Didst thou not eatch the music of its song, Breathing refreshment as it relled along, Gladd'ning the thirsty soil, the tree, the flower,

Enriching all with its life-giving power? Such England, is thy Cowper's heaven-strung

Pure as the truth, vital with sacred fire; Sternly reproving error, vice, and pride, Winning with playful smile to virtue's side!

These were the healing leaves thou didst disperse, On the smooth current of thy sparkling verse! Not so, that master of the darker song!

Dashing his fierce impetuous course along, Like storm-fed torrent, pent in deep ravine, Chafing its way the riven rocks between ! Mark'd you its outburst on the fertile plain? How swift destruction follows in its train!

The young year's promise swept at once away; The scowl of winter o'er the spring-tide day. And thus the promise of the soul may be

Blasted by passion's heartless minstrelsy! Of life no semblance but the wither'd form, The harvest "whirlwind" from the seed of " storm."

Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. THE CHURCH: SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From the Clerical Journal.) The last fortnight has witnessed the com-mencement of the "May Carnival," as it has

about the Strand are in demand; and charity alternates with missionary zeal and polemic eagerness on the favorite platform. We can but notice a few of the meetings which have already been held. The Church Education Society held its first annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, Sir A. Caltherpe presided, and Sir John Pakington, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Girdlestone, and several other distinguished men, addressed the assembly. The meeting was very crowded: it was announced that nearly £5000 had been collected through the year, and that the society's plans

Were in full operation.

The Anti-State-Church Society, which has had a comparatively small meeting. Much congratulation there was on the progress of Dissent, and many prognectice made of ultimately separating the Church from the State, and reducing her to the condition of "a sect." The Scripture-readers have had a successful meeting, and the Church Missionary one of unmeeting, and the Church Missionary one of unmeeting. usual interest; at the latter the Earl of Shaftes-Foreign Bible Society. We regret to hear that a legacy of £2000 to this noble society has been declared void under the Statute of Mortmain, by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.
The money wes secured by way of mortgage of
the town-hall rates of Birmingham. Here is
one proof among many that some alteration is necessary in this now mischievous statute. The annual income of these religious societies which meet at Exeter-hall is said to be upwards of

some unpleasantness in consequence of the in-cumbent, the Rev. T. W. Harper, having re-fused cartificates of confirmation to a few young fused certificates of confirmation to a few young persons who declined promising to attend the Sacrament on the ensuing Easter Sunday. The firred to above may have sprung, and very indifferent things, into a theological dispute—as lkely did so, out of feelings generated on other if, forsooth, archeological and monumental taste

Young persons to the Sacrament till they have for the more necessitous among the clergy. young persons to the Sacrament til they have been confirmed; and the very act of confirmation ought to presuppose a willingness, at least, to embrace the further and higher privileges. As a more form, confirmation is valueless; and he who deliberately goes through it, without intending to make use of it as a passport to Church ordinances, is not only neutralizing any benefit which may result from it. but turning it into a mockery. Now, as it is not a sacrament, and no one claim it as a right, and as the minister who examines is to be necessarily the judge of the clerical body to aid their poorer brethren without calling for lay assistance. The difficulty would be with patrons of livings. To interfere with whose rights no Act of Parlia ment would easily be obtained; and it would require a larger proportion from the larger livings than would be readily granted. At the same time the plan is one which cought not be

of the intellectual and spiritual preparation of the candidate, it seems hardly advisable to place the Bishop in the position of an ultimate court of appeal, unless, indeed, in cases far more extreme than those alleged at Selby. agitated, and in several places, Liverpool among many of her most faithful ministers are in a the rest, the rate has been refused. We earnestly hope, before it be too late, that some measures will be taken to provide a substitute for this now precarious mode of maintaining our this now precarious mode of maintaining our churches. It is clear that it can no longer be

Papist; at Brackley, in Oxfordshire, it was successfully opposed on technical grounds; and at Aberdare, a large and populous town, the Vicar, a man of great discernment and practical wisdem, much beloved by his parish.

ioners, announced that it was not his intention year would but prove vexatious and haras to have the parish disturbed by any proposition and even at the expiration of that time there is no ground for supposing that a measure more propagated with great satisfaction. received with great satisfaction.

Rev. J. H. M. Luxmoore, was equally provided other, the opponents of change in any shape. other, the opponents of Newdegate and Bright, for. It is said that the deanery, which is, contrary to all other cases, in the gift of the Bishop.

will be bestowed upon the Rev. Wm. Short, rector of St. George's, Queen-square, Loudon. If this report be true, St. Asaph will have to be congratulated. Mr. Short (the brother of the Bishop) is one of the most truly useful and spectable clergymen in the metropolis.

Two singular scenes have lately taken place Two singular scenes have lately taken place in churches—one with regard to a hearer, the other to a preacher—and both within a short distance of Bristol Cathedral. At Harford Church, a few weeks ago, the officiating minister preached a sermon on behalf of the repairs of the church, and felt it his duty to reprove his parishioners for the intemperate habits unhappily but too prevalent among them. One of the congregation, a labouring man, rose and inquired whether he were one of the persons alluded to; adding that he had a right to do what he would with his own, and, moreover, that he thought the Bristol Infirmary a fitter object for his contributions than the parish church. other incident was of a less painful character. At St. Nicholas Church, Bristol, the Rev. Canon Sweet Bard of home, of peace, of household joyl

Life's sunshine hours, delights that never cloy—

Marrow was officiating in the afternoon, at which service it was not his intention to have a which service it was not his intention to have a sermon; but, finding that the congregation did not disperse, and a very embarrassing pause ensuing, the Rev. Canon ascended the pulpit, and, selecting a text from one of the Psalms appointed for the day, delivered a really eloquent discourse, thereby making the discovery of a new power in himself which he had never suspected before. It is much to be regretted that this power, which is by no means so uncommon as it is sometimes supposed, should be so little cultivated among the clergy. When it is considered how many occasions are con-tinually arising short of the necessity of preaching a sermon, when a short address, well deliv ered and without hesitation, would produce a powerful effect, it would seem well worth while to bestow a little pains on the means of effecting it. Dissenters are generally ready, Wesleyan Methodists always; and it can only be attribut-ed to their cultivating this one talent, whatever

they leave undone.

of Abrassart v. Moysey, which was tried some months ago. It will be necessary, to make our remarks on the reappearance of this case intelligible, to give a brief abstract of the circumstances. A certain Belgian young lady, Mlle. Abrassart, was desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in an English family. She applied to a clergyman in Somersetshire, the Vicar of Coombe St. Nicholas, and, after an interview been facetiously and not inappropriately de-nominated; and the usually crowded attendance at Exeter-hall has been fully kept up. Lord Shaftsbury is worked almost to death; lodgings about the Strand are in demands, and also its resided—she requesting that such inquiries might be delayed for a short period: in short, she was received from charitable motives. After a very short time, Mrs. Moysey was satisfied that she had acted imprudently, and disfied that she had acted imprudently, and dismissed the young Belgian; further inquiries showed that she was right in so doing. But Mile. Abrassart immediately proceeded against Mr. Moysey, and recovered damages, on the ground that she had been dismissed without legal notice. In the course of the trial, evidence was produced of language on the part of the young lady quite inconsistent with a belief in Christianity; and Lord Campbell, who appears to have been completely mystified through-out the whole examination, talked in a very lengthened its title and shortened its income, had a comparatively small meeting. Much rambling way about Protestantism, and tried to bury presided, as also at that of the British and and not belonging to the Roman, Greek, or Protestants both by themselves and others. The real gist of the case was this:—Was Mrs. Moysey justified in retaining as a member of her family, and in a position so important and confidential as that of governess, a lady whose religious views were so unsatisfactory as those of Mlle. Abrassart—having engaged her somewhat carelessly, but still on the supposition that she was a bona fide member of the Church of England. Lord Campbell was right in saying "that

Our readers will doubtless remember the case

we have the Friend of the Clergy, which had its annual dinner on Wednesday, at the Hanoverannual dinner on wednesday, at the Hanoversquare rooms, and announced collections to the
amount of £5000.

At Selby, in Yorkshire, there has arisen

At Selby, in Yorkshire, there has arisen

Some annual dinner on wednesday, at the Hanoverto the regret very much to hear that the statue to the memory of the late venerable Bishop to the memory of the late venerable by a matter was brought before the Archbishop, who himself examined the candidates, and received of death, the head turned on one side, and the them, save one whom he considered too young hands relaxing their grasp of the crozier to be confirmed. Mr. Harper has been for a While, however, we regret on its own account long period on unpleasant terms with a portion such a violation of taste, we are still more painparishioners, and the circumstance re- ed to see the matter made, like too many other

occasions. The subject has been taken up very warmly in the country papers, and has been treated as "a Tractarian matter"—some, of course, condemning the Archbishop, and some the Incumbent. On looking at the whole transaction calmly, we are inclined to think Mr. saction calmly, we are inclined to think Mr.
Harper the more in the right of the two. It is
the general rule of the Church not to admit
the general rule of the Church seems to be gaining ground, viz., the plan
of requiring a per-centage on all clerical inorms after the next avoidence, so as to provide same time the plan is one which ought not be allowed to drop. It is possible that all its provisions might be so modified as to become practicable. One thing is certain, that something ought to be done, and that quickly, to remove the reproach that now lies at the door The question of church-rates continues to be of the wealthiest Church in Christendom, that condition little short of actual starvation.

During the month of vacation just concluded, census has revealed the fact, long suspected, that Nonconformists actually outnumber the members of the Church. At King's Lynn there was a majority of 144 against the rate. At Dineder, near Howeful it was defeated by a shape in which it will go become Dineder, near Hereford, it was defeated by a shape in which it will go before the Upper practical wisdom, much beloved by his parisheceived with great satisfaction.

The death of the Dean of St. Asaph, the would be introduced; rather would there seem Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmoore, removes another gigantic pluralist. The late Dean held, besides his deanery, which was worth £1200 the House were eager for a postponement, and per annum; the rectory of Cradley, worth £1000 endeavoured to shelve the Bill for the session per annum; a sinecure rectory at Bromyard, by referring it to a select committee; the one, £200 per annum; another of the same value at dissatisfied with so moderate and conservative a Darowen; the Chancellorship of the Cathedral; measure, and hoping to carry more violent and and a Canonry of Hereford. His brother, the fundamental alterations, at a future period; the

found ranged on the same side, speaking and voting for the amendment, which was, however, lost by a large majority. Mr. Heywood was proposer, as he was also of an amendment for the shelling of tacks in other world. mission of Dissenters, which is not likely to be carried. A few points have been conceded by the abolition of tests-in other words, the adof little consequence. The most important are the adoption of the principle of "sectional election"—the election of Heads by Heads, and Professors by Professors—instead of a general election, and the addition of one Head and one Professor to the Hebdomadal Council. William Heathcote opposed the sectional election amendment, preferring election by the whole body: "it being desirable to have twentyfour men representing the mind of the University, rather than by sectional election to bring the classes into conflict with each other." Sectional election was the plan proposed by the Tutors' Association, and its adoption was supported by Mr. Wigram on that ground. Another of the most important points conceded, is Sin William Heathcote's instruction to the committee to provide for the case of Winchester College in connection with New College.

The bill has as yet undergone no alteration n one respect, which is of great importance regard to the qualification of "influence" in admission to college emoluments. By the proisions of the Bill, exhibitions, servitorships, and Bible Clerkships only, are open to this preference; it is no way considered in the election to fellowships and scholarships. This seems hardly fair. The claim of indigence has not been abused, nor have the colleges suffered from the admission of inferior men, so that a sweep ing reform has been made where it was least evil, as also would two amendments of Sir William Heathcote's, giving permission to colleges to convert fellowships into exhibitions no less than into scholarships, and exempting exhibition Mr. Roundell Palmer's first amendliam Heathcote's, giving permission to colleges to convert fellowships into exhibitions no less than into scholarships, and exempting exhibitions under thirty pounds a year from the examination test altogether, allowing them to be given solely on grounds of indigence. The most important point of all in which the Bill may be recognized by the converted to the co indergo alteration is the admission of Dissenters by the removal of tests. This question more than any other calls forth the anxious interest, sult of these measures of reform, has mainly

vocation, and it is said to have received some

mediately upon the recommencement of term, Public Examination," as it is now termed, commenced to day. The Senior Proctor's List classical schools, of which 44 are for honours. In the mathematical school the number of candidates is 66; and in the new schools of modern history and physical science, 85 and 5 respec-

The new Proctors were admitted to office on the fast-day, contrary to general expectations, it having been at first announced that the admission would be postponed to the following day. It was, however, discovered that no such power of altering the day of admission rested with the authorities: the election of proctors being regulated, as we noticed in a former article, by one of the Caroline statutes, which can e abolished or amended only by permission of the Crown. This permission was granted in the royal reply to the petition of Convocation; but the University authorities had not yet been formally empowered to effect the wished-for Accordingly, the ceremony was witessed by an unusually large assemblage in the Convocation-house. The retiring senior Proctor, the Rev. D. P. Chase, Vice-principal of St. Mary-hall, and Fellow of Oriel, made a more than usually successful speech. His year of office furnished him with abundance of interesting matter. The losses sustained by the University in the deaths of the Principal of rasenose, the Rector of Exeter, the Master of Balliol, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, and ihe tragical death of the Deputy Reader in Geology-who, it will be remembered, was killed by a railway train while pursuing his geoogical researches-were very feelingly alluded as also the retirement of some much respected officers of the University. The adoption of non-academical men, in the eppointment of J. Phillips, Esq., to the Deputy Readership in Geology, and Max Muller, Esq., to the Taylor Professorship of Modern Languages, received special notice and commendation. Mr. Chase poke well of the discipline of the University uring the past year, urging the aid of colleges eing necessary to the Proctors to uphold suc liscipline. In so felicitous a manner was the peech delivered, that hearty expressions of applause were several times drawn from the The new Proctors, the Rev. Robert Cholmely, Fellow of Magdalen, and the Rev. Edward Stokes, Student of Ch. Ch., then took the oaths, and were admitted with the usual eremonies-nominating respectively their Proproctors, the Rev. T. F. Smith, and the Rev. I. Barmby, Fellows of Magdalen, and the Rev. T. J. Prout, and the Rev. G. T. Cameron, of Christ

The new Master of Balliol, Mr. Scott, whose election we were able briefly to notice in our last communication, was formally installed into

verity Bill, addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University. By R. Bullock Marsham, D. C. L., Warden of Merton College." (J. H. Parker.)—Dr. Marsham, as may be supposed, objects to the Bill in limine, considering it "in principle novel and limine, considering it "in principle novel and limine, considering it "in principle and as far as regards the wisdom was long to the church of England. And the record will not be inglorious, at least if unconstitutional, and, as far as regards the Universities, apart from the colleges, unnecessary." He questions the legality of a Royal honor and glory of our blessed Redeemer,—are Commission, the Crown having been a party to the charter of the colleges; and, consequently. kind. We trust that there already exists one he considers the commission to be a usurpation among the Bishop's native converts, animated by the sentiment, so beautifully expressed by to another. Much valuable information has been obtained, he admits, and gives to ministers "0 mini tam long the credit of desiring to make the best use of such materials, but thinks the wrong course has been taken for the effecting improvements and adaptation to the times. Dr. Marsham admits, further, that defects exist in the powers and further, that defects exist in the powers and duties of the Hebdomadal Board—for example, the new Bishop of Sodor and Man. The choice the restricted power of Convocation; but he is creditable to government, for Mr. Powys is a thinks the University herself could and would sound Churchman, and an active and influentia remedy such defects. He does not allow promoter of good works, amongst which the that the University is fettered by the State, Warrington training-schools hold a conspicuous

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 29, 1854.

ministers; but hitherto the alterations have been he considers dangerous, and unlikely to succeed in any respect. On the Professoriate there are some remarks which many will assent to, on the inefficiency of that system, compared with the tutorial. Dr. Marsham concludes by suggesting that the portion of the Bill affecting the University be withdrawn; and that the College Visitors should be substituted for, or added to, the Board of Commissioners .- London Clerical

> THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM: SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

At the close of last term a petition was drawn up, and duly signed and sealed, praying the House of Commons to take into consideration the propriety of assigning a topresentative member to the University of Durham. The petition stated that the graduates now amo ed to a number sufficient to form a respectablyized constituency, while, with respect to intel igence, they were superior to the majority. he petition was presented; but, as the Reform Bill never went into committee, we must remain, at least for the present, unrepresented.

Great alterations in the collegiats buildings are projected, in order to afford enlarged accommodation for the increasing number of

It is in contemplation to fill the large win-dow at the east end of the hall of University

College with stained glass.

The Surtees Society, which is now in connection with the University, promises some more tical volume of the Gospels which fell into the sea upon the flight of the monks of Lindisfarne into Ireland to escape the Danes. According and generally strenuous opposition, of Oxford to the tradition, the book was afterwards found men; and the fear of this proving to be the rewashed up upon the coast of Durham, and was sult of these measures of reform, has mainly influenced very many of the stoutest opponents of the Bill.

wasned up apon the coast of Parnam, and was subsequently preserved at Holy Island. However little credit we may be disposed to give the above legend, we cannot but regard with con-A protest or petition against the Bill has been siderable interest a work around which so ex-

traordinary a story hangs. Before closing these notes we must not omit vocation, and it is said to have received some six hundred signatures, representing about a six hundred signatures, representing about a to call attention to an occurrence which has in that country, up to the present day,—the fifth part of Convocation. The name of the created some sensation at Durham and in the plain and undeniable fact being added, that rable President of Magdalen heads the list. neighbourhood. The following authentic state-We have been by no means so dull as usual ment of facts is from a local paper:—"On during the late vacations; the "schools," both Sunday last, the Rev. J. D. Shafto, Rector of and "moderations," following so im- Brancepeth, preached a farewell sermon in the retained a large proportion of undergraduates in residence. The former of these "Second he took occasion to state the reason why he was about to leave the parish. 'I have,' he said, 'laboured among you during a long period of shows 187 candidates for examination in the sears, and am sorry to say that no increase is classical schools of which 44 are for honours. ship. I have from time to time warned and admonished my flock; but, notwithstanding, no spiritual growth has taken place, but, on the antrary, a decrease. As a Christian minister, therefore, I consider it my duty to separate from for the spiritual benefit of the inhabitants ... The rectory is a family living (value £850); and the Rev. A. D. Shafto, of University Col-

The Solicitor-General's Bill for removing all loubts as to the legality of meetings of the Colonial clergy and laity for the regulation of their own internal affairs, —a bill which passed the second reading by a majority of two to one, is still in committee, where it seems likely to be kept some time longer, as it is to be obstructed by various amendments brought forward by some of the most forward champions of civil and eligious liberty. It should be recorded that the Colonial Churches, which are based on the voluntary principle, and receive neither endowment nor privilege from the State, are told that because they belong to the same communion as the Church of England, they are not entitled to the freedom which is possessed by every one of the sects. No fewer than four dissenters, Messrs. Dunlop, Fox, Hadfield, and Miall, have restricting clauses to propose. Surely this must be rather too much for the patience of a House of Commons, four-fifths of which is still ers desire to represent, is that which concerns constituted of Churchmen. But the Bill is a Government Bill, and if the Ministers shrink of the Church of England, contrarily to the known perhaps find that they have lost more friends than they have kept by such a policy. We have, however, full confidence that they will not suffer a measure so urgently demanded to the civil power—a practice which had its origin in the necessity of the case, when the Colony became a British possession and was nevertheless without a resident Bishop of the Church of England, but which your national contents of the civil power—a practice which had its origin in the necessity of the case, when the Colony became a British possession and was nevertheless without a resident power—a practice which had its origin in the necessity of the case, when the Colony became a British possession and was nevertheless without a resident Bishop of the from the defence of their own measure, and from have, however, full confidence that they will not church of England, but which your petitioners suffer a measure so urgently demanded to be cannot but regard now as an intolerable harddefeated; and the presence in this country of ship, when it is remembered that the prelates of the Bishops of New Zealand and Adelaide will the Church of Rome enjoy the unrestricted and show the importance of delaying it no longer. Independent privilege of issuing their dispense. The branches of the Church Society in the dioexpressed great gratification at the steps which have been taken in that diocese toward the assumption of the Church's synodical powers, as tending to affect that union between the laity. tending to effect that union between the laity and clergy which is necessary in all Church works. The Bishop purposes to hold a confirmation in the months of June and July. His Lordship usually travels about 2,500 miles in

one of these confirmation tours, the greater part in common lumber-waggons, or canoes and skiffs. Few men, it is said, are capable of so great physical exertion. The colonists, however, office on Friday last. This appointment gives the greatest satisfaction to all working men in the University. Mr. Scott is an elegant scholar, and of most amiable bearing, and likely to aid in no small degree the efforts made and still making by the Fellows of Balliol for the improvement and increased efficiency of the college.

May-day was ushered in, as usual, by the great physical exertion. The colonists, however, are making strenuous efforts to raise a permanent fund for the increase of the Episcopate, by which alone these labors can be lessened, and brought within the compass of more ordinary men. This subject, however, appears to have excited a somewhat warm controversy in the diocese. The Bishop of Natal arrived in England on May 27th. The recent mails bring no tidings of a decisive issue of the long pro-May-day was ushered in, as usual, by the no tidings of a decisive issue of the long pro-May-day was ushered in, as usual, by the singing of the hymn Te Deum Patrem colimus, on Magdalen Tower, by the choir of the college.

A pleasantly-written letter has been put forth by the Warden of Merton, Dr. Marsham, entitled "A Letter relating to the Oxford Univerity Bill, addressed to the Right Hon. the New York Changellon of the University bitherto was applied labors to spread the Gos.

> "O mihi tam longe maneat pars ultimi vitæ, Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facial" Colonial Church Chronicle.

The Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, Rector of

Colonial Ecclesiastical.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. PETITION TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA, IN PROVINCIAL PARLIA-MENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Quebec, met together in Conference, the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. HUMBLY SHEWITH,

That your petitioners entertain the most olemn conviction of its being alike the duty and the interest of all Governments to uphold the teaching of Religion, as the means of bring-ing down the Divine Blessing upon a people, as well as of forming good governors, faithful

subjects, and exemplary useful citizens.

That in order to these ends, they believe it to be a plain obligation lying upon the State, to provide for the maintenance, extension and perpetuation of Religion, and not to leave it pendent upon the caprices and the fluctua tions of opinion which prevail among mankind, or (to the open dereliction of the principle of preaching the Gospel to the poor,) upon the support of that portion of the community who can afford to pay for their religious privileges.

That upon these principles, they consider it to be the sacred duty of the State, at least to maintain and protect religious endowments already made, unless it can be shewn that such endowments have been abused or turned to other account than the direct promotion of religion. That in the case of the endowments made for

the benefit of the Church of England in this Province, no such abuse or perversion has been mputed, nor could the imputation, if it were made, be possibly sustained. That the alienation of these endowments for

secular uses cannot, in the apprehension of your petitioners, be regarded otherwise than as a public wrong, calculated to provoke the divine judgments, and to produce by its direct and natural operation, multiplied social evils in the

That the distinct and formal recognition by all the parties concerned, of the Act 7 Vict. cap. 78 as a final settlement of the Clergy Reserves uestion; the confidence thence inspired in the mind of the Church of England within the Proince; the full expectations expressed last year ov the British Government and Parliament, that the Province would deal generously by that Church upon becoming invested with the control of the Clergy Reserves; the recollection that, in the United States of America, the endowments the Church of England were held sacred rough all the convulsions of the Revolutionary War, and are enjoyed by the same communior Canada is covered with increasing settlements in which there exist an imperative need of such a provision,—present, altogether, with reference to the demand of the Church of England to be parish church to a large congregation. Before left undisturbed in her share of the benefits derived from the Clergy Reserves, an amount and accumulation of claim, the disallowance of which by the Legislature of a country forming part of such an Empire as that of Great Britain, could scarcely find a parallel in history :

That your petitioners, looking to the justice of your honorable House for the preservation of their rights in this behalf, humbly pray your honorable House also, at this time, for the redress of two actually existing grievances under which they labour:

That the former of these rejevences consists in the unfair provisions and injurious operation of the Common School Act of the Province, inasmuch as it confers privileges upon one religious body exclusively, to which all have an equal claim; and also practicably has the eff pesides other hardships and anomalies which night be specified) of leaving very large numbers of children in this rapidly rising country without any education at all, as well as of subjecting Protestant parents, in many instances, to taxa-tion for the support of schools from which their families derive no benefit whatever, and which are in no need whatever of the contributions thus exacted from such parents:

That your petitioners humbly conceive it to e essential to the equalization of rights and privileges among different classes of the community, that taxes should not be levied upon Protestants under such circumstances and for such objects as these; and further, that provision should be made whereby the Church of England, or any other religious body acting either singly or unitedly, should be enabled,

where it so desired, to establish separate schools: That the other grievance which your petitionpractice and principles of that Church, by the hands of the civil power—a practice which had cese of Toronto, at their recent meetings, have flagrant by the fact that the Mitre, being the

That your petitioners conceive it unnecessary to disclaim any idea of demanding this privilege for the Bishops of the Church of England with the view of its being exercised beyond the pal of their own communion: but they humbl desire at the same time to represent, that the are social and moral evils connected with the administration of the Law of Marriage in the Province, which call loudly for remedial legisla

ever pray.
Signed in the name and on the behalf of t meeting of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Quebec.

The following circular from the Lord Bishop the heathen of Quebec, and accompanying form of prayer, have been handed to us for insertion: Quebec, 19th June, 1854.

G. J. QUEBEC.

Rev. Sir-I have received, by the last English mail, the subjoined forms of prayer, which I commend accordingly to your adoption, for the purposes and upon the occasions specified by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the notice prefixed to the prayers.

The duty which is here indicated to us is one

which lies upon all the members of the Church; and I am persuaded that I need not urge upon your attention, the additional and peculiar call or its observance, which lies upon Churchmen in the Colonial Dioceses, and upon few more conspicuously than those of the Diocese of

I am, Rev. Sir, Your faithful and affectionate brother,

The following Prayers have been drawn up in pursuance of a Resolution of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, suggesting that

used in families, schools, and missionary meet-

companying forms.

J. B. CANTUAR. Lambeth, May 17, 1854.

PRAYER I. yard.

and preach the Gospel to every creature; Grant to us whom Thou hast called into Thy Church and a dagger in the other, save, only, that a ready will to obey Thy Word, and fill us with a hearty desire to make Thy way known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nafor the work of their ministry; give them the convulsed the world with dismay. spirit of power and of love and of a sound mind; strengthen them to endure hardness; and grant that both by their life and doctrine

PRAYER II.

O MOST merciful Saviour and Redeemer, who had been devoted to his service. wouldest not that any should perish, but that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth; Fulfil Thy gracious promise to be present with those who are gone forth in Thy Name to preach the Gospel of Salvation in distant lands. Be with them in all perils by and or by water, in sickness and distress, in weariness and painfulness, in disappointment and persecution. Bless them, we beseech Thee, with Thy continual favor; and send Thy Holy Spirit to guide them into all truth. O Lord, let Thy ministers be clothed with Righteousness, and grant that Thy Word spoken by their and grant that Thy Word spoken by their mouths may never be spoken in vain. Endue them with power from on high; and so prosper Thy work in their hands, that the fulness of the Gentiles may be gathered in, and all Israel be saved. Hear us, O Lord, for Thy mercy's sake; and grant that all who are called by Thy Name may be one in Thee, and may abound more and more in prayers and in free will offer. more and more in prayers and in free will offerings for the extension of Thy kingdom throughout the world, to Thy honor and glory, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 28. G. B. H., Quebec; J.W., Amherstburgh, rem. Rev. J. McG., St. George, N.B., rem.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of Hamilton and all the heirs of the donors, but certainly could Districts westward, that he intends, D. V., to not accrue to the legislature; that this onfirm at their several Missions and Stations. in accordance with the following list. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected. Toronto, 10th June, 1854.

	JUNE. OUT SOLVED THE THE STATE OF	of
T	hursday29 Dereham 10 A. M.	det
	Vienna o F. a.	the
1	Friday 30 Port Burwell 10 A. M.	100000
10	Malahide 2 P. M.	
	JULY.	vai
1	Saturday 1 Dunwich 11 A. M.	
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4	Monday 3 Westminster 10 A. M.	No.
	Monday o westminster 10 A. M.	W
	Delaware 3 P. M.	ca
1	Tuesday 4 Munceytown 11 A. M.	as
9	Wednesday 5 Wardsville 12 Noon	A
	Bells 4 P. M.	14
	Thursday 6 Zone Mills 10 A. M.	ar
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1	Friday 7 Morpeth 12 Noon.	000
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	Tilbury 4 P. M.	W
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	Monday 8 P. M	
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	Sunday 16 Moore 10 A. M	0100 1000
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83	Monday17 Plympton, Errol 11 A. M	F
133		
	Wednesday 19 Brock, town line 10 A. M	
,	Thomaday 20 Warwick, East 10 A. N	t. C
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3	Paidow 91 Metcalfe 11 A. M	1.
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	Monday24 Nissouri	M.
**	Tuesday25 St. Mary 3 P.	
y	Wednesday 26 St. George, London Township 11 A.	
0		
-1	St. James, Biddulph 4 P.	M.
al	Thursday 27 Snell's School House,	
n	Stephen 11 A.	M.
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355	Sunday 29 Goderich 11 A.	M.
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	Im a Hamonbury 11 A.	M.
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in their several missions.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

Hayesville 3 P. M.

will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, 5th July, at the Society's Rooms, at 8 p. m. THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

HISTORICAL COINCIDENCES.

tion of Church property. We have used had drifted away from the old land-marks

suitable forms of prayer for an increase of the word some advisedly, for the majority laborers in the Lord's Vineyard, and for the of our opponents do not condescend to blessing of Almighty God upon their labors, the use of argument, but seem only to be were much needed, and would be extensively influenced by a blind unreasoning and influenced by a blind, unreasoning and unchristian spirit, as vulgar as it is virulent. I shall be glad to find that the wishes of the Soci- Such individuals as the Editor of the ety have been satisfactorily answered by the ac- " Examiner," and the Mr. Christie, M.P. P., who is pledged "to wade to his knees in blood" when necessary, in order to carry out his schemes of Church robbery, are types of this much-to-be-pitied class. For an Increase of Laborers in the Lord's Vine- Being deficient in argument they have recourse to assassin like bullying, of a very Almighty God, who by Thy Son Jesus Christ, didst give commandment to the holy Apostles, that they should go into all the world

No. 48

But there are others who affect to treat tions. Look with compassion upon the heathen that have not known Thee, and on the multi-phical manner, and it is to this class we tudes that are scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. O heavenly Father, Lord of the harvest, have respect, we beseech Thee, to our prayers, and send forth laborers into Thine harvest. Fit and prepare them by Thy grace in that infernal tragedy of horrors which

In reading the speech of the very accommodating and pliant prelate, whose they may set forth Thy glory, and set forward name we have just mentioned, we could the salvation of all men, through Jesus Christ almost fancy we heard Mr. Solicitor General Morrison, or some other of the same stamp, plausibly arguing on the pro-For a Blessing on Missionaries and their Labors. priety of robbing the Almighty of what

But we must do the French Jacobins justice. They had strong reasons for secularization, which happily do not exist in this country, viz., the exigencies of the civil establishment and the crushing burthen of a public debt; and, furthermore, they devoted a portion of the plunder to the payment of the Clergy, not desiring, like our secularizers, to strip them of every

reliable sixpence. In moving his spoliatory resolutions, Talleyrand especially dwelt on this latter point, for the tenor of his motion ran that the ecclesiastical property should be devoted to the support of the ministers of religion and the payment of the public debt. He argued that the Clergy were not proprietors but depositaries of their estates; that no individual could maintain any right of property or inheritance in them; that they were bestowed originally by the munificence of kings or nobles, and might now be resumed by the nation. To this sophistry, which so closely resembles that used by our modern levellers, it was replied by the Abbé Maury, and Sièyes, "that it was an unfounded assertion that the property of the Church was at the disposal of the state; it flowed from the munificence or piety of individuals in former ages, and was destined to a peculiar purpose, totally different from secular concerns; that if the carried into effect, it should revert to the

great measure of spoliation was the first step in revolutionary confiscation, and would soon be followed up by the seizure of property of every description; and that in truth it was a sacrifice of the Church and her estates to the capitalists of the metropolis who held the public debt, and the vociferous mob who ruled the counsels of the assembly."?

But their eloquent defence was all in vain-the temptation was too powerful. A great majority declared that the ecclesiastical property should be placed at the disposal of the people, and the first step was taken in that sullen and desperate career of revolutionary anarchy, foretold, as if gifted with prophetic vision, by the Abbe Maury. Well does the brilliant and truly philosophical historian declare in commenting on this fact .- "The arguments which prevailed with the assembly were the same as those urged on similar occasions by all who endeavour to appropriate the property of the public bodies. It is no doubt plausible to say that religion. if really true, should be able to maintain itself; that the public will support those who hest discharge its duties. * * * *

The marked and almost unaccountable irreligion of a large proportion of the French ever since the revolution is sufficient proof that the support of property · · is requisite even to maintain the cause of truth. The reason is apparent.

Worldly enjoyments are all agreeable at the outset, and only painful in the end. Religious truth is only unpalatable at first, and its salutary effects are only experienced after the lapse of time. Hence the first may be safely entrusted to the inclination or taste of individuals, the last requires the support or direction of the state. If individuals be left to choose for themselves they will select the best workmen or architects; but it by no means follows that they will pitch upon the best religious guides. The ardent will follow, not the most reasonable but the most captivating; the selfish or indifferent, the most accommodating; the wicked, none at all. Those last to seek it. Ecclesiastical property is required to relieve the teachers of religion The Clergy are requested to take up the from the necessity of bending to the views annual collection in behalf of the Mission Fund or sharing in the fanaticism of the age. of the Church Society, on Tuesday, 9th July, Those who live by the support of the publie will never be backward in conforming to its inclinations. When children may be allowed to select the medicines they are to The Monthly Meeting of the Church Society take in sickness, or the young the education which is to fit them for the world, the Clergy may be left to the support of

the public, but not till then." We are in a "land of progression," as Mrs. Moodie calls it, but it would do the In looking over Sir Archibald Alison's more honest of our progressionists no harm History of Europe, we were struck with to take an observation occasionally, so the similarity of the line of argument pur- that they may discover their exact posued by some of the agrarians of our time sition. If our hint were acted upon, we and the Jacobins of the French Revolu- doubt not but that many would be exceedtionary period, with respect to the aliena. ingly amazed at the distance which they

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BOOK

THE LATE HON. JAMES KERBY.

happened to visit Fort Erie, and found -that was the emphatic but well-merited that new thriving village overwhelmed eulogium pronounced by the Bishop of with general grief. On the previous Wed. Toronto. "I think (wrote the Chief Jus. nesday the mortal remains of that truly tice) it is generally felt by those who obestimable and excellent man, the Hon, served his conduct at that time, that the James Kerby, were committed to the King had no subject in the Province who grave, in the presence of a large number was more forward or more firm in itwho attended his funeral from various defence." The preacher dwelt upon the quarters, and amid a deep and universal loss sustained by the parish. The deceased, regget. Valued and respected throughout he said, had proved in every Church unthe Province at large, he was specially dertaking, a ready assistant, a judicious dear to the place where he died, after a counsellor, and a ready benefactor, giving residence there of many years, from his not merely up to, but frequently beyond prominent connexion with the military his means. One of his last acts, as a events of which it was the scene during faithful parishioner, was a munificent dothe late war with the United States; and nation to the Sunday-school, handed to dearer still by reason of his high religious the clergyman with a few kind and encouworth and unwearied course of well-doing. raging words. Knowing Colonel Kerby's We were not surprised to find that the liberality in support of the Church's minisloss of such a man was regarded as a trations, we had taken it for granted that peculiarly sore trial and heavy bereave. he was a wealthy man; but it appears ment by his friends and neighbours, and, not: he lived and died comparatively more particularly, by his fellow-Church- poor. He is now, we trust, enjoying in heamen, who can never forget his zeal for our | venly treasure, the fruits of his self denial. common faith, and mourn for him as for a In social intercourse, the preacher stated, departed father in Israel.

Christian soldier occurred at Fort Erie, was kind, gentle, and eminently unselfish; on Tuesday, the 20th instant; the cause thinking, as he did, but little of himself, of death being a severe and rapid attack, and deriving his chief delight from seeing bearing all the marks of Asiatic cholera, and making others happy. The respon and brought on apparently by an impru sibilities of domestic life were fulfilled by dent eating of green vegetables, with an him with devout fidelity and warmth of incautious use of vinegar. The Rev. heart; ever carefully consulting, as he did, Dr. Shelton, of Buffalo, and the Rev for the interests temporal and eternal of William Leeming, of Chippawn, were those committed to his care. In his relipresent at the funeral and took part in the gious course his example was worthy, in burnd service. Many a tear has fallen, and more will fall, on the grave where the tedly attached to the Church of his fathers. body of the brave and loyal old man re- he exhibited at all times the greatest zeal poses, in the quiet cemetery of the little in her cause. He was a regular and village church, on the bank of the noble punctual attendant on both Sundays and river which was witness to his gallant Holydays; an habitual communicant; and achievements in his country's cause.

is appreciated. The tribute of honor conversation and manner in private life which a generous adversary delights to shewed that his religion was not confined render has been paid to his memory by to the temple; but that the seed of the the side against which, in deep conviction Divine word had taken deep root in his and fearless performance of dury, he heart, and produced fruit in all holy obe. directed his counsels and his arms. One at least of the Buff lo papers has spoken to let his light shine before men. of him as a truly brave and good man.

Colonel Kerby, it is well known, took an active part in the military defence of his country during the war of 1812. He was the person appointed to receive the private despatches from John Jacob Astor. Esq., announcing the declaration of war. His first military duty was performed at Chippawa, where he was entrusted with the commission of aiding in the formation of two flank companies of Militia, to be placed under the command of Colonel Chirk, who subsequently made the successful attack fidelity to his earthly S wereign, and, to be unworthy of smiritual communion. the best defects whither if not to that Rock which is higher whither if not to that Rock which is higher than the property of the best defects and to be unworthy the name of Christians. which he executed this, his first military trust, intimated his wish that he should be appointed to the command of a company of Militia Artillery, comprising 120 chosen

He was then stationed at Fort Erie, at which place the services which he rendered during the period when General Smyth was preparing to carry into effect his intended invasion of Upper Canada, corned the marked approbation of his commanding officer, Colonel Bishopp, who tell, deeply lamented, in one of the engagements with the enemy at that time. This, to use his own expression—the language of honest pride in the service of his country-was "a proud command" to him, At this time he was dangerously wounded opposite Black Rock, by the bursting of a twenty- generally active, self-denying and correct four pounder—an untried gue, we believe, in the exercise of their holy vocation than which he volunteered to fire for the first the Clergy of the English Church. The time-and his life was despaired of for evidence of a Methodist minister of the several days. He failed to reach Queen- highest standing, we believe in "Conferston in time for the action, though he heard ence," whose able letters on the state of the firing and pressed forward with the affairs in England were copied some time utmost energy; but General Sheaffe, the since into the "Christian Guardian," would next day, returned him thanks for his alone be amply sufficient to justify our efforts. At Soney Creek, where he was assertion. posted in advance, and did not actively participate in the engagement, he was put in charge of the prisoners, whom he conveyed to Toronto without the loss of a serve and extend christian principles, single man. At Lundy's Lane he was just as much as it is the duty of a parent nearly made prisoner. Previously to the to attend to the religious instruction of his surprise of Fort Ningara, on the 19th children. The Government provides a December, 1813, on which occasion he most costly system of prisons and peniformed part of the forlorn hope, and was tentiaries, hulks and convict stations, with the first to enter the breach, he brought a vast and intricate array of human madown from Burlington Bay, by General chinery, extending from judges down to Vincent's order, four Canadian batteaux, jailers and executioners, for the punishwhich enabled the British forces to cross ment of crime. But it shrinks from the the Niagara River, and were, couse- fulfilment of its still higher and far holier For his services in the Provincial Artillery Church to fulfil her holy functions as the and afterwards in the Incorporated Militia. appointed guide of the people-teaching a sword, valued at filty guinens, was voted all men to do their duty in the state of life him by the House of Assembly. This to which it has pleased God to call them. most honorable present from the Legisla. As Lord John Russell once flippantly reture of his country, was placed, if we mis. marked: "the Clergy are the cheapest take not, on his cossin, on the day of his police." But, as we before said, we re

of his military commissions, nor of his and infidelity, which have sprung up with appointment to the Legislative Council rank luxuriance in England, especially in During the rebellion of 1837 his loyalty the manufacturing districts. A Church, was manifested in a manner worthy of his equal to the requirements of six or seven

previous conduct in the war of 1812. mon preached, on Sunday morning last, in more than double that number. True it the Church at Fort Erie, by the Rev. is, that most gigantic efforts are being Elliou Grasen, M.A., the Rector. The made by the members of the Church to whole service was unspeakably soleme make up for the short-comings of the a summer's Sabbath-day in the country; even according to the dissent-favouring rethe little church with its pulpit, reading. port of the dissenter, Mr. Horace Mann, desk, and communion-table, covered with £5,575,615 sterling was raised by the mourning; the plaintive psalmody suited members of the Anglican communion to the occasion; the impressive discourse, alone, for the erection of 2029 new which abounded in passages of pathetic churches, apart from enormous sums coleloquence; the visible emotion of the con- lected for the restoration of old churches. gregation; the preacher's carnest manner, and from the vast amounts gathered for who spake as one is wont to speak who the various church missionary societies has lost a very dear friend and precious and for their objects. But these mighty

of truth, justice and common honesty, and salutary thoughts in a measure which and quicksands of a licentious Jacobinism. service could not have reached. The text Indeed our secularizers are in a more was Job, xiv. 14:-"All the days of my tionary era, for they do not possess the come." The discourse closed with a chashadow of a reasonable excuse for com. racter of the deceased, delineated with mitting the sin of sacrilege, and they do feeling and force. Testimonial letters from vote any portion of the spoil to religious Chief Justice, the Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Maclean, were quoted by the preacher. "He was one of the most zealous, gallant, and

On Friday last, the 23 d instant, we successful Mulitia officers in the Province, his manner was distinguished by perfect The death of this greatly lamented courtesy and suavity, whilst his disposition was wont to join with distinct voice and It is not by friends only that his merit hearty emphasis in the responses. His

> His end, we were assured, was calm and ranquil. Owing to the sufferings of the previous night, which had been very acute, e was able to speak but little; but that itle was most satisfactory, conveying, as t did, explicit assurance that his hope eposed, where only a sure hope can rest, n the meritorious sacrifice of the death of our Lord Jesus Christ.

> Surely the example of such a man will not be lost. Others, we cannot doubt, the CHRISTIAN SOLDIER-true to his counry, loval to the Throne, affectionately ttached to his Church, faithful and devoted o his God.

THE STATE'S SINFUL NEGLECT.

The sin and unbelief which have bound a large portion of the population of our ather-land in chains of darkness and nisery, are attributed by the superficial ciolists and sophists of the day, to the neglect of the Church in performing her sacred duties. This is false, utterly false. We could if necessary publish columns of impartial testimony to the fact that no body of men could possibly be found more

It is the neglect of the State which has caused the festering evil. It is the bounden peat, it is to the neglect of the state may We are not in possession of the dates be ascribed the bitter fruits of recklessness millions, cannot cope, however zealous she We heard Colonel Kerby's funeral ser- may be, with the spiritual necessities of

The unbroken stillness of State. Thus, within the last 20 years,

been done, vice and infidelity prevails to a We have to acknowledge with thanks franchise to certain classes of persons who are fearful extent in many of the districts. the receipt, from the Old Countryman How any professing christian can contem- office, of a lithographed sketch of Govern-How any professing christian can contemplate with complacency efforts to inflict ment House grounds in this city, on the at the bar, and the Speaker read the notice to plate with complacency efforts to miner ment House grounds in such a deadly blow upon Christianity as Queen's birthday. The Draughtsman is prorogue.]

Such a deadly blow upon Christianity as Queen's birthday. The Draughtsman is prorogue.]

Mr. McKenzie—There was no necessity for the plunder of the English Church would Lucius O'Brien, Esq., of well-known skill assuredly inflict, surpasses our compre- in the art. ball therein and

"THE WONDER SALVE."

As a lure to the thoughtless and ignor- avoidably postponed. ant, it is frequently asserted by our officehunting politicians and political quacks that a most glorious harmony and unity of sentiment would prevail between the Church and other endowed bodies, and the five and twenty or thirty motley groups of unendowed Protestantism, were groups of unendowed Protestantism, were the Clergy Reserves only secularized. St. George's, Drummondville....... 2 15 Their abolition is to be the great "wonder St. Johns, Stamford salve," surpassing in magical effect the oils and liniments which produced such marvellous crops of hair on the baldheaded, as we see exhibited in the pictured labels, and cure all the diseases to which mortals are heirs. But even as read 0.5 0. individuals pertinaciously go bald, notwithstanding all the inducements to the contrary, and as people will die, though according to the advertisements eighteen pence or two shillings worth of pills would lenghthen their years almost to an antediluvian extent, so we have a lurking suspicion that the secularization measure would not produce the happy end proposed, and therefore we feel no disposition to try it. We have in the first place a lower estimate of human nature than our opponents profess to have, for we do not think that profess to have, for we do not think that the secularizers and the secularized would companying extract from a sermon preached at Quebec some time since by the Rev. Dr. Mackie, sit down so harmoniously together as is predicted. We do not think that the prossional act of a highwayman endears him to his victim.

But in the next place this opinion is very much strengthened by observing the dread any purpose of evil; since in this sense animus of those parties with whom we also, "God is no respecter of persons." Of a are called upor to fraternise: for instance, truth He has a peculiar people chosen in Christ, the public were shocked a few months since at the awful character given by a in the assured confidence that the faithfulness of leading minister of one of the denomina- God is the rledge of his security. The god tions in this city of another whose pulpit consideration of predestination and our election of frequently occupies. Indeed if our in Christ" is as the church declares, "out" space would permit we could multiply instances of a like character; but we shall but to persons of a particular character merely content ourselves with quoting the opinions publicly expressed at the late opinions publicly expressed at the late "working of the spirit of Christ mortifying the "works of the flesh and their earthly member of the "Free Church," with respect to the "United Presbyterians;" two bodies whom we in our ignorance considered to resemble each other very closely. The discussion arose from a memorial that had dience; constraining him, for God's glory, the two denominations. We copy from the report contained in the Colonist :-"Dr. Baynes, Dr. Burns, and the Rev. Mr. Clarke, contended that there was no necessity for appointing a committee for necessity for appointing a committee for than their strongest enemy, will perfect the such a purpose, until the United Presby work which Himself hath begun in them, and terian Synod had given sufficient proof keep them, even them, by the power of God that they had changed from the opinions "through feith unto salvation." held by them when a committee was appointed for a similar purpose several years ago. Dr. Bayne read from the minutes of some of the meetings of said commit tee, and drew inferences therefrom which And whither should she point such an one? Governor:tee, and drew inferences therefrom which not only shewed the United Presbyterians to be unworthy of smiritual communion.

The shewed the United Presbyterians to be unworthy the name of Christians of the best defective for the purpose of arousing Canadians to the shewer of the Commons House of Parliament to be unworthy the name of Christians whither—if not to that Rock which is higher whither—if not to that Rock which is higher to the throne the general result of the Commons House of Parliament to benefits of cheap Ocean postage.—Colonist.

> Since we wrote the above another case of the decided manner in which these Synodical gentlemen deliver their opinions the spirit of Christ, who, though he have received has come under our notice. A question of the spirit in token of greater responsibility. arose with respect to "church discipline," when Dr. Burns was defeated by a vote of 40 against 9, whereupon the Doctor tion as to what the decrees of God may import declared "that it would be a matter for declared "that it would be a matter for consideration with him whether he should what is written," the degree of reprobation may longer remain in connection with a church be a logical inference from the dealings of God that would sanction so immoral a decision." This statement, as the reporter says, "raised a little spirited discussion," of God-and the more so when he finds, as he of which we have not the least doubt cannot but find, declarations to the contrary, has laid upon us to meet you this day for the Judging from these and many other similar couched in terms, plain, precise and positive instances, we have come to the conclusion that the "harmony and good fellowship" revealed," and among the things revealed is the we should obtain in return for the sacrifice gracious assurance that whosoever "feareth of our ecclesiastical property would not be God and worketh righteousness is accepted with sent in these Provinces, that no answer has been If so pugnacious "to our advantage." and vituperative a spirit prevails among We must seek in a heavenward temper of mind themselves, what chance would prelacy to antidote the employments of heaven. The

> dressed to the members of the committee appointed at the late meeting of the Synod fruition. The meetness for heaven inwrought to take such measures as they may deem is an implied promise of suitable gratification advisable in order to secure the return to
>
> Parliament of representatives who will up Parliament of representatives who will un-compromisingly resist the secularization compromisingly resist the secularization secret counsels, that the desire should be unfulof the Clergy Reserves :-

DEAR SIR, -As the Election will come off so much earlier than was anticipated, it has been thought advisable to call a meeting of the Central Committee as soon as possible. I have, therefore, to request your attendance at the Board-room of the Church Society, on Monday, the 3rd July, at 8, P.M.

Your obedient servant, THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

The committee consists of the following gen-The Ven. the Archdeacon of York; the Rev. Rural Dean Blake; the Rev. Rural Dean Givens; the Rev. Rural Dean Fuller; the Clergy of the City having spiritual charge; the Rev. T. S. Kennedy; the Rev. H. C. Cooper; the Bill so as to make it come into immediate opera-Rev. R. J. Macgeorge; the Hon. P. B. De Blaquière; the Hon. H. Sherwood; the Hon. John H. Cameron; Messrs. G. P. Ridout, J. L.

Baker, Saml. Thompson, J. S. Hogan, O. R. The Rev. Rural Dean Fuller was elected Chairman; the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary;

Geo. Allan, T. C. Street, Robt. Denison, H. C.

and Geo. Allan, Esq., Treasurer. We shall soon be involved in the anxiety and excitement of a General that reply sentiments not in accordance with those of gentlemen opposite, the latter ought to that they are called upon to contend not have shrunk from the responsibility of present for the success of a party, but for the vindication of right and the triumph of a stitution, they then prevented the House from great religious principle. Their duty to giving its views to the Governor General. their church is their first duty, and that think it necessary to express these sentiments, requires them, as they love and cherish their faith and honour their God, to give their cordial and active support to the men who will resist to the last the scallaring that they resist national sin; and God be that the truth may be known.

Mr. McKenzie entirely agreed with the learned and gallant Knight. (Loud cries of hear, hear.)

The House has placed on the statute book a bill, to which it had given an unanimous assent, to give a wider expression to the popular opinion of the country. This was not a measure of party or class, but concerned all, and he would draw water from thence. The "Provincian" and some statute book a bill, to the west. The firemen worked bravely and the supply of water was good, owing to the fact that they resist national sin; and God be supply to the fact that they resist national sin; and God be supply to the fact that they resist national sin; and gallant Knight. (Loud cries of hear, hear.)

The House has placed on the statute book a bill, which it had given an unanimous assent, to the west. The firemen worked bravely and the supply of water was good, owing to the fact that the given and the supply of the fact that the given and the supply of the fact that the given and the supply of the fact that the given and the supply of the fact that the requires them, as they love and cherish in order that the truth may be known

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The answer to a "Subscriber" is un-

DIOCESE OF TORONTO, THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TCRONTO COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE-HALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED BE TAKEN UP ON TRINITY SUNDAY, 1854.

for Innisfil N. and S. "per Churchwarden, 0 1 0" read per Rev. Garrett Nugent £1 0 0. London Township per Rev. C. C. Brough "0 5 5" CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD THE EXPENSES OF

Previously announced in No. 44... 0 10 0

Correspondence.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have a particular reason for requesting that you will be kind enough to insert in the Church paper the ac-

Yours very truly, A CONSTANT READER. Extract from a Sermon on Acts X. 34th verse

But if we deserve no good thing as of ourselves, so neither as against ourselves may we sweet, pleasant and unspeakable comfort' to whom? to persons of a particular class? I bers, and drawing up their minds to high and heavenly things as well, because it doth greatly establish and confirm their faith of eternal 'salvation to be enjoyed through Christ, "because it doth fervently kindle their love "towards God." It is "sweet" beyond all expression- sweet" to such humble and dutiful followers of Christ, in view of their own infirm ities and shortcomings and negligences a and to discern in the witness of the spirit bearing witness with their spirits, a "token for good that He will undertake for them, who is stronge

mysterious subject which the church sets before the faint-hearted disciple, amid the many discouragements which the greater power of the in all things and sure?

But the subject is not profitable to the mere christian by profession, who "lacks" (the language of the church is very strong) "lacks? and may not be as the heathen if he would, yet knows Him not experimentally .- It is not pro fitable for one so-minded to indulge in specula-

in election-but he who knows what it is to be a fool that he may be wise will be satisfied if he | Parliament, meet with no such purpose disclosed in the word The things with which we are concerned-the things which "belong unto us," are the "things the part of her Majesty's faithful Commons, Him." Would we then learn to rejoice as with those whose "names are written in heaven?" spirit of God shall teach the humble inquirer after truth to see in the law of God written upon The following circular has been ad. his heart, a very transcript of the both joy, to apprehend the pledge of rich and full filled; the holy ambition induced remain of none effect.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, June, 23. On Thursday evening last the House met at three o'clock, amidst great excitement.

After the speaker had taken the chair, Sir A. by you with such unanimity last session. Having McNab addressed the ministry, asked if it was been disappointed in this expectation, I still the intention of his Excellency, as reported, to prorogue the House. Mr. Hincks said yes.

Mr. Hincks-Of course. Sir A. McNab-I have then to say for myself obinson, J. B. Robinson, P. Vankoughnett, and my friends near me, that we are quite manner as will be most likely to secure for it the confidence of the people. I have concluded the confidence of the people. I have concluded the confidence of the people. I have concluded the confidence of the people. in order to make it available at the next election. Gowan, and E. T. Dartnell; with power to add We are also ready to pass the supplies or give We are also ready to pass the supplies or give for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament anything else to enable the Government to be with a view to an immediate dissolution. carried on in the best manner. It is not necessary for me to remark on this proposition without affording the country the means of under standing its reasons, we can only say that we are ready to return a reply to the Speech, and if the good sense of the House were to insert i

now excluded from voting at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly.

delay—the bill in question could be passed immediately. The £10,000 job bill was passed through all its stages at once, and passing this bill would give the franchise to one hundred thousand people. Would they be dissolved before they had completed it? be carried at once. Great cheering through the The Speaker here rose.

Mr. McKenzie said-Wait a minute, give me a minute. (Cheers and cries of "go on," the Speaker standing all the time.) He asked if the nspector who had once so earnestly opposed nis exclusion from the House was now to £12 7 6 thousands of their political rights? Were the 2 15 11 representatives thus too, to be driven from their 1 0 4 seats, like soldiers by a drill sergeant, in a ga rison town? They had come to see the public accounts—where were they? The treaty—what has become of it? To lower the tariff—why is it not done? Was all information to be thus shut out from them, though their table was irnished with the best of reports, which ought to be presented? (Bursts of applause and cried of "order.") As an old reformer he cried shame upon the government. (Cries of "hurrah.")
Shame on them. (Cries of "order, hear, hear,"
and "hurrah.") [Three knocks were now heard
at the door.] Shame on them. (Cries of "go
on.") What was to be said to the constituencies of this summary disposing of the House? He would move that the House sit till six o'clock.

The Speaker-That cannot be done if any nember objects to it. Mr. McKenzie-The Governor General had declared in a late speech that the people of Canada were thoroughly loyal to the Queen.

Was this a way to increase their loyalty?

Mr. McDonald of Kingston began to speak with great vehemence, in the midst of great uproar, saying the House was quite ready to return a respectful answer.

Mr. McKenzie here walked with his motion

o the Speaker's chair. Mr. Sherwood here rose to a question of order. The messenger had been admitted without the

onsent of the House.

Mr. McDonald (still standing) proceeded. He stood here for the liberties of Canada [Here the uproar became tremendous; Mr. McDonald speaking at the top of his voice with violent gesticulation, but being quite inaudible;

and the Speaker standing as if to speak.] Mr. Drummond called the Speaker to keep rder, to preserve the dignity of the House. Mr. Robinson, rising with great excitement,
-Dignity of the House!-what dignity are we

the ministry had not explained whether they had tendered their resignation, or in what position they stood before the country. Was his like English statesmen ?-left standing with only four independent votes from Upper Canada, and a bare majority from Lower Canada. They will allow nothing to be said, and dissolve the House the moment it expressed an opinion different from theirs.

Mr. Brown attempted to speak-was understood to say, why don't the ministry pass their necessary measures? To escape inquiry into their corruption. (Yeas and tremendous noise.) Mr. Langton asked the Speaker whether h ould continue; if not, he would yield to that

Mr. Speaker stated that he had said, "admit the messenger," and that being done, and the messenger within the walls, he thought discus-This is that practical consideration of a sion irregular. (Cries of "chair, chair;" Mr. Brown still standing and attempting to speak.) The House arose and went to the Legislative ouncil Chamber. On entering the Speaker of the Assembly read the following speech to the

that is, if they believed as was reprethan himself, to that covenant which is ordered the deliberations of the Assembly upon the watching the premises in the vicinity of the Mr. Ridout has already issue of Parliament during the period of their labors. attempting to set a building in the rear of Mr. It is not now part of my duty to address your Mink's Livery Stables on fire. The fellow had Excellency, inasmuch as there has been no act gone down on his knees, and had lit a match, passed or judgment of Parliament obtained by your Excellency announcing the cause for sum

> from the throne. The passage of an act through its various stages, according to the law or custom of Parliament, was solemnly declared applicable to Parliamentary proceedings by a decision of the law been sent to Kingston.—Patriot. Legislative Assembly of 1841, and held to be necessary in order to constitute a Session of

This we have been unable to accomplish, owing to the command which your Excellency purpose of prorogation; and at the same time I feel called upon to assure your Excellency, on self or to the august personage whom you reprereturned by the Legislative Assembly to your gracious speech from the throne. After the Speaker had done reading, Lord Elgin then read the speech proroguing the Par-

PROROGATION OF THE HOUSE.

Quebec, June.

This day at 3 p.m. his Excellency the Governor General proceeded to the Chambers of the Legislative Council. The members of which ng assembled, his Excellency commanded the SPEECH: Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : When I met you at the commencement of the present session I expressed the hope that you would proceed without delay to pass such a law in reference to the period appointed for introenabled me to bring at once into operation those important measures affecting the representation

consider it due to the people of the Province and Legislature that I should take such steps as are n my power to give effect to the law by which Sir A. McNab-Without altering the Franchise | the Parliamentary representation of the people Parliament to questions by which the public mind has long been agitated, and the settlement therefore to meet you on the present occasion

> FIRE. This morning about four o'clock a fire broke out at the rear of Mrs. Beatty's tavern, King-street east, which quickly extended to the adjacent houses, and six frame houses from Mrs. Beatty's tavern westward were destroyed. By the exertions of the firemen the fire was stopped at a cooperage, which had it caught with the wind then blowing, must have caused serious further damage. The houses were chiefly occupied as lodging houses, and we believe were uninsured.—British Canadian.

The fire which took place on Tuesday morning did not extend so far as we feared it would fellow.worker in the cause of God—all efforts only tend to shew that voluntaryism concurred to bring eternity distinctly before us, and to fill the mind with solemn by the government, for after all that has

placed in the rear of the buildings Three other engines were supplied from the hydrants, and did effective service on the front. The houses destroyed were in the rear of Russell Abbey, and were seven in number—they were densely inhabited. We have not been able to ascertain | body of her child. the precise number of families that were driven to seek a new home, but it was not less than John McGloan, waggon maker; Edward Don-lan, shoemaker; Widow Beatty, tavern keeper; Maxim Sylvester, harness maker, loss \$500; Nicholas McEown, tavern keeper; Lawrence Coffee, dealer in flour; Owen Neil, cabman; Terence McDonald, carter; William Gerroux; Smith, tax collector; William Whitby; and

James O'Brien, Cooper.—Colonist.

Another fire broke out soon after six o'clock very rapidly both north and south. The hotel stroyed, and eight shops to the north, respec-tively occupied by Mr. Yale, stone-cutter; Mr. McCracken, shoemaker; Mr. Mulholland, tailor; Mrs. Lamont, tinsmith; Mr. Stevenson, saddler Mr. Watson, tinsmith; Mr. Skinner, grocer; and Mr. Jennings, dry goods merchant. The hotel was owned by Mrs. McIntosh, and the remainder of the property by Mr. Cunningham, late a blacksmith in Toronto, and leased to Mr. Alexr. Hamilton, who used the upper part of the shops occupied by Mr. Skinner and Mr. Jennings as a paint shop. There were some insurances on the buildings and on some of the merchandize in the Provincial, the Western, and the Home District Mutual. It is painful to have again to complain the but such was the case. When of a want of water, but such was the case. When the hydrant at the corner of Richmond and onge streets was opened, no water flowed from and for a long time the engines were quite idle from want of water. One of the firement was, we heard, hurt by being run over by a cart Another man whilst busily engaged securing th ook, so as to pull down a building, fell with it but was taken out of the heap unhurt. extended as far as the Franklin House, kept by Montgomery.—Colonist.

The Huron Signal complains of the conduct of the government in refusing to sell the wild lands in the counties of Huron and Perth. It states that at a moderate estimate about twenty trangers a week visit Goderich in search of wild land, and on application to the local Crown Land agent are told that there is no land for sale in the counties named; although, in point of fact, they contain four whole townships sur veyed and unsold. It is certainly wrong of the government to refuse to sell wild land to actual settlers. Their doing so encourages the system of squatting, and we have been given to under-

Clare, Blacksmith, on Queen Street, poisened herself by taking a dose of four ounces of laudanum. Dr. Stratford and another medical gentleman were sent for, who did all that could be done, by the use of the stomach pump, &c... but the unfortunate woman died in a shor time. It appears that she had been addicted to an immoderate use of ardent spirits, and had ad fits of delirium tremens. An Inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Duggan, and a verdict returned to the effect, that her death was caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits, and an over dose of laudanum.-Patriot

A serious accident occurred on the Northern Railroad near Bradford, on Thursday evening A young man named Bogue, recently arrived in this country, and supposed to be addicted to intemperate habits, having laid down on the track of the railway, was run over by the evening train from Barrie. One of his legs was almost cut in two, and the other severely reights from M. crushed. He was on Friday removed to the sterling per barrel. Toronto Hospital, where amputating was performed in presence of Drs. Wright, Beaumont rency per barrel.

when hearing some footsteps he made off with himself, he was pursued and caught at the Boulton will also be requested to stand .oning Parliament, by your gracious speech | Corner of Victoria and Stanley streets. brought before his Worship the Police Magis-

> came by an accident which it is feared, may terminate fatally. The boys were fencing with of Dr. Beaumont. He has since died.

sitting member, stand upon the Reform inter-

declined the post.

despatch announces that a Dissolution will be proclaimed to-day, (Saturday), elections to be over and writs returnable by the first of Au-

A few days ago, a young man in St. Catherines was bitten by a mad dog. Dr. Mack cut away the flesh surrounding the wound, and it is hoped no evil results may follow. A FALL.-A person drove a horse and buggy

over a precipice, 70 feet in depth, near Dundas, on Saturday. Neither man nor beast was severely hurt, although the vehicle was smashed John Hope who was sentenced to death at

Picton lately, has been sent to the Penitentiary sent to the Penitentiary for life.

Depot, two persons who were travelling there | thing effectual towards its abolition .- Colonist

of the flour mills, for £7000. dudes the Paper Mill, and we believe, Oatmeal my handerkerchief dipped in the water answer-

tural survey of the ground and the walls of the building still standing, with a view to this most | service. - Evening Post. desirable improvement, has been ordered by the

pied as the House of Parliament.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A fine boy, 2 or 3 years ld, was drowned in the Etobicoke, on Wednesday. While walking on a log he fell into the river, and was swept away in the current. The distracted mother was the first to discover the

The Quebec Chronicle says that the New York street preacher, Mr. Orr, or as he is often called, twenty. The fire originated in a bed room in the "Angel Gabriel," has stated it as his intention to be in Montreal on the 12th of July, and nown. The following are among the sufferers: "exercise that freedom of speech which was

A CHILD WITHOUT FEET .- The Rev. J. B. Giguere De St. Michel d'Yamaska, baptised, on the 30th ult., a male child born without feet and without a right hand .- Transcript.

THE MURDER at St. JEAN DESCHAILLONS .-On Saturday afternoon, a young man, aged about 18, named Trefle Marcotte, was brought to town and lodged in gaol on suspicion of being in the evening in the stable of Fulljames' Hotel, corner of Queen and Yonge streets, and spread D'Eschaillons, county of Lotbiniere. The evidence which serves to connect him with the which was to the south of the stables, was deyet transpired; but we are given to understand that it is entirely of a circumstantial nature Constable Falconbridge, to whom was entrusted the detection of the perpetrator of this foul murder, certainly deserves the highest praise for the keeness and sagacity which he has displayed in the discharge of his duty on this and similar occasions .- Quebec Chronicle.

FIRE IN COBOURG.—Last night about 12 o'clock, flames were discovered breaking out of the Catholic Church in this place. The alarm was given and the engines were promptly on the spot, but the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the building.

At one time fears were entertained that the dwelling house occupied by the priest would share the same fate, but by the unremitting exertions of the firemen it was saved. The Church was partially insured.

Yesterday (the 25th inst.) was the hottest day of the season; the thermometer stood at 76° in the shade, and as high as 110° in the sun. - Colonist.

The Mayor of Montreal, on Thursday the 22d inst., entertained a select party at dinner, in honor of the arrival of the Edouard de Marseille, the first French vessel which has reached Montreal since the cession of the country by France to Great Britain. Amongst the guests was Capt. McLeod, of the Mary Anne, who had within an hour of the meeting gallantly saved the life of a youth who had fallen into the river, by plunging after him. - Colonist.

The cholera has made its appearance in Washington, and one death occurred on Tues

The gold fields of Canada are beginning to attract the attention of newspaper writers. Dignity of the House!—what dignity are we reated with?

Mr. McKenzie—Put my motion. ("Order," 'chair," "hear, hear.")

Sir A. McNab, during a moment's calm, said, the ministry had not explained whether they call the ministry had not explain the ministry had not explained whether they call the ministry had not explain the ministry country. Although likely to prove profitable to skilful labor, they would not afford proper remuneration to unskilled laborers. The gold field now worked is on the River du Loup, a tributary of the Chaudiere, in the Eastern Townships, and about 60 miles in a south-east direction.

rection from Quebec-Colonist. There was a good deal of Wheat in the market to-day, which generally brought 7s. 6d, although a higher price was paid for some few samples;

6s. 3d. was given for some that was smutty. Flour still commands 35s. for No. 1 superfine fresh ground, but the only sales we hear of are or home consumption or the lower ports.

By telegraph from Montreal we learn that heat was sold to-day at 9s. a 9s. 3d., and that there were no prime samples in the market. Flour 37s. a 37s. 3d. for fresh ground. No sales for old flour.

Freights from Montreal to Liverpool 2s, 6d.

ned his address to late fire on Stanley Street, discovered a person the electors. Canvassing is actively progressing all over the city; Mr. Sherwood, we believe, is in the field; and a requisition is in course of signature to Mr. Bowes, and another Vankoughnet. It is rumoured that Mr. W. H.

> The radicals of East Northumberland have nominated R. Clarke, Esq., as their candidate, thereby laying aside Mr.James Ross, brother to the Hon. John Ross .- Colonist.

A cricket match will take place to-morrow, SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Yesterday, a boy named Thursday, the 29th between the Toronto Club Patrick Sweeney, while playing with another named John Lukin, in the St Lawrence Market, play may be expected. The wickets will be pitched at ten o'clock, a. m .- Colonist.

The £10,000 case came up yesterday in the knives, when Sweeney, unhesitatingly turned on heel. swung (as represented) his leg against Lukin's knife, inflicting thereby a deep wound in his thigh. The boy immediately fainted Vankoughnet, who, in detailing the particulars from the loss of blood, and having been con of the transaction, as set forth in the bill, veyed to the Hospital, received the surgical aid endeavoured to show the contrivance that had f Dr. Beaumont. He has since died. been used by Mr. Bowes to accomplish his object. Mr. Mowat followed on the same side. County of Durham. Mr. D'Arcy Boulton solicits and at some length discussed the fiduciary relathe suffrages of the electors on the Conservative | tionship existing between Mr. Bowes, as Mayor ticket, and Mr. Weller, and Mr. Smith, the sitting member, stand upon the Reform interthis relationship. Mr. Gwynne followed at some length for the defence, contending that The Montreal Gazette says, "We learn from Mr. Bowes had not purchased the property of a reliable source, that the government of Canada was first offered to Lord Panmure (late Fox Maul) but declined. It was then offered to consequently the relationship which might exist Lord Chandes, who has not yet accepted or as to the city property was not applicable here. declined the post.

His arguments, however, did not seem to satisfy the Leader says: "A special telegraphic the Court, as he was several times asked by the Chancellor to answer the point which Mr. Mowat had raised.

The Court adjourned at 5 o'clock to hear the remainder of Mr. Gwynne's argument this morning at ten o'clock. Before adjourning, the Chancellor requested Mr. Gwynne to turn his attention to the point raised, as he felt a difficulty in drawing the line. The case comes up this morning, when Mr. Gwynne and Dr. Connor will be heard for the defence. We shall then give the gist of the arguments advanced .-

United States.

A report has been laid before the American for life. Also, Beardsley, the circus attache, senate, proposing to terminate the provisions of who murdered McAlleer, in Kingston, and was the Ashburton treaty, by which the United convicted of manslaughter, has likewise been States stipulate to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa to aid Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade. The committee strongly recommend the abrogation of that The proprietors of the daily newspapers in Halifax, Nova Scotia, have advanced the price stipulation. They urge this on the ground of the expensiveness and inefficiency of the means ACCIDENT ON THE LACHINE RAILWAY .- We adopted, but disclaim in the strongest terms understand that on Thursday evening, as the any purpose of encouraging the trade, or of train was rounding into the Lachine Railway relaxing any agency which shall promise any

upon the track failed to get out of the way, and PREVENTIVE OF SUN STROKES .-- An old fisherwere run down, one of them having his limbs man gives a safe preventive of strokes: "When horribly mutilated and the other severely fishing in the middle of the day, I have placed wet sea-weed in the crown of my old straw hat, The Gore Mills, at Dundas, have been sold to and found it nearly equal to a bath, and a sure Messrs. Anderson and McMickin, the late lessees guard against a stroke of the sun; and when sea-weed could not be caught by the boatside, ed nearly as well.

Any person passing along the street, any la-It is said to be in contemplation to build a borer at work, any curtman feeling oppressed, magnificent hotel upon the site of the old Parliament House at Quebec, and that an architec- in cold water, and then to the top of the head. This information at this time, may be of some

The engineers on the Eric Railroed, (U. S.) have struck for higher wayes. The company MADAME GRANDFORT—by permission of the Speaker of the Assembly, de ivered one of her 'chit-chat' lectures to a numerous and distin 'account of the inexperience of the parties who guished audience in the Music Hall, now occu- have taken the place of the malcontents .- Colrags f

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European News.

BY THE "CANADA."

By the arrival of the overland mail we have advices from China to the 22nd of April. The French and English naval stations at Hong-Kong were making preparations to attack the Russian squadron in the Chinese waters. It would be odd if the first naval engagement took

One of the London papers offers, anonymously, a reward of £1,000 sterling for the discovery within a year of a substitute for linen and cotton rags for papermakers' use.

A woman named Mary Ann Brough, formerly nurse of the Prince of Wales, cut the throats of her six children, and then her own. The cause sequently refrains from all further measures of the horrible act was the discovery by her husband of her infidelity. The murderess was The American squ not dead at last accounts.

ACTION OF AUSTRIA. The Paris Moniteur of June 9, contains a decree, issued by the Austrian government, prescribing the course to be adopted by the commanders of vessels carrying the Austrian flag during the war between England, France, Russia and Turkey. This decree is dated May 25, 1854, and is signed "Buol, Schauenstein, Bach, Krauss, Baumgartner, Bamberg," It commences by Baumgartner, Bamberg." It commences by stating that the use of letters of marque, or any participation in the armament of a vessel, no matter under what flag, is strictly forbidden to the subjects of His Imperial Majesty. He who shall infringe this order will not only be deprived of the protection of the Austrian government, but will be liable to be punished by another State, and will also be proceeded against in the criminal courts of Austria. The entry of foreign privateers into Austrian ports is interdicted. Vessels under the Austrian flag are not to transport troops belonging to the belligerent Powers, nor are they to carry articles contraband of war. Any infringement of this regulation will be visited by the withdrawal of the protection of the Austrian government in case of seizure or confiscation, and will also entail pun-ishment. Vessels under the Austrian flag are not to enter any ports besieged by the Powersatwar. An exception, however, is made to the effect that, in spite of the present war, there is to be no interruption in the commerce and navigation of Austrian vessels with the ports of the belligerent Powers, and the merchant vessels of those Powers are to be allowed | liberal. full liberty to enter Austrian ports. The decree proceeds to state that, in the full confidence important. that the Austrian neutral commerce will be respected by the belligerent Powers, Austrian cap tains are not to oppose themselves to any search made in good faith by the former, but are to produce, without resistance, any papers or documents that may be required. The belligerent Powers, adds the decree, have officially given satisfactory assurances that property under a neutral flag will be respected, with the exception of articles contraband of war. Prizes made by belligerent Powers will not be admitted into any Austrian port, with the exception of Trieste, where their contents may be sold, after a legal condemnation. The decree is to have immedi ate effect, and it provides, in conclusion, that if any Austrian vessel should be subjected to im-

No further bombardment of the forts commanding Hango Udde has taken place. Their complete destruction would have been easily effected, but attended with no advantage. fortresses of Sweaborg mount 800 guns of large calibre, one half of which, it is stated, could be brought to bear on any ships attempting to pass through the narrow channel to the harbor of Helsingfors. In the garrison are several thousand artillerymen, and it appears to be the opinion of those who have given the subject much serious consideration, that our ships, notmuch serious consideration, that out enjoy, withstanding their powerful armunent, would make but little impression on batteries of solid given by Mr. Soule in the recent duel. granite. It is not therefore probable that any attack on Sweaborg will be made. But admitting that the fleet succeeded in demolishing these fortresses, they could not be retained without a large body of troops, a supply of which is not The advance of the Russians toward the posi-

proper treatment, information is to be immedi-

Majesty may demand reparation and satisfac-

tion of the allied armies is announced, and has created considerable uneasiness in the monied It is said that all the better class of persons

are flying from St. Petersburgh, fearing that the PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Intense anxiety hangs on the fate of Silistria. The Russians were making desperate efforts to take it; and Marshal St. Arnaud had sent 70,000 troops to relieve it—namely, 24,000 French, 15,000 British, and 30,000 Turks of Omar Pacha's force. The Russians had 70,000 men Pacha's force. The Russians had 70,000 men on the spot, and besieging and assaulting were continued day and night. The Russians had night. The Russians had night to take soundings and bearings, the large ships will be able to shape a safe course to Sweaborg, and thence to the vicinity of Cronstadt. made a practicable breach, but a freshet in the Danube prevented the storming. Advices of the 25th May reported that the fortress might and yellow corn 1s. dearer on the week; while hold out for fifteen days. The Commandant, the fortress rather than surrender.

During the night of May 29, the Russians

with fearful loss, leaving 1500 dead beneath the ramparts. The Turks also made a sortic and effected a draufful massacra of the Price and loss of the Pric effected a dreadful massacre of the Russians, Indian corn 39s @ 49s; yellow 41s; mixed 39s.

The Governor of Widdin writes that on the

advance to the Danube.

Gen. Wysocki advises the Poles not to enter Polish Legion is delayed.

THE BLACK SEA. A despatch from Admiral Hamelin, dated

enemy. THE BALTIC. Nothing further has been done in the Baltic .-Admiral Napier's own division, in leaving the assume the defensive against the besieging Hango Reads, would proceed along the northern army.

a line across the Gulf, thus cutting off the fortress may hold out until relieved.

Aunge on the 4th, steering north-east.

A force of steam gun-boats was hastily fitting that the English commander would not risk his out in England. Five English ships-of-war were forces against the Russians in the field until he on their way to blockade the White Sea.

Letters of the 5th of May report the effective force under Gen. Guyon and Kerim Pasha at 20,000 men, with 64 guns and two regiments of is the statement that Paskiewitch had pushed Arabian cavalry. There have been no move- forward 60,000 Russians on the road to Shumla. ments, except skirmishes; there is some sickness. Food and ammunition are abundant, and two chuk. months' pay was lately distributed to the troops, leaving six months due.

The Circassians, under Schamyl, were preparing to attack Tiflis. The Turkish flotilla, which was recently sent to the army of Asia with ammunition, has arrived safely.

Constantinople, May 30.—The occupation of Redout Kaleh by the Turks is confirmed. Anapa was evacuated, as also was Kullah.

GREECE. A despatch from Athens of the 29th of May confirms a report that the insurgents had gained a victory in Thessaly. The Turks lost 700 killed, many prisoners, and five guns. The new Greek Ministry had taken the oaths, and satisfied the requirements of the Porte by issuing peaceful orders, and dismissing functionaries implicated in the insurrection. Among those disgraced are The American squadron was at Syra on June

A further disarming is ordered in Russian Poland. None but government employees are allowed to retain fire-arms.

movements of the russians According to their statement, the enemy marched upon Silistria with three corps d'armee. To-day (Sunday) they propose to carry Silistria or to annihilate

MOROCCO. France and England have notified the Government of their war with the Russian Empire. The Emperor replied that no Russian flag shall enter Moorish ports during the continuance of

A meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, attended by their respective ministers, was to take place on the 9th at Teschean, on the Saxony frontier.

It was suspected that the meeting would not acrease the cordiality of Austria toward the Western Powers, especially as it has transpired that Count Wostez is the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Nicholas. nowever stated that Prussia had sent a note advising Russia to accept Austria's invitation to withdraw from the Turkish Principalities. There is a rumour that Russia is inclined to

authorize Austria to propose an armistice.

Important movements are also discernable among the German States.

CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY. Mehemet Kepresli Pacha, recently called from the government of Adrinnople to be Minister of Marine, is appointed Grand Vizier. He was formerly Turkish Minister at London, and is a liberal. Halil Pasha succeeds him as Minister of Maying. The changes is considered politically

GREAT BRITAIN. Lord John Russell laid before Parliament a reaty with Spain respecting the Cuban slave

Mr. Hume asked if the Government would also lay before the House any documents re-ceived from the British Consul at Havana, in order to ascertain if those anti-slavery decrees were enforced—as within the past three months three enforced—as within the past three months
three cargoes of slaves had been landed in Cuba.
Lord John Russell replied that the treaty
decree just laid on the table, being dated March
22, could not have had practical effect in Cuba

at the date Mr. Hume referred to. Government has agreed to the appointment of a Minister of War—the Duke of Newcastle being the man. Lord John Russell has accepted the ately given to the nearest Austrian Consul, in order that the Government of his imperial office of President of the Council, remaining in

othee of President of the Council, remaining in the House of Commons, and Sir George Grey is appointed Colonial Secretary.

Kossuth made an eloquent speech in Sheffield on the nationality of Poland, and the London Times has an editorial endeavouring to counteract its effect.

Ten thousand sabres were taken from the Tower of London to equip an equal number of Turkish cavalry.

FRANCE. There have been defalcations on the Paris Bourse, but not of a serious import. Admiral Baudin had died, aged 70 years. M de Turgot had returned from Madrid on leave of absence. He was still suffering from wounds SPAIN.

Lord Howden, the British Minister, is to have Mr. Otway.

Six war steamers were to be sent to Cuba "off Helsingfors" on June 15th, says:—The navigation of the Gulf of Finland under the odditional traces.

additional troops.

Prussia has forbidden the export of ammuni-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. - In the early councils, and the mismanagement of the War Department at Constantinople. Russian bribery is hinted at. an advance of \$d (@ 5-100 was leadled on the current quotations of American; but since Tuesday there was less doing, and with the falling off in the demand prices also slightly receded, but still closed at \$d\$ above last week's quotations. Some houses, however, say the improvement on the week barely amounts to a the total way on middling and the quotation, and that only on middling and the lower qualities, fair being merely nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREASTUFFS MARKET. Breaddiffer much in their statements-the Broker's Board quoting wheat unaltered, flour 6d dearer, of other circulars, some report the market Mussa Pacha, says he will blow himself up and unchanged, and others quote all articles lower. The quotations given by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. are: Western canal flour 38s @ 38s 6d; made three attempts to storm, but were repulsed Philadelphia and Baltimore 33s 6d @ 39s; Ohio

4500 being reported as the number of their wounded and slain.

The head-quarters of the allied army was at is scarcely any demand for export; limited is scarcely any demand for export; limited Varna; and it was calculated that by the 7th of inquiry for home consumption. Sales 4,000 June the Anglo-French force would be at Shumla, barrels, \$6 75 @ \$7 for inferior to doubtful thence to Silistria being three days' march; thence to Silistria being three days' march; consequently by the 10th, or say the 15th of June, they would be in the face of the enemy, when a battle must ensue.

There had been considerable fighting elsewhere.

There had been considerable fighting elsewhere.

Grain :- More doing in wheat ; market mate-The Governor of Widdin writes that on the 31st of May a severe affair occurred at Slatina, when the Turks defeated 2,000 Russians, killed 500, and captured their artillery.

Other encounters, more or less sanguinary, are reported.

Orall:—More doing in wheat; market materially declined. Sales 6500 bushels smutty Canadian \$1 65; 7100 good do \$1 87; 3000 strictly prime white do \$1 95. Rye dull, last sale \$1 20. Corn very firm; good demand; sales 39,000 bushels; 70 @ 78c for damaged; All the Russians at Bucharest are ordered to 80 @ 85c for heated to good prime western mixed; 88c for white southern. Oats, moderate Prince Paskiewitch was at Kalarash on the request; 53 @ 57c for State and western. Ashes, fair demand; \$5 50 for pots.

Provisions: - Moderate demand for pork; \$11 at present into Turkey, as the formation of a | 62 @ \$11 75. Beef firm; small sates. Cheese 62 @ \$11 75. Beef firm; small sales. Butter plenty and dull 6 @ 9c.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.
Full particulars of the several engagements May 21st, states briefly, that during the twenty days nothing had been done except cruising about Sebastopol, without meeting with the sians made another fierce attempt to carry the place by storm, in which they were repulsed with great loss, and that the Turks were able to

Silistria has, however, been defended with miles of Helsingfors. Admiral Corry's division, including the French squadron, would cruise off the southern coast until arriving near Cronstadt, mencement of the siege have suffered tremenwhen both divisions would unite and anchor in dous loss, and it is far from unlikely that the enemies' communication with St. Petersburg by | 30, only one English division had left Scutari for Varna. Two thousand English horses were The French squadron, 22 strong, passed at Constantinople, but the transport ships were had a full complement of cavalry and artillery.

Omar Pasha was still at Shumla, on the 1st

> Nothing has been attempted against Rust-commander in chief of Silistria, addressed to squadrons.

Omar Pacha, on the 24th of May, the letter of which we give a translation below. It will be which we give a translation below.

The English Crystal Palace was opened to seen that it confirms and develope the accounts given by the telegraph relative to the energetic given by t esistance made by the place. It will also be recollected that news of a more recent date by Austria. The position of the Austrian Emande known that the resistance of Sibassy in St. Petersburgh is extremely painful—

The Russians had more than 150 men killed, and a great number wounded. To-day (Sunday) Osman and Hassan, left their posts and passed over to us, induced by their love of Islamism large numbers of Russian subjects resident in to make us acquainted with the projects and movements of the Russians. According to their Advices from Rustchuch to the 5th instant, their troops, and they are making every arngement to carry their intentions into effect. At the moment I write the enemy seems disposed to attempt a general attack upon the outer works. The fire from the ramparts, however, preventing the enemy from approaching, he has ordered his battalions to halt beyond the each of cannon shot. As for us, our troops have been stationed and spread about the fortifications, in order to enable them to sustain the

sources that on the 29th uit. 30,000 Russians made a fresh and vigorous attack on Silistria, but were repulsed with a loss of 3,000 men.—
The eldest son of Count Orloff was among the slain.

the Circassian coast.

A dispatch dated Hong-Kong, April 22rd, states that it was reported Pekin would fall in a few days. The position of the Emperor was

Vienna, June 6 .- In the attack on Silistria critical. on the 29th, Lieut. Gen. Sylvan was killed, and four in the morning the Turks made a sally, and a fearful massacre took place in the Russian intrenchments. Many of the besiegers'

tria by storm, and will confine their efforts to investing and blockading the place. The Ost Deutsche Post says that since the 2d instant the 11th. Silistria has been completely invested by the Russians, and that 3,000 Russians were advancing on the road to Basardschik.

SURPRISE OF RUSSIANS. 5,000 Turkish horse took the Russians by surprise at Turnu. Only 107 of the latter escaped to the left bank of the Aluta. General of division Baumgarten has been missing ever since the affair

Pacha of Widdin writes that on the 31st May an affair took place at Slatina, where the Russians, with 2,000 men and four guns, held a position in front of the bridge across the Aluta. When the Turks advanced to observe their position the Russians attacked them, but the Turks taking the offensive, killed about 600 of the enemy, and took the four guns besides some

The following is telegraphed to Berlin :-Brohstadt Torned, on the north of the Gulf Bothnia, has been cannonaded with success. From Stockholm, June 7, it is stated that Admiral Napier, with nine screw-ships-of-theline, was off Sweaborg on the 4th June. The rest of the fleet were cruising in the neighbor-hood. They could descry the Russian fleet, about ten line-of-battle ships at anchor behind the batteries. Admiral Corry was advancing with his squadron.

A private letter states that the Russian government has notified the ship owners of Finland taking out Prussian papers, which will be grant-

most favorable state of the weather, is attended with difficulty, especially for ships of great draught of water. At the present time it is that the place was in a state of famine, and draught of water. rendered more hazardous from the fact of the that they should be badly received there. Russians having removed the various buoys and an instance of one of the impediments which the Kale have marched on to Tiffis. Schamyl is enemy has thrown in the way of the safe progress of the fleet up the Gulf of Finland, it may of \$5,000 men. gress of the fleet up the Gulf of Finland, it may of 35,000 men. be cited that the light-house on the Island of Hango, which is situate at the northwestern entrance of the gulf, has been pulled down, and the usual marks for vessels entering the roadsteads have been removed. Throughout the whole length of the gulf similar proceedings have been adopted by the enemy, but which, however, will not have the effect intended. By nding in advance two or three small steamers

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, June 36. The Atlantic arrived here early this morning, Liverpool dates to 11th. Liverpool cotton market declined 1-16d. a 1-8d.; sales 3 days, 15000 pales. Breadstuffs.—The weather being more favourable for harvest, prices inclined downwards; Brown & Shipley quote market for flour on Tuesday as dull and nominal, 38s. a 38s. 6d. for Western; 39s. a 40s. for Onio.

Consols 81. Silistria still holds out bravely. The Austrian and Prussian conference is considered favourable to the allies. Twenty-two transports arrived at Varna with troops on board. It is reported that on the 8th, the Turks in Silistria made a sally and destroyed the approaches of the besiegers, and filled the mines before the place. The confidence of the Russians was visibly decliningthey are said to have suffered seriously on the Brd by the springing of the Turkish countermine. Letters from Krajova report the Russian loss in the affair at Krajova, on the 30th May, at 1000 killed and wounded, 500 horses killed and as many wounded. Also, 1000 muskets, 6 guns and 115 prisoners. On the 12th June, the 22 transports reached Varna with the allies on The Turks were to make a movement to relieve Silistria about the 12th. The Russians are fortifying Jassy.

VIENNA, Tuesday. The Journal's Austrian correspondent states that the interview of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs furnishes another proof that the interests of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia. The correspondence of the Chronicle says the results of the nterview were satisfactory and perfectly consistent with the avowed policy.—No diplomatic note resulted therefrom. The policy of the minor Germanic States formed the chief subject

Western Powers have been re-established.

At the River Estate, St. Philip's, Barbadoes, on the 6th May, Alicia Sophia, the beloved wife of John Euller, Esq., Lieut. 71st Highland Light Infantry. Captain Gifford, of the war steamer Tiger, is ____

The Russian Embassy is to leave Athens. The Dragoon corps at Odessa, has been ordered to advance by forced marches to Moldavia. The Transylvanian frontier is de-Moldavia. The Transylvanian frontier is described as swarming with Cossacks. From the Black Sea we learn that a detachment of the combined squadrons have captured the redoubts of Kale and Poli. Silistria had repulsed four Oats, per bushel, 48 lbs. different attacks made by the Russians. The Russian forces commanded by the Grand Duke are estimated at 80,000 men. From Madrid we learn that the first detach-

ment of troops for Cuba sailed from Cadiz on the The London Gazette officially announced the Beef, per 100 bs.... 1st on board the steamer Isabella.

The Russians have evacuated all the fortresses except two on the coast of Georgia. The English Crystal Palace was opened with

listria continued on the 29th with the same success:

"Silistria, May 21.—Yesterday (Saturday) the Russians sent a few troops against the outer works. We made it our duty to repulse them, and representations of the responsibility of the responsibility. The representation of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility. The representation of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility. The representation of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility. The representation of the responsibility of the responsibilit and we succeeded, thanks to the valor of our cess. The removal of the head quarters of Prince soldiers, after having experienced a slight loss.

Paskiewitch to Jassy has been confirmed. The Russian Government has permitted all English and French vessels to leave Odessa. Under date the Russians have again attacked the external of Bucharest, June 6th, it is stated that the fortifications. During the action two Circassian Russians are still unable to report any success Mussulmans, lieutenants of cavalry, named from before Silistria. The rupture between

> state that the English have again appeared off Litsan and have taken away ten ships from the Count Orloff is reported to be dead.

> Admiral Napier on the 5th, was before Svea-org with 14 ships—shots had been exchanged. The French fleet consisting of 12 sail, and two steamers, were seen on the morning of the 4th off Warneminde, steering away in a N.E.

The Turks have retired again from Little Wallachia to concentrate at Kalafat. The siege of Silistria continued on the 11th without im shock and to repel it."

Vienna, June 5th.—We learn from Russian sources that on the 29th ult. 30,000 Russians

A portion of the combined fleets was still on portant result. The report of the concentration A portion of the combined fleets was still on

It is rumoured the conference with the King Count Orloff shot in the eye. On the 30th at of Prussia was held because a negative answer is expected from Russia and the Emperor of Austria is unwilling to renew the summons.

The Emperor's residence at Shanghae has been

sum intrenenments. Many of the besiegers guis were spiked. It is calculated that the entered by the Imperialists, who formed themsulations salves into a body of 300 volunteers and 4 guns and enabled the insurgents to capture the enemy's since the 20th of May.

According to a telegraphic despatch from and camp with an immense booty. The Vienna, dated the morning of the 7th, the Russians have abandoned the idea of taking Siliswere preparing to attack the Russian fleet. The Manilla had been suppressed. The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on

There have been several arrivals in England from Australia. News unimportant.

At the moment of the Atlantic's departure a rumor was current that the Russians had made an attack on Silistria, that the powder magazine Vienna, June 6.—Towards the end of May, was blown up, and that many thousand men on Turkish horse took the Russians by surwere killed. The rumour was not generally credited.

In the House of Lords Lord Aberdeen, in re-The following is probably another account of ply to Lord Derby, stated that Lord John Rus the same affair:—Intelligence received from Belgrade of the 5th, at noon, states that the castle would take place by the creation of a new secretaryship of state for the war department, distinct from the secretaryship of state for the

PARIS, Friday Evening. It was stated last night as positive, that Marshall St. Arnaud had written to the Government | Toronto, June 9th, 1854. demanding another division. It appears that some discontent is felt at the conduct of Prince Napoleon. He is said to be in constant com munication with refugees, and indeed the fact of his having been accompanied by M. Emile Girardin from Paris to Marseilles, occasioned considerable displeasure in the highest quarters. It is said there is every probability of his soon being recalled, if he does not give up the delights of Constantinople and repair to the camp ith his division.

The Paris Moniteur contains a decree by the Austrian Government, prescribing the course to be adopted by the commanders of vessels carry-ing the Austrian flag during the war. This de-

The inhabitants of the latter place on hearing

All the Russian troops who have evacuated VIENNA. Sunday 7th.

At a dinner given to the Duke of Cambridge, at Constantinople, on the 30th May, the Austrian Ambassador spoke in strong approval of the policy of the Western powers.

ARCHANGEL, May 27. The ice in the river broke up on the 12th FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE, May, since then two ships have arrived from

GALLIPOLI, June 1st.

General Forey has arrived here with his divi-Colonel Townly, the Queen's messenger, who arrived at Constantinople on the 6th, (Saturday) confirms the fact that on the 27th May the Turks having ascertained that the Russians were before the walls of Silistria, countermined

PARIS, Friday. The Moniteur in noticing the meeting of the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia at Teschen, says, there is no doubt that the object of the interview is to concert together respecting the eventualities pointed to by the treaty of Berlin, and that the best results are expected

BIRTH. At the River Estate, St Philip's, Barbadoes, on the 27th April, the wife of John Fuller, Esq., Lieut, 71st Highland Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral of St. James, on Saturday, the 24th, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M., Rector of Toronto, Lewis W. Ord, Esq., late Lieut. in her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Major Robert Hutchison Ord, R. A. K. H., Deputy Lieut. of the county of Essex, England, to Sarah Harriett, youngest daughter of W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff of the county of York, and grand daughter of the late hoa. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

On Saturday morning, the 24th inst., at the Cathedral Church of St. James, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M., Rector, Sidney Bayston Farrell, Lieut. Royal Engineers, to Emily Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Peters larvis, Esq. MARRIED.

f discussion.

Friendly relations between Greece and the Vestern Powers have been re-established.

The 3rd French division was duly expected to praper, to Catherine Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Radenhurst, Esq.

Disper, to Catherine Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Radenhurst, Esq.

Disper, to Catherine Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Radenhurst, Esq.

TORONTO MARKETS. Товонто, June 27, 1854.

Peas, per bushel, 40 a
Potatoes, per bushel, 46 a

Medical Works Just Received.

HE Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta, by W. Stokes, 17s. 6d. Thompson on Pulmonic Consumption, 6s. 3d. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer

King Street Toronto June 28th, 1854.

New Books Just Received. THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s.
The Turkish Empire, Cloth, 3s 9d., do. paper, Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 1st

Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 2nd

eries, 3s. 9d.
Commings' Lectures on Daniel, 3s. 9d.
Commings' Lectures on the Miraeles, 3s. 9d.
Cummings' Lectures on the Parables, 3s. 9d.
Etiquette for Ladies, 1s. 10½d.
Etiquette for Gentlemen, 1s. 10½d.
Hand Book of Etiquette, 1s. 10½d. The Young Wife, 1s. 101d. The Young Husband, 1s. 101d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Statione King Street, Toronto. June 28th, 1854.



Spring & Summer, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

OULD respectfully intimate to his cus-VV tomers and the public generally, that his stock of seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock this season will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his pre-mises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Cars, Bonnets

ALSO, His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept. To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

No second price. Two good Salesmen wanted. JNO. CHARLESWORTH. No. 60 King Street East.

The Toronto House,

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, The following published by the S. P. C. K. 41 —Parochial Minister's address to all persons under his care whs are of a proper age to be

oonfirmed

No. 81—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self examination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Ven. William H. Hall

No. 333—Davy's Village Conversations on Con-80

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

Confirmation and Communion Certificates 10 MISCELLANEOUS.

March 15th, 1854. King Street, Toronto.

THE TORONTO Circulating Library, AND

No. 76, King Street west. RS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the Public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Letters, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard, Works and the December 1988. addition of New Standard Works and the Peri-

odicals as they issue from the Press. The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, entitling the subscriber to-

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the book and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes, 6d. for one week; for

work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume. For conditions see tickets. Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a well assorted

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY. to which she invites attention. Toronto, May 8th, 1854.

TUTOR.

A GENTLEMAN living in the Western part of Canada, on the banks of the river St. Clair, requires a Resident Tutor to undertake the Education of his Two Sons. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to R., Box 253 June 14, 1854.

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

A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE. GREECE, AND THE BLACK SEA. Price 1s. 3d - For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, 8. Wellington Buildings, King Street.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by
Mrs. Mary J. Holmes

The Foresters, by Alex. Dumas, translated from the
author's original MSS.

The Sunshine of Greystone, a Story for Girls, by
E. J. May.

Sabbath Musings; being Exercises, practical and
Exposuror; founded on Fifty-two portions of
Sacred Scripture, by Rev. Robert Bond.

1 For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL.

For Sale by

HENRY ROWSELL,

R Wellington Buildings, King street, Toronto. April 5, 1854.

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for Ma-The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to

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

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

ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference, cæteris paribus, to Candidates intending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. The holder of this Scholarship must graduate in Arts. ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value

of £30 currency, tenuble for three years, either before or after the degree of B.A. The holder must regularly attend the lectures in Arts till the time of taking his degree, and must declare his intention of afterwards prosecuting the study of All persons presenting themselves for exami-

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

application to the Provost of Trinity College, who will also furnish any other information re-ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the an-

nual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one BURNSIDE SCHOLARSHIP of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students com-mencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination n the following June. TRINITY COLLEGE, ?

Feb. 24, 1854.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE, King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C. W.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes,

From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. York—Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers. AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

Wielodeons, &c. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best

Church Pausic, consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and

Fermany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854. HENRY BOVELL HOPE,

The latest music from England, Paris,

Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Broker, commission merchant Office-Corner of Church Street; entrance from

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

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. MRS. HAMMERSLEY ASSISTANTS.

Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley.

The studies include a thorough English educaon, with French, Italian and Germa Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. Cathedral. TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

Education£15 per annum.

Finishing Pupils 5 "Boarding and Washing 35 (No extras.) The continued applications for the admission of Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrs-Poetter to make some arrangements, which will enable her to receive a few more at Easter. She trusts that the parents of her pupils who can make it convenient will attend the yearly private Examinations of the School, when they will have a grantly of appreciating the solars adouted the solars adout an opportunity of appreciating the plans adopted change. by Mrs. Poetter for giving her pupils a sound and Surve

rough English education. The fourth term of this institution will comnence on Monday, the 24th of April Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter postpaid) to

MRS. POETTER, Toronto, 21st March, 1854. 35-1f

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW AND COMPLETE

Gazetteer of the United States, GIVING a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry, and resources of the American Confederacy; embracing also important Topographical, Statistical and Historical information, from recent and original sources; together with the results of t e Censu of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853: By Thomas Baldwin, and J. Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map of the United States. In one thick volume, boun

n sheep, price £1. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

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

Houses.
In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be

Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch of the business.

Applications for particulars (post paid) to be made to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Graduates in Medicine of this University are entitled to the Provincial License to Practise.

same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Establishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854

36-t

Toronto, June 6th, 1854.

A GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for Ma- desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman triculation and for Scholarships will of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons, mmence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in return for any assistance in pursuit of his own studies. assistance he may receive

A situation with a private gentleman would not be objected to.

For further particulars apply to A. B., box Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods MANUPACTURED BY

WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER,

50, YONGE STREET. THE Subscribers are the only authorized A agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas, Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at their manufactory,

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods; and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not Genuine. The coating of the point is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years; the nature is soft and can be cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of Electric fluids. Look on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, upon their eventeenth, year.

The subjects of examination may be learnt by application to the Provost of Trinity College, who will also furnish any other information repolished; but will become coated with rust polished; after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere; consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the agent's certificate, and be sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINTS, near the base.

NOTICE.—No Policy of Insurance covers osses by lightning, unless burned down or set

AGENTS WANTED. E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BRO., 50, Yonge Street. Toronto, April 15, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER CALLING AT

Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg.

THE STEAMER

WILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting.

G. B. HOLLAND,

MAPLE LEAF

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 5, 1854. 37-tf

Circulating Library. THE LIBRARY formerly open for circula-L tion under the management of HENRY ROWSELL, being about to be re-opened with considerable additions, by another party in To-ronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Books as perfect as possible. Many complete works as well as odd volumes, were missing at the time the Library closed, and some of them have not yet been returned to him. Any party who may have volumes in their possession know where any may be found, will confer a favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course no charge is intended to be made for the loan of

HENRY ROWSELL. Toronto, April 18, 1854.

Bells! Bells!!! Bells!!! For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, 28-if Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide elebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diplemas, that has been awarded them. Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing.

The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's also furnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon

> Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the prinipal routes in all directions, either Railroad Canal or River, orders can be executed with

the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, pro-longing the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Ham-mer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats,

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

despatch, which either personally or by commu-

TRINITY COLLEGE. TORONTO. FACULTY OF MEDICINE. THE SESSION 1854-5 will commence on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next-

Courses of Lectures will be delivered upon the followine subjects: Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children

-Edward Hodder, M.D., Mem. Roy. Coll. of Surg., Eng. Institutes of Medicine-James Bovell, M.D., Lic. Roy. Coll. Phys., London.

Practice of Physic-Francis Badgely, M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edioburgh. Materia Medica and Pharmacy-Wm. Hallowell, M.D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery—Cornelius J. Philbrick, Fellow Roy. Coll. Surg., England. Chemistry,
Practical Chemistry Henry Y. Hind, M. A.

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Medical Jurisprudence Francis M Russell M D Medical Jurisprudence-Francis M. Russell, M. D.

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N. B.—Two Medical Scholarships of £25 and £30 respectively per annum, will be open for competition at the commencement of the session.

Applications for particulars (post paid) to be

JAMES BOVELL. Dean of Faculty of Medicine. Trinity College,

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TRUE COURAGE.

In the summer vacation of 1835, a party of gay young collegians visited Tattershall castle, in Lincolnshire. This remarkably noble ruin consists of a single lofty keep, rising to the height of two hundred feet, the interior being open from summit to basement. Mighty oaken beams once, however, spanned the massive walls, supporting floors which formed stories of varying height. Many of these beams had fallen into the basement, completely rotten, through shameful exposure to the weather ever since the roof crumbled away; others still pertinaciously hung, more or less broken and decayed, but in a majority of instances, seemed as if a strong gust of eddying wind would send them down crashing, to mingle their fragmeuts with those already below.

The party were in high spirits. They had drank old wines, and their young blood flowed hotly in their veins; they had laughed, joked, and talked themselves into wild excitement. About half way up the castle turrets there was a sort of open landing which goes along one wall of the structure; and on this landing the party stepped from the grand spiral staircase they had hitherto been ascending, and there paused a moment to look about them. The scene was striking. A few beams sprung across just below their feet; a few thick mooted rays of the sun pierced through the adjoining loop-holes; a few fleecy cloudlets fattered athwart the blue light overhead. Startled by the noisy visitors, a number of dusky jockdaws flow Lord Swindon. Do you dare to insinuate ou of their holes up and down the walls and after chattering their decided disapprobation of being disturbed, made half a dozen whirling circles of the interior, rose rapidly upward until they disappeared.

Immediately afterwards a great white owl projected his visage from a hole close above where one of the beams joined the opposite wall, and frightfully peering with its great, dazzling eyes, the harmless creature, bewildered, popped from its hole on to the beam and having made a few feeble close to the wall.

'Oh, Deschamp,' excluimed one of the plucking the long gray moss of a peculiar species, which literally clothes the castle wall inside and out, 'look yonder at Minerva's bird.

veritable owl."

Thereupon one and all began picking up bits or brick and mortar, from where they stood, and threw them at the bird with even struck it, but so far from being roused

shouted they, thinking by that means to and stoutly did he buffet the stifling waves, induce it to fly. But the outery only and loudly did he call for aid. At the last terrified the bird to such a degree that it moment, you and he were saved, just in stuck its claws convulsively into the time for life to be preserved in both. Is its claws convulsively into the decayed timber.

'It's the way of them creatures,' said castle, they're about the stupidest thing it? I don't know you, though it is not in creation, I'm thinkin'.'

handsome, athletic young man of twenty, matter, for the newspapers blazoned it with such an example before our eyes, we quite sufficiently. cannot but admit your opinion to be highly philosophic and indisputable. But I say, ever learn who that stranger was, who, old fellow,' added he, tapping the guide familiarly on the shoulder with the light riding switch he carried in his hand, 'is that beam a rotten one?

'I shouldn't be over for'ard to trust myself on it, sir,' said the man-a fat dumpy personage.

'You wouldn't! No. I should rather think not,' responded Lord Swindon, a smile of supreme disdain sweeping across his features as he surveyed the 'old fellow' from head to foot. But tell me, did you ever know anybody to walk upon it, eh? O dear yes. Only last summer a young Oxonian ran from end to end of it, as 1

seed with my own eyes.'

Did he? 'True,' put in Deschamp. 'I remember now that it was young Manners, of Brazennose; and didn't he brag about it?'

'Him!' exclaimed Lord Swindon, with a Not,' continued he hastily, 'that it is anything of a feat. Phoo!

their necks, and gazing down the dim boys do, although their tastes and characabyss, shuddered at what they beheld, ters differed. J. was healthy, robust, for d rose at the height of about one hundred B., though healthy at first, became very feet, and naught beneath it was there but sickly, and was a great sufferer for several a gloomy chasm, only broken in one or years. Most people thought he could two places by crumbling beams, and not live out the teens. And he himself,

wine, 'and at any rate, what that fellow tally, even to the borders of despair. But Manners has done, I can do; so look out! the Saviour was gracious to him; he found

strance of his companions, was in the act lations of the gospel. Thus he pursued of proceeding along it, when his arm was his religious career, though not without firmly grasped, and a low, deep-toned voice occasional sneers and reproaches from J.

Do not thus risk your life for naught."

interfered, was evidently unknown to all quietly and seriously. The substance of present, being a casual visitor to the castle all his replies may be given in one. who had just joined the group. With an imprecation, the mad-cap jerked his arm good humor: Well, Bob, this is all right, away, and aprang forward along the beam. but it will be time enough for me to pre-Its surface was rough, rounded, and uneven; pare when you are gone; you have been and as he ran along, swerving from side ill a long time, and not gone yet; why, if to side, every instant in danger of being I should be ill half so long as you have precipitated downward with the awful cer- been, I should have plenty of time to pretainty of being dashed to pieces, his friends pare for death; therefore, I shall enjoy could hardly restrain themselves from myself.' To this B. replied, that life was crying out with terror, though such a course very uncertain, that Providence frequently would probably have had the immediate reminds us that the healthiest are someeffect of discomposing the equilibrium of times cut down by death with little or no their rash companion, and so induce the warning. Time rolled on; J. pursued his catastrophe they fully anticipated, without course, and B. his. the power of prevention. Had the adven- But in the course of less than two years, turer's presence of mind one moment failed J. was taken seriously ill, and in three or -had his self-possession and confidence four days serious doubts were entertained

sickened or his eye turned dim for a single second-had he made the least false step -had his footing slipped on the slimy surface of the beam - had he tripped against any of the knots projecting from the rotten wood which had mouldered away around them-at once he would have been hurled into dread eternity.

But an unseen hand sustained him, and safely he reached the extremity of the beam, ruthlessly wrenched the trembling owl from his perch, waved it aloft in triumph, and then, with a proud ejaculation, began to retrace his steps with it shrieking and fluttering in his hands. When he reached the center of the frail beam, which creaked and bent terribly with his comparatively small weight, he paused, drew himself up to his full height-air above, air beneath, air all round, naught but air-and deliberately tore the head of the owl by main force from the body. Having perpetrated this cruel deed, he tossed the bloody head imong the breathless spectators and sharply dashed the writhing body into the void beneath his feet. He cooly watched its descent, until it lay a shapeless mass on the stones below; then, with a slow, bravoing mien, he walked back to the ter-

rified party, and boostingly inquired of them whether Manners could beat that. 'My Lord,' solemnly said the stranger, you have not performed the act of a brave ane man, and you have committed a desperate deed on one of God's helpless creatures. You ought to thank Him, from the depth of your soul, my lord, that He saved you from the penalty you incurred.'

What do you say?' fiercely demanded cowardice against me?' and with flushing brow he assumed a threatening attitude. 'I know not, my lord, whether you are

brave or not; but what I witnessed was certainly not an exercise of true courage, was the passionless reply.

And yet Pll wager a cool thousand that you dare not do it. 'True, I dare not do it; for I am incapable of off ring such a deadly insult to my Maker.'

'Fine words!' Then corried away by flutterings with its wings, remained quite the excitement of the moment, he added, grave, bent forward, looked into the grave, stationary, crouched in a ball-like figure, with an insolent look and gesture, 'you and in a very solenn manner, as he stationary crouched in a ball-like figure, with an insolent look and gesture, 'you and in a very solenn manner, as he glanced at J.'s coffin-plate and read, are a lying coward !"

'Listen, my lord,' answered the person party, to a friend at his side, who was thus addressed, and this time his tone was even calmer than before. One year ago, you were walking at the midnight hour on the pier of the sea-port of Hull, and but 'Ha! ha!' chorused the company, 'a a stranger to you. Y u trod too near the edge of the pier, and fell into the sea. The tempest was howling, and the tide was high and running strongly, and ere you could utter more than one smothered cry, it had various degrees of skill. One or two bits swept you many yards away, and you were sinking rapidly. Except God, none but by them, the owl merely gave one boding, the stranger heard your cry of agony; and long-drawn sepulchral screech, and con- as soon as it reached his ear, he looked tracting its ghastly outlines into a still forth upon the waters, and catching a visage between the meeting bony tips of stantly planted is struggling form, he in-What a stupid creature! hoo! horoo! eventually grasped you at a great depth. Long did he support your helpless body, not this true, my lord?"

'It is,' emphatically responded the young the guide who was showing them over the nobleman, but what have you to do with at all wonderful,' added he, with a sneer, 'Humph,' muttered Lord Swindon, a that you should happen to know about the

> My lord, one question more. Did you under God, saved your life?" 'No, when I recovered a little, he left me at the hotel, where he was unknown,

and I have never seen him since, 'Then, my lord,' was the startling re-

joinder, 'look well at me, for I am that stranger.

'Yes-I, whom you have oranded as a liar and a coward. Little thought I that the life I saved at the imminent risk of my own should be so madly, wickedly jeopardized for no price whatever, as I have seen

So saying, the stranger bowed, and before another word could be uttered, had left the astonished party.

THE TWO APPRENTICE BOYS.

Among my youthful companies were toss of the head; 'that fellow, poor milk-sop!' two apprentice boys, who served part of their apprenticeship together in a fashionable watering place. Their names were 'Not a feat?' murmured his companions; J___, and B___. They jogged on to and with one accord they stretched forth gether as comfortably as most aporentice Well they might. The beam in question of sports and the amusements of the world. even one of these was by many feet near in consequence of the pain he suffered. it. 'On, Swindon how can you say so? wished to die. He had been the subject 'I can say it, and I do,' snappishly re- of serious impressions from early child plied the young man, his brain heated with hood; but at this time suffered much, mem-Thus speaking, he recklessly stepped peace in believing, resigned himself to upon the beam, and despite the remon. God and enjoyed the supports and consoand others. Sometimes J. would utter an My Lord, do you court a horrible death? oath or two, for no other purpose than to

annoy B-The individual who thus unhesitatingly Occasionally B. would reprove him

wayered or forsaken him-had his brain of his recovery. Friends and acquaintances came to see him and sympathize with him. He told them he was afraid he should not recover. His worldly friends, to comfort him, said : 'Dear J., have better thoughts; you will soon get better. B., being his bed-fellow, remained when the rest had retired. J. said, 'B., will you pray for me?' B. kneeled down by the bedside and prayed. When the prayer was concluded, J. said, with great emotion, 'If I am spared, I will take care to serve my God better in future.' B. affectionately urged him to seek God with his remaining strength.

The hope of his recovery grew less every hour. He was very thirsty, and expressed a desire for a particular beverage; but his attendants who would have done any thing to help and comfort him, were afraid to comply with his request, lest it should prove fatal. But the Doctor came, looked, felt his pulse, turned away, privately shook his head, and in a low tone said, Give him anything he can take. Nothing can injure him, nothing can help him; mortification has taken place!" And in a few hours he was a corpse.

By this time the news of his sickneshad reached his mother, who had now come to see her sick son; but alas! she was too late. He was gone the way of all the earth.' O! that some one could partake of the anguish of her smitten, bursting, gushing heart, for it appeared too much for her frame. There lies her once lovely boy a loathsome corpse, not fit to be embraced. In her paroxysm of grief, she exclaimed, If God had taken my other three, then I should not have felt it as the loss of this one.' It was her first-born; away from home, she missed the parting look, the parting kiss; and leath had changed his countenance, and sent him away without the mother's hand to close her darling's eyes. Her grief is better imagined than described.

The funeral was arranged. The procession proceeds in solemn pomp to the house of worship. The burid service is read, they proceed to the grave; the ser vice is finished; the aged minister, who was not in the habit of saying much at the glanced at J.'s coffin-plate and read, April. April. April Commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July. it is not old age that has brought us here

to-day. Youthful reader, this narrative is a lesson of solemn warning to you. Do not slight counsel, lest it should be the last you may have, 'He that, being often upon a long life upon the grounds of youth and health, (this was this dear youth's moned by death to the bar of God with little or no warning. Seek salvation at once through the blood of Christ, so that if death should arrest you in early life, you may enter the world to come pardoned and justified, with a hope blooming with immortality and glory .- New York Re-

Advertisements.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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are taught by a professor. The French depart ment is under the immediate superintendence of Monsieur Deslandes, assisted by a lady recently arrived from Europe, by whom German and Italian are also taught.

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all

The high patronage and support experier ced during the eight years Mons, and Madame Deslandes have resided in Toronio, and the entire satisfaction expressed by the parents of the pupils who have been and now are under then charge, induce them still to hold out the same advantages which they have hitherto done.

The Fourth Term of this establi-hment will -rommence on Thursday 27th April. Religious instruction most kincly afforded by Rev. Dr. Let', once a week, in the school. Toronto, April 6th, 1854.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

M RS. LETT, having been induced to open In an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young Ladies, announces that she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately after Easter.

The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-

work, &c.

In conducting this course of Instruction, the aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Religious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary,

according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made. Boarders £50. Day Pupils... £20. Further particulars may be learned on application to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square.

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854. TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENIS.

Spratt's Obstetric Tables, Comprising graphic Illustrations, with descriptions, and practical remarks, exhibiting, on dissected Plates, many important subjects in Midwifery. A few copies of the above on sale at the reduced price of £1 10s, currency.

---ALSO---Spratt's Compendium of Toxicology-illustrated with coloured figures of the principal indigenous and exotic Plants—at the reduced price of 7s. 6d.

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Wr. Mr. Micolay.
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Mr. Bann ster.

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

The College 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, for the year, or £9 9s, for one term; or £1 11s, 6d, per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 is. for those which meet once. All

reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.' Prov. xxix. 1. Do not presume upon a long life upon the grounds of youth May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced mistake,) lest, like him, you may be sum- Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three

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The ordinary periods of Examination for Cerunable to attend at those times may, on special Fee for first Certificate, £1; for every

Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Chairman at the College, every Wednesday and Saturday before two o'clock. February 16th, 1854.

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G. B. HOLLAND, To onto, April 5, 1854.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. Gresley's Treatise on Preaching 0 6 3
The History, Diject, and Proper Observance of the Holy Season of Lent: by Kip 0 3 9
Christian Morals: by Rev. Wm. Sewell, M. A. 0 3 9
Mant on the Rubrics 0 3 9
Stories on the Church Catechism: by Mrs.
Sherwood ... 0 3 6

Sherwood. 0
The Pastor's Appeal to his Flock; on Confirmation, the Holy Communion, and Christian Life 0
The Children of the New Testament: by Stork 0
Stanton's Church Children of the New Testament: Standton's Church Chant Book.
The Music of the Church: by Wainwright.
The Baron's Little Daughter, &c.: by Rev. Wm.
Gresley. M. A.
Our Lutle Comfort. Love's Lesson: by the author of Timid Lucy. 0 3 11 In the World, but not of the World: by Cousin

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Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, March 23, 1854.

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

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1854.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. L. D., President of Lordenty L. Constitution of the Lord University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev, J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-

NEW BOOKS.

retary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 27th December, 1853.

THE National Miscellany: a Magazine of general literature. Vol 1—cloth, extra. 0 9 0 Muller's Physics and Meteorology. 0 17 6 Narrative of the United States' Expedition to the Biver Jerdan and the Dead Sea: by W. F. Lynch, U. S. N. 0 15 0 Erman's Travels in Sheria; The Chinese Frontiar & 2 vols. 0 10 0

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Toronto, March 23, 1874. WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE. HAMILTON, C. W.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-ness, Fronchitis, whoop-ing-cough, croup. Asth Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-

A MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to f cilitate the business of life-increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none than this contribution of Chemistry to the Heal ing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved without a count that no medicine or co bination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length beer found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminer men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named will always t pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celcbrated Professor Hitckcock.

James C. Ayer-Sin: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper, EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D

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