TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 8, 1854.

#### Poetrn.

"THE DOOMED ONE." There is a time, we know not when; A point, we know not where; That marks the destiny of man, To glory or despair.

There is a line, by us unseen, That crosses every path; The hidden boundary between God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die, To die as if by stealth; It does not quench the beaming eye Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease, The spirit light and gay, That which is pleasing still may please, And be thrust away.

But on that forehead God has set Indelibly a mark, Unseen by man, for man as yet

Is blind and in the dark. And yet the doomed man's path below Like Eden may have bloomed; He did not, does not, will not know Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels, that all is well, And every fear is calmed; He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell, Not only doomed, but damned.

O where is that mysterious bourne By which our path is crossed, Beyond which God himself hath sworn That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in sin? How long will God forbear? Where does hope end? and where begin The confines of despair? An answer from the skies is sent,-"Ye! who from God depart, While it is called to day repent,

And harden not you heart."

THE WANT OF AN ENDOWMENT FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

[From the Colonial Church Chronicle.] It would hardly be consistent with truth or fact to assert, without limitation, that the Church of England has been permanently founded in the colonies and depencomplains, they dare not oppose governable exercises in them a large influence, and its members constitute a numerous and powerful body. All that can with justice be said seems to be this:—That by God's good blessing, through the efforts and instrumentality of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, its polity has been fairly introduced into the colonies; and that it is now provisionally kept on foot, as a model for the colonies to follow; or, to make use of a more familiar and homely dencies of the British Empire. Yet it to make use of a more familiar and homely it than this mode of paving them. illustration, a house has been built for this provisional state must come to an end;

What will be the kind of maintenance time of the Declaration of Independence; which the colonists will provide for the but which, by the tenor of the constitution, reunite Christians in one visible body, under one confession of faith.

Of course, it is but obvious to remark that this can only be effected by a learned shall speak further on. absence of either of these requisites will vision of this subject, namely, the payment and devoted body of Clergy ;-for the militate seriously against the efficiency of of the clergy, only from the voluntary the English Church; taking into account contributions of the people, in the same the existing temper, and enlarged know- way, for instance, as the ministers of the ledge of men in general. Clergymen, as various dissenting communions of this well as other men, must live, though no country are supported. For ourselves, we doubt more moderately than other men, - cannot imagine a system (except that of extraneous channel.

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how is the Colonial Church to maintain its Yet it cannot and ought not to be dispresent position? How are the Clergy to guised that the voluntary system is that enabled to meet the increasing wants of colonists, and that apparently it will be its people; and to reproduce itself in the adopted by them, unless some wise and

the ministrations of the Church:

place to enter upon the vexed question of this provisional into a permanent condition, the union of Church and State; nor to discuss the frequeut allegations of Erastianism, as it is called, in the Church of uanism, as it is called, in the Church of p. 196. England; although, without attempting to p. 196.

with ill grace from many who live happily under her shadow; and must proceed, in a measure, either from disaffection or from thoughtlessness. He was a wise man who said that few there are of so weak capacity, but public evils they easily espy; fewer still so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart; but that to see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the method of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil and beset with difficulties.\* And it may perhaps be said here -in the face of manifold murmurings-that the present endowment of the Church of England-though accompanied by some evils-is the best safeguard against the very Erastianism which is so deeply felt, or so greatly feared. At all events it secures to the Clergy that proper degree of independence from external control, which is necesssary to enable most men to discharge a public duty with fidelity and sincerity. And further, it may be added that this mode of paying the Clergy has received the sanction of two Colonial Bishops, certainly not among the least able, or the least farseeing of their order,-the Bishops of Fredericton and

(2.) The second mode of paying the Clergy is that which obtains in France and Spain, for instance, by stipends doled out from the State Treasury. And we select these two instances, because while complaints of Erastianism-whatever that may be in popular estimation, although it seems to be a term often used in a loose unguarded manner-are so liberally urged against the Church of England; yet they are but seldom ventilated against the Church of Rome: as if that Church were altogether free from Erastian leprosy. "We are oppressed, enslaved by the power of the State at home," says Mr. Meyrick.† "Well, here (in Spain) every pishop is nominated by the government, subject only to the approval of the Pope: the Clergy are paid by the State, and, as the Esperanza, the High Church paper, complains, they dare not oppose govern-

(3.) The third mode of perpetuating the future time, will be called upon to maintain in a state of tenantable repair. But will comment, is that which prevails in United States. The clergy of that Church is now sustained must be in time withdrawn, and the colonists left to their own How will those resources be elicited? ment, which was held inviolate at the perpetual ministrations of the Church to is not, we believe, allowed to exceed in which they belong? It may be difficult value a certain amount. Now we hear to bring under public notice, or to suggest much, and we rejoice to hear much of the importance or of deeper interest. That United States; but it is impossible to conthe Church of England should both retain, ceal the conviction that, humanly speaking, and develope to a greater degree, its present speaking only of those outward means by influence in the colonies, and continue to which it pleases God to carry His purpospread through the world, cannot fail to be ses into effect—that Church does oxe a matter of the utmost concern to those part of its present efficiency to the fact who have realized the office she is calculated to discharge, as an assertor of to it, and is not solely dependent upon the Catholic and Primitive truth, as a mean voluntary offerings of the people. Of the between Romanism and the various disconnected, self-constituted communions of Church,—though no doubt in strict accor-Christendom, and as a centre point of dance with the national feeling,—we hear union, if ever it should please God to but little which leads us to regard it with favour, as the sole source from whence the revenues of the Colonial Churches are for the future to be derived. Of this we

(4.) But it brings us to the fourth distill they must live. The means of life payment from the State treasury,) less provided for the Colonial Clergy are now likely to guarantee the stability of the derived chiefly from the benevolence of Church, or less likely to secure that the Mother Church, or from grants of the personal independence, which, we have Imperial and Colonial Legislatures; and, said and repeat, is necessary for the due as in Canada, from an endowment set performance of public duties. It is noapart upon the English occupation of the torious that in our dissenting communions colony. Of the first of these, we hope at home the people lead the pastor, and that it will never be exhausted; of the that the pastor does not lead the flock. second and third, it can only be said that His statements must be in accordance with they are simply precarious, and may sud- their views, or they are untrue; and, denly cease at any unforeseen and unex- unless he is a person of commanding pected moment. Of the fourth it remains talents, able to maintain his position, any to be seen, whether the endowment of the disagreeable enunciation of truth on his an uncommon event for the family of a Clergy-Canadian Church will be held sacred, or part is followed by a renunciation of his man to outgrow his salary. We say again, that whether it will be diverted into some services on the part of his flock;—a whether it will be diverted into some services on the part of his flock;—a severance which is easily effected, because But, supposing all these resources to fail, they can at pleasure stop his salary.

live? How, again, is the Church to be which finds most favour in the eyes of our timely steps are taken to secure a moderate There are but four ways of supporting endowment for every one of our colonial dioceses. The Church, as we have said, (1.) As in England, by a fixed and is now only provisionally established permanent endowment. This is not the among them; and until it can pass out of

\* Hooker.
† Practical Working of the Church in Spain,

deny that defects exist in the arrangement of the temporalities of the Church—and indeed what institution will be altogether free from defects in a fallen world, wherein nothing is perfect?—we cannot but think that these charges of Erastianism come that these charges of Erastianism come would be well to avail ourselves of the world be well to avail ourselves of the such as we ourselves dread even to be such as we ourselves dread even to diminish his subscription list. And it is by no means unlikely that he may fail. If he succeed, he is only transplanted to a new place, to encounter again his old difficulties. Unless he arrise; and while the opportunity lasts, it arise; and while the opportunity lasts, it is never likely to have a comfortable subsistence, would be well to avail ourselves of the work a comfortable subsistence. If he do obtain it, he is expected to work himwarnings of experience. Some of those of those self to death, because the parish cannot afford a warnings are couched in solemn language: subsistence for two Clergymen, and is too large language can hardly be more solemn than that used by the Bishop of Fredericton in the beginning of the best of the

zeal, their varied learning, their magnificent churches, their useful periodical literature, their reprints of all our great standard English divinity, their increasing love for the past, their aspirations for the future. In all this we are a century behind them. But there is a sad tale on the other side. The States number twenty five millions. The Churchmen, I suppose, not more than one. In the city of New York we find learned clergymen and stately churches, but where are they to be found in the rural villages? Where are the clergy in such villages as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, St. David, or Grand Falls, in this province? The neighbouring Diocese of Maine numbers Church, and I should suppose not over 3,000 churchmen. We have in this diocese 54 clergy, and 10,000 churchmen, and are non-leties in the same and 10,000 churchmen. and 10,000 churchmen, and our population is

educated sons of educated men are not afraid ing to an increase of self-denial, if we may use educated sons of educated men are not arraid and ashamed to enter, they must grant it some that expression with reference to a quality, decent and moderate endowment to take effect very existence of which may be doubted. when the Society fails. It is useless to give wild lands, but a rent charge or money paywild lands a rent charge or money paywild ment of some kind is essentially necessary.

expect a decent maintenance." But it may be said that this is the language of a man forecasting evil consequences; or, who is only fearing the blessed Saviour Himself pronounced a woe on those who loaded other men with burthens, too withdrawal of the revenues from whence grievous to be borne, which they themselves he and his clergy are enabled to live in omparative comfort. Possibly. But that and in speaking of the scarcity of clergy n America, he urges, in striking terms, upon the laity of that Church the necessity f increased piety: and charity. So that, even in America, the voluntary principle has led good and able men to regard the maintenance of an efficient clergy, not as an absolute requirement of christian

duty, but as an act of charity. "It is necessary that the Clergy, as a class, should be more comfortable. At present, in the great majority of parishes, the thing most tion of the Metropolitan Churches Fund. In his required of a Clergyman is, that he should be able to live on a little. Undoubtedly it is the duty of every Clergyman, as of every Christian, to be able to live on a little. But there is a minimum, below which it is impossible to go.

The Metropolis Churches Fund was instituted in 1836. The appeal which I then made to the liberality of the public was promptly and freely responded to. The amount of contributions If a man be married, this minimum is not so small, as if he be single. As the marriage continues, and produces its usual consequeuces the demand for money increases. But if the Clergyman look to pew-rents for his support, they are a fixed quantity, which cannot be inthe erection of additional churches in the mecreased; while the expenses of the Church, if not precisely a fixed quantity, have a greater tendency to increase than to decrease. If his support be derived from subscriptions, they are ot exactly a fixed quantity; but each individual subscription is so far fixed, that it will not be increased, except under the pressure of a change in the parish, which involves the elec-tion of a new and popular Clergyman. Nothing less than a similar pressure will add a single subscriber to the number. It is, therefore, not lots to him. But that duty, like every other, nvolves the idea that its performance is pos- the means of public worship, and of the benefits

When a private Christian finds his income at liberty to seek some more profitable occupa-But if, after all his exertions, he should be still unable to work out a support, he has a right to look to his brother Christians for relief. The Clergyman has no such resource, as that of seeking a more profitable occupation. He may seek a place in which to exercise his ministry, where a more liberal subsistence will be allowed him. But will he find it? Every parish has its fixed quantity of pew-rents, or its never increasing subscription list. It is possible that he may meet with one which is vacant, of which may meet with one which is vacant, of which the income may be better adapted to his necestive. But the attempt to remove, may diminseek a place in which to exercise his ministry, sities. But the attempt to remove, may diminish his usefulness where he is, should it fail. It Rugby.

"But then there is another view of the subject of great importance and universally overlooked in England.

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"Un the United States." looked in England.

"In the United States we see and we greatly admire the immense energy of the nation. It puts us colonists to shame. The river St. John, in their hands, would be made capable of ten time, what it has hitherto been in ours. We admire also the application of this energy to the life of the Church. We admire their mobile and flourishing colleges their missionary. noble and flourishing colleges, their missionary rate character, and act as the committee of a zeal, their varied learning, their magnificent set of subscribers, to whom individually, he

but where are they to be found in the rural villages? Where are the clergy in such villages as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, the rural villages as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, profession, or usefulness in any other. He must, moreover, live in continual dread of losing the little income which he has, unless he suffer him-

"In every secular point of view, the profession of a Clergyman is a very uncomfortable one. less than 200,000.

"Mr. Godley, in his review of the voluntary system lately published, supposes that the clergy in the United States receive on an average £200 a year. The real average of country clergy is generally known not to exceed \$500 or £125, and this is not paid regularly, nor all in cash, but by crumbs and meyeds nor all in cash, but by crumbs, and morsels, and presents, a hard method for the pastor who must pay in cash, or not at all. And how many of the elergy are continually wandering about, some becoming schoolmasters or booksellers, some struggling with poverty and debt. And some becoming schoolmasters or booksellers, some struggling with poverty and debt. And what is the influence which the Episcopal Church in America exercises on the will of the nation? I pray God it may greater than I think it to be: but even in New York itself it is not what we could all desire.

must be the smarlest possable sum for which a Clergyman smallest possible sum for which a Clergyman can be gotten. Now Clergymen treat for their can be gotten. Now Clergymen treat for their can be gotten. They have no resources to fall and labour. They have no resources to fall back upon, and must find employment, or starve. "So that great as are the difficulties connected with our system of payment of the clergy, the capitalists; for the latter are losing the strong as my conviction is, that we shall never become an earnest, hearty, vigorous, healthful body of Churchmen till it is abolished, yet looking at the question as a whole, I see that our people are so wholly unprepared for its abolition, that I only pray I may be taken out of the way before the tempest comes.

"The only method by which the ovil pray be aboved on any terms. He loss a charge committed in the capitalists; for the latter are losing the opportunity of making money, while their machinery is spoiling for want of use. The subscribers are saving their money, while there is nothing damaging, except their souls; the state of which they do not often examine. The other disadvantage of the Clergyman is, that his conscience will not permithin to remain idle, if he can be employed on any terms. He loss a charge committed

when the Society fails. It is useless to give Laity must learn, that the first thing to be ment of some kind is essentially necessary. We ousness, and not worldly wealth; and they annot coerce people into payment as the must learn that these things imply self-denial Roman Catholics do. We cannot frighten them into payment by perpetual excitement all the year round. We do not believe that this method tends to vital practical godliness. The genius of our Prayer Book, the convictions of our prayson, and the temper of our flocks alike reason, and the temper of our flocks, alike forbid it. So that we must secure an endowment, however moderate, or in our scattered rural districts no permanent elergymen could expect a decent weight of a martyr. At present, the Laily expect an exhaustless supply of men, capable of the greatest self-abnegation, while they will deny themselves nothing. Our

We have finished; and shall be indeed thankful, if these few imperfect remarks following passage, which occurs in the shall lead to a more careful review, and Baltimore True Catholic for March of this more thoughtful consideration of the year. The editor is himself a layman; whole subject; which we may have

## Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

ENGLAND. [For the following items we are indebted to the John Bull .- ED. CHURCH.]

METROPOLITAN CHURCHES FUND. -The Bishop of London has issued a letter of invitation to a meeting, to be held on Tuesday next in Willis's

The Metropolis Churches Fund was instituted received since that time has exceeded £260,000, and the expenditure of that sum has called forth local subscriptions to a still greater amount; so

tropolitan parishes.

The 78 new churches, so erected, including ten in the single parish of Bethnal-green, afford accommodation for nearly 100,000 persons. Provision has been made for ten Parsonage-

houses, or endowments, and for ten sets of schools in that parish.

Upwards of 120 additional Clergymen are

laboring in the new Districts. But all that has been done falls short of sup-plying the religious wants of the population at the time when the Fund was instituted. Since that time the population of the metropolis has continued to increase at the rate of not less than 30,000 per annum; so that there are now more than half a million of souls wholly destitute of

of pastoral superintendence.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Subinsufficient for his maintenance, he is generally division of Parishes have, therefore, underrated the extent of spiritual destitution in the metro-polis, to meet which they consider 58 additional churches to be required. A much larger number In a postscript the Bishop states that the is evidently wanted.

operations of the Fund will be extended to the diocese at large, and the Fund will be designated the "London Diocesan Churches Fund."

of Worcester, the new church of the Holy Trinity,

#### TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to Him, from whom, alone, all good things do proceed, and without whose blessing all human efforts would be unavailing, that your Committee present this their Twelfth Annual Report. The fact that the income of the Society during the past year was much larger than it has ever been, is not the only one which affords matter for congratulation. New parochial branches have been formed, and the reports which have been received from some of them shew results which could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine well wishers of the Society; others, in consequence of certain local engagements, which had been previously entered into, could remit but little to the Society in this the incipient stage of their existence, but they all give good promise for the future. Finding how readily the Laity came forward to assist in carrying on the work of the Church, in most of the parishes visited by your Secretary during the winter, the Clergy, who, in some instances had called their meetings with but little hope of success, afterwards expressed their conviction that such periodical meetings as were required by the Constitution of this Society would not only be calculated to strengthen their hands, and enable them more effectually to carry on their local ecclesiastical improvements, but also by impressing upon the minds of their flock that they should be lively members of the Catholic Body, incite them to evince those fruits of faith-fruits such as our Holy religion is alone calculated to induce-true charity, and the love and unity of the Brethren enlisted under the same banner.

The notes of your Secretary, taken whilst on his journeys in the course of last year and the commencement of the present one, will shortly be published. These, in addition to the several district and parochial reports, which for the most part have appeared in print, and long extracts from which will be found in the appendix to this report when published, will, your Committee hope, satisfy all its members of the wisdom of the Society in adopting the recommendations of the Committee, which in the commencement of the year 1852 were appointed to devise the best means of reforming and giving vitality to it; and also those suggested by the Special Committee which, in February, 1853, was selected to revise the By-Laws, particularly those which related to the Widow and Orphan Fund. A mere glance at the pages of the appendix containing the summary of contributions and collections made in behalf of the several objects of the Society, ought to convince the most skeptical of this, if they have been accustomed to examine the corresponding pages in former years.

#### INCOME.

The income of the Society, not including monies received on trust or on account of depository, appears previous to the closing of the books to have amounted to £3,156 19s. 4d. Of this sum £64 13s., however, should be deducted, as that amount was received after the closing of the books last year, but belonged to its income. Last year all monies received during the month of April were included in the income, whereas this year the books were closed on the 6th April, and the sum of £156 has been since received, making the income of the present Society amount to

Showing an increase over the past year amounting to £966 9s. 6d. branches and parochial associations vet ascertained, .. Being an increase on last year of £821 Deduct as remitting Parent Society a 790 16 1 little over one-fourth..... 1,711 1 9

To which add monies received on acct. of the late depository, instalments on loans, and dividends and rents paid in for particular trusts ......

And the total receipts of the Society and district branches, for the 12th year, amount to ......

The total receipts, as reported last year, were £6,246 4s. 4d; but it must be remembered that in this sum were included the proceeds of the sale of the depository stock (£1,400) and debts due to the same, amounting to over £200; whereas this year only about £54 has been received on this account. So far from there being any decrease, the excess in the actual income of the Society and its branches may be fairly set down, as above, at £1,788.

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### DEPOSITORY.

Your Committee regret to be obliged to report that the affairs of the late Depository are still in a very unsatisfactory state,-large sums being apparently due to it, far more than sufficient to liquidate all claims against it, and leave a large balance to invest, the interest of which might be annually expended in the purchase of books and tracts for gratuitous distribution in the poorer settlements; but only £54 16s. 11d. has been received on this account, few persons having taken any notice of the circulars sent to them at different times. And the late assistant secretary having as yet tailed to complete the books, your Committee have refrained from taking steps to enforce settlement; but the accounts have now been handed over to a gentleman to collect on a commission, with instructions to endeavor to close every account without

### THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

The proceeds of the four annual collections appointed to be taken up during the past year amounted to £1,291 5s. 5d., of which £23 11s. 8d. have been remitted since the books were closed,-showing an increase of £466 16s. 8d. over the amount collected last year.

The Mission Fund collections were made at 171 stations, amounted to £209 8 4 4 The second, the Widow and Orphans' Fund, 323 stations, 200 4 363 14 10 The General Purpose Fund, 209 " 363 14 10 The Students' Fund, 165 " 249 14 3

But short notice was given of the appointment of this last collection; but as the by-laws of the Society require that four collections should be taken up in the several churches and missions, and the financial year of the Society ends on the 31st March, there was no option in the matter. If, as your Committee recommend, the financial year do not henceforward close until the 30th April, then ample time will be allowed for the quarterly collections to be transmitted to the parent Society prior to the day named for the closing of the books.

### THE MISSION FUND.

The previous year two collections were appointed to be taken up on behalf of this object: the result was, that collections were made at 173 stations, and the amount realized was £309 5s. 6d. But one collection has been taken up in the past year, and has been made at 171 stations, and has realized £209 8s. 4d. There is invested on this account by the Parent Society, £575, bearing interest. The following Missionaries, Catechists and Schoolmasters, have drawn their incomes in part, or in full, from this fund :- The Rev. C. C. Johnson, Missionary in the Midland District, at the rate of £30 per annum; Rev. J. Kennedy, Assistant Missionary to the Indians on the Grand River, £13 15s. 6d., the greater part of his salary being paid by the New England Society-this gentleman has lately been appointed to the Mission of Mersea: the Rev. Geo. Salmon, for Missionary

duty in Talbot District, £25; Mr. J. Burkitt, Catechist in the Townships of Oro and Orillia during the illness of the late Rev. G. Bourne, and until the appointment of his successor, £25; Peter Jacobs, Indian Schoolmaster at Walpole Island, £50; Chas. Keezwick, Interpreter and Schoolmaster at the island of Newash, Owen Sound, £50; and to a Catechist and Schoolmaster at the Irish Settlement near Sandwich, £10; Travelling expenses of the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, during his summer and winter Missionary visits, drawn for since the closing of the books, £6 10s., so that the charge on this fund during the past year amounted to £210 5s. 6d. Mr. Chane, a gentleman sent out from England last autumn, was engaged at a salary of £50 per annum, to assist Dr. O'Meara, and having been with him some time it is hoped that he will shortly be able to act in the capacity of Schoolmaster and Catechist at Garden Island, but previous to his taking up his residence there, it is imperative that a church and a dwelling should be built; the Society have sent to make inquiries as to the amount of money required to be raised in order to erect these, and your Committee trust that the funds will not be wanting, when an answer to these queries has been received. This Fund is pledged for the ensuing year to pay the sum of £236 10s., a small sum indeed for a Church Missionary Society to contribute towards so noble an object, but your Committee are confident that if our Diocesan can find more Missionaries, there will be no difficulty in raising the amount which may be required for their support.

Two Missionaries, the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland and the Rev. F. Tremayne, jun'r, draw £60 each from the Mission Fund of the Gore and Wellington District Branch. The Rev. F. Tremayne, sen., and the Rev. N. Watkins, have received their stipends in the Eastern District chiefly from the funds raised by the Parochial Branches organized by themselves. The Niagara District Branch would gladly have supported a Missionary if the Lord Bishop could have spared them one.

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The subscription of every clergyman has been carried at once this year to the debit of the W. O. F., and so long as all the other objects of the Society are advocated in every parish, such an appropriation can be annually made. The proceeds of the annual sermon has sufficed, and, if the claims on this fund are clearly set before the Laity, will for many years suffice, to pay the annuities.

Your Committee would desire, however, to impress this fact upon the minds of all, viz: that the largest pension it is proposed to pay, is but a very small sum comparatively speaking, and will barely provide bread for the helpless family, much less education for the orphans. They would therefore venture to suggest to the members of the several congregations in the Diocese, that in no better way can they evince their attachment towards him who ministers to them spiritual food, than by contributing a trifle individually towards a fund which shall enable the churchwardens to pay the premium required to assure his life, for such a sum as may relieve his mind from all fear that his wife and children shall, at his decease, have to part with everything in order to pay the funeral expenses and other liabilities.

The proceeds of the annual sermon have exceeded those of the last year by £152 13s. 8d., and were collected at 323 stations instead of 180. During the year there has been invested, on account of this fund, the sum of £1086 19s. 9d., making the total now invested £3819 13s. 6d., and after keeping in hand a sufficient sum to pay the half yearly pensions, which will fall due previous to the next collection, thors The Committee thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following handsome contributions to this fund: Hon. Mrs. Macaulay, of Kingston, £25; Messrs. Allan & Robinson, on dissolving partnership, £50 each; and £200 bequeathed by the late Hon. Col. Allan, a gentleman who always manifested a lively inverest in the welfare of the Society, and was one of its earliest Vice Presidents. Four widows and fifteen orphans are at present on the list of annuitants.

## GENERAL PURPOSES FUND.

The collection on behalf of this Fund was appointed to be taken up in the month of January, a time when most of the Parochial Meetings were being held, and when, therefore, it was supposed the people would be most familiar with the various objects of the Society; it realized £360 11s. 10d. The whole sum received on this account during the year amounted to £1265 15s. 9d., after deducting £100, the proceeds of two instalments on sales of land, which can only be expended in the purchase of other lands. This is the only fund at the disposal of the Society to meet the salaries of its officers, their rent and taxes, the printing of the report, and all other contingent expenses; and yet some persons have expressed astonishment that the grants annually made have been so few, and so trifling in amount; and also some exception has been taken to the resolution of the Society only to aid in carrying out some work likely to be of permanent benefit. Applications for grants towards the purchase or erection of log and frame buildings have been refused, because it was considered that if the by-laws regulating the disposal of the funds of district branches were properly carried out, instead of the course which has been too generally adopted of each parochial branch expending the three-fourths of the monies collected on its own local objects, there would be always money in the Treasurer's hands to meet such claims as the District Committees might approve of. The report costs a large sum of money annually; it con-

tains in the appendix the name of every contributor, no matter how small the subscription, and a copy is sent to every subscriber of 5s.; of this 5s. only 1s. 3d. is transmitted to the parent society, and a fraction over one-half of this is returned in the shape of a report, leaving not quite 71d. to defray the ordinary expenses of the Society, and to be distributed amongst its several objects. In many instances the Society has been fully convinced of the great benefit which would be conferred on the Church by advancing the first instalment, or making loans in order to effect the purchase of glebes or parsonages for country parishes; but though its income was apparently large, the greater portion was only on trust for certain purposes, and it was therefore obliged to refuse the required assistance. Your Committee conceive that bye-law III. requires that to entitle a subscriber to the privileges of an incorporated member, 25s. ought to be contributed to the funds of the Parent Society, or the sum of £12 10s. remitted to the Treasurer, which would constitute the donor a life member, unless a sum of £20 in cash, or £30 in land, were contributed for the permanent endowment of the Church in any locality. Your Committee, therefore, are proposing no change, but merely carrying out the obvious intentions of the Society, as laid down in by-law III, when they recommend that 25s. should be transmitted from each District Treasurer for every incorporate member residing within its bounds. The charter restricts the number of members, in addition to those incorporated under the act, to 300; this would always insure an income of £375, which added to the one-fourth of the other parochial subscriptions remitted, and the proceeds of the annual sermon, would cause the Society's influence to be realized; as the General Purpose Fund of the Society may be applied for the support of Missionaries, for the circulation of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer and Tracts, or other objects, all of which tend to benefit the Church at large throughout the Diocese.

Two of the objects named in the Constitution of the Society, it has not yet been enabled in any way to effect, viz: the augmentation of the stipend of poor clergymen, or the encouragement of church schools, yet these, as well as a provision for the maintenance of additional Missionaries,

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might be to a great extent carried out, if every member of our church throughout the diocese contributed a small sum annually towards the General Purposes Fund.

Your Committee are happy to announce that the sum col. lected for the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has been at length forwarded to their Treasurer, and they trust that the members of our Church will the more readily contribute to this fund, when they are aware that in order to do this, the Society has pledged itself to repay with interest, by four annual instalments, the sum of £384-it having been borrowed on the credit of four

Grants of Service Books, Bibles, and other Books and Tracts, to the amount of £46 7s. 6d., have been made during

The Committee cannot too strongly urge upon the attention of the Society, that the General Purpose Fund is wholly unequal to meet the urgent and increasing demands made upon it for the general benefit of the Church.

#### DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.

This year, though as before stated under the head Annual Sermons, but short notice was given of the collections to be made for this object, and it was required to be taken up before the collections for the last object had all been made, yet your Committee are enabled to report that not only has the amount exceeded that of the preceding year, but also that the object was advocated at a greater number of stations. Last year there were only 157 collections, whilst this year 167 have been reported, and some of the clergy have stated that if lorger time had been given, dollars would have been paid where they only received shillings. The amount collected last year was £214 17s. 8d., whereas this year £249 14s. 3d. have been received. Eight Divinity Scholarships have been paid to the fund of Trinity College out of this fund, viz: three of £30 each, two of £25, and three of £20, to Divinity Students at Trinity College.

LANDS. Several deeds of sites for churches and burial grounds have been made out during the year in trust to the Society; a complete list of them will be found in the appendix. Your Committee would draw particular attention to the following, in the hope that other individuals and parishes may be

induced to go and do likewise. The South half of Lot 12, Con. 9, in the township of Dunwich, has been granted to the Society by Mr. George Macbeth and wife, as an endowment for the Church at

8 acres and 1 rood, part of Lot 10, Con. 1, township of Hope, have been granted by Dr. Smith, of Port Hope, as an endowment of St. John's Church in that town. This property, being near the town, is at present very valuable. The parish of Georgina have purchased, as an endowment

for St. George's Church, the N. E. quarter of Lot 16, Lake Con., North Gwillimbury, comprising 301 acres. 27,796 acres are now held in trust by the Society, includ-

acres purchased by the S. P. G. F. P. Of these, 4,405 acres are leased, the rental of which amounted during the past year to £196 7s. 6d.

Much valuable information has been obtained concerning some of the lots, and great pains taken in selecting lands to be purchased with the proceeds of the sale, on very advantageous terms, of four lots, but in consequence of the restrictions at present applicable to the sale of Crown lands, only two lots have as yet been bought.

#### GENERAL.

Your Committee find great cause to congratulate the Church in this Diocese on the aspect of its affairs. The first assembling of our Diocesan Synod was most encouraging, as it was numerously attended from all parts of the Diocese, and no doubt the manner in which its proceedings were conducted, will have its due weight in strengthening the arguments of those who, in the British Legislature, have consistently advocated the rights of the Colonial Churches; and before another annual meeting, it is to be hoped a permissive, bill will have passed, giving to the Church in every Diocese, that which all sectional denominations already have-namely, the power, under certain proper restricts secularize the Clergy reserves, a property set apart for the maintenance of religion by the British nation, simultaneously with the granting a constitution to this portion of its dominions, has been set forth in all its deformity, such a change has evidently manifested itself in the opinions of many who previously advocated such a measure, as to encour ge your Committee in entertaining the hope, that if any are hardy enough to introduce a bill on such a sacrilegious question in the Legislature, the voice of the vast majority will be indignantly raised in the negative.

The present system of school education also appears to be better understood by the public than it was, and your Committee trust that the views of the B. N. A. Bishops, expressed at their conference in the year 1852, will soon be adopted by all who believe "that righteousness exalteth a nation." They are thus set forth in the minutes of the proceedings of that

important meeting. Whereas systems of Education are very generally introduced and supported in these Colonies, either (1) excluding religious instruction altogether from the Schools, or (2) recognising no distinction except between Roman Catholics and Protestants, whereby no opport mity is afforded us of bringing up the children of our Con in the special doctrines and duties of our faith, to the manifest

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 7.

J. G., Elora; Rev. Dr. L., Grimsbry; Rev.

E. H. D., Sandwich; W. L., Asphodel, rem.; Rev.

W. B., Woodstock; (the book shall be sent for

Rev. J. G., Bell's corners, rem ; (a letter has

been sent by mail), J. H., Woolwich, add. sub.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

advertisement, would be commencing a prac-

which we could by no means undertake to carry

out in the Church. We think that Mr. Burwell

on consideration, will agree with us that i

would create a precedent which, for an ecclesi-

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854.

astical journal, might be very inconvenient.

We should be glad to meet the wishes of

rem. ; B. R., Stamford.

depravation of their religious principles, and with crying injustice

(1.) That all Education for the Members of our Church should be distinctly based on the revealed religion of the Old and New Testaments, with special reference to their duties and privileges, as by baptism regenerate, and made Goo's children by adoption and grace.

(2.) That all lawful and honourable methods should be adopted to

move the Colonial Legislatures to make grants to the Church of England, as well as to the Roman Catholics, and other religious bodies, as they require it, and according to their numbers respectively, for the education of the members of their own Communion.

Your Committee conceive that the thanks of this Society are due to those gentlemen who, by their writings, have endeavored to set these two questions in their proper light before the public, and especially to those many editors of the press, in the three Dioceses, who have so consistently and ably advocated them.

Your committee would here gratefully acknowledge the liberality of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, who in March last made provision for the foundation, in perpetuity, of two scholarships in Trinity College, of the annual value of £25, tenable for three years: open to the sons of Clergymen resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference ceteris paribus to those who intend to receive Holy orders in the Church of England.

The Clergy of the Provinces will recognize in the limitation of these scholarships, a kind and thoughtful appreciation of the peculiar difficulties under which they lie in providing for the education of their children-and we may perhaps be permitted to suggest that if the example of Mr. Cameron's munificence were followed by the addition of a third scholarship, the cycle would be completed, and the son of some clergyman enabled to matriculate every year at Trinity College, furnished with the means of defraying half the expenses of his Academical course. G. W. Allan, Esq., has also very recently communicated to the College Council his intention of founding immediately three Scholarships of the annual value of £30, one in Divinity, one in Law, and one in Physic. Of the particular conditions under which these

Scholarships are to be held, early information will be given. Your committee refer with the highest satisfaction to these acts of enlightened liberality - not only because they tend to secure the permanence of an Institution in which the Church is deeply interested; but also as a general benefit to the community, inasmuch as they invite parents to seek for their children those educational advantages which, in the existing condition of society amongst us, are but too likely to be un-

dervalued. In addition to the occasional Students in Law and Medicine (in the former 25, in the latter 2) the matriculated Students of the College during the past year, amount to 50, of whom 22 are preparing for the sacred Ministry of the Church.

Your committee rejoice in the continued prosperity which has attended the labours of the two venerable church societies, the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which still continue to manifest proof of their love to us, who under God, are mainly indebted to their fostering

care, for the spiritual blessings we enjoy. It is with great regret that your Committee have learned from a correspondence which has lately appeared in the public prints, that the S. P. G. F. P. have been accused of a corrupt appropriation of their funds to this Diocese, the alleged ground for their partiality being that our venerable Diocesan and the Clergy in general are, if not wholly given up to, are at least inclined to look with favour upon the system designated Tractarianism. If by the charge of Tractarianism is meant a leaning towards popery, either in doctrine or practice, your Committee feel called upon publicly to declare that a more unfounded and uncalled for statement was never put forward.

Reports have been received from the sister Societies in the Dioceses of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Montreal, all of which tend to show that the members of the Church throughout the N. A. Colonies are becoming more and more alive to their duty, and that she is under the divine blessing indeed "lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes."

Your Committee cannot conclude their report better than report, so applicable is it to the Charch every where, at the present day.

We are engaged in this great work at a period of diversity of opinion even among the members of the Church. But whatever the nature of these differences, or the evils to which they lead, we must all agree that, as christians-members of Christ's Holy Churchare bound to maintain and to extend, as far as in us lies, the blessings Among churchmen both in England and the United States, the feeling is said to be every day prevailing, that it is high time to lay all party feeling aside, and as the peculiar people purchased by the blood of a common Saviour, to shew forth by works of love "the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into his marvellous light." The work for which this Society solicits the offerings, labours and prayers of her members may, most of all, lead to such a desirable result amongst ourselves. That great spiritual destitution exists, not only in more distant settlements, but spiritual destitution exists, according to the harvest truly is prenevery where around us, is notorious. "The harvest truly is preneved to be about the laborary are few." Many thousands for whom our Saviour died are born, and live and die without God in the world. Let sense of this appeal with its full force to every heart, and there will be found little time and less inclination for any thing but what may conduce to the salvation of those whose spiritual wants call upon us for relief. In doing this, the distant members of the Church wil look towards us with hope; many now living as heathens will be led to our Communion, and all will see from what the Church is doing, what they will never be led to believe by any other means, that "the Lord of Hosts is with us, that the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Hon. James Gordon; H. Mortimer, Esq.; T. Let us trust, under God, to our own resourcesfor the future, which was determined on at the tled to the satisfaction of all Church people. John Burwell, Esq.; but the publication of his election ering address, otherwise than as a paid meeting, will no doubt effect a great improve- Moved by Rev. H. Patton, seconded by Dr.

that it be printed under the direction of the to them may seem expedient.

than Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, and the Les- He gould have wished for more numerous opportunities of making himself acquainted with the that build it." We are feeble, and should look so satisfactory was an easy subject to speak to. efforts. We have been highly favoured in many Of the Clergy there were present: - His on the whole of the proceedings of the past year. | we should therefore show by our actions that Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair; It is true the subscription list was not yet what we fully recognise from whom we receive the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston; the it should be, when we take into consideration them. The Church Society is in this colon; Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and the the number of Church Members in this Province; most closely connected with the Church o following Reverend gentlemen: -H. J. Grasett, but he would hope that in this particular the Christ. When twelve years since, our Venerable R. Mitchele, T. B. Fuller, Jonathan Shortt, J. state of things would be improved next year. Diocesau, with far-seeing wisdom, first esta G. Geddes, Provost Whitaker, Professor Parry, He desired to make a few remarks on another blished this Society, he hailed it as a truly nobl Professor Irving, Dods, H. C. Cooper, Greene, point—the Clergy Reserves. This vexed ques- work—a work designed to exercise a most im-Armstrong, Creen, T. Bousfield, W. S. Darling, tion had disturbed the country, only because it portant effect on the destiny of the province S. Lett, J. Pentland, Clark of Seymour, F. L. was not sufficiently understood. The Church And the more carefully he studied the working Osler, T. S. Givins, H. B. Osler, Denroche, Dixon, had been too ready, in time past, to give way of the Society, the more fully assured he felt o R. J. McGeorge, H. Patton, F. Evans, B. Cronyn, for the sake of peace; in faith too that the for- its vast importance. All its objects were praise D. E. Blake, A. Sanson, H. Brent, T. W. Marsh, mer settlement of the question had finally dis- worthy, and its provisions were adequate to the T. B. Read, H. B. Jessopp, G. S. J. Hill, R. posed of it. The Church had only to put forth ends required. All that was necessary was her strength, and the rights of the Church would that they should be carried out with zeal and Amongst the Laity we observed T. W. Birch- be maintained. All that was necessary was that earnestness of spirit. Now he would ask wha

2. That the encouraging measure of succes which has attended the operations of Society during the past year, should call forth feelings of gratitude and devout acknowledg effort is unavailing, and that these should b evinced by greater individual zeal and exertion on the part of the Members of the Society.

Rev. HENRY PATTON, R.D., though suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to propose the resolution in his hand, felt great pleasure in introducing it. As a meeting of Christian men, Mr. CLARK said that, though he had been re- all present must feel that the success which had mested at the moment to second the resolution, attended the efforts of the Society was due to he was always ready to do every thing in his our heavenly Father, without whose aid nothing power to promote the extension of the Church. effectual could be accomplished. "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but los operations of the Society at large; yet a Report | to Him for assistance and for a blessing on our It exhibited an extensive and a cheering view respects in this Province by the Almighty, and

endeavor to follow humbly in our Saviour's foot- cumstances retain the respect of his neighbours? iteps. He came upon earth to spread the know- When such was the case in the green tree what edge of himself; and it is a great privilege for would it be in the dry? What would be the us to be able to spread the same divine know- result if the Church were despoiled of her proledge-a knowledge which contained in itself perty? He feared there was a time of trial peace, comfort, and happiness both here and approaching. It behoved Churchmen if they hereafter. He felt much encouraged at the desired the Church merely to hold her ground great measure of success which had attend- to be up and doing: There never was a period ed the Society, for he found the income in- in which there were more powerful calls upon creased year after year in a remarkable de- them to do their duty. The position of Great gree. This year there was an increase, he was Britain now reminded him of Judah of old. happy to find, of £1,788 over the previous year. When they became rich and prosperous they A most pleasing feature in the Report that had forgot God, until ruin fell upon them, and at been read were the instances given of the mu- length a wretched captivity. When they renificence of private individuals. He felt cheered | turned from their exile it was explained to them and encouraged at the examples recorded of that the reason of their fearful punishment was christian liberality with respect to the widowa | -that they had robbed God. And England he and orphans' fund and that noble institution | believed was exposed to like fearful punishments. Trinity College. They were solemn appeals to She had given £32,000 per annum to build up those blessed with this world's goods-"Go the idolatrous College of Maynooth, while at the same time she had exposed the Canadian Church to the liability of being plundered of her scanty Moved by G. W. Allan, Esq., seconded by Rev. T. revenues. If that act of robbery were consummated he firmly believed that curses, like those

poor if they could not pay might remain destitute.

times and as the successor of the Apostles,

Societies in the Colonies, Nova Scotia, Quebec

Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Montreal,

should apportion it.

J. G. Geddes:

3. That, as it must be apparent to all, that the General Purpose Fund is wholly inadequate which fell on Judah, would fall on this land, to meet the urgent and increasing demands and for the same reason-"because it robbed nade upon it; and as it is stated in the Report | God." He felt a warm attachment to the Church that no attempt has hitherto been made to carry out one of its objects, viz., the augmentation the Incomes of the poorer Clergy, it is the eyes to the fact that it was a Church for the opinion of this meeting that greater exertions rich, not for the poor. As a general thing it hould be made to increase the number of those eligible to become incorporated members, as well as an additional number of associated religion, that few rents should be paid. The

Mr. Allan felt sure that it was only neces-

and do thou likewise."

sary to reflect on the nature of the demands made on the General Purposes Fund to see the and that the Bishop, after the custom of Apostolic importance of making every possible exertion to sustain that fund. It was designed not only to increase the means of the poorer Clergy, but to supply additional Missionaries. If new Moved by Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by Rev. schools are to be built, new churches erected, glebe lands purchased, the Bible, Prayer book, and other books and tracts circulated, all this must be done or aided through this fund. At no period was clerical suffering more severe are continuing to prosper. than now. At no other time had the expense of living more increased than within the last twelve or eighteen months; and it would be of indebtedness to Almighty God; and he considacknowledged that on no class did this press ered it to be another sign of good that we were more heavily than on the Clergy. He could not but consider it as a blot upon Churchmen if, when everything is prospering around us, there be not a liberal spirit in contributing to the that beloved sister church which had always so support of God's Ministers. It was a painful affectionately expressed its sense of all that had thing, too, when the Parent Society felt itself been done for it by our common mother church. unable to meet an application from some of the Travel through the length and breadth of this more remote and destitute localities. The reso- vast diocese, and where will you find a single lution, he was persuaded, would have been more church not indebted in some way or other to the effectual had it been preserved in its original Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge rated member should pay in the whole of his turing care and attention, maintained for a long subscription, (£1 5s.), to the Parent Society. period, on the part of the venerated sister Society There can only be 300 incorporated members in connection with this Society; and it surely Parts? We had indeed every reason for thankwas not too much to ask the whole of their sub- ing God that He hath blessed and continues to scriptions to the Parent Society. He would bless us. In the sister colonies the same great earnestly deprecate everything likely to impair work was being prosperously carried on. The the efficiency of the Parochial Associations, Gospel was preached to the poor, and founthrough the agency of which, in an eminent dations of true religion were laid which were degree, the claims of the Society are brought broad and deep and strong, and would last for home to the hearts of all; but let each incor- all eternity. There were thousands now living ed. The Press, under wise and honorable advancing to what we hope will be a comporated member give to the General Fund his who were ready to give thanks for the prosecution five dollars, and then contribute something of this great work and to bless the Societies for additional to the Parochial Association. He the prominent part they bore in it, and thousands of curses. Before the approaching election gyman's sore throat. could not admit that Churchmen were not as jet unborn would do the same. He would single out one remarkable particular in the Report for out one remarkable particular in the Report for out one so, and to scatter plain writings cation in the "Colonist," that the propri-

him for the liberty of suggesting that on them difficulties would thank God and take courage. mainly it depends to bring their people into a Let farmers only calculate what they have gained duty!" train of consistent giving—teaching them that to give is not merely a duty, but a privi
Society benefit by that gain. But not only have

Moved by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. R. Denison: lege,—and that, in this way, more general farmers profited: merchants have found their contribution may be ensured. Those who business increase; and this augmentation of refused to sustain as they should the worldly prosperity has extended to many others. Church's ministrations are not worthy to be If all these would give a tenth of their increase called her members. With such increased one-fourth, if not one-half, would be easily added called her members. With such increased prosperity as this country had been enjoying of late, increased responsibility was entailed; and late, increased responsibility was entailed; an late, increased responsibility was entailed; and another matter, which he touched upon with surely in view of earthly advancement like this deep regret,—the most unjust attack made on the it could not be deemed a consistent state of Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in things that in a city like Toronto, for example, Foreign Parts. He felt much pain in taking up Church accommodation should be so deficient. this subject; but he should feel himself utterly Ought we not to learn a lesson of warning from unworthy of addressing such an audience as was parts of the United States, where Ministers had before him if he were not ready to stand up and been forced to abandon their sacred vocation defend that noble Society from the accusations and have recourse to secular pursuits for a unjustly brought against it. To that Society he livelihood? He should be glad to see Church- himself, personally, was deeply indebted. He men more generally deny themselves, and from had been left an orphan, and the means of his year to year lay aside a sum to be contributed friends were not sufficient to enable him to purowards forming a permanent fund for invest- sue his studies; but the Society for the Propament. When Incorporated members were gation of the Gospel gave him the requisite aid pressed, as he thought they should be, to send and, after his ordination, contributed towards in their subscription unbroken to the Parent his maintenance. That Society had been ac-Society, they should remember that their duty cused of giving more to this diocese than to that did not centre wholly in local objects; but that of Calcutta, -a charge untrue in point of fact. this society is essentially a Missionary Society; And what was the ground alleged for this imathat it is the almoner and the steward of the gined partiality? That the bishop and a large Church; and if the zospel is to spread through majority of his clergy are Tractarians. He himthe land, to an extent at all commensurate with self was of twenty years' standing in the diocese, our spiritual necessities, christian liberality and might say that he was well acquainted with must be manifested much more cordially and the clergy. If by Tractarianism be meant lean-

more widely in the shape of contributions than ing towards Romish innovations, there was not a clergyman in this diocese on whom he could The Rev. T. Bousfield felt indebted to the lay his hands and say, "You are a Tractarian." mover of the resolution for impressing upon the When he was engaged, not long since, in visiting respectable assembly present that it was not a different parts of England on behalf of the Socideficiency of wealth in the country that was to ety for the Propagation of the Gospel, there was our Church property, it only required vigour in the Diocese of Toronto with Tractarianism? matters he should like to make a few remarks long as he followed the Bible as interpreted by upon at this influential meeting; because until the Prayer-Book, he was-to use an expression Church Society as the representative of the Churchman nor a Low Churchman, but a sound present the duty which he considered rested | could see the same thing alike; and it was equally upon all Christians of voluntarily paying to the | plain that men's minds are differently constituupport of religion one-tenth of their income. ted. Minor differences, then, with agreement If they did so the Church would be in a glorious in the main, should be borne with. He knew of position. The Reserves were given in lieu of not a single clergyman here who would not at tithes originally, and he firmly believed that if the bed of the dying point the sinner to Christ they were secularized a curse would rest upon Jesus as the sole source and author of salvation. clergy received from this fund, many were to Romanism: some we have had to Presbyterianhis knowledge in great distress, in consequence ism; some to Universalism; but none to Romanspace to exercise their liberality [the Reverend | Last year Calcutta had received £8,000, Toronto gentleman here gave a deplorable account of the only £3,000, from the Society for the Propaganeighbourhood]. The indefatigable Secretary Moved by Rev. T. S. Givins, seconded by Rev. in his late tour had opportunities of knowing the correctness of his statements. How, he 5. That this meeting desire to express their would ask, could a man in such pitiable cir- indebtedness to those gentlemen who have, by speaker had said how desirable it would be an insurance.

H. B. Jessopp:

rights in the premises. abstained from meddling in the political affairs | Report did not prevail.

he had never once voted during the space of 25 | said. years. Circumstances of late, however, had His Lordship the BISHOP stated that, when entirely changed his views, and he now consid- the proposition to change the hour was made to ered that it was the solemn, imperative duty, of him, he hesitated, for to hold such large meetevery clergyman as well as layman, to use all ings,—the meeting of a general, not a local sohis influence for the right—to take up his posi- ciety,—in the evening, was unusual; but he tion in readiness for the conflict that was now | would certainly not put any impediment in the impending. He believed that in olden times, way of a change, if the meeting at large coninfluenced by a misplaced timidity, the Clergy sidered that it would be advantageous. were remiss in their duty. They left the field | The customary vote of thanks to the Chairto their brawling opponents. If they had then was then moved by Mr. Kirkpatrick of Kingscome out boldly and manfully the question would ton, and the meeting closed in the usual manner. have been settled beyond the possibility of agitation. If we, the Clergy, had only taken pattern from the zeal of his Lordship-a zeal which he firmly believed saved the Reserves from utter morning (Thursday), at which the following ruin-we should not now be harassed with the Resolution was passed:fears of being sacrilegiously plundered. Nor Moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, seconded in the United States, but he could not close his could he forget the able services of the Venerable Archdeacon of York, in the defence of our rights. He heartily concurred in the sense of was necessary, to enjoy the ministrations of obligation expressed in the Resolution to those Editors of the Press generally who had faithfully advocated our cause, and stood forward in To avoid this evil principle in this country the defence of the Church's property. In connexion with our "Church" paper, in particular, we have been delegated by the Synod,—and they speaker thought it advisable that there should be a common fund for the salaries of the Clergy, would all remember the highly gifted successor of Dr. Bethune—John Kent, Esq. Nor could the Diocese now presiding at this Committee, to await the issue of what is now pending in the British Parliament, as the proper period, when, the Rev. Mr. McGeorge and the present talented the Rev. Mr. McGeorge and the present talented under any circumstances, whether favorable or otherwise, this Committee can fulfil the trust the Church history-Clergy as well as Laity- thus confided to them; and further, that His 4. That this Society rejoices to learn that the fearlessly do our duty. If we value the respectvenerable Societies at home, and our sister ability and standing of the Church, we must thus enabled to prepare their Report. come forward manfully in this battle. A respectably educated Ministry cannot be sustained on the voluntary principle. Of course towns Mr. FULLER hailed it as a sign of good that the and cities may support a scholar and gentleman one of the cars which were not thrown off second resolution embodied an acknowledgment as he should be supported, but as a general thing the track when the late deplorable acciit cannot be done. It had been stated by Mr. dent happened on the Great Western W. O. Clarke that information was required on Railway; and so, through God's mercy, ready to recognize divine blessing in the prosthe subject of the Reserves-that many were escaped the death or injury which might perity of the Church Societies at home and in the opposed to us because their minds were misled otherwise have befallen him. The accisister colonies, not excluding from our thoughts by erroneous views concerning it. We must do dent occurred at the top of a steep embankour duty in diffusing correct information. He ment, and was caused by the train coming had not the least doubt but that many who were in contact with a cow on the track. Four now hostile, if they knew the true state of the cars, it appears, were thrown off, and two case, would take an active part on our side. There was no occasion to have recourse to the grieve to say, were killed, and several line of action followed by those who would wounded, some of them very seriously. shape, with a requirement that every incorpo- Where, too, would you not find marks of a nur- plunder religion. Falsehood and slanderous exaggerations were not needed. Our cause was McNab, which will be found in another holy and just, and only required to be defended with the weapons of truth. The diffusion of for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign correct information it was that we now were called exhibits is worthy of imitation. upon to take an active part in, and if we did It affords us sincere and lively satisfacour duty in this way, with God's blessing we tion to state that owing, under God, to the should win the battle.

way whither the Church might not have reach- years Rector of Brockville, is steadily

6. That the following Members of the Society be the Officers for the present year:-

The Hon. and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese

" James Beaven, I " Vice Chan'r. Esten.

Wice Chan, Spragge.
Wr. Jus. Draper.
Dh. Dellaquiere
John Macaulay.
Mr. Sheriff Jarvis.
Mr. Sheriff Ruttan.
Mr. Sheriff R Robert Baldwin.

LAND COMMITTEE:
Han. J. H. Cameron. Robert Denison, Esq.
And the Secretary. E. G. O'Brien, Esq. D Crawford, Esq. E. H. Rutherford, Esq. Thos. Harrington, Esq., And the Secretary. SECRETARY.—The Rev. T. S. Kennedy. TREASURER.—The Bank of Upper Canada.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by Rev. J.

Committee shall meet henceforth on the first Wednesday in each month, in lieu of the last and September excepted; and that the general monthly meeting shall be held on the sec

Wednesday in each month; and the meeting be

held next year in the evening, a business meet

ing of the Society having been held in the fore-The Reverend Secretary made some remarks on the benefits that would result from holding the Annual Meetings in the evenings, rather than the hour at which they were at present held. He felt confident that there would be a far more numerous attendance if such were the case, and he was happy to say that His Lordship the Bishop had no objection to alter the hour

if the sense of the meeting was in favour of so The Rev. J. SHORTT was strongly in favour of the evening meeting; and His Lordship the Bishop had been kind enough to waive all consideration of his own convenience, and and crawling back, to beg of the State to take to state that he would accede to the feeling them once more into its embrace, is a thing so of the meeting. It would be very advantageous to hold a business meeting pre- men at once turn away, and say, it cannot be." viously in the morning, which, with the evening arrangement adopted for the general meeting, DISABLED CLERGY INSURANCE SOCIETY .- A would be practicable. Under the present practice the attendance had been diminishing from unusual number of Bishops by which it was year to year. Take away from the meeting now in the room the Clergy and Laity who had come from a distance, and then look at the in- ensure a weekly allowance, not exceeding two habitants of Toronto present; how small the guineas, in time of sickness or infirmity, incanumber would be. The class likely to be most pacitating them for the discharge of their public profited by the proceedings of these occasions could not attend during the day. A previous payment of the premiums necessary for such

their writings, endeavoured to diffuse sound that there should be more dollars, even though views on the subject of the Clergy Reserves and Common School Education, and particularly to those Editors of the Press in the Diocese who have so conscientiously and ably advocated our this hour, when they were at work. The hour was to blame for the scanty attendance, not The Rev. S. Givins said that he had hitherto lukewarmness, which it was evident from the

of the country, insomuch that, although he had The Hon. P. B. DEBLAQUIERE made some realways been possessed of the elective franchise, marks in corroboration of what Mr. Shortt had

COMMITTEE OF SYNOD.

A Meeting of the Committee was held this

by H. C. Baker, Esq: Resolved, That the unexpected difficulty which has arisen in the British House of Commons, in passing a Bill to enable the Colonial Churches to make provision for their self-government, induces this Committee of the Synod of the United Churches of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, not to enter at present on the consider would respectfully recommend to the Bishop of Lordship will be pleased to summon the Synod to assemble so soon as the Committee will be

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND TOPICS.

The Rev. BENJAMIN CRONYN was in remained on the rails. Six persons, we

The Notitia Parochialis sent us by Dr. column, is as gratifying as anything of the kind we have ever read. The example it

very skilful treatment of Dr. Horace Mr. JESSOPP, observed that the secular papers Green, of New York, the Rev. Edward had rendered good service, and had found their Denroche, M.A., for more than twenty management, was a distinguished instrument plete recovery from his severe laryngofor good; but, if it endorse a lie, it is the worst bronchial affection, commonly termed cler-

any religious community, but the contribution the Quebec Society. That Society had been through the land, which should make the truth etors of the "Peerless" have, in conseif there were more dollars and fewer pounds, poor clergy in the Diocese of Quebec. Now if hearth, We were about to fight the last battle Niagara route, extended their winter-fare the resources of the Society would be more this Society were placed in a position to do the of a great campaign, and the great naval comprosperous. He hoped the Clergy would pardon same, many of the clergy now struggling with mander's appeal, might well be applied to our which is certainly exorbitant for this same, many of the clergy now struggling with situation, "Canada expects every man to do his season, and has never been made hitherto, we believe, save during the winter. We are glad to find that there will be soon a fair and wholesome opposition on this route.

Burns, the fugitive slave, was delivered up, and removed from Boston under great popular excitement, which was only prevented from breaking into open riot by a large military force. The Echo is to be removed to this city.

Mr. McLear will be the publisher.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We desire to draw attention to that paragraph of the Church Society's Annual Report which announces the endowment of additional scholarships in Trinity College by George William Allan, Esq. This munificence is quite in keeping with Mr. Allan's character as a churchman, and with the services he had previously rendered to our Church University, of which, from the very outset, he has been a most zealous supporter, contributing to it time as well as money.

One thousand copies of the Rev. H. C. Cooper's address on the Clergy Reserve question, which appeared in our last num-7. That the Society's Financial year in future ber have been issued in pamphlet form, conclude on the 30th April, instead of and are for sale at Mr. Rowsell's. Those 31st March as heretofore; that the Standing of the Clergy or Laity who may desire to obtain several copies of this seasonable Wednesday as heretofore, the months of August publication for circulation, will have the kindness to send their orders to Mr. Rowand sell as soon as possible. Price: 12s. 6d. per hundred; 1s. 101d. per dozen.

THE FREE CHURCH.

Many distinguished members of this on various matters connected with the efficient body in Scotland have discovered that working of the Society. He dwelt especially voluntaryism does not answer so well as they at first anticipated, and, as a consequence, are turning their eyes back towards the establishment. Our rabid contemporary of the Examiner lately published an article from a Scotch paper on this subject, concerning which he makes the following comments :--

"It seems just the natural order of things, that, once having shaken off the State, they should desire to extend and strengthen their position as "Free" Churchmen in the proper sense of the word. But to find the same men, or any number of the men who protested against the civil power in matters of religion, cringing miserably craven, so utterly repugnant to every manly-not to say every Christian feeling-that

attended, took place at St. Thursday, for the purpose of aiding the formation of a society for enabling clergymen to duties; and for assisting the clergy whose net incomes are below £300 per annum, in the

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING. There was evening prayer in the Cathedral

at 2 P.M. Prayers were said by the Rev. Jonasons read by the Rev. Edward Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich.

The meeting was then organised in the St.

James' Parochial School House. Harding, W. Stennett, J. G. D. McKenzie.

all, Esq.; Geo. Wm. Allan, Esq.; Hon. P. B. Churchmen should be well informed as to the part of our Blessed Saviour's conduct was espe de Blaquiere; R. Denison, Esq.; Hugh C. extent to which they were interested in it, -the cially to be imitated by his followers? Is it no Baker, Esq.; Dr. Paget; J. W. O. Clark, Esq.; manner in which they were connected with it. his benevolence? And it should be our earnes

ment in this respect.

After the usual pravers, the able and encouraging Report which appears on our first page was read by the Secretary. Our readers will observe that there is an increase in the income of the Society of upwards of £1700.

Moved by Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by J. W. O. Clarke, Esq:

1. That the Report just read be adopted, and

C. Dartnell, Esq., &c. Several ladies were pre- to our own exertions. It would be unwise to sent, but the attendance, we regret to say, was place dependence on any who were likely to disvery small, considering the interest of the oc- appoint us; that would not be assuming the casion; an evil which has been attributed, quite position which the Church should occupy, whilst correctly as we think, to the inconvenient hour an indiscreet dependence on others would diminhitherto chosen, which interferes with secular | ish the weight of our own opinion and efforts. business and employment of almost every des- Let a thorough knowledge of the question be cription. The proposed change to the evening diffused, and, he doubted not, it would be set-

be dreaded, so far as the Church was concerned. a strong and, doubtless, to a great extent, a just It was satisfactory to know this-to be aware feeling against Tractarianism. The question that even if we were sacrilegiously despoiled of was then put to him, "Are you much troubled and earnestness amongst our own people to make His reply was, "We have really too much to do up the deficiency. There were some important to think of such things." He believed that, so the Synod was fully organized he regarded the of the Lord Bishop of Toronto-neither a High Church. He would especially bring before all Churchman. It was notorious that no six men the country. Even with the scanty incomes the | We have had in this diocese no perversions to of the extraordinary increase in the price of all ism. But figures, which cannot lie, are the best the necessaries of life. The laity had plenty of means of disproving the groundless accusation. privations of a clergyman's family in his own tion of the Gospel.

# The Church.

It is also stated that the Greek Government

A report was current in Liverpool, that the

'City of Glasgow" had foundered at sea, and

that her crew and passengers had been convey-

ed to the coast of Africa: the news is said to

have been received by a gentleman in London-

The Government of Creece is to be required

Some Transports of the expeditionary Cen-

The negotiations of a treaty between Prussia and Russia had failed.

50,000 Russian troops are on the march from

tersburgh, and provisions and articles of wear-

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Breadstuffs-Dennistoun & Co. say, that in the early part of the week the market was tol-

erably active, but at the close prices fell off 1s.

on flour, quotations being for Western Canal 38s. Ohio 40s a 42s. Wheat had been in fair demand

through the week; a slight decline from the rates current; 12s 9d per 70 lbs. The following is Lempriere, Mulligan & Co.'s quotations: Western Canal flour 38; Ohio 39s; white and

yellow corn 41s.

HALIFAX, June 6th, 1354.

ton during the week of \$ a \$ for ordinary, middling and lower grades; At the close a specu-

lative feeling was prevalent, but few holders pressing. Sales 40,000 bales, of which specu-

CORN-In early part of the week higher prices

London money market exhibits increased

Stringency. Consols had closed 89\( 2 \) a 89\( 2 \).

Late advices from India have had an unfavourable effect on Manchester markets, which have

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

It is stated that the French Army in Turkey has

The Protocol has been signed by the Repre-

Austria and Prussia demand the evacuation

of Turkish territory.

The Russians were endeavoring to cut off

communications between Varna and Silistria.

The Arctic brings dates to the 28th, one day

later than the Niagara. The combined fleets were still before Sebastopol. The Greek Bishop had been arrested at Pesth as a Russian emis-

sary, and imprisoned; important papers were found upon him. The Rebellion in Thessaly was

gaining ground. It was rumoured that the Rus-

sians being unable to defend the seaboard of

Circassia, had evacuated all their positions from

Batoum to Anapa, burning all their own forts, after which they retired to Kentis. The Circas-

The result of the examination of the parties

May 2, at Woolwich, the wife of Capt. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., of a daughter.

At Barrington, Nova Scotia, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. W Siewart, of St. John's Church, the Rev. Francis Tremayne, jr., of Elora, C. W., to Emily Jane, eldest daughter of Dr. T. O. Geddes, of Barrington.

At Trinity Church, Chippewa, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector, George Millmine McMicking, M.D., to Maria O., eldest daughter of John Kirkpatrick,

TORONTO MARKETS.

New Advertisements.

TORONTO, June 8, 1854.

MARRIED.

arrested at the riot in the fugitive slave case is,

sians came down and took 1500 prisoners.

others held to bail in \$3000 each.

intention to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

sentatives of the four powers, asserting

been augmented to 170,000 men.

New York, June 7.

ators take 2,000, and exporters 5,000.

Halifax, June 6.

ng apparel were extremely high

voy has been attacked by Greek pirates.

alliance had been concluded at Consta

drachma per month.

infest the Levant.

inhabitants.

the Protocol of Vienna.

troops had arrived.

confiscated at Malta.

to March to Ardinople.

ber of gun boats.

a general sickness.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS FUND. Previously announced.....£1 1 ..... 0 5 0 Roslyn ...... 0 5 0 Nesbit Reids ...... 1 0 7½ Cook Settlement, per Rev. F. J. S. Groves,..... 0 1 7 £1 8 5

St. Lukes, Vienna..... 0 15 0 Trinity Church, Burwell, per Rev. H. B. Jessopp 0 10 0 172 Collections amounting to..... £244 8 5½

PAROCHIAL BRANCH. York Mills Parochial Branch, Quarter Collection for XII year...... £4 10 0 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Rev. J. Mockridge, Warwick....... Rev. T. Gunne of Dawn, Life Sub-THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S., D. T.

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Church."

Bowmanville, 5th June, 1854. confusion of a removal from the Rectory of Clarke to that of Darlington, I have neglected to | ment? furnish you with a statement of the interesting proceedings that took place at the Vestry of St. John's Church in this village on Easter Monday The meeting being the first of the kind since the division of these parishes possessed unusual interest, which was greatly augmented by the large attendance of members, who evinced a most praiseworthy zeal in behalf of the future

Welfare of the Church in this diocese.

From the accounts presented by the churchwardens, it appeared that the Sunday collections for the year had advanced some seventy-five per cent. upon those of the corresponding period last year, and the funds, generally, were reported to be in a prosperous condition. The church had be in a prosperous condition. The church had been neatly painted a few months previous, and

The state of the grounds attached to the church occupied the consideration of the meeting, and it was ordered that the same be surveyed, properly laid out, and ornamented with

After the transaction of the ordinary business, Several handsome donations were presented as Easter offerings. John Hibbert, Esq., a most indefatigable church-warden, made a gift of one hundred pounds towards the fund which has been established for the payment of the clergymen's stipend; and Mrs. Low, an old friend of the Church, presented two massive and elegant

This Rectory having been taxed to the amount 0 :£300, in accordance with the scheme of our Venerated diocesan for the establishment of the Episcopal Endowment Fund, that important subject engaged the serious consideration of the Vestry, when, after full discussion, it was unausly resolved that that sum should be secured to the authorities of the Church for the Purpose aforesaid,—three gentlemen (Dr. Low, and Robert Armour and John Hibbert, Esqs.) pledging themselves to pay, should it be found necessary, £50 each.

great liberality towards himself on the part of with certain stipulated conditions.—Patriot. two devoted parishioners. A beautiful lot of land of two acres, situated in the most delightful part of the village, and valued at £200, had been presented to him by his noble friend Dr. Barrie. w for the erection of a family residence,-Robert Armour, Esq., church-warden, having

past done much in various ways to promote the prosperity of ihe same blessed cause.

tunely expressed:—
"In conclusion, w

among the first in the diocese. I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Yours obediently,
A. MacNab.

(For the Church.)

article which last week appeared in the "Church Journal," on the progress of the Church in the City of New York. You will find there strong testimony in corroboration of what I urged in

The necessity which exists for making some | Colonist. efforts in our own case is plain to any one who will reflect upon those facts to which I adverted in my last letter, but the question presents itself, How shall these efforts be made, and what is necessary to render them successful?

The first and most important step unquestionwould be, to have the whole town divided by Episcopal authority into well defined parishes having reference to their prospects of future population and ultimate subdivision. Many of these parishes would for some time to come be tion sufficiently large to form a Congregation, and consequently those who resided within their limits, would be placed (temporarily) under the spiritual care of the Clergy of the nearest Church, or divided for the time between those already organized parishes which might happen

of their existence as a separate parish, and on in peril. The ferry bridge, erected for the land the position could be obtained.

would be unjust, to induce a number of persons missing, and it is feared they have met with to erect a building larger than was demanded watery graves.

In the third place, in a parish just filling up, it would be difficult at first—if the population was at all likely to become done to determine was at all likely to become dense—to determine

into such lengths, and fastened in such a way, that when the permanent Church was built the materials would serve either for thoroughly seasoned lumber for the wood work of it, or they soned lumber for the wood work of it, or they could be sold for more than they originally cost.

Such a temporary building as I propose could be made perfectly church-like, as it would depend for its character solely upon its outlines and proportions. I will venture to assert that if our real Church Architect, Mr. Hay, were to take up this idea, he would soon, convince the

take up this idea, he would soon convince the most sceptical of its practicability.

What are the objections to such a plan as this? There may be some of which I am ignorant, and which might be suggested if the subject were discussed. The only one that presents itself to my own mind, is the idea that the Bishop has no power to set apart parishes. This objection has been often brought forward, and if it is meant thas he has no legal power to define their limits, and that the civil authorities would ignore any such definition, there is no one I ever heard of who had the remotest doubt of his absolute nability to make any such legal definition. But what have we to do with "legal power"

or "civil authorities" in these respects? already ignore us on all occasions except when they seek to gag our tongues, trample on our o rights, and rob us of our property.

Is there any mortal man sufficiently State-

ridden in mind to suppose that if the Bishop, with the advice and sanction of his Synod, were o divide his Diocese into parishes for purely ecclesiastical purposes, beginning with his Cathedral City and extending the same principle to other towns and missions according as they had need. Is there any one who would doubt that his decision would be acknowledged by the Rev. Sir,-In the midst of the bustle and Clergy as binding upon their consciences, or that the laity would gradually fall into the arrange-

If there be any one who doubts the ecclesias-tical power of the Bishop (thus exercised) to effect this object, he ought to be classed with that other extraordinary individual (when he shall be found) who believes in his legal power.

I earnestly but most respectfully urge this upon your attention, and most deferentially upon that of the members of the Committee of the Synod. It is very far from being a local matter, for as it will be seen it involves a priniple applicable to the whole Diocese, and is of deep importance to the welfare of the souls of

If the members of that Committee were to direct their minds to the subject, they might suggest such a measure upon this subject, as the debt accruing therefrom promptly paid; and, through the kind exertion of a few ladies (Mrs. Low, Mrs. Armour, and others), a pair of beautiful chandeliers had been purchased for St. suggest such a measure upon this sudject, as might receive the Episcopal approval and obtain the hearty concurrence of the Synod, and no reflecting person can doubt that in such a case they would merit the cordial gratitude not only of present but of future days.

in, Respectfully yours, F. T. B. I remain. TORONTO, June 3d, 1854.

#### Colonial.

We are informed that the managers of the Toronto House of Industry have now under their charge eight boys and four girls, whom they desire to send out as apprentices or to be adopted. They are of all ages of childhood. One chairs for the altar, worth fifteen pounds. Fleet-wood and Frederick Cubitt, Esqs., relinquished certain claims upon pews for the benefit of the further information apply to the Superintendent.

From Baltimore, last evening we learn that advices from Nassau have been received at Charleston. The militia on the Bahamas has been ordered to drill, so as to be prepared for any emergency against the Russians.—Patriot.

The combined Court of British Guiana has pledged that colony to provide the sum of \$10,-000 for encouraging and supporting the first person or company which shall establish and maintain a monthly line of steamships between On the occasion in question the writer embra- British Guiana and some eligible port in the ced an opportunity of mentioning an instance of United States, via Barbadoes and Bermuda,

Through the kindness of a friend, we have remost generously contributed one-fourth of that ceived the following extract from the Address of mount for the purpose.

Such are a few instances amongst the many in to the presiding Judge at the Assizes. The exwhich the beloved people of my charge have shown the kindliest feeling towards their pastor, and expression of Judge Mondelet on the Bench and the most earnest zeal for the general interests of the Church. The ladies of the congregation have for years have they been more spiritedly or more oppor-"In conclusion, we regret that the great

With such a membership I doubt not but you amount of business has prevented your Lordship will agree with me in saying, that this parish and the Court from joining the loyal inhabitants must, by the blessing of God, soon take its place of Barrie in their festive celebration of the Queen's birth-day; and we greatly rejoice to see, at this eventful period, the loyal feeling and firm attachment to the British Crown, displayed through the length & breadth of British America, and the deep sympathy felt by all honest Anglo-Saxons for the success of the united forces of Great Britain and France, against the Russian I would strongly commend to your consideration, and suggest the propriety of bringing before your readers, some extracts from the leading unworthy member of your Lordship's Bench-

(Signed) Wm. GIBBARD, Foreman, And nineteen others

His Honour Judge Burns said that we had necessity of making efforts in time to leaven the a perfect right to take notice of such conduct, masses of a city population with the purifying influences of Gospel truth.

and that he should forward the above portion of the address to his Excellency Lord Elgin.—

### United States.

Some things can be done .- The Church of the Transfiguration, N. Y., was incumbered with a floating debt. At one bold push to clear off the debt, in a special collection, two Sunday evenings since, \$2600 were raised. offerings reduced the debt to \$1900 .- Calendar.

EFFORT OF THE LAITY FOR THE CLERGY .without a Paster, a Church, or even a popula- A charitable society in Boston has appoint six of its members to interrogate ministers about their salaries. Replies have been received from more than a thousand clergymen; and a pamphlet is in press containing those answers.

As soon as one of these parishes possessed a population sufficiently large to warrant the step, the next thing I would venture to suggest would be for the Churchmen residing within its bounds to be called together by the Bishop for the time being; that he should set forth the advantages are soon as one of these parishes possessed a population sufficiently large to warrant the step, and a coident of the most painful and alarming nature occurred about 6 o'clock last Sunday evening, at the Hoboken Ferry on the Jersey shore, by which the lives of some five hundred persons more ALARMING ACCIDENT AT HOBOKEN.—The New being; that he should set forth the advantages persons. men, women and children, were placed condition of their pledging themselves to raise an adequate stipend, should promise to license New-York, fell with a loud crash, while upward a deequate supend, should promise to heemse a clergyman to the cure, as soon as one fit for the position could be obtained.

of 500 persons were standing on it, awaiting the arrival of the next steamboat. A cry of alarm Proceeding on the supposition that this new arose, and at one time it was supposed that more Proceeding on the supposition that this new parish was rapidly increasing in population, (and it is that alone which would render the efforts I now advocate necessary,) it would be manifestly unwise to attempt to erect a permanent Church.

In the first place, the means of the parishioners would at first, be inclosured to the understand of the property of the second was truly appalling. Fortunately the steamer 'John Fich, then entering the slip, promptly came to the rescue, and with the ers would at first be inadequate to the under-In the second place, even if they had the cuing the greater part of those affoat from their means it would be difficult, and if possible it perilous situation. Several persons are still

for their own wants; and if they did not, there THE CHURCHPEOPLE of Vicksburg have shown would be little provision made for increasing their sense of the late Rev. Mr. Patterson's numbers, and a premium would be held out for truly heroic Christian virtue by erecting a suit-

divided.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the better course would be to erect a temporary Church of the simplest and plainest character, composed of common plank, battened and cut

"orders have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to delay all' vessels of war under sailing orders, and hold them in readiness for immediate service. This precaution has been taken in at eservice. This precaution has been taken in the Crimea and Circasnot be objected to.

For further particulars apply to A. B., box 217, Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854. the best site for the Church, as a few years York Herald, writing on the 20th, says that

CHURCH STATISTICS .- The recent Census of copal Churches throughout the States at 1,422, with an aggregate accommodation of 625,213, and property to the value of 11,261,970 dollars. the United States gives the number of the Epis-Of the different sects the same document gives

the following accounts.			
Total Value of Property.	14,636,671 Dollars 10,931,382 14,360,886 7,973,962 2,867,886 3,268,122 1,767,015	55,814,927 8,973,838	11,670,283 64,788,765
Aggregate Accom- modation.	4,209,033 3,130,871 2,040,316 795,177 531,100 137,367 205,462	11,049,333	11,670,283
Places of Worship.	12,467 8,791 4,584 1,674 1,203 2,113 494	31,326 1,112	32,438
Denominations.	Protestants, viz:  Methodists Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists Unitarians, Universalists,	Total,	e Unite
It thus appears that the Church in the United			

wealth to the Popish sect, and that to the Pro-22 in the number of places of worship, of about 1 to 17 in accommodation, and more than 1 to 5 in point of wealth.

St. Petersburg to Warsaw.

18,000 Russian troops have been put hors of combet by the epedimic in the Dobrudscha. 5 in point of wealth.

General Stuart is erecting a new Hotel at the General Stuart is erecting a new motors of blue lime-stone, and in the Norman style of architecture. "There will be a tower 140 feet in height, a piazza round the building 300 feet in length, a peautiful carriage way and twelve acres of ground are to be enclosed, and elegant cottages erected thereon for the use of summer boarders.—The hotel wil accommodate 250 guests."—Globe.

The infamous "Nebraska bill" is now the law of the United States—wanting only the signature of the President, which it will readily receive. It was passed in the Senate on the 25th inst., as received from the House, without the slightest amendment. It is considered a great triumph for the slave drivers, but the bability is that it will ultimately cause the whole fabric of slavery to come tumbling to the ground. It has excited the strongest feeling throughout the Northern States, amounting in fact to intense bitterness, so much so that it is supposed the days of the Union are all but

The Examiner of Richmond, Virginia, says, "We imagine that the propriety of shooting an abolition schoolmaster, when caught tampering with our slaves, has never been questioned by any intelligent Southern men. This we take to be the unwritten common law of the South, and we deem it advisable to promulgate the law, that it may be copied into all the Abolition

Despatches have been received at the State Department, Washington, from England, which ounce that the British Government have come to the determination of taking possess of the port of Stika, and all other Russian ports

Mr. Webb, the sup builder, has resolved, under advisement of those in high authority, to continue the building of the Bussian way. war now in process of construction in his ship Pork firm with probability of advance.—Lard

### European News.

MAGNA EST NUDITAS.—The foreign corres- considerably declined. pondence of the Morning Chronicle enjoys deserved celebrity; but the last instance of devotion on the part of one of the gentlemen at the seat of war, surpasses, we think, any of its predecessors. The special correspondent at Volo (which it may be convenient to country subscribers to say is in Thessaly) concludes a long and graphic description of the storming of that place by brigands, thus-

"The whole of my apparel is in the flames, or in the hands of the robbers." The zeal of a writer who could only find time at the conclusion of a lengthened despatch to discover that he was in a state of nature, and who then merely alludes to it in this off-hand style, as a trifle, interesting to his friends, but hardly worth dwelling on, is worthy of all honour.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA." New York, June 1.

The steamer Asia arrived at 5, P.M., to-day. She left Liverpool on the 20th. Flour advanced 2s to 2s 6d during the week, and then fell off, closing at an advance of 1s to 1s 6d. Wheat advanced 2d to 3d. Corn advanced 1s; white and yellow 36s to 40s. No quotations

of consols received. Money is in good demand. The trade at that three men have been fully committed with-Manchester dull. Western flour 29s to 40s; out bail, for the murder of Bacheldor; and two Philadelphia and Baltimore 40s to 41s. It was rumored that Revel has been bom-

parded and captured. Russia has assumed a threatening aspect against Prussia.

The Anglo-French army contemplate an invasion of Russian territory.
It is reported that the Russians have met with a severe loss at Silistria.

The Russians met with the loss of 600 men at Col. Saleman also defeated the Russians at Radovan. It is also reported that the Russians

had received a severe check at Silistria.

Vienna, May 10.

The Gazette states that in consequence of the concentration of troops in the North Eastern frontier of Austria, 95,000 troops would be specified. This work, 95,000 troops would be St. George, South Damfries. had received a severe check at Silistria. frontier of Austria, This must be considered as an open declaration of the determination of Austria not

to be bullied by Russia.

The general depot of the Russian artillery The general depot of the Russian artillery and stores at Fort Chany have been burned by flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel 35

and stores at Fort Chany have been burned by the inhabitants from a feeling of revenge. The loss was immense.

Twen y Russian ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.

Four hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Constantinople on the 4th. Prince Napoleon, with his staff officers, worked to extinguish (Crass Seed, per bushel, Crass Seed, per

Great surprise has been expressed that Odessa had not been blockaded. A large fleet was taking in produce at the anchorage.

American and Russian ships had arrived at

Cronstadt, and the navigation is now considered open. The American vessels had their cargoes.
King Otho of Greece had sent Generals to defend his frontier. London, Saturday.

News from Galatz states that Sebastopol had been bombarded by the Allies for four days.

The combined Swedish and Norwegian fleets arrived at Elfsnabben on the 15th. The King went on board and witnessed a great manifestation of hostile feeling on the part of the crews against the Russians.

The London Times strenuously argues the appointment of a minister of war.

The 4th squadron of sappers and miners had reached Gallipoli.

WANTED,

S PORTER, a respectable, active man. We must be able to read and write, and willing to make himself generally useful. One well acquainted with the City would be preferred. None need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory references. Apply to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street.

reached Gallipoli.

A letter of the 15th May says, the Russian fleet had left Helsingsfors, in order to join the division at Cronstadt.

A Constantinople letter says it is believed to A Constantinople letter says it is believed to and would be beauty to assist as Lay Readon in the company of the company o

A Constantinople letter says it is better of and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal be the intention of the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French expedition to the East, to the Anglo-French expedition to the East, to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and the raise an insurrection in the Crimea and Circas- A situation with a private gentleman would Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and

TRINITY COLLEGE, The Cologne Gazette states that the Emperor f Russia has had a relapse of illness.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. THE SESSION 1854-5 will commence on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next. Greek Government a subsidy of 1,000,000 Courses of Leetures will be delivered upon

the followine subjects: Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children--Edward Hodder, M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. of has granted letters of marque to the pirates who The ratification of the treaty of the tripple Surg., Eng. A manifesto has been published at St. Petersburgh, ordering new levies for the fleets.

Institutes of Medicine-James Bovell, M.D., Lic. Roy. Coll. Phys., London. Practice of Physic-Francis Badgely, M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh. A general rising was expected at Montenegro in favor of Russia. 600 Montenegrins had made

Materia Medica and Pharmacy-Wm. Hallowell, a foray into Turkey and killed a number of the M.D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery-Cornelius J. Philbrick, Fellow Roy. Coll. Surg., England. Henry Y. Hind, M. A. Chemistry, Practical Chemistry Anatomy, General and N. Bethune, M. D.,
Microscopic;

England. Practical Anatomy by the Allied Powers, to give its adherence to Medical Jurisprudence-Francis M. Russell, M. D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England. The rebellion at Arta is almost quelled. 50,000

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 made to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Graduates in Medicine of this University are entitled to the Provincial License to Practise. 8,000 Belgian muskets for Greece, have been The French troops at Gallipoli were preparing JAMES BOVELL,
Dean of Faculty of Medicine. A division of the French army has left Galli-

Trinity College.
Toronto, June 6th, 1854.

Notice.

Clerk's Office, Legislative Assembly, Quebec, 3d May, 1854.

Napier's fleet was seen on the 9th, twenty-five illes from Cronstadt, and has captured a numer of gun boats.

The leprosy is spreading so rapidly in Noray that fears are entertained of its large and fitty. miles from Cronstadt, and has captured a num-

way that fears are entertained of its becoming four. No Petition will be received unless real sig-A great secracity of money is felt in St. Persburgh, and provisions and articles of wear-gapparel were extremely high. provided there are at least three genuine signag apparel were extremely high.

Prussia has ordered a levy of 100,000 men.

The Greek insurrection has spread to Salatures upon the same printed sheet.
W. B. LINDSAY,

Clerk Assembly Toronto, May 12, 1854.

This Notice to be published in the Canada Gazette and other newspapers of the Provinc, until the opening of Parliament.

#### THE TORONTO Circulating Library, AND

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE, 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 March 1981. The Niagara, from Liverpool, Saturday, 27th, arrived here at an early hour. No news from the seat of war of a decisive character. Silisdard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard Works and the Peritria was hard pressed by the Russians at the latest accounts. Advices from Vienna state that negotiations looking to an adjustment of present odicals as they issue from the Press.

The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, entitling the subscriber to difficulties between Russia and Turkey, had been Brown, Shipley & Co. quote a decline in Cot-

Two sets of Books. Three sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week. than one week. Than one week.

One year ...... £1 0 0 ...... £1 10 0
Six months ...... 0 15 0 ....... 1 2 6
Three months ...... 0 8 0 ...... 0 12 6
One month ...... 0 3 9 ...... 0 6 3
N. B — If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets every three months.

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.

r conditions zee tickets. Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a well assorted

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

New Garden and Seed Store, No. 113, QUEEN STREET WEST.

TORONTO. THE Subscriber would beg to announce to the Citizens of Toronto and the Public generally, that he has opened a store for the sale of all kinds of GARDEN AND AGRICULTU-RAL SEEDS, and he would assure all parties who may favor him with their patronage, that every article which he offers for sale will be of

the best quality, and at moderate prices.

He is also prepared to attend to the management of GARDENS, laying out Pleasure Grounds, &c., which he hopes to be able to do in the most satisfactory manner. CHRISTOPHER GREY,

113 Queen Street. Toronto, March 21, 1854.

### New Goods.

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully in-timate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his SPRING GOODS, in which will be found

All the Novelties of the Season. Particular attention is solicited to a large lot of KID GLOVES, varying in price from 4s. to 6s. 3d. per pair—decided bargains; an immense lot of LACE CUFFS and SLEEVES, from 1½d. per pair; also a cheap lot of HOSIERY, Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, LACES, &c.; Furniture Prints, Fancy Shirtings, light-colored Cobourgs, Cashmere Cloths and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barrege Scarfs and Shawls; together with other Goods, too numer-

And a tremendous lot of The Cheapest Bonnets offered in the city, embracing all that is Fashionable and New. An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH, Toronto House, No. 60 King street, Toronto. The great assortment of MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade. JOHN CHARLESWORTH. Toronto, 27th April, 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, 0 8 a 0 10 22 6 a 25 0 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,

AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER

Boston, and from other good makers.

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

Church Music,

The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854.

Trinity College, Toronto.

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

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for our years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, wo of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be 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 bree years, of the annual value of £25 currency. pen to the sons of Clergymen of the United hurch of England and Ireland, resident and doing uty 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 n Arts.

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

All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for Matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, upon their

seventeenth, year.

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

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

TRINITY COLLEGE, } Feb. 24, 1854.

FEMALE EDUCATION. A CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure for his own child the advantages of home education under the superintendence of an accomplished lady, is induced to offer to receive one young lady into his family, to be treated in all respectates as member of it.

all respects as a member of it.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church October 26, 1853

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION

The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmat The following published by the S. P. C. K.

10. 41—Parochial Minister's address to all persons under his care who are of a proper age to be confirmed.

Jo. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-

nation

Confirmation Tickets

3 9

Confirmation Certificates

7 6

Confirmation and Communion Certificates 10 0 MISCELLANEOUS.

A large supply of Tructs always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristel Tract Society. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository,

King Street, Toronto. HENRY BOVELL HOPE,

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

Front Street.

Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

ASSISTANTS. 1st English Teacher ...... Miss Kennedy.
2nd " Miss Driscoll.
3rd " Miss Driscoll. Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic . . . . Mr. Barley. 

Singing ..... Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral.

TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Education.....£15 per annum.
Fimshing Pupils ..... 5 " add
Boarding and Washing 35 "

(No extras) make it convenient will attend the yearly private also furnish to order Chimes of any number of Examinations of the School, when they will have Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their

equested to apply (if by letter postpaid) to MRS. POETTER,

Toronto, 21st March, 1854. JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW AND COMPLETE Gazetteer of the United States,

IVING a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry, and resources of the American Confederacy; embracing also important Topographical, Statistical ar 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 o the United States. In one thick volume, boun in sheep, price £1.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,

King Street. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best Englis

In a few days a well-assorted stock of men Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Establishment so large a portion of business. 36-t Torento, March 28th, 1854

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT

Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit. THE STEAMER



CITY OF HAMILTON,

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

G. B. HOLLAND, Agent.

Toronto, April 5, 1854.

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

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING; By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods MANUFACTURED BY

Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER, 50, YONGE STREET.

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

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 out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W. They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, but are not. They are made of steel highly polished; but will become coated with rust 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 losses by lightning, unless burned down or set

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

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER. CALLING AT Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

WILL until further notice (commencing on 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.

calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND,

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

Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors. No. 3,
Frederick's Place, Old Jewry. London.

Particulars of property for sale, &c., will see found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper.

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circulation under the management of Henry Rowsell, being about to be re-opened with considerable additions, by another party in Toronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Rooks as perfect as possible. works as well as odd volumes, were missing at the time the Library closed, and some of them have not yet been returned to him. Any party who may have volumes in their possession, or 

HENRY ROWSELL.

Toronto, April 18, 1854.

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!! For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide elebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's FAIR in New York, over all others, several from The continued applications for the admission of Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrspoetter 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. an opportunity of appreciating the plans adopted make throughout the States and Canadas. Their by Mrs. Poetter for giving her pupils a sound and Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with The fourth term of this institution will commence on Monday, the 24th of April.

Persons wishing for further postpaid 10 the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang

Bells of other construction, upon proper specifi-cations being given. Old Bells taken in ex-Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

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

March 1, 1854. EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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 enabled invariably to meet with an article got u in the best possible style.

In a few days ligious knowledge, The terms (payable in advance) will vary,

f the business.

In Official Robes, in their various orders, the adhered to, ame regard to correctness will be adhered to, affect to the correctness will be adhered to the correctness will be

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

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

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#### Family Reading.

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH.

ler, as his horse sank with him into the us home to night, though you think you can morass; 'to what a miserable end have do anything, I know. A precious home it you lured me by your treacherous light!' would have been at the bottom of the tered the Will-o'-the-Whisp in reply. have got us to at last. You light is the Always throwing blame on others for will-o-the-Wisp, that's always trying to troubles you have brought upon yourself. mislead folks. Bad luck befall him! I

What more could have been done for you, got half-way to him once when I was a unhappy creature, than I have done? All young 'un, but an old neighbour who'd once the weary night through have I danced on been in himself was going by just then, the edge of this morass, to save you and and called me back. He's a villain is that others from ruin. If you have rushed in shamefaced Will-o-the-Wisp.' further and further, like a headstrong fool, With these words the farmer struck the blame but yourself?'

ed to my destruction.'

ted business carefully and ceaselessly. the habit of taking him. My light is ever a friendly lamp to the wise.

little you do know to whom you are speak- | world I live in!' ing! Trusted by my King-honored by my country-the leader of her councilsah, my country, my poor country, who will

perhaps, in the false laws of soicety-igno. to guide you to safety. Alas for your country, if no better leader than you can any rate, if you please, my darling.'

The statesman never spoke again, and the Will-o'-the wisp danced back to the edge of the black morass; and as he flick. smiling; 'and well is it for you that I net horse and mule, without bit or bridle. In ered up and down, he mourned his luck- only see, but know the meaning of what I less fate-always trying to do good-so see at the same time. That light is neither often vilified and misjudged. 'Yet,' said the gleam from a cottage, nor yet a friendly in fruitful Connecticut, whose banks flow he to himself, as he sent out his beams man with a lanthorn, as you think, though through the cheerless night-'I will not for the matter of that the light is friendly cease to try: who knows but that I may enough to those who understand it. It save somebody yet! But what an ignorant shines there to warn us from the dangerous world I live in!

girl in wild despair, as her feet plunged tance-'Kind old Will-o'-the-Wisp, we into the swamp, and she struggled in vain know what you mean, we will not come to find firmer ground-'you have betrayed near your deathly swamps. The old natume to my death !"

one else who is to blame, and never your. the naturalist turned the rein of his son's themselves, you call me "monster." Why along the beaten road as well as they could did you follow a "monster" into a swamp?" cried the poor Will.o'-the-wisp, angrily.

for his- Oh, cruel fiend, I know you now. Must I die so young, so fair? Must I be torn from life and happiness and love! Ay, for the pretty name you have called him,' dance! dance on in your savage joy.' dance! dance on in your savage joy.'

see you perish,' answered the Will-o'. his craft, saidthe-wisp. It is my appointed law to warn and save those who will be warned. It is my appointed sorrow, I suppose, that the recklessness and ignorance of such as you | the boy. persist in disregarding that law, and turning good into evil. I shone bright and dear-on the contrary, he spends all his brighter before you as you advanced, en. life in shining brightly to warn travellers treating you, as it were, to be warned. of the most dangerous parts of the swamp.' But, in wilfullness, you pursued me to your ruin. What cruel mother brought you up, inviting them to go after him, papa.' and did not teach you to distinguish the struction?

'My poor mother!' wept the maiden-'What words are these you speak of her? 'Oh, no, papa, because he knows it is of what she has done for me, her only child. move in.

you had but known the law by which I you think of a better employment?

she ceased to struggle. The Will-o'-the- travellers, father and son, on their arrival Wisp danced back yet another time to the at home that night. Many a joke, too, edge of the black morass, 'For,' said he, passed with mamma as to the sort of tea 'I may save somebody yet. But what a they should have tasted, and the kind of foolish world I live in! \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The old squire should mend these here as young Arthur had so much wished to do. roads,' observed Hobbinoll, the farmer, to And for just a few days after these events his son Colin, as they drove slowly home | -not more at that time, for children's from market in a crazy old cart, which wisdom seldom does, or ought to, last much shook about with such jerks, that little Co- longer-Arthur had every now and then lin tried in vain to keep curled up in a a wise and philosophical fit, and on the corner. It was hard to say whether the principle that, however much appearances fault was most in the roads-though they might be to the contrary, the laws of nature were rather rulty, it must be owned-or were always working to some good and in the stumbling old pony who went from beneficent end, he sagely and gravely side, or in the driver, who seemed unable reproved his little sister for crying when at times to distinguish the reins apart, so it hailed: 'For surely,' said he, though we that he gave sudden pulls, first one way cannot go out to day, the storm is doing and then the other. But through all these good to something or somebody sometroubles it comforted the farmer's heart to where.' lay all the blame on the squire for the bad , It was a blessed creed! though it cost roads that led across the boggy moor. him, for awhile, a struggle to adhere to it, Colin, however, took but little interest in when the lightning flashed round him, and the matter; but at length, when a more the thunder roared in the distance, and he violent jerk than usual threw him almost saw from the windows dark clouds hanging sprawling on the bottom of the cart, he over the landscape. When some one said jumped up, laid hold of the side planks, the storm had been very grand, he thought, and began to look around him with his half yes, but it was grander still to think that sleepy eyes, trying to find out where they all these laws of nature, as they are called were. At last he said, 'She is coming, -this acted will of God-was forever father.'

"Who's coming? shouted Hobbinoll.

'Tis mother,' answered Colin. What's she coming for, I wonder,' said

'But you're going away from her, have the reins.'

reins, though he was not very fit to drive. is thankful for it, but knows the hand that In the struggle, however, he caught sight saved him.' With these words he cheerily ther's lanthorn.

'And is that the fool's errand you'd be going after ?'- cried he, pointing with his whip to the light. 'It's lucky for you, Detestable Phantom! cried the travel- young one, you have not had the driving of The same old story for ever!' mut- sludgy pond yonder, for that's where you'd

in spite of my warning light, who is to pony so harshly with his heavy whip, twitching the reins convulsively at the 'I am an unhappy creature, indeed,' same time, at the mere memory of his rejoined the traveller; 'I took your light adventure in the bog, that little Colin was for a friendly lamp, but have been deceiv- thrown up and down like a ball, and the cart rolled forward in and out of the ruts 'Yet not by me,' cried the Will-o'the- at such a pace, that Hobbinoll got home to wisp, anxiously-'I work out my appoin- his wife sooner than the poor pony was in

'They are safe,' observed the Will-o-the-It misleads none but the headstrong and Wisp, as the cart moved on, 'and that is the great point gained! Nevertheless, I will Headstrong! ignorant!' exclaimed the try again, for I may yet save some one statesman, for such the traveller was how clsc. But what a rude and ungrateful

'I see a light at last, papa!' shouted a little boy on a Shetland pony, as he rode take my place and guide you when I am by his father's side along the moor. 'I am so glad! There is either a cottage or a A guide who cannot guide himself! friendly man with a lanthorn who will help Misjudging, misled, and—though wise, us to find our way. Let me go after him, I can walk." Bishop Bedell learned Irish Mrs. Mar can soon overtake him.' And the little boy when sixty years of age. rant in the glorious laws of Nature and of touched his pony with a whip, and in an-Truth-who will miss you, presumptuous other minute would have been cantering

Not a step further in that direction at ter :-'Oh, papa!' expostulated the child, point-

ing with his hand to the light. 'Oh, my son, I see!' cried the father, part of the bog. Kind old Will-o'-the-Wisp! \* \* \* \* perused his father, raising his voice, as if appear to have lost their dearest friends and are almost speechless, and walk sofily. perused his father, raising his voice, as if ralist knows you well-good night, and

by the imperfect light. 'After all, it was more like a lanthorn 'I thought my betrothed had come out than those pictures of the nasty Will-o'theto meet me. I mistook your hateful light | Wisp, papa,' murmured the little boy, reluctantly urging his pony on.

'Our friend is not much indebted to you Fool as you are, it is not joy to me to mind as the poet, who, with the license of

"Yonder phantom only shines To lure thee to thy 'Yes, papa, and so he does,' interposed

But, indeed, he does no such thing, my

But the shining seems as if he was Only because you choose to think so, steady beam that guides to happiness, from my dear, and do not enquire. Does the the wandering brilliancy that bodes des sailor think the shining of the lighthouse invites him to approach the dangerous rocks on which it is built?'

But you in your savage life know nothing put there on purpose to warn him away," 'He only knows by teaching and inquiry, Mistress of every accomplishment that can Arthur; and so you also by teaching and adore and delight society, my lightest word, inquiry will learn to know that this Willmy very smile, is a law to the world we o'the-wisp is made to shine for us in swamps and marshes as a land-beacon of Even so! Accomplished in fleeting danger. The laws of nature, which are and fantastic arts that leave no memorial | the acted will of God, work together in this behind them-unacquainted with the beau- case, as in all others, for a good end. And ty and purposes of the realities around it is left to us as both a privilege and a you, which work from age to age in silent pleasure, to search and trace out, and then mercy for gracious ends, and put to shame avail ourselves of the mercies as well as the toil that has no aim or end. Oh, that the wonders of the Great Creator. Can

The fire was very bright, and the tea The maiden spoke no more, and then was warm and good, that greeted the bed they should have laid down in, had they only gone after the Will-o'the-wisp,

working, night and day, in darkness and in light, recognized or unheeded, for some

wise and beneficent end. Yes! when he was older he would try Hobbinoll; we've enough in the cart with- and trace out these ends-a better employment could not be found. \* \* \*

Meanwhile the Will-o'-the-wisp had father, expostulated Colin, half crying. I heard the kind good night that greeted him see her with the lanthorn, and she'll light as the travellers passed by on that dark us home. You can't see, father; let me evening. And his light shone brighter than ever, as he said, 'I am happy now. But Hobbinoil refused to give up the I have saved the life of one who not only In the struggle, however, he caught sight of the light which Colin took for his modanced buck again to his appointed post.

Rev. Dr. Lett, once a week, in the school. Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal.

ROMANISTS MOURNING AT THE GRAVE OF BISHOP BEDELL

From Massy's Great History of Romanism.] Yes! it was a strange spectacle to behold the rebel chiefs gathering their armed forces in sorrowful silence, and proceeding with the train of true mourners who bore the "deposit of William Bedell" to its restingplace; to hear them respectfully requesting Mr. Clogy to perform the burial service, "promising that they would not interrupt in the least;" and then firing a general volley over the grave with unanimous shout, "May the last of the English rest in peace; "while the faithful reformed priest, Denis O'Sheridan, who sheltered his last hours, and all the other converts from popery, stand weeping and unmolested round his open grave, and the Romish priest Edmund Farrelly, smites upon his breast, and exclaims aloud, "O sit anima mea cum Bedello," O may my soul be with that of Bedell! In one pithy sentence Mr. Clogy gives the clue to this mystery. "Because, as the land of Zabulon and Nepthali, Galilee of the Gentiles, that was most oppressed by Jabin and the Midianites, and hence was most rude and ignorant and dark until Christ came to bring spiritual light, so of The Duchess of Argyll. all parts of the Christian world Ireland be. ing most rude and ignorant, through the Mrs. Booth. opposition of the Pope and his prieststhis his dear servant of Christ, in imitation | of his lord and master, sought by the Mrs. E.B. Denis Scriptures translated into Irish to open Mrs. Douglas Galton Mrs. William Hayes. their eyes, and make them come to this light and to walk in it, and that speedily, Mrs. Arthur Hobbouse. Mrs. W. M. James. lest the darkness come wherein no man Mrs. Jardine.

A GOOD CHARACTER.—The Rev. Geo. Arithmetic and Algebra Drawing—{Figure ..... Truth—who will miss you, presumptious being? You have mistaken the light that being? You have mistaken the light that along after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light, but his father laid a long after the light that language & Literature French Geography. warned you of danger for the star that was sudden and a heavy hand upon the bridle. Connecticut people the following charac-

> 'They are the wisest of any upon the continent, the best friends and the worst History-Ancient, English, and enemies; they are hair-brained bigots on Italian all sides, and they may be compared to a o her colonies I have paid for my food and lodging, but never could spend one p noy with milk and honey, and whose sons and daughters never fail to feed and refresh the price. On Saturday evenings the people look sour and sad, and on the Sabbath Hor.
>
> April.
>
> Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close look sour and sad, and on the Sabbath Hor.

A Quaker preacher once told them with much truth, that they worshipped the Sabbath, and not the God of the Sabbath. These hospitable people, without charity, 'Ay, ay, I said so ? It is always some thank you for your warning.' S. saying, condemned the Quaker as a blasphemer of the holy Sabbath, fined, tarred and featherself. When pretty fools like you deceive pony the other way, and they both trotted ed him, put a rope around his neck and plunged him into the sea-but he escaped with his life, though he was about seventy years of age.'

A SCENE IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA. Guineas per Term.

One day, while lying at anchor, and whistling for a breeze, the steward rushed in with the strange announcement that a shark and a turtle were engaged in a fight alongside. Doubtful and amazed at the account of so unusual and so unequal a combat, we all rushed on deck, and there, sure enough, we saw an immense shark and a turtle of venerable antiquity, if one might judge by his size and the profusion of barnacles and other parasites with which he was decorated. Without respect for his age and Quaker-like habits, the shark made furious charges at the poor turtle, who opposed the dangerous jaws of the enemy with full front on his back, on which no impression could be made. On one occasion the turtle did not turn quite sharply enough, which cost him the greater part of one unlucky flipper. Indignant at the perversion of such an aldermanic banquet to the voracious and indiscriminating appetite of a shark, our skipper intervened 13. with a harpoon, but with such ill judged aim that it fell butt-end foremost instead of Bennett. Fee, £2 2s. per Term. on the point; whereupon, in our disappoin . ment, we would almost have pitched him after it. It, however, answered the purpose of scaring away the shark for a few moments, which the turtle made the most of to scuttle to the bottom, where he was safe from the attack of his ravenous admirer. - Voyage to India.

A GEM. - Who wrote the following beautiful epitaph upon an infant? It speaks to the heart :-

Beneath this stone, in sweet repose, Is laid a mother's dearest pride; A flower that scarce had waked to life, And light and beauty, ere it died.

God in his wisdom has recalled The precious boon His love had given: And though the casket moulders here, The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

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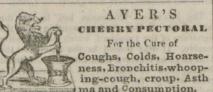
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