and

will probably return to England.

General Montebello has left for France. Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin are at Constantinople, on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Bruat have at present the command of the fleets.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA.

Vienna, Dec. 31 .- At the request of Prince Gortschakoff, who declared that his powers were not enough to enable him to accept the four conditions as interpreted by the allies, the representatives of the other Powers have consented to wait fourteen days from the end of December for the definitive reply of Russia.

Despatches from Vienna state that Prince Gortschakoff has urgently pressed Count Buol to allow a representative of the Germanic Confederation to take part in the conferences at Vienna.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS'S FAREWELL TO THE BLACK SEA FLEET. The following is the address of Admiral Dunas upon quitting the command of the Biack

Sea fleet: (General Memoraudum.) Her Majesty's ship Britannia, in the Bosphorus, 22nd December, 1854.

My term of service as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Black Seas having drawn to a close, I am about to return to England and give up the command of this ficet.

During the past year many crying circum-

stances have occurred-pestilence in its most aggravated form, action with the enemy against defences such as ships hardly ever encountered and a tempest of the most awful violence. In all these events the good conduct and gal-

lantry of the fleet have been evinced and proved. In taking an affectionate leave of the officers, seamen, and marines of the flect, I can hereafter experience no higher gratification than the surance that they preserve their high characour sovereign and country.

J. W. D. Dundas. ter for discipline, enterprise, and devotion to

Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. To the Admirals, Captains, Commanders, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Fleet in the Mediterranean and Black

THE EAST.

Seas.

TRIESTE, Jan. 3.—Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 25th. At that date a number of wooden houses for the troops had arrived there. Chekib Effendi, Minister of J died on the 24th. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have returned. The Duke of Cambridge has visited the Sultan. The Duke and Prince Napoleonare still there. The allied armies, suffering from cold, have no fire-wood. The allies have taken three Russianguns. General Liprandi still retains his position near Balaklava. Accounts from Trebizond, of the 19th, state that the Russians have razed the forts of Bayazid, and are closely watching the frontier of Persia. The heavy falls of snow which have taken place near Kars render it very improbable that hostilities can be resumed until the spring. The Russian garrisous of Schamkoi and Anapa will be, it is

At Athens, on the 29th, rumours were again current of the resignation of the Ministers of Justice and Marine.

ENCOURAGEMENT .- The Moniteur contains a telegraphic despatch, dated Dec. 27, from the Charge d'Affairs of France at Constantinople, in these words :- "General Canrohert writes to me on the 25th- We shall very soon be in a position to assume the offensive. We are reporating our condition much faster and more effectuall than the enemy can do with his. We are full of

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF ADMIRAL BRUAT.

The Journal du Loires contains a letter from the Crimea, which says:—"Admiral Brust's daring is preverbial in the fleet. In spite of the the approaches to our works during the ly attacked, or perhaps on account of that afflic-This institution completes that of the tion, he sometimes has the idea of such audamencement of the siege, and who do duty a young lieutenant who has his promotion to gain than from an admiral. Lately, after a severe attack of gout, the admiral called some of his officers into his cabin, and said, 'Gentle men, a good idea has just occurred to me-it is, obliged, as we are nearly everywhere, to dig proposition was joyfully accepted, and in the into the said rock. But our progress is not the middle of the night everal of the boats of the proposition was joyfully accepted, and in the Charlemagne put off and entered the channel The boats went through every part of it, and chain which closes the entrance of the military

opened all along the fortifications of the chan-The following letter, describing the present nel, and it was under a fearful shower of projecstate of the army, had been received from a tiles of every description that the hours made way out. Fortunately, not a man was wounded, though the langeboat of the Charlemague was somewhat damaged by the enemy's shot. This bold attempt, so successfully execu-

versation and praise in the fleet." AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE QUEEN. The Manney Part publishes the following letter, a ldressed by her Majesty to Mr. Sidney Serbert, and through him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale

ted, has since teen the principal subject of con-

"Window Costle, Dec. 6, 1854. "Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebrigge, as I hear no tales of the wounded. though I see so many from officers about the battlefield; and naturally the former must interest me more than any one. Let Mrs Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble woun led and sick men, that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admits their courage and heroism, more than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops: so does the Prince.

"Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows. " (Signed) Vістокіа.

the foreign legion. THE BUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO. The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas has that while he had in view the immunities of his co-religionists in the East, certain Governments attributed interested and secret intentions to him, which were far from his thoughts. It is also alleged that while the professed object of but, says the Czar, within the limits of our realm, directing their blows on such points as were more or less accessible, and even on the far distant coasts of the Pacific ocean. The heroic defence of Sebastopol is alluded to as signalised by so many exploits of invincible courage and of indefatigable activity, as to be admired and done justice to by our enemies themselves.

INTENDED STORWING OF SERISTOPOL The London Times of Thursday, the 4th inst., ays,-As we have lately dwelt so much on the of presenting the other side of the picture, ter-rible as it may be. The other side—that comneneation for this suffering and mortality-is that on the testimony of a perfectly competent and impartial authority, the siege, at the last departure of the post, that is the 15th, was so far advanced as to leave hardly a doubt that omething decisive would soon be done. We have repeatedly been informed that an assault was to take place about Christmas, but the information was coupled with the request that we would say nothing to indicate the quarter or the day of attack. We believe that we may now say that on the 13th it was the general belief that on or about Christmas day the allies would open fire from 800 pieces, with such a supply of ammunition as would enable them to continue without stopping for forty-eight hours, after which they would assault both from French and British positions with great prospect of success. Thus the assault would probably be nade on the 28th. There is some chance, indeed. of a Russian attack in auticipation of ours, be from Russian sources we learn that nothing had occurred up to the 26th. On the same authority we learn that on the 13th the men who had got their warm clothing were in good spirits, and, though no reliance could be placed on the ransient glenm of fine weather, the health of the army was expected to improve. If these expectations were well founded, we may expect n two or three days to hear that this question has come to its last issue, and that the four nations have crossed their hayonets over the

hattered walls of Schustopol.

A private letter from an officer on board one e French ships near Schastopol, dated the 13th ultimo, speaks of the re-commencement of the bombardment and the assault as imminent. The young officer in question had been for 37 for three months to recover his strength, but to avail himself of his leave, as he lesired to witness the cannonade, which, he says. was expected towards the end of December. The hips were to take part in the attack. The umber of batteries completely armed and well

eality. Another letter, from an officer of Chasseurs. gives similar intelligence as to the expected hombardment and storming. The French had been taught by the Turks to construct huts in he same manuer as the soldiers in Bulgaria. ligging holes and covering them in with low walls and a roof. The officer mentions that, when digging the hole for his hut, some few days before, to his great surprise, he found a quantity of plate, china, several articles of eleant furniture, amongst them a commode or hest of drawers, of excellent workmanship, and even a lady's bonnet, of recent make and fashion, with the name inside of a well-known Paris milliner, of the Rue de la Paix. He immedi-ately went off to his General to give an account of the discovery, but his surprise was great at inding, on his return with some brother officers. hat everything had disappeared, with the exeption of the chest of drawers, which was ibiless too heavy to be carried away quickly. He kept it, however, and finds it useful for nany purposes.

LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA. The following is an extract of a letter ren the - Regiment, at present serving in the

"Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 12. "The attack is expected to be made very shortly, though there are a great variety of opinions on this subject here. Some go so far be taken before Christmas. How this is to be | whose value they had so lightly esteemed. out, and no possibility of getting up fresh ones, from the continued bod state of the roads.

. "Every one is grumbling and growling, being theroughly disgusted with the whole affair. Everything is growin mismanaged—the com-mand of the army, the commissariat, the ord-In fact, he has succeeded in giving general would have to encounter. dissatisfaction. There is nothing but discontent. The magnificent trajet mitted to resign. No one thinks of selling.

toth were in the trenches seven men were constant and numerous.

Teltreriand would maintain absolute neutrality forward a recomposance to the vicinity of the But day began to break while the boats were monest necessaries of life procurable there, one All this has much changed our feelings. The

colour-sergeant of the 50th : Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 11. There does not appear much chance of their giving in. If, please God, we could only get shout three weeks fine weather, we could play the deuce with them; but, as it is, the road from Rajaklava is in such a state as that it is impossible to get the guns up, for the road is for provisions drop down dead on their way back, though, poor things, they are scarcely able to crawl. I have seen as many as six live ones to draw a dead one away to a place to bury it, and it was as much as they could do. The poor things are actually starved to death, for they cannot get provisions, and the places they stand in as stables are over their h mud; but, thank God, the weather is better at last; we have now had three fine days. But for the last month it has been continually wet and cold: so as I said about the horses how been dreadful-up to the shoctops in shish and dirt in the trenches; and there we have to remain for twelve hours in the wet and cold. 1 have seen as many as four men die in a night in the treuches, with the cramp, from wet, cold, and fatigue. We are getting more regiments out here now, and it is the fresh ones that suf-

fer the most, as we are pretty well inured to it now. The 62nd landed about a fortnight back, Twenty-four young men of Geneva left that city on the 20th ult. for England, to enlist in the foreign legion. and I heard vesterday that they had lost 90 and six a day. The 1st Royals lost 10 in one night; we lost 7, as we had a draught of recruits, on the 22nd ult. I had an officer and eght men posted to my company; I have lost the officer and four of the men since. But, please God the weather continues fine, the sickness will soon leave us. The last three days being tine, the men and cattle are getting round again. During my time of soldiering I seen a good deal, but this beats all. But I only the war is to protect Turkey, the hostile alliance hope it may please find to protect me to return against Russia has not urged war in Turkey, to England; then I could tell you more than at present. We are all very thankful to the ladies f England, as we hear it is they who have made all the troops a present of the warn clothing we so much required—that is, a good luornsey shirt and thannel drawers, whi famous things; also a nighteap, though that such a thing I have not seen since I left Dublin. and God knows when I shall again; but I hope some time. We are now nearly all served out

will not be much used between the sheets, for with another blanket and a great coat, or rather clonk, with a hood to it. It puts me in mind of the old women's clonks of former times; but says,—As we have lately dwell so much on the disorganization of the army in the East, and the apparently needless loss of life immediately and dry. If you could get a peep at the registring from it, we are glad of an opportunity ment now, you would hardly know a man, as ment now, you would hardly know a man, as we are all wearing the moustache, or I may say mir, for none of us have shaved since we have een out in the Crimea, so you may guess some f us look like old priests or monks, for we can nardly find the way to our menths. Blacking and pipeclay are entirely done away with, and if we can manage to get a wash once a-week, it re all are: let us hope this may soon be over, weather, so that we could manage to get some more guns up, the scale would soon be turned

> expect it is by all at home.
>
> The writer of the above letter was with the 50th at the battle of Punniar in 1843, and is the campaign of the Sutlej in 1815 and 1816 engaged at Mondkee, Ferozerlar, and Aliwal nt the latter place he was wounded; at the fal of the burracks at Loodiannah he escaped un hurt, although there were 200 of the regimen killed and wounded.

-at least, it is so hoped by all the army, and

From the London Charitan

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND PIPTY-FOUR. The close of 1854 suggests the contrast between our present feelings and those which ccupied as at its commencement. What is now our absorbing thought was even then our principal one—the war. It was then slowly ap proaching us. The Turks had lost their flee et Sinope, had gained the battle of Oltenitza in Europe, and experienced some severe reverses in Asia. The allied fleets had entered the Euxine, as protectors of Turkey, though not as the declared enemies of Russia, and we were dehating when the great step would be taken. We looked forward to a state of things new to this generation of peace, with a reasonable conviction that it was becoming daily more inevi lays in the trenches, and, owing to fatigue and table, and a reasonable drend of its fearful the bad weather, was reduced to the lowest ebb anxieties, embarrasments, and disasters; yet our of dysentery, jaundice, fever—in fact, a compli-imagination failed to realise either the proba-cation of disorders. He had been ordered home bility or the terrors of what we had never exbility or the terrors of what we had never or perienced. It either told us that diplomac would find some escape from the scourge—that it could not really come, or if so, could not real ly last; or it mingled with our more seriou anticipations a kind of vague curiosity, an acknowl alged vein of desire to know, by experi supplied was, according to this letter, 28. The case, those emotions of exultation and anxiety, torning was to commence early in the morning those thrills of enthusiasm which our fathers storming was to commence early in the morning those thrills of enthusiasm which our fathers after the first day's cannonade. Few in the felt at the fresh history of a well-fought field, reach camp seemed to have a doubt as to the and the half-trian plant sorrow with which they learnt the losses which enhanced the glory o defeat or victory. We knew that war was un certain, that we could not look forward to unit terrupted success, that many of us would be pinched by hard times, that many of us would lose those in whom our future hopes or present happiness was bound up. We acknowledged, in the abstract, that Russin was a stubborn enemy about to put forth her strength for a great price. Yet most of us, perhaps, when we faced the pro-bability (as it then was) of war, faced it in a somewhat unchastened confidence, and spirit of ur talk of protracted difficulties and anxieties was a kind of seemly disguise for the feeling that by beneath, that Englishmen would not be long

n succeeding in whatever they set their hands The first events of the compaign tended to inrease this feeling. Military men had told us that the Turkish armies could not stand-even on equal terms-against those of Russia; and our first movements were guided by the apprehension that Constantinople itself was threaten-ed. But danger receded more rapidly than we could advance upon it. The Russian army, alarmed by the advance of the allies to Varna, The following is an extract of a letter re-ceived by a gentleman from his son, an officer frontier, and discouraged by a succession of unexpected reverges, raised the siege of Silistria and slowly retired from the Principalities. country they relinquished was immediately covered by an inundation of Austrian troops, which confined the Russians to their own from tier. It seemed as if the British and French as to say it will not be attempted at all; but troops had come out merely to suffer from dishe more general belief is that the fortress will ease, and to see difficulties melt before the alice done I cannot see, for all the guns before Se-began to despise Russian troops, and the unex-bastopol are completely done up, quite worn peetedly easy destruction of Bomarsund made us equally contemptous of granite walls. With these views a costly inaction became unendurable. Something was to be done. All who knew nothing about the matter, and a great many of tions who knew something, pointed to the if required). Crimea. And late in the season, though, pernance, and all are none knows where. Every haps, at the earliest possible moment, the siege one leaves everything to the other to do, and of Sebastopol was decided upon—in just reliance consequently nothing is done. Lord Ragian on the unconquerable raior and endurance of the has not been seen for three weeks, and the re- allied troops, but with an inadequate estimate, port is be has gone to Malta for the winter. as it now appears, of the difficulties which they

The magnificent trajet of the Eurine-the prevailing, from the beads to the subordinates bloody but glorious victory at Alma—the daring of the army here—despondency everywhere, and successful march to Balaclava, were all of a Lord Cardigan, it is eaid, has made up his piece with the previous fortunes of the war-mind to quit the service, and has sold off all his But here our difficulties began. The ground traps. There were 125 attempts at resignation was impracticable, the enemy's fortifications within the last week, but none will be per- well placed and well defended, their harbour was rendered inaccessible, their materials o "The coldies dreadful. The first night the war were inexhaustible, their reinforcements frozen to death. However, I don't mind it, for fought against us, destroying our ships and I can bear cold tolerably well, having slee a fair rendering roads impassable. And after the supply of yarm clothing, in the way of drawers, I neavy losses of more than two months, we find flannel waistcoate, &c. My spirits and health ourselves still in the same position of expecta-were never better. It is quite ridiculous the tion—but with far more of grave apprehension, rices that are guid at Balakiana for the com- than when the army eat down before Sebastorol.

sanguine alacrity with which we prepared for dangers which we did not know has given way to a real sense of the possibility of reverses—a sad knowledge of what it is to lose those whom we love or admire—and an earnest sympathy for countless families of rich and poor whom the war has made mourners. The determination of the country has not abated, but there is much to show that its confidence has received a check And the sufferings, of which the very details are so vividly placed before us, have perhaps some-what abated our pugnacity—even though we have yet the support of an abundant buryest, a commerce only checked by the disasters of our customers in the United States and the over supply of those in Australia, and a thriving revenue. The withdrawal of these blessingsfor such they all are to millions will not trust, be wanted, to chasten the angry or self sufficient feelings which are the temptations of war and of conscious strength, and to give seriousness to the acknowledgments (of which we have not been sparing) that the issues of the contest are not with Governments and armies. but with Him who is the only Judge of Nations; and to whom by war they appeal.

Other events of the year we ought, perhaps, o notice. But the war throws into the shade what it does not destroy. We have already alluded to the abundant harvest, the profit of which circumstances have thrown into the lar of the agriculturists-no unfair compensation for their past adversities; to our commerce in many respects unusually prosperous, in others suffering only from those reflected embarrassments which are inseparable from operation embracing the whole surface of the civilized globe; to our revouue, which appears to have met, without extraordinary pressure on the taxpayer, the first burst of the war expenditure.

Holone, y's Pails and that sent have cared a Bad Leg of Fighteen Vears' standing ... Mary Smith, of St. John's. New Branswick, (wife of Thomas Smith.) was five egitteen years a creat sufferer from a bad leg. with, it was availen from the knee 19 the ancle, as large as a child's lasty-the dectors appeared uncertain low to treat her, as her health was set unpaired, that she was unable to move, and during the greater part of ISM, she echoim left her less in the link of teleber last, she commenced using Holloway's Pills and durinent, in three mouths the swelling absted by using the distincent, and the Pills strengthened her to a very considerable extent. In another mouth, she was completely cared or those fine another mouth, she was completely cared or those fine mother month, she was completely cared or these fine emedies alone!!!

MARRIED. At Napanes, on the 27th uit, by the Rev. G. A. Anderson, Missionary to the Mohawks, Bay of Quinte, A. J. Thayer, Esq. of Fulin, though county, New York, to Like A., only daughter of John W. Perry, Esquire, of

** daid On January 18th, Annie Reboom Mary, only child of the Rev. Dr. Lowis, Rector, St. Peter's, Brockvills.

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New Advertisements.

FINISHING SCHOOL, For Young Ladies.

MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a few more pupils, having been able to secure the assistance of a Lady long accustomed to taition, who will devote hernelf especially t l'inchurst, St. George's Square,

Toronto, Jan 15, 1855

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. YOUNG MAN, respectably connected, YOUNG MAN, respectably connected, who has recently come from England, and the spent twelve months in a mercantile house in London, desires employment in a Marchant's ur Luwyer's Office. Satisfactory references onn be given. Apply to Mr. II. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto January 21, 1855. 26. fin

Resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the City of Toronto:

Mospay, January 22, 1855. 1st. Resolved,-That this Council, sympathising deeply with the Widows and Orphana of the rave men of our Army and Navy, who have fallen in the present war with Russia, desire to appropriate, with the consent of the rate-payers, the sum of £1000 corrency, in aid of the Patriotic Fund now being raised throughout the British Dominions, under the Royal Com-

2nd. Resolved,-That is order to ascertain whether the wishes of the rate-payers are in accordance with those of this Council on this subject, a Poll be opened in each of the Wards of this City, on

Thursday, the 1st day of February next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.. And continue open until 4 P.M., of the same day; and that the Electors be required to vote yer or may, for or against the said appropriation, in or may, for the agence of that purpose for each Ward, and that the officers appointed to take such vote return the Books with the result thereof to the Clerk of the Council no sate he laid on the table on Monday, the 6th day of February nest

Resolved,-That the vote under the foregoing resolutions be taken at the same polling places and by the same Returning Officers as at the last Municipal Election for the city.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Poll

of the Electors of the city in the respective Wards will be held as above resolved, on the day appointed, of which all electors are required to take otice, and govern themselves accordingly. CHAS. DALY,

Clerk's Office, Toronto, January 22, 1855. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto. THE MISSES McCARTNEY receive alimited are under their own immediate superintendence.

MRS. McCARTNEY conducts the domestic

The Classes will re-assemble after the Christmus vacation, on the 8th of January, 1865.
It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including

e various branches in English and Prench, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needlework£15 0 0 Pupils under 12 years of age....... 12 10 0 The Misses McCantury are kindly permitted

to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO:
REV. Dr. Lett. REV. DR. LETT. BEV. Prof. PARST.
RICHARD L. DERIBON, ESQ. WH. STANTON. ESQ. Judge O'Reittr, -Hamilton.

WALTER DICESON, Esq.-Niagara.
J. RASSET, Esq.,-St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Beligious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE Rev. J. O. D. McKenzie, M.A. is propared to devote two hours each day to private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and dinary branches of an English Education Mr. M. has a vacant room in his house for a resident pupil.

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1854. 16-4min]mtf.

EDUCATION.

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

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

Cathedral For terms apply to

Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854. THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL

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

1st English Teacher, 2ml · · · Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Griffith, Prawing Mr. Bull. Siusie Mr. G. F. Havter

inging......Mr.Humphrejs The studies include a thorough English educa tion, with French, Italian and German, Singing (for Finishing Popils) and Diawing, on, with French, Italian and German, Music superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

(No extras.) Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEA) has BITTEED from London. She is highly quadried, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither xpense nortroubleto establish a thoroughly good chool on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with suc

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, are expected to arrive soon after Christman.

The Finishing Chass is under Mas. Port TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parent of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and begs to seeme them that no effort shall be wanting o her part to meure their improvement.

The School will 1-5pen after the Christ na vacation on the 8th of January, 1855. Persons wishing for further information ar requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 20th December, 1854

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Divi-I this Company, for the half-year end 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum. payable on and after the 19th of January next.
The Dividends are payable either at the office

of the Company in Terente, or at its various agencies. Br order of the Board of Directors.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Millinery and Dry Goods! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

V.CTOBIA BOW. No. 60, King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOLD respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally o his New Stock of

Millinery, Single and Pancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed Druggets, Carpeting, Quitts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and Sh'rting (bleached and unbleached), Bed Ticks, Table Oil Cloths, Brown and Bleached Linena, Dressed and undressed Rol-lands, Striped Shirtings, Funcy Shirtings, Prints and Ginghams, Devices and Denhams, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Hucksbleached and unductorial Table Judena, Tacab-back and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lamba Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff. State and White Jeam; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Cashineres, Cobourge, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawis, Woollen Scarfe, and Shawis, ne, Gloves, Hosiery, Luces, Polkas; a splendid variety.

—A1.80---

Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Hoods, Guiters and Ladies Scarfs, French Merino. Together with a general prooftment of family urniebing.

Millinery Department: Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress, Cloaks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-

Toronto, Oct. 25:h, 1854. MUSICAL TUITION. M. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, bega leave to acquaint his friends

and former pupils, and the public in general, that

he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street.

Toropto, Dec. 26, 1854.

MISSING.

A YOUNG Person of the name of JANE weeks. She was last seen at the Northern Railway cars, in September last. "Some information of importance to her may be obtained by addressing a letter to "B. C., box 966, Post-office, Toronto," post-paid.

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1854.

Papers copying the above will confer a greakindness on an anxious family.

TORONTO COACH MANUPACTORY. 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN & WOOD. FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

Upper Canada College. 11. Il.l. re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation on MONDAY, the 8th of January,

F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal, U. C. College. Toronto, January 4, 1855.

EDUCATION.

MRS COSENS has removed her Establishment for the Na IVI ment for the Education of young Ladies from St. George's Square to Vongerstreet, opposite General-street.

The studies will be resumed on Monday, Ja-

MUSIC.

Toronto, January 1, 1855.

nuary 15th, 1855.

Post-office, Cobourg.

WANTED, in a School at Cobourg, a Lady fully competent to instruct in Music. She will also be required to assist in teaching the James Clarses. Address, stating terms, &c., to A. B., Box 69,

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

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, L after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the

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. Recter of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Foronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-

Toronto, 3rd January, 1855. YOUNG Lady lately from England is desirable from of meeting with an engagement as Governess in a gentleman's family or school. She instructs in Music, French, Italian, German, and Singing, with the usual branches of an English education. She would have no objection to

travel.

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

Dec. 26, 1851.

23-44n.

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

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK. Victoria Regia;

THE OREAT WATER LILY OF AMERICA; With a brief account of its discovery and introductions into Cultivation.

IMPERIAL FOLIO, WITH SIX SUPERB PLATES, BY WM. SHARP. Colored to Nature, from Specimens grown at Salem, Ms. - By JOHN FISK ALLEN. f VIIIS is one of the most splendid works of its class ever published in America, containing Six Cromolith Plates, Printed in Colors, each

Plate on a sheet 80 by 21 inches. The letter press description, printed on new Great Primer Type, 16 pages of the same size, giving the History of the Plant, and its mode of Cultination. A few copies of this aplendid work on sale, price £2 fs. 0d., by HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Jan. 3d., 1855. 28-tf.

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0 The following published by the R. P. G. E. No. 41—Parce hiel Minister's address to all persons under his care who are of a proper age to be

No. 61.—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self-samination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Yeu.

William If, itali No. 333-Davy's Village Couversations on Cou

Also the following, published by the Bridal Track Society. o. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Conconfirmation Tickets
Confirmation Criticate
Confirmation criticates
Confirmation and Communion Certificates

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

King Street, Toronto.

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August 7, 1454.

DAY.

JANUARY 28.—FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

1. The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; ... none considering that the righteous is taken away from the ovil to come. Isa lvii. I.

regret the loss of those who influence the THE VIRGIN MARY. world for good. But when the righteous are removed in unusual numbers, we him to the Lord; as it is written in the law of should take the alarm for ourselves. It the Lord. Lake in 22, 28. may be a sign that evil is coming from The law of the Lord required that every which they are removed; and we perhaps firstborn male child should be brought to seek to prepare for my latter end.

their destination. At times they grow hine. weary with the constant pursuit of an 2 And to offer a sacrifice according to that object which is ever removed farther off; which is said in the law of the Lord. Luke but they do not abandon the hope of suc- ii. 24 is a hope full of immortality.

JANUARY 29.

I dwell in the high and hely place; with him . also that is of a contrite and humble spirit Tani. Ivii. 15.

are in station the more proud do they become; and although they make use of the lowly, yet they do not associate with them : I may thus be halde to misconstruction. they avail themselves of the necessities of Franciany 3. the weak and erring, but hold themselves aloof from their society. But He who is higher than the highest and holier than the holiest disdains not the sinner, if he be contrite; and he makes the humble his thy gracious condescension.

2. The wicked is like a troubled sea, whos waters cast up mire and dirt. Isni lvil. 20.

The wicked are so, because they are governed by their appetites and passions alone; for it is the office of these to move the hour of pend. Grant me also to look and impel the soul; and if they alone for victory to thine Almoghty aid. direct it, it is in continual commotion and flu-tration: for they oppose each other, that he would depart out of their coasts. Luke and become more violent by opposition; viii. 31. whilst each separate passion becomes stronger when not controlled by reason tho e who were sensible of the need of and conscience. The result of this is to their souls, and desired to have them rebring to light all the corruption of our lieved. It was the request of those who hearts. Grant me, O Lord, to be ruled by reason and conscience, duceted and the same as those of Jesus; that he desires enlightened by thy Holy Spirit, that my to root out unholmess, and they desire to soul may be calm and tranquil. JANUARY 30.

1. They acek me daily, and delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteensuces, and forsook not the ordinance of their God. Isat. 1vili. 2.

This is the strangest of controdictions, and a most serious worning; that men who do not care to follow God fully, but cherish some bosom sin, should still seek him daily in his ordinances and in part seek to know his ways. These eather fear to formke God altogether, or find Parliament pleasure in offices of devotion from habit : but they do not desire to be clean-ed from evil as evil. They hate not sen. They only dread its consequences. Search me, O Lord, and try the ground of my heart, and see if there be any way of wickedness

both, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day. 10.

The Sabbath is the Lord 8 own any, and is not for doing our natural pleasure, but his; that by devoting one day in seven to him, we may come to devote all our time to him. If therefore we would fully benefit by it, we must accept it as the Lord's limited and Toronto, and Toronto, and Toronto, and Toronto, and Toronto, i, vo, on the limited and the limit above all other days. This will cause 08 and Nova Section 8,000,000 not commenced to delight more in God's ways. God grant that I may thus esteem the Lord's day, that I may find delight in h.m.

34. Canada. New Brunswick and Nova Section 8,000,000 not commenced. Montreal & Providence 20,000 not commenced. The Lord's day, that I may find delight in h.m.

35. Montre I and Fernand Jun (b. n. 40,000 es

1. There is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Rom. ziii. 1.

means he employs, the appointment of rulers comes from him. Let rulers own that all their authority is from God, and that they are responsible to One higher than man. Let subjects recognise the same fact, and willingly recognise in the powers that be a divine authority.

2. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers: whosoever resisteth the power estimates of God. Rom. Ziii. 1, 2.

The holy word of God says nothing of the worthiness of those who hold the power, nor of the justice of their government, but commands every soul to be subject: either performing their biddings, or

ject: either performing their biddings, or submitting to their punishments, or pleading peaceably the injurious effect of them: ing peaceably the injurious effect of them: The late Dr. Burnside died possessed of pro-and it declares that whosever, without perty to the value of over £30,000, and as it was exception, resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God. May I have grace to

FEBRUARY 1.

Rom. xiii. 4.

Exercising . function expressly appointed by Him, -that of preserving outward order and executing justice between man and man; and being authorised of God to peace and enjoying quietly their own. Let tives, amounting to about £800, are also devised me always confess these truths, and rewhat disposition he should make of the remainjoice in the good hand of God in the powers that be.

2 Fear to whom fear; honour to whom has a specific of the remainder of his property, amounting to between £10,000 and £15,000. He accordingly bequeated the residue of his estater paying the legacies, to Measura John Countries John H. Handley and the residue of his statement of the remainder of his statement of the remainder of his statement of the remainder of his property, amounting to between £10,000 and £15,000. He accordingly bequeated the remainder of the remainder of his property, amounting to between £10,000 and £15,000 and £15

bonour. :Rom. ziii. 7. This confession of a superiority appointed of God extends, not only to rulers, but to executors of the will We understand that Mr.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY all whom He has placed above us, by relation, by age, by spiritual ministry. To all these we owe fear of offending them, viz., to our parents and guardians, to the aged, and to our apiritual instructors; and we owe them the nonour of respectful deportment. Let me cheerfally confess this due, and in all cases pay it will ngiv.

If we felt sright, we should especially FEBRUARY 2.—THE PURIFICATION OF

1. They brought him to Jerusalem, to present

are left because we are not prepared, and the temple and presented to the Lord, in need some severe visitation. May I take token that characten and the fruit of the such lessons to myself, and at all times would are his gift, and that the service and devotion of each succeeding genera-2. Thou art wearied in the greatness of the fron is due to him. But Jesus was the way; yet saidst thou not, There is no hope. firstborn of the spiritual seed of his new people; and in him all we have been pre-Worldly men are ever seeking satisfactionted to the Lord, and devoted to his tion and never finding it. They are on a service. Grant to me, O Lord, in body, journey which will never bring them to soul and spirit to be more and more wholly

cese, even when age comes and death most. The sacrifice was offered on behalf of therefore be near. May I, in a better the mother, to show that the fact of bearcause, unitate their p rseverance; and ong and giving both to a cold of Adam is when weared with the greatness of the enough to pollute her, because by tins way to eternal life, let me ever say, There means the orginal sin is continued on in the world; it was offered to entitle the mother again to join the worship of the sanctuary. But in bearing Jesus them, was no pollubio, frie was esne wolfte. the Holy Ghost; and yet, because the law The men of this world, the higher they required the offering, it was willingly rendered Let me be willing to obey the laws of God and his church, even though

1. Lord, save us; we perial. Luke viii. 25 The disciples were in danger of being overwhelmed by the waves, and we are in danger of being overpowered by the floods of temptation. They strove with chosen friend. Glory to thee, O Lord, for all their force to get to land, and yet were constrained to cry, Lord, save us! And so we ought to resist temptation with a resolved heart; but we shall not finally drive it away without applying for higher aid. Lord, grant me never to sit still in

2. When they naw him, they becought he

This request could not have come from were sensible that their desires were not retain some sin: otherwise they would have desired the honour and benefit of his presence. Be thou, O Lord, always with mo; and may I ever more and more desire thy presence within me.

Wiscellaneous.

RAILROADS.

Subjoined is a list of the different milroad indert kings which have been sanotioned to

fear to forsike God altogether, or find pleasure in offices of devotion from liabit; but they do not desire to be cleaned from evil as evil. They hate not con. They only dread its consequences. Search me, O Lord, and try the ground of my heart, and see if there be any way of wickedness in me.

2. If thou turn away thy foot from the Subbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day. Isal. Iviii. 18.

The Sabbath is the Lord's own day, and is not for doing our natural pleasure, but

28. Outsire, Sincee and Hurre, 200 Feb 44 Branch, Lobothel 6

that be are ordained of God. Rom. aiii. 1.

This is contrary to the spirit of the age, which declares that the ruling powers derive their authority from the people; but we must take our opinions from God, who declares that, whatever secondary means he employs, the appointment of rulers comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him. I am ordain the secondary are comes from him.

WILL OF THE LATE DR. BURNSIDE. understood that he had no very near relatives who would fall heirs to it, considerable interest take the word of God simply as it stands, it. Our readers are already aware that some and in faith to obey it. was felt in the way in which he would dispose of College, to be paid after his death. In addition, he bequeathed £1.750 to the Church Society: He is the minister of God to thee for good. £1,000 for the support of Clergymen of the Diocese of Toronto; £750 to the widows and or-phans fund of the Episcopal Church, and £1.0th) to the House of Industry. To his nephew, Mr. J. M. Chaffee, of Tullamore, he left a house in City Buildings, bringing a rental of £200 per annum; and to two nicees living somewhere in execute that office. This function is for good; for without it the strong would entirely overpower the weak, and the evil telephone the good. To the good there. triumph over the good. To the good therein in money and some insurance stock, the value of fore he is especially God's minister, in as-which we have not learned. She was an old and much as he is the means of their living in fulthful servant. Some other legacies to rela-

to Mesers. John Crawford, John H. Hagarty, and

Toronto, March 28th, 1854 WILLIAM HAY,

Hagarty declined accepting the executorable, and also the residuary bequeet, but that Mr. Crawford and Mr. Alian have undertaken the trust and have determined to devote the residuum, whatever it may be, to charitable purposes. What public institution or institutious may be selected as recipients, whether those already established, for a new one, has not yet been determined. It is supposed that two or three years must elapse before the estate can be would up, and the residuary sum become available. The trustees will no doubt have many applications for the money, and various plans will be suggested to them; but we are sure they will exercise their own unbiassed judgment, and discharge their trust in a proper manner.—The Globe.

The Hon. J. Chabot, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, has been staying in this city for a few days, for the purpose of making arrange-ments for the accommodation of the Legislature, in anticipation of its removal to Toronto. He has, we understand, succeeded in leasing Elmaley Villa for the u-e of the Governor General, but whether conditionally or absolutely, we are not informed. Mr. Chabot was expected to leave for Quebec on Saturday.

Advertisements.

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

Elliott's Point, and loving thereon a spring possessing powerful medicand properties, is here'ry offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to ite 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 at, the virtues of the above spring have been mown to many residents in the vicinity; and some of the medical officers of at Fort Milden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and

other places at like character; in proof of which,

respectable individuals who have tested its effi-A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor i it devoid of historic incident. It was the scenof the capture of the schooner 'Arm," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which immortal Tecumsch used as a temperar

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. contiguous to the above mentioned premises can also be leased on invourable terms.

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Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec 17
Int Term will commence 19th Jan. 1854, and close 6th April.
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The Callege will be closed on the Prince of

Wales' birthday. Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. The Fees are-a composition of £26 5s. fo year, or £9 9s, for one term; or £1 11s, 6d, per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the

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daly, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Chairman at the Conege, every Wednesday and Saturday before two o'clock. February 16th, 1854. A GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now etudying for Holy Orders, is destrous of engaging himself with a clergyman of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons.

Particulars may be ascertained at the College

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