Church.

"her Foundations are upon the holy hills."

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

Vol. XVIII.

Poetry.

THE SONG OF FAITH. "House of clay!-frail house of clay! In the dust thou soon must lie; Spirit! spread thy wings-away, Strong in immortality: To worlds more bright Oh wing thy flight, To win the crown and robe of light.

"Hopes of dust!-false hopes of dust! Smiling as the morning fair; Why do we confiding trust In trifles light as air? Like flowers that wave Above the grave, Ye cheer, without the power to save.

"Joys of earth !- vain joys of earth, Sandy your foundations be; Mortals overrate your worth, Sought through life so eagerly. Too soon we know That tears must flow .-That bliss is still allied to woe!

"Human love!—fond human love! We have worshipped at thy shrine; Envying not the saints above, While we deem'd thy power divine. But ah, thy light, So wildly bright, Is born of earth to set in night.

"Love of heaven !-love of heaven ! Let us pray for thine increase; Happiness by thee is given, Hopes and joys that never cease. With thee we'll soar Death's dark tide o'er, Where earth can stain the soul no more.

THE WEST AND ITS WANTS.

Annual Convention of the P. E

(Concluded from our last.)

in such an emergency? There must be in her fulness. Zion must be presented childhood up, with hereditary animosity, in her integrity: not as a sect among sects, not as a denomination among demake her beloved by her friends, honored her, cover her with spots, and deform her with wrinkles, and she will frighten people be well-nigh irresistible. Such everywhere

her weakness there. We own she has no bitter. This is the process which is now strength as vet, except in some of the going on in the hearts of thousands in the larger cities and towns. But still we pre. west. God speed the work! call a comatose condition. It is virtually needs men specially fitted for the work. they are sad. They see all the time minister.

renegades to the faith of their fathers and embracing Unitarianism, and while a few are abandoning the plain and unattractive worship which their Puritan ancestors introduced, for the pompous and gorgeous rites of Rome; there are multitudes who are going back, like prodigal children, to that church which their forefathers proscribed, and the very descendants of those who fought side by side with Cromwell, and united with him in pulling down the church in the ruins of the State, are now rejoicing in the anthems and offering up the devotions of the same blessed prayer book that cheered the life and made tranquil and triumphant the death of King Charles the Marryr.

These very changes which are occurring all the time in New England have their counterpart, already, in the distant west. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists, as a body, are there trying the same forced measures, the same extravagant experiments for building themselves up, which their brethren at the east resorted to some twenty or thirty years ago, but which are now discarded. The short and easy method of conversion has now its field of fame or infamy in the newly settled west. The mountebanks of the pulpit, the clerical Thespians who convert God's altar into a stage, and God's sanctuary into a theatre, and the pretended preaching of God's word into a tragi-comedy, nowhere have more crowded and more captivated audiences than there. But even there, among the Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, and Baptists, and Methodists, there are many sensible men who are becoming sick of this forced and irreverent way of converting sinners. So often have they seen wild excitement followed by lethargy; deep interest in religious things by indifference; apparent ecstacy in believing by dissolute infidelity; oud profession by a reckless violation of Journal of the Proceedings of the Eighth half the decalogue; that they are beginning to think there must be something Church in the Diocese of Wisconsin, wrong, either in the system, or in the docholden in St. Paul's Church, Milwau- trine which tolerates such devices. And kee, June 14, 1854.-Racine: Advo- they are looking around for some ark of refuge, some sweet retreat, some heavenly asylum for the cure of souls diseased by Now what shall be done for this people | sin and sorrow, where they may take rest for the remainder of their days. And planted in the crowded cities and the what they are looking for, they find at last sparse settlements of the west, the church in the bosom of that church which from

they have hitherto regarded as no better than Rome in disguise. There are multinominations, but as a true Branch of the tudes in the west, in the cities and towns One True Vine, complete in Doctrine, Sa- along the lakes and rivers, and in the secraments, and Ministry, as Christ institu. questered settlements on the prairies and ted her. Such she must be to draw attention, to invite inquiry, to command retention, to invite inquiry, to command retention in the tention of the retention in the tention of the retention ning to study the prayer book, and they by her enemies. Mutilate her, disfigure find it will bear examination. They go to hear our missionaries, and are surprised to hear such evangelical preaching. They away with her ugliness, while she will meet with our bishops, and are struck with soon perish in the very process of ampu- their affability, kindness, and freedom from tation. But clothe her in her own celestial all pretence. And so they take a pew in beauty, and like all true beauty, she will one of our churches. They send their children to the Sunday school. They read has been her history, and such will be her our standard authors. They gradually become regular attendants of the sanctuary And what can she do, it may be asked, and before long they prove to be the cler in that vast region where there are so few gyman's best friend, and their attachment genuine christians, and of those, so very to the ways of Zion becomes as strong as few who belong to her? We acknowledge their prejudices against her were once

dict that obscure and uninfluential as she now is, she will become the moral con- are the tares mingled with the wheat; such servator of the west, as she is every hour is the harvest even now ready to be gather. proving to be that of the east. For what ed by the church. But the church must is now passing in the land of the Pilgrims? send forth men willing to stoop and extir-New England Congregationalism, after pate the weeds; fully able to handle the trying all sorts of hot-bed experiments and sickle, to bind up the sheaves and gather periodical awakenings to force its growth, them into the garner, and to thresh out the is now swooning away into what physicians grain. In short, the charch at the west

creedless and articleless; or rather, it is | She needs a patient clergy : clergy who in a transition state. Instead of going are not ambitious of great results all at forward to something fairer and better, it once; clergy who if they cannot report to is going backward to something without the annual convention a large number of form and comeliness. Instead of emerg. the newly confirmed, and a vast accession ing from its chrysalis state into the beauti. of parish communicants, and a great disful and bright winged insect that sports in play of arithmetic in the money raised for the sun, and sips the sweets of every flower religious objects, are willing to wait for of the garden and blossom of the field, it brighter and better times. Clergy, too, is reversing the order of nature, it is cast. who if the people do not come up to their ing off all the grace and elegance it ever pecuniary engagements with their pastor, had, and threatens to die of inward putre. are willing to suffer a little, to practice faction. The clergymen and laymen who some self-denial for Zion's sake; and for retain their orthodoxy in Massachusetts the faithful few who in every parish do ell and Connecticut, see this too plainly, and in their power to sustain and cheer their

strange metamorphoses and odd alliances The church at the west needs a congoing on around them. They see New servative clergy: a clergy who, while they Haven Taylorism, and Boston Channing. declare the whole counsel of God, while ism cooing and billing with each other. they thunder forth the terrors, or whisper They see Yale and Harvard sending for. in angelic accents the mercies of the Lord, ward and backward amatory kisses and are, every inch, clergy of the church; are, tender love-letters; and they are expect- from head to foot, her gallant champions, ing every moment to behold those yener- and nothing more nor less. Nothing able mothers, forgetful of their age, and more; because they are not prone to their gray hairs, and wrinkled foreheads, preach Roman doctrines, or to imitate Rowith their antique caps on their heads, and man ceremonies. Nothing less; because their spectacles on their noses, and their firmly believing in the Apostolic Succeshigh-heeled shoes on their feet, clasping sion; in the divinely constituted three-fold each other around the waist, and whirling Ministry; in Baptismal Regeneration, and in a waltz; or bewitching their spectators in the effectual grace of the Holy Comwith frisking agility in a Puritan fandango! munion to all who receive it rightly; they Now, many of these worthy clergymen, are too honest, for popularity's sake, or to mortified at such exhibitions, are more gain a few spurious accessions, to go into than half inclined to renounce their minis. Presbyterian, Methodist, or Baptist pulpits, try, and to seek for Orders in the Episco- or to harangue from Dissenting platforms; pal Church. Some alrerdy have had the or to abandon the institutions which the moral courage and independence to do so, church in her wisdom has established, for

would. But the Congregational laity are every May, in that American Exeter Hall, not so trammelled. They are beginning the New York Tabernacle. to seek for a Communion, the Doctrines, The church at the west needs, too, an Sacraments, and Ministry of which are educated clergy: educated in mind and in ism; too elevated to indulge in petry par- Churchmen of the east! this is no daypure and primitive: a communion that is manners. Whatever may be done as to tialities; too generous to harbor little reto that church, or to the chapel of ease attached to the chapel o

while others are so chained down by cir- the fantastic and motley combinations

cumstances that they cannot do what they which display their doubtful triumphs,

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 23, 1854.

suffered already too much from the want Canaan.

But we mean men of unassuming piety, of pathy, especially from the east. They are begin- true independent and American heart beat. It is easy to show sympathy for the

> wings droop from his shoulders, he is an bitter experience of noble and self-denving should light up his mind, angel aspirations which christian charity could give. ly sworn all their lives long to cultivate the distribution of tracts, by the multipli empt from crotchets; free from all quixot- healthily, steadily, and securely.

do at the east, they are not wanted at the in which the church might not nearly not told me!" double her strength in a few years. The For this region, the very flower of our west, for its own home consumption, must clergy is necessary. And by this expres- have its own home supply. The young ion, we do not mean Presbyters who are | colleges and seminaries of the church that drawing "full houses," by their oratory; are already in existence must, therefore, and who are all the time letting the world be generously fostered. Jubilee College, know they are alive by their petty pam in Illinois, now on a firm footing; Racine phleteering or by their desperate attempts College, in Wisconsin, in vigorous operaat small authorship; nor Presbyters who tion under its accomplished and experiat small authorship; nor Fresoyters who don't under its accomplished and experi-seek to monopolize all the little honors and seek to monopolize all the little honors and enced President; and Nashotah Institute, against Mr. Charles Westerton, churchwarder offices which Diocesan Conventions may of the same diocese, no longer under a of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, for an assault bestow; nor Presbyters who, through ne- cloud of suspicion, but by the character of arising out of the unhappy differences which potism or cousinship, or a desire to tickle its professors, and by the number of faithhe parishes over which they preside out ful young men it yearly sends forth, living Sunday, as noticed in our last. The case was of a few thousands, or through the literary down all reproach, and giving to the church in Wisconsin a progress far in advance of anything attained by any of the newer of anything attained by any of the newer of the complainant, he believed, was a member of the complainant, he believed in our last the defendent in the complainant of the com practised by college corporations, rejoice of anything attained by any of the newer in a D. D. appended to their names, like dioceses;—these institutions and others the tail of a kite, to keep it affoat and con. still more recent, yet promising-all despicuous in the air. Not such as these, do we mean by "the flower of the clergy."

Serve and demand a liberal patronage. They all need sympathy—pecuniary sym
warden, after a very severe contest. The events

sound learning, and of practical common If, therefore, respectable clergymen are sense; men who, while making no pre- willing to go forth from the west to their ensions to be gentlemen, have yet that brethren in the east, as solicitors for the refinement of the heart, that real gentle. cause of church education at the west, we ness of Christ implanted in their souls, implore from country rectors and from which instinctively germinates and blossoms forth in the outward deportment and city rectors, a civil, if not a courteous resoms forth in the outward deportment and courtenance which was subversive of everything like propriety of conduct.

"Mr. Arnold inquired if the complainant was carriage: men so ripe, and ready and ver. it be to thrice-told tale; to listen respectatile in theological science and general fully even to a very old story, for it is the respect for their church, for their office, their frowning looks, or their abrupt and

ing in their bosoms, as not to act the syc. in one's preaching; to make floods of ophant to any patron, male or female, tears run down the cheeks of one's audi- ing the Litany-that it might be chanted, sung, nowever rich and influential; nor to play tors, by pathos; to get up scenes when the jackall to any lion, however shaggy be large crowds are listening; to seem genhis mane or thunder-like his roar. Medi- erous and tender-hearted when the preachocrity, laziness, eccentricity, haughty re- er is the observed of all observers, and the serve, or coarse and vulgar familiarity, heard of all hearers; but somehow or worldly levity, or evangelical cant and other, it sometimes happens that the sanctimoniousness-not these should be preacher's liberality ends with the breath the characteristics of the founders of our of his lips; and that he who last night Zion in the new and virgin west. The filled you with a holy indignation against thurch to be built up there is to last, we all pecuniary littleness towards Christ and trust, until time shall be no more, and it is the institutions of His church, when to-day ssential that her architects should know called upon, out of his fat salary and perwell how to lay the stone, and to carve the quisites, to throw in his own mite, or at marble, and to poise the arch, and raise least to lift his own little finger to help you right to interfere with him in what he considernigh in air the tower; and to cement the on, will give you a flat refusal, and as he whole building, from its base to its topmost almost bows you out of his study, seems stone, indissolubly together into one chaste to say, "When shall we be rid of these and majestic temple, admired of men and perpetual beggars!" Such a reception, not only deacons and presbyters, but even The church in the west throughout its bishops, men who have hazarded their organized Dioceses and missionary terri. lives for the Lord Jesus, "in perils by land tories, requires a wise and vigilant Epis- and perils by water," have sometimes met copate. The late Henry Clay, in one of with from the so-called clerical brethren of his speeches, made this remark respecting the east. We know that there is another the office of the Chief Magistrate of our side to the story; of impudent and unde. land: "The President of the United serving importunity on the one hand, and States moves in a high and glorious sphere." of noble generosity on the other. We If this be as true as it certainly is beautiful, know, in one instance, a proposition has hen does every prelate of our country been made to get pecuniary assistance at move in a sphere still more high, still the east for a parish at the west, two memmore glorious; as his words and actions bers of which parish were worth at least have to do with immortal souls and celes. a half-million each! And yet in what we tial things. Though no bright and silvery have written above, we have echoed the

ingel of the church. Angel thoughts men, who deserved every kind sympathy should elevate his bosom. A sphere se- We have only room to say that we becond to none in importance is that occu- long to the hopeful school. Though the ied by the chief overseers of the western great men of the nation seem to be almost Dioceses. If bishops, of large and com- all dead, and we look in vain for those who prehensive and statesman like views, clear shall take their places; though the land be and serene judgment; of quick intuition filled with those who make patriotism a and prompt decision of character; if bish- trade, and philanthropy a hobby-horse, we ops, qualified, like true warriors, not only do not despair of the Republic. Nor are to take the lead in the field, but able, if we faint hearted as to the church. That necessary, to perform the duty of the com- God Who will direct our country in all mon soldier in the camp or on the march; its agitations and turmoils, will also guide summons and to proceed in a superior magical influence at every visitation, not and glorious destinies. As we have albishops, whose very presence has a the church, in all her vicissitudes, to high to weaken but to strengthen the tie between ready said, the controlling power that will pastor and people, and who have the bold- soon rule our land is in the west. The ess to rebuke clerical imprudence and controlling interests and duties, if not the dence was given, the summons might not be inefficiency, or laical mischief-making and controlling power of our church, ere many fondness for disturbing the peace of par- years shall have passed, will be concentraishes; if bishops, who will never be sus- ted in the same great valley. By the empected of uncanonical absenteeism from igration of old Episcopal families, by the the special field of duty to which God has dissemination of the Prayer Book, alleady called them, and which they have solemn- circulating as fast as it can be printed, by and who feel that their own personal pres. cation of ministers, by the consecration of ence with their clergy and lairy, the whole the money of the wealthy to the building of the magistrate. year round, is as essential to the growth of churches and the endowment of colleges of their dioceses, as the personal presence by the keeping aloof of the clergy from of a General is essential to the successful all political and pseudo-benevolent schemes, campaign of an army-if such bishops and making the gospel and the church are, anywhere, imperatively needed, they which Christ instituted, the only true Morare in the broad west. They who wear al Reformer, Zion will grow there as it

its arrangements. And, therefore, while istry into a sort of Clerical Militia, for like their laity. They should be bishops whose splendor glide to and fro, and the fleets of some of the old orthodox party are turning all militia, it is a force not to be depended accomplishments, whose prudence, whose gallant barques freighted with the choicest upon; they are apt to disobey orders, and courage, whose spotless virtue, and saintly treasures of nature, and with their clouds to run at the first fire. It is a system piety, whose untiring watchfulness and of canvass spread to the wind; or gather which Methodists and Baptists have had cheerful toils make them to be felt and the pebbles of cornelian and agate and the good sense, after melancholy experi- gladly acknowledged as commanders of jasper that lie along their shores. Come ence, to drop. The American Church has the people in the conquest of the western and pluck the flowers that enamel the prairies; watch the glorious clouds that of a thoroughly-trained clergy, to be low- The church at the west needs, likewise, curtain the sunrise and sunset. Visit the ering the standard of preparation for candidates for Holy Orders. She demands, and Seminaries. To have a faithful minas a general rule, a ripe and varied educa. istry there, young men must be trained on inhabitants. Visit the farms and gardens tion at the College and in the Theological the spot, and suited to the latitude; men that spread forth a sea of verdure, as far Seminary, in all who are looking to the who will make it through life their home, as the eye can reach. Behold the crowds Priesthood. It is these half-qualified men, because it is their home; men, all whose of population stretching on to cover the whose ambition for high places is in pro-portion to their want of fitness for the sta-very likes and dislikes are associated with strength, what germs of national greatness tions they are aspiring after; and who, in- the west. Besides, it is simply preposter- are before you! Survey, too, the spiritual stead of toiling meekly and patiently in ous to rely upon the east to supply the field. See what your church and har some humble parish where their deficiencies west with ministers. The east needs to. bishops, amid ten thousand discouragewould be overlooked by the plain and day more men than she can possibly furments, by the grace of God, have already humble people to whom they preach, are nish, and that, to man the important posts done for this goodly land; and you will go yet casting furtive glances at city parishes, which the church is called to occupy. back, as hundreds, the past summer, have and are longing to be the stars of the hour There is not an eastern diocese which is already gone back, exclaiming, with the in metropolitan pulpits. If these men will not essentially missionary ground; not one Queen of Sheba, "Behold, the half was

Ecclesiasticul Intelligence.

ENGLAND. From the Guardian

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. On Monday week, at the Westminster Policehave so long pervaded this ecclesiastical district,

church in the parish of which the defendant is churchwarden. The defendant was a tradesman in the parish in which the church is situawarden, after a very severe contest. The events that then took place were matters of history. There was a great commotion at the time, which he (Mr. Ballantine) thought it was his (defendant's) duty now to endeavour to allay, as nothing was more opposed to the interests of religion than to continue the agitation of that period. He regretted that the defendant should

a parishioner of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge? 'Mr. Ballantine replied that he believed he atile in theological science and general lully even to a very old story, for it is the story of Christ and His cause. And they St. Paul's Church. Whether a parishioner or lelity in all its pride of intellect, and schism who turn a deaf ear to Him and His; they not, it was a question of some importance before ts diabolical craft and imposture; and ing or inducing their people to give; they the court, as he thought that every church in the pulpit and out of it, company who, in the pulpit and out of it, command who grieve their professional brethren by he was in the pew of a person who was a parand for themselves. We also mean men, snappish speeches, or by forgetfulness of derlet to him. He conducted himself with every who, while meek and humble minded and all the ties of christian affection, and of propriety that ought to govern the conduct of matters in dispute among the congregation of in the rubric-in that part of the rubric contain

or said. Under these circumstances, there was a direction in the rubric which governed the form "Mr. Arnold-Is the passage in the rubric

'sung or said?'
"Mr. Ballantine—Sung or said. On the Sunday when this matter occurred the complainant was in his pew, and, in accordance with that which he felt it his duty to do, he chanted the Litany with a great number of the congregation. This, however, was a matter of m than ordinary importance as connected with the discipline of the church. What was the proper course to have pursued in a matter of this kind? He thought that if a person performed that which was laid down in the rubric, no one had a ed the discharge of his duty. If he was acting conscientiously, no one had a right to interfer —neither the churchwarden nor any one else. He thought those who were the heads of the church ought to allow persons who performed their duties conscientiously to act their own way, without rendering them liable to an assault because they acted contrary to rules laid down by some one else. But while the complainant was acting, as he believed, according to his conscientious opinions, the defendant in He came in at a time when every eve would be directed towards him. He walked up to the pew, seized hold of the complainant, and said, 'This will not do.' Mr. Westerton would not let any one sing during the Litany. After Mr. Westerton found that he could not prevent the complainant, he brought the beadle to drag him There were many persons who were scandalized at such a proceeding, and eventually the defendant withdrew from the contest. The service was then allowed to proceed. were the circumstances he should be enabled to prove, and he would leave the case to be decided by the magistrate summarily, or, if he thought

proper, to send it to a jury.
"Mr. Arnold observed that when the application for a summons was made to him he thought that that court was not the proper tribunal before which it should be heard, as it appeared to him to involve questions connected with the discipline of the church. He thought it a question within the jurisdiction of the ecfuse the application. He was still of the same opinion, and he suggested whether the proper case were decided in that court, his decision ould be final; there would be no appeal from He would suggest whether, before any evi-

"Mr. Parry thought, after the public statement which had gone forth, that the case ought to be proceeded with. His instructions were, that the implainant went to the church for the very purpose of a brawl.

"Mr. Ballantine denied the assertion of his learned friend, and said that his client had been grossly insulted while performing his duty. yould be perfectly contented with the decision

"The following evidence was then taken :-"Mr. Ernest James Augustus Fitzroy, No 28, Hans-place, Sloane-street, stated that he was a student of the University of Durham. He was residing in a house occupied by Mrs. Backhouse, who had a pew in the church of St. the mitre there, should also be men exfor a sitting in the same pew. He had been in the habit, whenever he was in London, of going not given to change, that has a divine state of bility in its constitution, and order in all the restoration of the Primitive Diaconate, and in which he was described as being in Wilson the little of the primitive Diaconate, and in which he was described as would not be taken out.

ly he absented from singing the responses. It | 'esquire,' when the witnesing adopted the practice of singing. "Mr. Arnold-Do you mean singing or chant-

"Complainant—Singing the responses.
"Evidence continued — There were other numbers of the congregation singing the re-'Complainant-Singing the responses. him, who observed, 'I insist upon this young man being removed from the church.' Complainant resisted, upon which the defendant called Johnson, the beadle, who came in company with the defendant. He showed a staff which he held in his hand. Complainant, in order to prevent any discord. He did not oppose chanting as a principle. On Sunday last he observed a discord which prevented him going on. He found that there was a much smaller body of the congregation chanting than there had been on former occasions.

"Mr. Parry—What are the directions given order to avoid any confusion, retired to the fur-ther end of the pew. Defendant laid hold of him again, and tried to lug him out, and said he such a body in the church as would create a

"Complainant—I was 20 on the 9th of June.
"Mr. Parry here produced a paper, on which was written the address of the complainant. which was as follows:—'Ernest Fitzroy, Esq., No. 5, Eaton-place,' when the complainant, in answer to a question, said that the address was

the service should not be sung?
"Complainant—I am.

"Mr. Parry—And that it was the wish of the bishop of London also?" to the complainant's pew.
"This closed the case for the pros "Complainant-That it was by the advice of the diocesan that the responses should not be

"Mr. Parry-By his advice; and did you go for the purpose of chanting after hearing all fore he placed a hand upon him.

"Complainant-I went for the purpose of at- had been actuated by fair bona fides. tending divine service in the way I thought Mr. Parry-I ask you, did you not, after

the Bishop had required the parishioners to say and began asking questions of the minister, and not to sing, go to church in defiance of the Bishop for the deliberate purpose of chanting? "Complainant-I did not "Mr. Parry—Do you know a young man of

"Complainant-I do.

"Mr. Parry—And a young man named Jack-son, who is a student of King's College?

chanting?

"Complainant swear not. "Cross-examination continued—Mr. Bullock is the son of the Common Sergeant. He lives a Gloucester-terrace. That is not in the parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Complainant prote on a piece of paper that his address was No. 50, Wilton-terrace. Both complainant and he (Mr. Bullock) were to be found at the seveither. Complainant was secretary to the Church Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. There was also a Choral Defence Committee for temporary purposes. eral addresses, although they did not reside at mittee, with which he was connected. This lasted a short time, as it was discontinued out asted a short time, as it was discontinued out of deference to the views of the incumbent. Complainant never sent an advertisement to the Times or the Morning Post in reference to the Choral Committee. [Mr. Parry read the adver-Choral Committee. [Mr. Parry read the advertisement. The complainant knew that Mr. the parishioners, who knew he was averse to chanting the Litany. Complainant gave the address in Wilton-place, in order that it might be supposed he lived in the parish. He did not hear Mr. Westerton ask him to cease chanting. He promised he would cease when the beadle

came to take him into custody. "Mr. Parry—Have you not boasted that you would continue to sing the service in spite of all the vestry-room at St. Barnabas, having kicked opposition?
"Complainant—I have no doubt I have said

"Mr. Parry-In spite even of the Bishop? "Complainant-I should be more likely to espect Mr. Liddell than the Bishop. 'Mr. Parry-Then you do not respect the

answer that question. "Mr. Parry-It was in accordance with the

views of the Bishop that the service was not Complainant_It was "Mr. Parry-But that was rather a new view

oth of the Bishop and of Mr. Liddell? "Complainant-It was. "Mr. Ballantine-You thought that the Bish-

"Complainant—Yes. In his charge of 1842 laughter.) he recommended chanting. "By Mr. Ballantine-I have attended on two

casions when many chanted. I had not the slightest wish to disturb the congregation. "Mr. R. Atkins, No. 9, Halsey-street, Cadogan-place, was in the church on the day in observe them. His advice was that the choir question, in a pew before that in which comlainant was sitting. He was not a chanter.

chanting was going on, he chanted, and if

saying, he said.
"Mr. Parry—A very sensible way of going

Witness, in continuation-On Sunday, the 5th, there were few chanting besides the complainant. The majority mostly monotoned. He the door of the pew. He took hold of the com-plainant, and said that he must come out. The adle came, when each took hold of either arm. The officiating minister stopped a few seconds, and several persons were interrupted. conduct is something unbecoming in a churchhe house of God.' Witness thought his remark

"Mr. R. Bullock, son of the Common-Sergeant, said that he was constantly in the habit | think chanted last Sunday? going to Wilton-crescent, and dined there on Sundays. He went to the church on the Sunday of his own accord. He chanted, because a mber of persons did so. He had no feeling present? either the one way or another. There was no is conduct on the part of the complainant. was aware that he was acting against the feelngs of a part of the congregation, but it was a accordance with his conscientious feelings he

"Mr. Parry-Now, did you not go there out

"Witness-No; I did not.

"Mr. Parry-Not for a joke? "Witness—No.
"Mr. Parry—What age are you?

"Witness-Between fifteen and sixteen.

"Mr. Parry produced the address of Mr.

"Mr. Ballantine-He is entitled to

"By Mr. Ballantine-I am not studying

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L

ponses. He was doing nothing more. He did out sing loud, as he was suffering from a bad he was officiating at St. Paul's. He was attachcold. He was not doing anything to disturb the ed to the chapel of ease. There had been occacongregation. He was singing and kneeling sional chanting in the church. His directions down with his hands joined in the form of in reference to the public worship had been prayer, repeating the responses, when he felt his arm seized hold of by the defendant. Complainant looked up and found the defendant near tinued, in order to prevent any discord. He

would have him out at all cost. Some gentlemen interfered. Defendant then desisted, and complainant the next day applied for a summons.

"Mr. Parry—Pray, what may be your age?

"Complement I was 20 and 100 feelings. I would go according to the directions of Mr. Liddell.

"Mr. Parry—For the sake of peace you have

pursued that practice.
"Witness—I have. I have seen the complainant at the church. I do not know Mr. Bullock. There was a notice on the church door to the effect that it was the request of the ncumbent that the service was not to be sung. in his handwriting.

"Mr. Parry—Are you aware that about sixteen weeks ago the incumbent requested that the service should not be sung?

"Between that the service was not to be sung the chanting was so conspicuous as to interrupt him (the witness), as the effect of chanting is, that he has to stop till the response is repeated. He gave a sign to the defendant to intimate where the chanting was going on, and he went

"Mr. Parry then proceeded to address the magistrate at great length, contending that his client had done nothing more than his duty re quired, and had asked complainant to desist be-

"Mr. Ballantine observed, that his conduct

"Mr. Arnold thought it mattered but little about the bona fides. Suppose a member of the congregation got up in the middle of the sermon

"The witness Bullock was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Arnold, said, he never heard Mr. Westerton speak to complainant, but could not

say he did not.
"The Hon. Mr. Liddell was then called, and "Complainant—I.do. stated he was perpetual curate of St. Paul's, "Mr. Parry—Did you not all three go to the church on Sunday for the deliberate purpose of nate differences that had existed a short time ago the Bishop of London gave him private advice, which he felt it to be his duty to take. The advice had reference to the Litany and prayers, and witness gave directions to have a bill affixed to the church door, informing the ngregation that the prayers and Litany should be read instead of sung. This notice was up for several weeks from the end of July. It was affixed about the second Sunday after Trinity. By this notice the prayers were to be read in-stead of intoned, and witness considered of course that chanting them would be a breach of

in interfering with the complainant after what Westerton was elected by a large majority of occurred. Mr. Portal, who was officiating, made a pause, and looked at the churchwarden upon a pause, and looked at the churchwarden upon the chanting taking place in the early portion of the Litany. He (witness) presumed Mr. Westerton acted upon this, as he then went to complainant and had not interfered with him

"Mr. Parry, who had in his address alluded at the door, and otherwise behaved unseeming ly, was about to put some questions to Mr. Lid dell upon the subject, when that gentleman having expressed a desire to confine himself to what occurred only at St. Paul's, Mr. Parry did

not press the inquiry.
"In cross-examination by Mr. Ballantine— Mr. Liddell said that he had no doubt many "Complainant-I don't know; I decline to persons had conscientious feelings that chanting was the proper mode of performing the service. He would not call young persons wretched creatures and miserable (phrases applied to complainant and his companions by Mr. Parry in his address), because they chanted the responses in the Litany. He (the rev. gentleman) would not express his pinion of any one in such terms.

"Mr. Parry-If you heard my friend on the entertained at one time different views on other side sometimes, I am afraid you would more disapprove of him than me.

'In reply to further questions from Mr. Ballantine, the rev. gentleman declined to give an opinion of chanting in the abstract. When directions were given as to the mode in which the worship should be carried on, he considered it was incumbent upon right-minded persons to was to abstain from anything offensive or at variance with the feelings of the great body of majority chanted, they were not to make any response, as it would disturb the service. The service at St. Barnabas' chapel of ease was all chanted, while that of St. Paul's was a modified service. As far as chanting is a disturbance, when plain speaking is ordered it was certainly must say that, in consequence, there was a per-fect discord. He saw the defendant standing at was not devotional and proper, nor was there plainant did it. He had hoped, after the excitement had subsided, all would have gone on happily, and that there would be no interrup-tions in the mode advised by the Bishop. Both chanting and speaking were proper modes of performing the service. He had been governed performing the service. by circumstances in making the alteration, havthere was no chanting.

"By Mr. Parry—The chanting was not loud. I was aware that the Bishop of London had taken steps to stop the chanting. There were our are chanting as well. While three or our are chanting the minister has to wait till be requests respecting saying the Litany. given no directions that those who chanted should be expelled the church. "Mr. Parry-Now, how many, sir, do you

"Mr. Liddell-Very few; about half-a-do-"Mr. Parry-And how many were there

"Mr. Liddell-About 1,000.

"Mr. Parry—If complainant wished for choral service he could, then, have been suited at St. Barnabas', where he could have chanted consistently?
"Mr. Liddell—He wou'd not have been out of order there as he was at St. Paul's.

"Richard Johnson, beadle at St. Paul's, proved that defendant went to complainant when he began singing, and then called witness to remove him, when witness went and fetched his staff; Mr. Westerton asked complainant to be quiet, and witness struggled with him, when he Bullock, which was described as being in Wil- sat himself on the ground, and declared he

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SCHEME FOR CHINA. A Rev. J. J. Roberts, who is said to have been London .. head of the new Chinese dynasty, has circulated a letter amorgest the foreign residents in China, the object of which is to propound a plan for more efficient missionary operations in that country. He proposes a committee of co-operations in the country of the c of all ma's foreign missionaries

committee from the superintendence or control of any mission society at home. They are to be answerable to none but "God and the commit-1767 and 1832 there was a steady increase in

for the division of the diocese of Toronto, out of which two new sees will be formed, the seat of cline of 5000 in the past year.

It is plain therefore that Methodism is not which two new sees will be lot hed, or one of which will be at Kingston for the seven eastern districts, and the other at London or Woodstock for the seven western districts. The Dissent be relied on. Both have signally failed, woodstock for the seven western districts. The fund locally raised for this purpose already amounts to upwards of 8,000L, and it is expected that the two sees will require for their endowment a capital sum of 10,000L. in addition to what may be derived from local resources, or specially contributed by persons interested in the particular dioceses. It is also intended to extend the episcopacy in India by a subdivision of the present enormous diocese of Calcutta. This, howpresent enormous diocese of Calcutta. This, however, will be left in a great measure to the wisdom and liberality of the Indian Government. The erection of a new see at Perth, for Western Australia, is under consideration. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts that appropriated out of its Jubilee Fund 3,000l. has appropriated out of its Jubilee Fund 3,000l. to obtain the needful increase, and what shall be the position of the new Bishops and their towards a endowment of a see at Perth, and the towards a endowment of a see at Perth, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has also made a liberal grant for the same purpose. The Bishop of New Zealand, who is at present in England, is taking steps for the subdivision of his diocese by the erection of a see at Lyttelton When all these arrangements prics in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown British Crown. - Morning Chronicle.

AND THE PEOPLE. In discussing a question of so great importance as this, it is necessary in the first place truth. We shall consider next week how these truth. We shall consider next week how these considerations apply to the question of a Bishop considerations apply to the question of a Bishop considerations. tance as this, it is the Church of England is in a of Cornwall.—Cornwall Gazette. state of transition. Coerded and shackled from the period of the Revolution, and especially from the accession of George I., her dignities and parochial Incumbencies were regarded only Riding of Northampton on Thursday Oct. 5, Riding of Northampton on Thursday Oct. 6, and the Government of the day withstood every effort to extend her usefulness and even to fulfil her plain first duties, which might give her the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Additional Bishopries: That this union greateful. effort to extend her usefulness and even to fulfil her plain first duties, which might give her any the least independence of action, or lesson the money value of livings. The Government gagged her by silencing her Convocation, and the Legislature forbad and prevented both church extension and increase of the clergy. the Legislature forbad and prevented both church extension and increase of the clergy. Within the present century Dr. Middleton, our first Indian Bishop, was unable to obtain a second parish church for the parish of St. second parish church for the parish of St. Pancras, of which he was vicar, though the population had then increased to 50,000 souls. An Act of Parliament was required to enable cal Commissioners for the endowment of a him to do so, and the bill which he promoted bishopric in that town." for that purpose was thrown out in the House of Commons. Nor was power allowed to the Bishops to require the appointment of Curates Society.—This Society has published the fol- ed leave to make a few observations. adequate to the necessities of a parish, however the revenues might afford the proper number.

The House of Lords indeed passed a bill giving the revenues make the necessary newer but the necessary necessary newer but the necessary newer but the necessary newer but the necessary necessar

or so little at variance as not to be worth men- pleasures the most debasing, drink and sensual-

not a case which in his opinion could be dealt has signally failed to reach their heathenism. with oriminally or penally; it was not a case Take, as a proof, the number of its members in that called for punishment at this tribunal, and upon that ground, therefore, he dismissed the summons. the six principal towns of England at the pected to produce, it is hoped that Parliament may, at no very distant period, be induced to address the Crown for the appointment of a "The decision was received with every, de- and 1832, a period previous to the dissensions which have since distracted the societies:-

.... 2,250 ... 8,149 ... 10,238

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIOS.—As soon as the Bishopric of the Mauritius is duly formed, and the Rev. Mr. Ryan, the Bishop designate, consecrated thereto, arrangements will be set on foot for the division of the diocese of Toronto, out of which two new sees will be formed, the seat of

ever, will be left in agreat measure to the wisdom chial Clergy, how to provide the needful auxilrelation to the spiritual Pecrage—as to Synodal action, how it shall be made effectual and safe, as well in legislating for the spiritualities of the Church, as in providing the means of that combined and united action, which shall check if not prevent divisions, and do that work or-derly and well which is now imperfectly at-

These, it is evident, are vast and weighty considerations, which all are inseparately linked MEDICAL HONOURS FOR A BISHOP .- The Rev. together, and the whole must be well considered Dr. M'Dougall, Bishop designate of Borneo, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of any one which involves a new and untried prinbeen elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Before taking holy orders the reverend gentleman was a surgeon, having passed his examination at the college on June 3, 1839.

The whole work has been written in the predown during the several prayers, and the blessing with which they are closed.

The whole work has been written in the predown during the several prayers, and the blessing with which they are closed.

Some of this idea; and we cannot fail to observe that give in the amendment in writing. After a short delay, Mr. Maguire said he had simply to move—'That the outrage was a Pillow of the Royal College of any one which involves a new and untried pringing the several prayers, and the blessing with which they are closed.

Some of this idea; and we cannot fail to observe that give in the amendment in writing. After a short delay, Mr. Maguire said he had simply to move—'That the outrage was a Pillow of the Royal College of the several prayers, and the blessing with which they are closed.

Some of this idea; and we cannot fail to observe the review of the college of this idea; and we cannot fail to short delay, Mr. Maguire said he had simply to move—'That the outrage was a Pillow of the Royal College of the THE BISHOPRIC OF CORNWALL.—THE CHURCH become a vast and energetic missionary power; and we shall seriously err, and prepare for our-

YORKSHIRE CHURCH UNION.—A general as a 'Popish plot.'

ally crippled it, by inserting a clause which provided that where there was a second Curate, the Incumbent should not be bound to pay a larger stipend for the two than the law appointed for one.

Esq., Dr. Holmes and the Secretary be appointed did in the secondary and by his influence it was didded. He saw that to keep Egypt he had better make it happy; and he did his best for its good government. But his most wonderful charges against the Rev. Mr. Owen and other officers of the Dingle workhouse, of tampering for one.

amination, witness said that great towns for whose hundreds of thousands vantages arise to a Christian Church from the Thomas and Sarah Thomas, both under twelve meeting, viz.:—For the general purposes of the me on all the while the prohibiap.

The other witnesses were called, the prohibiare other witnesses were called, the prohibibelow of the matron with the public service of Almighty the room of the matron with the room of the matron with the room of the matron with the room of the matron, the prohibibelow of the possession and use of an authorised liturgy, by possession and use of an authorised liturgy, by the room of the matron with the room of the matron, lic Chaplain, Mr. O'Sullivan, and the matron, and the matron, lic Chaplain, Mr. O'Sullivan, and the matron with the matron with the matron with the matron with the centre of a vast and over-increasing Colonial more was of minor importance. It in contended for a right to read that the matter should be sent as.

The public expressly agreed that the public service of Almighty is deposited to both—the first as and the latter request as a breach to be in each service of the worst description. The savages and of the worst description. The savages are called, when the public service of Almighty is done decently and in order: "I Cor xiv. 40.) And they believe, at mass in the workhouse on the following Sunday, contrary to the wish of their guardians. The girl, Sarah Thomas, was first examined by world. The masses in this vast metropolis, at mass in the workhouse on the following Sunday, contrary to the wish of their guardians. The girl, Sarah Thomas, was first examined by will as the great manufacturing towns, were, from the almost inevitable circumstances and necessities of their position heathens, and heathens of the worst description. The savages stiffness in refusing and of too much a stiffness in refusing and of too much and the public service of Almighty is characterized and the matron with the Roman Catholic, and the matron, in the matron with the Roman Catholic, and the matron, in the workhouse on the following Sunday, contrary to the wish of their mass in the workhouse on the following Sunday, contrary to the wish of their guardians.

The girl, Sarah Thomas, was first examined by the world. The masses in this vast metropolis, at mass in the workhouse on the following Sunday, contrary to the wish of their guardians.

The girl, Sarah Thomas, was first examined by the world. The masses in the world was a mass in the workhouse on the following Sunday, contrary to the wish of their particle.

The girl, Sarah Thomas, was first examined by the world. The masses in the school were sent that the book asserts that the book asserts that the book asserts that the book asserts that the investigation. She stated that—

On the 12th day of September Father Owen can be described in or t being expressly agreed that the pull be left entirely to the disposal lasid he did not think, from the chat had transpired in the course the case, that it was one which the case, that it was one which the sent to the sessions, but was one entirely for the magistrate's disposal, and he can between the two extremes, of two much them of the worst description. The savages to whom we send our missionaries are low in intellect and knowledge, if their superstitions are debasing; and they are controlled by their moved by such "weighty and important congular theory of the magistrate's disposal, and he can between the two extremes, of two much easiness in refusing, and of too much easiness in refusing, and of too much easiness in refusing, and of too much easiness in which the worst description. The savages to whom we send our missionaries are low in intellect and knowledge, if their superstitions are debasing; and they are controlled by their moved by such "weighty and important congular theory of the girls of the worst description. The savages to whom we send our missionaries are low in intellect and knowledge, if their superstitions are debasing; and they are controlled by their moved by such "weighty and important congular theory of the girls of the worst description. The savages to whom we send our missionaries are low in intellect and knowledge, if their superstitions are debasing; and they are controlled by their mean between the two extremes, of two much easiness in refusing, and of too much easiness in refusing, and of too much easiness in refusing, and of too much easiness in refusing, and of the worst description. The savages to whom we send our missionaries are low in intelligens in admitting, any variation from it." On the maxim thus presented for their guidance, the maxim thus present should therefore now adjudicate upon it. The the intelligence of civilization, the license of these present times, to seek farther "changes and Mrs. Denehan, opened the door, and the girls should therefore now adjudicate upon it. The defendant was called on to answer on a criminal proceeding for having assaulted the complainant. The facts themselves were not in dispute, refinement ever presented to their view, while or so little at variance as not to be worth menor so little at variance as not to be worth menor and the facts themselves were not in dispute, refinement ever presented to their view, while pleasures the most debasing, drink and sensual-pleasures the most debasing drink and sensua The only material difference was, ity, are ever at hand, to tempt their instinctive abused to the purposes of sacerdotal assumption head, and said, 'Wait until Sunday,' and told whether any conversation took place before defendant laid hold of the complainant. Except-lowest class of our great towns, and that lowest the Absolution to be omitted or qualified. 4. In the Catholic catechism. She went to the Absolution to be omitted or qualified. 4. ing in that, there was no difference, and from the position complainant was in and what was going on around, it was probable that the defendant did speak, but that the complainant did speak proportion to the special speak and the Mauritius go to mass if she was not threatened. The girls shops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius go to mass if she was not threatened. The girls shops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius go to mass if she was not threatened. The girls shops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius go to mass if she was not threatened. The girls shops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius go to mass if she was not threatened. The girls shops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius go to mass if she was not threatened. The girls shops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius go to mass if she was not threatened. The girls shops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius go to mass not hear him. Very unhappy differences had suffered such a state of things to arise and ployed in expressing hope for the departed. 7. the girls, Ferriter, said she would not sleep with not hear him. Very unhappy differences had long been existing respecting the mode of solemnizing divine service, and Mr. Liddell had regards the Church. An establishment adapted taken occasion to refer these several matters to the diocesan, who expressly provided for them by advising that the better course would be to population has been massed in particular spots. by advising that the better course would be to discontinue the practice which had given rise to Dissent, whether Congregational or Wesleyan, to bring the Book of Common Prayer into closer reference being made to him; and the incum- cannot reach the classes who cannot or will not conformity with the written Word of God and bent had done all in his power to put a stop to the mode of solemnization complained of. On the Sunday in question a very small portion of the congregation—described as six out of a cannot reach the classes who cannot or will not contribute to its support. Where the preacher is supported by pew rents, the old Romish proverb literally applies—"no penny no Pater to countenance Romanising doctrine or practice. It is believed this object will be greatly advanced thousand began to chant, and while on this take sittings, but it cannot reach the heathen by the combination of numbers, and the aban portion of the subject he (the worthy magistrate) should expressly refrain from offering any opinion as to the legality or illegality of the course adopted by the complainant in chanting "decent people." Besides, the system of Dissert in large towns is among the middle and trading classes; those who are generally understood by the term course adopted by the complainant in chanting "decent people." Besides, the system of Dissert in large towns is among the middle and trading classes; those who are generally understood by the term "decent people." Besides, the system of Dissert in large towns is among the middle and trading classes; those who are generally understood by the term "decent people." Besides, the system of Dissert in large towns is among the middle and trading classes; those who are generally understood by the term "decent people." Besides, the system of Dissert in large towns is among the middle and trading classes; those who are generally understood by the term "decent people." or singing a portion of the services, or as to sent is unsuited to the work. Its congregations been altered for the worse more than once since whether such a course was not consistent with are voluntary associations of individuals and propriety and decorum. He, at the same time, families taken out of the crowd from here and with the spirit of that glorious epoch—are invited felt himself thoroughly incompetent to form a correct opinion on such a subject, and even if he did express one, he was quite sure it would be a correct opinion on such a subject, and even if he did express one, he was quite sure it would be a correct opinion on such a subject, and even if he did express one, he was quite sure it would be a correct opinion on such a subject, and even if there is a correct opinion on such a subject, and even if the correct opinion on such as the correct opinion of the correct opinion on such as the correct opinion opin have very little if any weight in a case where party heats had risen to so deplorable a height. It was clear, however, that Mr. Portal, the officiating minister, who was carrying out the of two antagonistic powers, a conservative carried out to despotism, and a democratic carried in it (though more than one illegal change are vice, had observed some discordances, the reout to license, with nothing to control and comto be found in its pages) without the consent of sponses at the fag end, as it were, clashing, from the time occupied in their delivery, with the next sentence of the minister, there being the discrepancy of a portion reading and a portion chanting, and the defendant observing this, endeavoured, whether harshly or not—and there was, perhaps, some slight difference in that respect—to put a stop to it. He (the magistrate) saw nothing in this case, notwithstanding what come to the conclusion that the complainant in come to the conclusion that the complainant in come of the minister, there being at open and destructive war, Methodism in its at open and estructive war, Methodism in its at open and testification of the crown. With a view, therefore, to obtaining the Crown. With a view, therefore, to obtaining the Crown. With a view the discrepancy of the saction of the saction of the saction of the saction of the crown. With a view the discrepancy of the saction of the crown. With a sponses at the fag end, as it were, clashing, bine them, and which for years past have been both Houses of Parliament, and the sanction of come to the conclusion that the complainant in chanting was actuated by any other than a rether energy for the meeting house took the excess, and as this within that Church many earnest Christians chanting was actuated by any other than a religious and conscientious motive. It was defendant's duty to endeavor to put a stop to, by
interfering, and prevent any disturbance during
the service. The assault complained of was not
of a violent character; and as it appeared to
him (Mr. Arnold) that the defendant, whether
him (Mr. Arnold) that the defendant (Mr. Arnold) th rightly or wrongly, acted as he did in the conviction that he was in the discharge, at any
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rat blessing upon these endeavors, and on the discussions and inquiries which they may be ex-

> royal commission, in which laity may be com bined with clergy, so that what is for the good of all classes may be settled by the wisdom o 1767 1822 1832 all, and a proper basis laid for sound liturgical reform. Without such reform the members of this society are convinced that no ecclesiastics changes, however well intended, can possibly reach to the root of existing evils, whether of

priesteraft or formalism, or can render the Church of England of her martyred reformers undoubtedly intended her to be—a faithful witness to the truth of God as he is in Christ Jesus, and 6,995 25,835 31,185 either from Ge many, France, En cland, or the The three latter towns first appeared in the a diligent keeper of His Holy Word in its integration

murder, and much harm appears to have been done by the violence of the Irish press on both done by the violence of the Irish press on both exceptions, no candidate to be presented who is exceptions, no candidate to be presented who is ides. On Wednesday a large meeting was under the age of 15.

2.—No tickets to be given to persons of lectures:—

2.—No tickets to be given to persons of lectures:—

2.—No tickets to be given to persons of lectures:—

2.—No tickets to be given to persons of lectures:—

2.—No tickets to be given to persons of lectures:—

3.—No tickets to be given to persons of lectures:—

4. **The authors are the same of the persons of lectures in the persons of lectures knowledge that it was by the special interposition of His providence that the lives of 800 of our Protest at fellow-countrymen were preserviour Protest at fello cerely to forgive our enemies, we know there exists a widely-spread secret conspiracy in this

4.—The candidates to be carefully instructed our belief that the late gigantic crime is but the natural result of such a system." As might the Bishop and Chaplain. have been expected, very early in the meeting 6 .- The tickets to be delivered to the Chaplain,

Popish plot, for—(Hisses).
"The Chairman inquired whether Mr. Maguire proposed moving an amendment?

move—'That the outrage was a Ribbon, and not a Popish plot.' (Hisses, shouts of 'Put him out,' and cries of 'Order, order.') Several gentlemen, near the above and the popish plot.' (Several gentlemen, near the above and the popish plot.' (Hisses, shouts of 'Put him second part of the 119th psalm may be chosen.

9.—The candidates to be instructed that the driving are, where

scribed by a former speaker.
"Mr. Bloomfield rejoined that Mr. Maguire had no right, in moving an amendment, to take cognisance of anything except the words con-

tained in the original resolution.
"Mr. Maguire observed that it was a mistake to say that Ribbonism was a part of Popery. It formed no portion of the system of the Roman

"Mr. Bloomfield assured Mr. Maguire that he never for a moment supposed that the belief referred to in the resolution—that by destroying certain individuals service was done to Godwas one of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. It was, however, a doctrine of Ribbonism. (Cheers.)

guire wished to move another amendment?

After the meeting large sums were subscribed

the Incumbent should not be bound to pay a larger stipend for the two than the law appointed for one.

While Church extension was thus made impossible, the Church of England was nearly quadrupled. The manufacturing system created of the manufacturing system created of the Incumbent should not be bound to pay a containeth all things necessary to salvation; so different that will assorb the two than the law appointed that will atsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required for the points as may be required for the church of the part and the only serious question that document and officers of the Dingle workhouse, of tampering officers of the Dingle workhouse, of the was that, when he saw that Egypt wanted a God—the belief of the ratives having decayed, and the only serious question that officers of the Dingle workhouse, of tampering officers of the Dingle workhouse, of tampering officers of the Dingle workhouse, of tampering of that wilntsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required for the proved them was the purely selfish with the religion of Protestant paners. It had been stated by letter to the commissioners, by that it should be believed as an article of faith, and the first will the next with the religion of Protestant paners. An abstract of the Treasurer's accounts was that the first will the first and the only serious question that a God—the belief of the ratives having decayed, and the flaw and the only serious question that will them with the religion of Protestant paners. An abstract of the Treasurer's accounts was that the flaw and the only serious question.

We first, a continually growing enervation and the dom the third of the care with the first and the only serious question. The flaw as that the flaw and the flaw and the flaw and the only serious question. The flaw as the with the flaw and the o

ave the room.

"Mr. Lewis—What a wonderful effect one thune, preached in the cathedral on Sunday text of Scripture has. One would think that a morning; the subject of his sermon was from bomb-shell fell through the roof.

ject to that boy being sworn. Mr. Horsley-Do you know that an oath is calling God to witness?—No, sir.
"Mr. O'Sulliyan—There is brimstone for you.

"Mr. Horsley-I shall take your statement without swearing you.
"Boy continued—He went to mass the day his sister went, because all the boys were killing him. [Rev. E. Cowen—There is conversion for They often struck him. One boy hit

m in the eye and cut him. He was greatly frightened. He thought they would kill him. They were always at him, because he would not go to mass with them. When he went to mass

The Lord Bishop of Quebec has issued the 12th Sept. ollowing Circular to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. Francis, having the intention of visiting that portion of his Diocese in the latter part of January and the former part of February:

QUEBEC, 8th Nov., 1854. REVEREND SIR,-I beg to inform you that it s my intention with the divine permission, to old a confirmation at --- on ---, and you will be pleased therefore to use your faithful rsons and others who are candidates for the

he qualification which will enable the candidates up a respectable number. A medium, however, is certainly to be observed between the discreditable laxity which reduces the rite to little more has all Mr. Kingsley's characteristics—freedom than a formal compliance with an ecclesiastical of mind, honesty of purpose, decision, -some-

custom, and the unwise and hurtful rigor which exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough aversion to the hollow and i and with The ping Wang and his Chinese converts. He states that the grand design is to leave every member free, "feeling the full weight of his responsibility to God." In other words, Mr.

The states and nutrial rigor which exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging and instificial, and there still exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging and instificial, and there still exacts as the condition of a spiritual process evidences, real or supposed, of a spiritual process within the soul, in baptised subjects who are as just of the full weight of his responsibility to God." In other words, Mr.

The style is rapid and inartificial, and there still exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging the exacts as the condition of a spiritual process evidences, real or supposed, of a spiritual process within the soul, in baptised subjects who are as yet made to the unwise and nutrial rigor which exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging and inartificial, and there still exacts as the condition of a spiritual process evidences, real or supposed, of a spiritual process within the soul, in baptised subjects who are as yet member of thorough averaging the exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging the exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging the exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging the exacts as the condition of admission, certain thorough averaging the exacts as the condition of admission, certain the process of the exacts as the condition of admission, certain the state of the process of the exacts as the condition of admission, certain the exacts as the condition of admission, certain the exacts as the condition of admission, certain the condition of admission, certain the exact as the condition of admission, certain the exact as the condition of admission, certain the exact as the condition of admission and the exact as the condition of admission, certain the exact Roberts's intention is to free the members of his committee from the superintendence or control of any mission society athome. They are to be among the the principles of the doctrine of Christ, early reverence; but we hold that no man of

with the late atrocious attempt at wholesale murder, and much harm appears to have been directions for all occasions of the kind:

1.—As a general rule open, however, to special or injusted explains a personnel of the kind:

1.—As a general rule open, however, to special or injusted explains a personnel or injusted explains a pe

feeling of the county" on the occurrence, at questionable deportment—nor to any persons which the feeling of the country certainly found till after a bond fide and sufficient personal very free utterance. The first resolution set examination by the clergyman. This rule, howforth—"That this meeting desires to record its ever, will be understood with some relaxation in ofound gratitude to Almighty God, and to ac- the cases of those whom he has already been

e", on the 15th September, from a murderous plot to destroy them by a cruel death." And the second was as follows:—"That while we call for a dispensation from this rule, to be call for a dispensation from this rule, to be disclaim all vindictive feelings, and desire sin-

country, extending itself throughout the United Kingdom, whose object is to assail the lives and liberties of Protestants, and whose memally to themselves and to make the responses in ally to themselves and to make the responses in bers carry out the doctrine that to promote such the confirmation-service in the same manner, an object is to do God service; and we avow including the repetition of the Lord's prayer.

in cases where the candidates are numerous, not "Mr. Edward Maguire, J. P. (a Roman Catholic), objected to the terms of the resolution. but separately by each successive row, immediately by each successive row. He thought it was not fair to call the outrage a ately before kneeling for the actual imposition in a fresh outgrowth of European pobleness and

"The Chairman inquired whether Mr. Maire proposed moving an amendment?
"Mr. Maguire replied such was his intention; defer the Chairman directed that gentlemen to device the Chairman directed the Chairman directed that gentlemen to device the Chairman directed the Chairm

and we shall seriously err, and prepare for ourand we shall seriously err, and prepare for ourselves, much future trouble, if we disregard this
selves much future trouble, if we di "Mr. Bloomfield reminded Mr. Maguire that e resolution did not characterize the current and an exact record to be kept by the clergythe resolution did not characterize the outrage and an exact record to be persons confirmed, in man, of the names of the name o to the Bishop at the ensuing confirmation.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your affectionate Brother,

The Rev. -

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL. CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1854.

"The Chairman inquired whether Mr. Maiire wished to move another amendment?
"Mr. Maguire declined to do so, but requestleave to make a few observations.
"Mr. Maguire then proceeded."

"Mr. Maguire then proceeded." the Dean of Montreal, Archdeacon Lower, Rev. Canon Bancroft, Rev. W. Bond, N. S. Tyler, Esq., Dr. Holmes and the Secretary be appoint-

cription at Mascouche, £3 16s. 3d.; Do. at West Farnham 10s.

EDWARD J. ROGERS, Secretary.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has given notice of his intention, under divine permission, to hold his Triennial Visitation for that Diocese in the Cathedral Church at Montreal, on Wednesday the 17th of January next. Divine service, with the Holy Communion, will commence at halt-past ten o'clock A. M.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL .- The Bishops Designate of Sydney and the Mauritius Church and School Society by accepting office

THE RECEIPT STAMP .- The following official amined, and, after some hesitating, admitted the truth of the latter statements. The boy was then examined, and replied:— "He thought it was a sin to tell a lie, because is entertained as to the liability to stamp duty all liars will have their portion in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone.

of receipts for subscriptions or donations to charitable institutions, the board will treat such arneth with fire and brimstone.
"The Rev. Mr. Owen (starting up and taking receipts as if they were expressly exempted from his hat)-I won't stand such trash as that, I'll | duty.-I am, &c., Thomas Keogh."

The venerable Archdeacon of York, Dr. Be-"Mr. O'Sullivan (resuming his seat)—I ob- Temple, let all the earth keep silence before the 2nd Habakuk, "The Lord is in his Holy

In the afternoon the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, secretary to the Church Society of Toronto, preached on the Gunpowder Plot. The national anthem was played on the organ as the congregation departed.—Quebec Mercury.

But Ptolemy sa

UNITED STATES.

THE OLDEST CHURCH. -The Boston Journal says: The oldest church now existing in the United States is one near Smithfield, Isle Wright county, V. It was built in the reign of Charles

Ascension, Brandywine hundred, Delaware, was onsecrated by the Right Rev. the Bishsp, on the

> From the Clerical Journal. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Alexandria and her Schools. Four Lectures By Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. Cambridge:

These four lectures were delivered by Mr. Kingsley at the Philosophical Institution Edinburgh, and are published by him at the ite, under your spiritual charge, to prepare request of his audience. He pleads this request themselves in earnest for so solemn an occasion as an apology for the publication of a work which seems to him fragmentary and crude, and I trust that there is no necessity for my guard- which he fears is not exempt from inaccuracy g you against accepting the simple repetition and solicism. The lectures contain a sketch of the Catechism (although a competent knowdge of this formulary, and especially of its hand, yet by no means random and inaccurate; abstance and meaning, must be required) as the author is an able artist who can draw a the qualification which will enable the candidates pass: nor yet against any undue uneasiness the is no pedantic antiquarian, collecting purposeadmitting them for the mere sake of making less facts; but a philosopher of history, whose

From the Guardian.

Party and religious excitement is still rife which are to prepare the way for going on unto genius, as we believe Mr. Kingsley to be, should condescend to imitate a style. Our style should condescend to imitate a style. ortfection. (Heb. vi. 1. 2.)

The following are to be regarded as standing be the truthful expression of our own idiosyncracy (we are sorry to use the horrid long word.

The author thus describes the object of his

"These lectures are meant neither as essays nor as orations, but simply as a collection of hints to those who may wish to work them out by themselves; and, I trust, as giving some glimpses of a central idea, in the light of which the spiritual history of Alexandria, and perhaps of other countries also, may be seen to have in

It is, in fact, a lesson from ancient history. which the author indites and means his hearers and readers to receive, as a help to understand and meet the crisis of our own age. Of the momentous nature of that crisis he has the deepest feeling—a feeling which evidently wakes and sleeps, and lives with him.

"I cannot but subscribe to the opinion of the many wise men who believe that Europe, and England as an integral part thereof, is on the ncluding the repetition of the Lord's prayer.

5.—Chairs to be provided within the rails for eve of a revolution, spiritual and political, as vast and awful as that which took place at the Reformation; and that, beneficial as that revolution will doubtless be to the destinies of man kind in general, it depends upon the wisdom and courage of each nation individually whether that in a fresh outgrowth of European nobleness and

The first two lectures refer to the Ptolemaio

The following is the portrait of the founder of

"A man than whom history knows few greater, Ptolemy, the son of Lagus. He was an adventurer, the son of an adventurer, his mother a cast-off concubine of Philip of Macedon. There were those who said that he was in reality a son f Philip himself. However, he rose at court, became a private friend of young Alexander, and at last his Somatophylax, some sort of colonel of the Life Guards. And from thence he rose The monthly meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society was held this day—the Lord found himself despot of Egypt. His face, as it Bishop in the chair. The secretary laid on the table a copy of the form ordered to be printed at the last meeting of the Central Board for distribution among the clergy, to enable them to furnish information to the S. P. G. The meeting and a contemptuousness, especially about the "The Chairman inquired whether Mr. Ma- agreed in the adoption of a seal for the society, mouth, which puts one in mind of Goethe's ex-

himself, succeeded in establishing a new religion.
Even Joe Smith, in all probability, persuaded himself at last to believe in the gold plates,—or, largely peopled; and its author was Philo. Here is the account :-

in his perplexities; for he went to bed. And dictated by God:there he had a dream—how the foreign god "The human writers became in their eyes the Serapis, of Pontus (somewhere near this present hapless Sinope), appeared to him, and expressed ence, not the disciples of a living and loving his wish to come to Alexandria, and there try person. The book itself was, in their belief, not his influence on the religious sentiment. So in any true sense inspired, but magically dicta-Serapis was sent for, and came—at least, the ted—by what power they could not define. His idol of him—and, accommodating personage! he actually fitted. After he had been there awhile had inspired no nation but their own. But, tion. I can tell you no more. I never could find that anything more was known. You may see him among Greek and Roman statues as a heathen, in driving away those evil spirits, or young man with a sort of high basket-shaped evoking those good spirits, who, though seldom mentioned in their early records, had, after was found so pleasant and accommodating a their return from Babylon, begun to form an conscience-keeper, that he spread, with Isis, his important part of the unseen world? For, as (fifty years B.C.) found the pair not too respec-table, and pulled down their temples. But so The Jews learnt to become the jugglers and popular were they, in spite of their bad fame, magic-mongers of the whole Roman world." he temples up again elsewhere; and from that of God's favor worked also ruinously on their time forth Isis and Serapis, in spite, poor things, morals.

though they will haunt like skylarks on the men, than the world has ever beheld before or bleakest northern moor as cheerfully as on the since.

So the result was a failure. than nothing.

In physics they did little from a fault in the "Deductive rather than inductive; of unhas made Britain at once a land of practical whether Jewish, Pagan, or Christian. craftsmen, and of earnest scientific discoverers."

cold skeleton. We should like to have had a few ideas of him unconnected with pure mathematics; for at present he is a more complete abstraction than any other name in history. How did Euclid eat, sleep, talk? Had Euclid ther distillation. He traces the several points man was he? like other persons?—or were his eyes circles, his mouth an eclipse, and his nose on us, and in us, in relation and correspondence work with these doubts unresolved. Our own the point at which they diverged :idea remains, that Euclid was pure mathematics

system known by the name of Ptolemy) propounded a theory; and the rest were ready to accept it, "content there to stop their experiments, and return to their favorite work of comments, and return to their favorite work of commenting, deducing, spinning notion out of notion, ad infinitum." They had not learnt that induction is the method by which a knowledge of the laws of nature is to be obtained.

They had not learnt that induction is the method by which a knowledge of the laws of nature is to be obtained. the laws of nature is to be obtained.

Next come the Alexandrian litérateurs: "A generation of innumerable court-poets, artificial epigramatists, artificial idyllists, artificial dramatists and epicists—above all, a generation of critics. * * * I must say, as far as we can see, these Alexandrian pedants were thorough pedants—very polished and learned gentlemen, no doubt, and, like Callimachus, the pets of princes; but, after all, men who thought hat they could make up for not writing great works themselves, by shewing, with careful analysis and commentation, how men used to write of old—or, rather, how they fancied men used to write then; for, consider, if they had really known how the thing was done, they must needs have been able to do it themselves ...

perhaps as characteristic of the men and the Divine Being, or of man, I leave it for you to times as anything that we could select. Here judge.

"Berenice, the Queen, on Ptolemy's departure to the wars, vowed her beautiful tresses to her favorite goddess, as the price of her husband's of Proclus. safe return; and duly pays her vow. The hair is hung up in the temple: in a day or two afterwards it has vanished. Dire is the wrath of Ptolemy, the consternation of the priests, the dead world, and all its works."

Our author turns, with evident relief, from these artificial court poets and grammarians, Callimachus Apollonius Rhodius, Lycophron, &c., to the one true child of nature amongst them all, Theoritus. There is a very beautiful passage on this sweet singer of Syracuse, which we are sorry our want of space forbids us to

Next come the metaphysicians. Those of the having entirely given up the search for truth, the most of them were become mere wordsplitters; and the only serious question that

world's history in which a man, without belief province. Alexandria produced a native philo-

a least, in himself as a prophet and revelator,—
and got up, in himself, family and partners, a
powerful, if an artificial, enthusiasm. But declining for several centuries. He thinks that The author believes the Jews of that period Ptolemy, according to Mr. Kingsley, both invented a God, and succeeded in making him that God was only the God of Israel, and not of popular, without himself believing in him at all. the other nations of the earth, arose after the return from Babylon. He thinks, also, that in "Ptolemy felt that the people women espe- proportion as this belief strengthened, exactly cially) must have something wherein to believe.

The 'Religious Sentiment' in man must be satisfied. But how to do it? How to find a litter would need the server would need the server where the server was this celler strengthened, exactly in proportion the Jews began to lose all living and practical belief in His guidance of them. He became a being of the past; one who had deity who would meet the aspirations of conquerors as well as conquered, of his most irreligious Macedonians, as well as of his most religious them now. They began to think that aspiration had ceased; they attached an exaggerated value Ptolemy solved it. He seems to have taken the to their old sacred books; they began to believe same method which Brindley the engineer used in their literal inspiration; they thought them

he was found to be quite an old acquaintance— thought they, if the words were dictated, each to be, in fact, the Greek Jove, and two or three of them must have some mysterious value. And Egyptian gods beside-indeed, to be no other if each word had a mysterious value, why not than the bull Apis, after his death and deifica- each letter? Might not these words, even arnewly-found mother, or wife, over the whole they had lost faith in the one preserver of their East, and even to Rome. The consuls there race, they had filled up the void by a ponderous

hat seven years after, the Triumvirs had to build Their belief in their own exclusive possession

of much persecution, were the fashionable deities "By looking on themselves as exclusively and of the Roman world. Surely this Ptolemy was a man of genius!"

But Ptolemy saw also that the superiority of Greek power had been caused by the superiority of creek power had been caused by the sup of Greek mind; so he too must have mind to of that eternal right. How could that be? For strengthen his newly founded kingdom. He then the right things the Gentiles seemed to do mported scholars from Greece to educate his would be right and divine; and that supposition imported scholars from Greece to educate his favorite son, in hopes of giving him a mind fit for a ruler; and he encouraged learning, in hopes of raising for himself and his government, men with minds adapted to the duties of able instruments and employees. He invited savans from every place where they were to found; the properties of the performance of certain acts commanded exclusively to them—a form of save him to feach in, and established schools for them to teach in, and ethics which repidly sank into the most petty porticoes and gardens for them to meditate in; and frivolous casuistry as to the outward perhe paid them well for their labor, and collected for their use a larger literary apparatus than the meant library apparatus than had ever yet been known in the great library of Alexandria. But the Muses will not be bought. "Alas! the Muses are shy and wild; and sence of moral sense, in their most cultivated

sunny hills of Greece, and rise thence singing Yet they still retained the true notion of a into the heaven of heavens, yet they are hard to personal deliverer, although the idea of him and tempt into a gilded cage, however amusingly had among them the old literature of their race -"a literature," says Mr. Kingsley, "destined "This was, it must be said, the outcome of all to explain all other literatures—because it has "This was, it must be said, the outcome of all the Ptolemæan appliances. In physics they did little. In art nothing. In metaphysics less germ or fragment of human truth which is in any of them." From this one eternal root-idea, f a personal deliverer (which is also, if we misgeneral tendency of the Greek mind, which was take not, the cardinal idea of Mr. Kingslev's ectures), proceeded, in the hands of Philo, the rivalled subtlety in obtaining results from prin- regeneration of the Alexandrian philosophy. The ciples, and results again from them ad infinitum; idea of a Logos, the express likeness of God, yet deficient in that sturdy moral patience, which is required for the examination of facts, and which belongs to the wnole Alexandrian philosophy,

We cannot for a moment, attempt to sketch Mr. Kingsley introduces us to Euclid; but he to our readers Mr. Kingsley's view of the corings no flesh, and breathes no life into that old skeleton. We should like to have had a of Alexandria, each of which in a measure dea wife and children? What sort of a looking of their resemblance, especially the idea which a triangle We pass on from Mr. Kingsley's with the God over all; and he thus describes

"While, then, these two schools had so many Aristarchus, Eratosthenes, Hipparchus, Archimedes, are the other great names of the Alexandrian school. They made discoveries, but not many—and, as Mr. Kingsley believes, from their fault of method. A great man (Hipparchus, for instance, who was the author of the known beauty beaut God which is in you, and is striving to bring you into harmony with Himself.' There is the experimentum crucis. There is the vast gulf between the Christian and the Heathen schools, which, when any man had overleaped, the whole problem of the universe was from that moment inverted. With Plotinus and his school, man is seeking for God; with Clemens and his, God is seeking for man. With the former God is passive, and man active; with the latter God is active, man is passive—passive, that is, in so far as his business is to listen when he is spoken to, to look at the light which is unveiled to him, submit himself to the inward laws which he feels reproving and checking him at every turn, as Socrates was reproved and checked by his inward Dæmon. Which of these two The curious anecdote of Berenice's hair is theorems gives the higher conception of the

> Neo-Platonism declined in constantly-increasing emptiness and superstition, and at last died a natural death from exhaustion in the hands

The Christian school of Alexandria declined also, and met with violent extinction very little later than the Pagan one. But the Pagan (Mr. scandal to religion; when Conon, the court astronomer, luckily searching the heavens, finds Kingsley holds) declined and perished through the falsehood of its principles; whereas the the missing tresses in an utterly unexpected Christian suffered the same fate by being untrue place—as a new constellation of stars, which to, and deserting its own true principles, which this day bears the title of Coma Berenices. It had been embodied in the philosophy of the first is so convenient to believe the fact, that every Alexandrian Christians. That philosophy was body believes it accordingly; and Callimachus writes an elegy thereon, in which the constellated, or indeed defined tresses, address in most lects, embracing the whole phenomena of humanity and not condition and highly for the control of the cont melodious and highly-finished Greek, bedizened with concetto on concetto, that fair and sacred them, and capable of being understood and aphead whereon they grew, to be shorn from which is so dire a sorrow, that apotheosis itself est to the lowest." Even the Disciplina Areani. can hardly reconcile them to the parting. which most of us have been in the habit of Worthy, was not all this, of the descendants of looking upon as a direct introduction of the the men who fought at Marathon and Thermo- aristocratic exclusive spirit of Greek philosophy pylæ? The old Greek civilisation was rotting into Christianity, and a denial of the highest swiftly down; while a fire of God was preparing, showly and dimly, in that unnoticed Italian town of Rome, which was destined to burn up that merely of certain logical deductions from, and illustrations of, those higher truths. nain test of the truth embodied in this philosothy seems to him to have been the real moral mprovement, the real deliverance that it wrought on earth; whereas Neo-Platonism could point to no moral success whatever. It sank, however-partly from the over-subtlety of the Alexandrian min I, which allured it away from practice to speculation; partly from the habits of combativeness and exclusiveness engendered by long years of controversy, destroying candour and love; partly from the idea of the Divine Teacher becoming (through constant speculation upon it) too abstract and too little personal partly, and perhaps chiefly, from the prevalence

feet on the lay population, who, told that they and to make a few observations regarding were, and believing themselves to be, beings of a lower order, and living by a lower standard, sank down more and more, generation after generation. Political life had no inherent sanctity or nobleness; why act holily and nobly in spicuous:it? Family life had no inherent sanctity or nobleness; why act holily and nobly in it either,

The Mussulman invasion annihilated this year. school of philosophy; the people joined the new conquering religion by tens of thousands; and the Christians sank at once into an obscure and man; and he traces the strength and victories

is very original, very able, and in many respects very important. We would not be thought to subscribe to all of its author's opinions; but we can say, that there is a truth and nobleness about his tone of mind, with which we thoroughly sympathise. He always gives us the idea of delivered in his usual happy and eloquent a person not yet fully developed, nor yet fully conscious of the whole meaning and consequences of his own views. May the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world the young gentleman's father—as amongst preside over his future development, and make his path and ours that which shineth more and try—who, he felt assured, had he lived. more unto the perfect day.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 22. No. 11, of which none are on hand); Rev. Dr. ville, rem.; Rev. S. S. W., Three Rivers, rem. for Miss O.; Rev. H. H., London, C. W. John J

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Education-Mr. Windeat.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1854.

London, November 21st, 1854. A meeting of the committee of general management for collecting an Episcopal Fund in the rural deanery of London, will be held at St. | the most distinguished man of his year.-Paul's School House, on Wednesday, 13th day (The Wellington scholarship was first of December, at 1 o'clock.

H. HAYWARD,

that they may be laid before the committee.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

CONVOCATION. At the present time while the arrival of noble armies in the east, in opposing the present, being engaged in ministerial duties. dominant arm of lust, oppression and barvaliant conduct - eminently worthy of their "native daring" so conspicuous in fellows. the bloody encounter; and seem, day after day, to witness, as if before our eyes, the alternations of the enemy from malignity alternations of the enemy from malignity and sciences is a wholesome exercise of the mind and an invaluable step moreover to wards a perfect knowledge of the Holy wards a perfect knowledge of the Quarantine Fort and Fort of our gallant countrymen, and of sympathy for their widows and orphan littleones, left behind to mourn over the husband and the father "butchered by the hand of war." While such subjects present themselves to us, in such rapid succession, and excite such emotions in our breasts; it is to us, and must be to every of this institution from the time when the one, a pleasing respite, to turn our thoughts plan of its foundation was at the first laid from the scene of the "battle's stern ar- by the master-mind of our pious and inderay," to that of peaceful industry and of fatigable Bishop, and are certain that we intellectual progress. And such a scene not only give expression to our own feelit was our pleasure and privilege to wit- ings, but those of every sound-hearted ness on Saturday last, in the seat of learn- churchman, not only here, but in the ing which our Venerable Diocesan has so mother-land, when we congratulate his successfully founded in this the metropolis lordship for its unprecedented—we had and then gazes on the walls of that univer-

of our flourishing province. brief and cursory notice of the event to his zeal and ability, under Providential zeal of his youthful breast exclaimwhich we allude-an event which will be guidance, we are mainly, if not solely, inconsidered with deep satisfaction by every debted, for having such an institution in friend of sound education throughout the our country. Well do we remember the

of the Convocation of Trinity College, To- plishment of such a scheme as the foundronto, in the hall of the college-buildings, ing an University of such a character and for the purpose of granting degrees, con- with apparently such slender prospects of ferring honours, and matriculating students, success. Fresh in our recollection is the

Robinson, Bart, Chief Justice of Upper this Province—which was then given, lest Canada, took his seat on the north end of the dais, attired in the rich and beautiful But the cause was a just and righteous robes of his office as Chancellor of this one, and our venerable Bishop deeply felt University. On his right hand was the it to be such, and therefore knew it must Lord Bishop of the Diocese, as head of prevail. Nor with mere words did he the College Corporation, in full canonicals; favour that cause; but with substantial and on his left the Rev. Provost as Vice-tokens of his earnestness. Generously did Chancellor, and the Professors in their he head the list himself, and faithfully and respective academicals.

Medical Professors out of those present The new University, by and by, rose stone

the College Council was in attendance; its turrets and pinnacles exhibit the buildand although but very short and circum- ing completed - the wished-for object. scribed notice was given of this interesting crowned with success. There stands that and important meeting, the hall was well stately and imposing structure - justly filled with a highly respectable assemblage, styled an ornament to our city-whose not a little enhanced in attractiveness by a very architecture puts us in mind of the considerable number of the fair sex, days of that good Queen who felt a holy whose very presence was in itself a proof zeal for the reformation of our Church of their taste for literature; and whose who brought forward our articles of religion applauding smiles not only shed a sweet which her wicked predecessor had reeffulgence on the assembled throng, but pealed-who first caused our Prayer-book also evinced their appreciation of those to be revised; and "established the form who win and wear the laurels which tal- of religion as we at present have the hapent and industry seldom fail to bestow upon piness to enjoy it.

their faithful children. the most prominent of the honour-men, to say, stand by no means inferior to those Rev. F. W. Dobbs.....

the college itself.

Of those who distinguished themselves, the following appear to be the most con-

GRADUATES: Salter Vankoughnet, 1st if there were no holy, noble, and divine principle or ground for it?" class in classics; the "Jubilee" scholar-ship, and the classical prize for the third

The honors won by this young gentleman speak for themselves. Independently of despised sect. The Mahometan Arabs are the the classical prize, it must be remembered last nation that passes across the stage. Mr. Kingsley subscribes to Carlyle's vindication of founded last year as a mark of estage. Mahomet, whom he believes to have been a just our venerable Bishop, on his reaching the of the Mussulmans to their possession of an obscured and forgotton truth—that God cares ferred merely as a reward for literary for and teaches all men. Their fall, which he merit, but also as a mark of exemplary considers complete and irreparable, he traces to polygamy, and the consequent degradation of weight to the honor achieved on other We have given a hasty sketch of a work which grounds, and places the recipient in a very

THE MATHEMATICAL PRIZE was presented to William Cooper, with a few comwould have enjoyed with himself much gratification, on seeing his son distinguishing himself in a branch of study of so S. T. P., Montreal, rem., (back Nos. sent except and one which afforded an avenue to a profession most honorable and amongst L., Quebec; E. S. W., Norton, N. B., rem.; Rev. I. S. L., Carlton Place; J. McL., Beams-

John Laughtry distinguished himself in English Composition and Theology, by obtaining the " Kent testimonial prize"-Diaries for 1855, for sale by H, Rowsell.

Notice to Teachers — City of Toronto — Comthe best essay on some subject of a Theola premium awarded from year to year for ogical character, prescribed by the Provo-t, and open for competition to all the students of the University.

Richard Sanders-awarded Archdeacon Bethune's prize for Latin verse, also the prize for Latin prose: the subject of the former was "Sir John Franklin," that of the latter " Alcibiades."

Mr. Sanders is also the Wellington scholar of 1854, and therefore on this ground alone opened for competition last year, when it was taken by Mr. O'Reilly of Hamilton.) Secretary. But the prizes above named place Mr P. S. It is requested that all returns of sub- Sanders in a position which give additional scriptions in parishes and missions be forwarded and undoubted proof of his classical geto the Secretary, on or before that day, in order that they may be laid before the committee. nius and knowledge. It is but due to the institution in which Mr. Sanders was prepared for the University, to state that this establishment was the famous school at Rugby in England.

Rev. Messrs. Leech and Smith were awarded the annual divinity prize. These almost every mail furnishes us with fresh gentlemen were admitted to the diaconate

The first classical prize of the 2nd year barianism, and in endeavouring to pro- was conferred on Mr. Broughall; and the duce peace, and all the blessings of civilization:—while in the history of their lization—gentlemen who must have tural. We believe both essential, and we behind two of the batteries.

On the evening of the 26th, the Russians, presented excellent papers in order to take these premiums from their numerous class-British soldiers and seamen,—we read of these premiums from their numerous class-

and the groans of the dying:—while our minds are naturally absorbed with these minds are naturally absorbed with the minds are painful contemplations, and our feelings at other two departments of the College— revelation of God to the human family. times irresistibly forced to give vent to information which we are sure will not be tears of sorrow for the loss of so many less appreciated by our numerous readers

> important and attractive subject without offering a few remarks of a general cha-

We have carefully watched the progress almost said miraculous-success; for we We shall proceed to give our readers a are perfectly sincere, when we say that to most serious resolves, will in the righteous opposition which was raised from many On the 18th inst. there was a meeting quarters at the very outset, to the accomexpression of apprehension—on the part The Honourable Sir John Beverley of even zealous members of our church in liberally did the members of the Church We regretted to observe only one of the follow their revered prelate's example.

by stone—heaven seemed to look auspici-A large number of the members of ously on her dutiful child-and at length

How deeply gratified, then, must our It is not our intention in adverting to the esteemed Diocesan feel, to see such a subject of this article to give a list in full happy consummation of his most sanguine of the gentlemen who were admitted to expectations: to see his University in her degrees, &c., or of those who were matri- infancy (for she is but two years in existculated on this occasion; because we ex- ence) exhibiting so many proofs of induspect to be furnished with the names, &c., try and successful tuition; attended by from the proper officer for our next week's such a large number of young men, whose issue: but rather, at the present, to note talents and attainments, it is not too much

of the members of older and more richly religion the basis of all our teachings, success may attend the publication. there will be no neglect of any of those secular branches of knowledge which are embraced in the most extensive and approved systems of academical education. And unless such a course were adopted in our land, we could not reasonably expect happiness and prosperity to remain amongst us. No matter how fertile the soil is by nature, it must be stirred up and carefully seeded by the industrious husbandour minds. It matters not how capable talents which in a measure we may inherit from our ancestors, suddenly and eloquently exclaims in his own expressive tongue:

"Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Rectique cultus pectora roborant: Utcunque defecere mores,

Dedecorant bene nāta culpæ" Important testimony this, from an age prior to the christian era; showing that, lowever exalted are the genius and qualiof our position. It enters not into the subject of religious training. Our system s, that both religious and secular knowedge shall be imparted; and to the proper exercise of both must the success of our college be attributed; and therefore it is college be attributed; and therefore it is this exercise alone which has realized the promise of our beloved Bishop—the prothe English loss on shipboard is 2 Lieutenants—Chase and Madden, killed; and 16 officers -within the walls of our college the student is first instructed in his duty to his God and then in that to his neighbour. He is not taught to shape his actions acmingled with heathen speculations, or

Such is, the course pursued in our our college will continue to send forth, vember. We cannot conclude our article on this from year to year, from her walls, men of to society and a blessing to the land. And when our revered diocesan shall have finished his career in this life, and when town is a mass of ruins, that the French Chashis honoured remains shall have been seurs killed all the artillerymen who showed dauntless spirit he conferred so priceless a were about to fire upon them with red hot balls. boon upon the country of his adoption. And the student as he dwells on these things, Raglan sity, now made his own, impressed with the recent engagements.

"Long be our Father's temple ours, Woe to the hand by which it falls; A thousand spirits watch its towers, A host of angels guard its walls."

letters and papers in future be addressed the land side. to him at Carleton Place.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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endowed universities. Does not the re- Old Countryman a copy of "Lillian," a Brench, has now had this refusal withdrawn. sult of the examinations of these young Fairy Tale, in verse, by the late Winthrop men-to which we have in part alluded- M. Praed, Esq., formerly Fellow of Trinity the laurels which they have won, not only College, Cambridge, and M. P. for St. Ives, closed at 94 a 944. in Theology, but also in the other objects | Cornwall. It is for sale at the office of the in Theology, but also in the other objects | Cornwall. It is for sale at the office of the of the details of the siege pub-of study—justly redeem the promise | Old Countryman at a quarter dollar each, lished on the 6th, causes rather an unfavourable which the Bishop made at the opening of including prepayment of postage to any part feeling. the College in 1852; "cherishing the hope of Canada or United States. The profits, of conferring lasting benefit upon the if any, are to be devoted to the Patriotic church and the country, we shall proceed," Fund, now raising in behalf of the widows said his lordship, "with double confidence and orphans of those who perish in the in every department; for though we make war with Russia; and we cordially wish

European Mems.

pany's steamer Canadian, Capt. McMaster, was announced by the firing of guns, and discharging men, before we can look for the healthful of rockets. She left inverted, And so it is with at 1 p.m., and arrived at this port on 21st of November, with 45 cabin and 108 steerage passengers, having made the passage in 14 days. Nov. 7th-Passed the American Mail Steamer.

The news by the Canadian is three days later, regard to the commencement and progress of

The Telegraph battery and the Maximilian Fort, to the north of the land forces, played from the heights of Sebastopol in a formidable and advantageous position.

ties which we possess, education is neces- if the Russians had not closed the entrance of sary to improve and ripen them, that they the harbor, by sinking 5 vessels and 2 frigates, may benefit ourselves and others. But the allied squadrons could, after the first fire, his only goes a certain length in support successfully run in and have placed themselves in communication with the land forces, without sustaining any greater loss than they have now

> At the commencement of the action the enhusiasm was extreme, and also during the action. Before opening fire, Admiral Hamlin made the signal "France observes you !" which was re-

mise of which we have just spoken. Yes wounded; in all, 44 men killed and 226 wounded The ships are considerably damaged by shot

He is not taught to shape his actions according to the precepts of Cicero or Plato 30,000, upon the forts in the vicinity of Balak--according to a system of morality com- lava, a town in the rear of the allied main posi-

The enemy succeeded in capturing three batadulterated with the absurd and unholy teries manned by Turkish troops, and in driving actions of pagan deities. He is taught away the latter, who, it must be remember news of the indefatigable exertions of our last month, and consequently were not not to rest his ethics on the theory and are raw levies of young men. The English Light actions of men, but upon the immaculate Cavalry, the Scotch Greys, and the Fifth Dragoon Guards, aided by the French troops We care not for secular knowledge if it Light Cavalry suffered most severely, the Rus-

that a thorough acquaintance with the arts were repulsed with great slaughter, 3000 men

to rage—to hear the cries of the wounded in our next number to be enabled to do Scriptures, we at the same time could Constantine have been razed, while the tower

different places.

It was evident that Sebastopol could not hold out much longer, and according to an account University; and so long as it is inculcated, the assault was to be made on the 2nd of No

sound learning, who will be an ornament erpool, from a Greek house, that the place had been positively captured, but it requires confir-Telegraphs of November 7th state that the position on the Danube.

consigned to their last resting place, those themselves at the embrasures, and that all night consigned to their last resting place, those who shall survive him—yes, generations yet to come—will revere his memory and The Russian fleet had sought shelter under bless the day, when with pious ardour and the building alongside the quays, but the Allies

> A Gazette extraordinary was published this morning, with further despatches from Lord Lord Dunkellan was taken prisoner during the

in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol, but with the main body of the army, on the plains

north of Bakshiserai. It is stated that the French have lost 200 men The Rev. J. S. Lauder requests that all principally by explosions, while the English loss is understood 100 men killed and wounded on

As both the British and French forces have been much cut up by disease and by loss in en-

During the last and present week, about 4,000 men have been sent out from England; these included those of the detachments which have arrived from Canada—the men of which are in fine health and efficiency.. The bounty for each soldier enlisted has been raised to six The standard height throughout the ervice has been reduced by one inch.

Supplies of winter clothing have been forwarded to the troops. Thirteen out of twenty-four iron cylinders,

which have been ordered at Woolwich, for conveyance to Sebastopol, to blow the sunken ships, | that regiment. have been completed and shipped: each of the 120 gun-boats, together with 40 floating bat teries, and 70 guns, making a total of 2,800

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at

bloody arbitrament of arms in the kingdom of Russia has gathered 20,000 men facing the

along her frontier from Cracow 20,000 men, and Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg.

We have received from the Editor of the coalesced with revolutionists, Spanish and

and in flour 1s. per sack; sales small. Consols

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16th. The Asia left Liverpool on the morning of the 4th instant, and reached her dock shortly after

She brings 144 passengers.
On the 5th of November at 2 o'clock A. M. she passed the steamship Europa, 8 miles north On the 13th, at 7 P. M., she passed the Pa

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign office, from Lord Stratford DeRedcliffe, just before the Asia's departure:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28-Midnight. "The Captain of the English steam transpor which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th confirms, in a great part, the information brought this morning by a French ship.

It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way and even left their guns, which being seized by the Russians were turned against them. The Scotch remained firm in their position. Other forces advanced and the Russians were obliged to yield. The Russians remained nevertheless masters of two forts, from which they fired on the Allies. Three regiments of English light cavalry exposed to the fire of the Russian batteries, suffered im-

The French took part in the affair with admirably bravery, and next day their position was attacked by 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter

The loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the reports of the wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Balaklava, the belief coninued that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the Allies.

Up to the 25th October the siege and bombardment of Sebastopol were going on with re-gularity and success, and the loss of life in the town was so great that the air was said to be tainted by the number of the unburied dead. Admiral Nachikoff had been killed by a bomb-

The loss of the Allies is comparatively small, and Lord Raglan was understood to be favourable to a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault. The Weiner Zeitung published the following

BESSARABIA, October 29. On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position.

The assailants also took 11 guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the Engish half their light cavalry.

Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with

Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

Greek accounts from Odessa confirms this, and say that the English cayalry lost five hundred

It is evident that the Russians have received a considerable reinforcement, and a still stronger corps was expected from Perekop.

At the recent attacks upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbour the vessels were much damaged. The British were said to be within 200 yards of the Russians' works, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great. The French division from the Piræus has passed the Bosphorus as a reinforcement to the besieging army. Official despatches make no mention of Liprandi's alleged victory. The affair is understood to have taken place at Eupatoria, where the Allies were on the look out for the Russian reinforcement. English accounts say the British cavalry were attacked,

but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired. Water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol. Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, had been sent to Constantinople as a Russian spy. Menschikoff reports officially the loss of Russians at the Alma to be 4,500, and that fort Constantine had been much damaged, the Bastion having 33 guns dismounted.

Gortschakoff was apparently strengthening his Contradictory rumours were current regarding the progress of negotiations, and Austria will not certainly, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the

support of Prussia and the Germanic Powers. There is some talk of a note from Count Nesselrode, stating that Russia is preparing for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy to the last. A gratifying fact is mentioned in connection

with the Valorous steam-frigate, which left Sheerness for the Black Sea on Saturday—every sailor duly returned to the ship after enjoying a ten-days' leave. The restoration of the kingdom of Poland is

an event which sooner or later is certain to come to pass. It might be effected in this way: To Russian Poland add Gallicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen; these will form the new kingdor Give Austria Moldavia and Bessarabia in lieu of Gallicia. Give Prussia Saxony, in lieu of Posen. Give the Sultan the Crimea, instead of Moldavia. Make the King of Saxony King of Poland. The Saxons, who are Protestants, would be glad to Saxony, who is a bigoted Romanist, would be glad to have Roman Catholic subjects. The King of Prussia would gladly exchange turbulent Poles for quiet Saxons; and the Austrians would readily give up Gallicia for the Danube. The Sultan would rather rule over the Mahometans of the Crimea than have the empty suzerainte of the Christian Moldavians. The Poles would be delighted to regain their liberty, and England and France would rejoice to see a great injustice redressed. In short every body would be pleased except the Emperor of Russia.

The 46th regiment is now on its way to the East. The martial spirit called forth by the war in the Crimea has almost done away with the prejudice which recently prevailed against LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Denison & Co, report a steady through not active demand for cotton during the week. Hold-ers have succeeded in obtaining an advance of

The fleet is shortly expected home for the 1s. 6d. per lb. on good ordinary and middling BREADSTUFFS .- The future course of the trade

Aldrshot for the spring campaign in the Baltic.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

depends entirely upon the extent of the supplies that may arrive and the period of their coming in. Dennison & Co., and most others report the market dull in the early part of the week, but it closed with an improved demand at a decline on the week of 1s. on flour, 2d. a 3d. on wheat, and 1s. on corn. Western Canal flour 40s. a 41s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 42s., Ohio 41s. a 45s. Austrian frontier, while Austria has embattled No Canadian or Southern in market. White wheat 12s. a 12s. 6d., Red and mixed 11s. a 11s. 25,000 in the Principalities. Both sides show | 9d. Corn.—White and yellow and mixed 42s. a The later news with regard to Prussia is, that on the 27th the Czar refused an entrance to the ties of American scarce. Lard in good demand 44s. Gardiner & Co. report Beef in good deat 53s. 6d. a 54s.

General Nicolais is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl near Grosnia, on the frontier of Circassia.

FRANCE.

15 0 0 (£296 6 11)

NATIONS.

£1 5 0 vel through France, on the ground that he had

THE BIBLE. - The Bible is a window in this THREE TIMES A prison of hope, through which we look into eternity.—The Church Times.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., at St. John's Church, Sandwich, by the Rev. C. C. Johnson, (the bride's brother). assisted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich, William Henry Weller, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Cobourg, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Johnson, formerly Rector of Sandwich.

In Burford, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. C. P. Pettit B. A., William R. Kirby, Esq., to Eliza, eldest daughter of Jacob Miller, Esq., all of Burford.

TORONTO MARKETS.

		8.	D.		5.	13.
	Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	40	0	a	41	3
	Farmers' per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6
	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	7	10	a	8	2
-	Oatmeal, per barrel,	38	9	a	40	0
	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	6	a	4	8
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	3	0	a	3	6
	Peas, per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
	Potatoes, per bushel	1	10	a	2	6
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a	11	9
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	33	9	a	35	0
	Hay, per ton	80	0	a	90	0
	Straw, per ton,	60	0	a	62	6
	Butter- Tub, per lb	0	8	a	0	0
	Fresh, per lb,	1	0	a	0	0
3	Beef, per 100 lbs,	25	0	a	27	6
	Pork, per 400lbs,	25	0	a	30	0
3	Eggs per dozen	0	9	a	0	0
	Fire wood per cord,	27	6	a	30	0

New Advertisements.

EDUCATION.

MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will struct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at

No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

DIARIES FOR 1855.

A GOOD supply of Pocket and Office Diaries for 1855, of various sizes and bindings Also, The Physician's Visiting List, Diary and Book of Engagements for 25 and 50 patients. For sale by H. ROWSELL.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

City of Toronto---Common Schools!

THE Undersigned will receive, until TUES-DAY, 5th December next, (at his Office, Albany Chambers, York Street.) applications in writing, with testimonials, &c., (if by post, prepaid,) from parties duly qualified to fill the situations of Head Master and Assistant, (Male Department), and Teacher and Assistant, (Female Department,) in the three new schools now near paper, or at 26 George Street.

The appointments will be understood to take effect when the new Schools are opened, (say early in January, 1855, after the Christmas vacation); and any further information can be obtained from the undersigned, by application as

By order Board School Trustees, G. A. BARBER, Toronto, November 16, 1854.

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1854. 16-4win1mtf.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES. MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, receives into her house at Yorkville, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the pur-

pose of EDUCATION. There are at present two vacancies. The next quarter will begin on the 1st of

by personal application at Yorkville. November 1, 1854.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of and Day Pupils, who will be under their own

give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

if required). Terms per Quarter.—To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-.....£15 0 Pupils under 12 years of age...... 12 10 (Day Pupils,...... 6 0 Under 12 years 4 10

to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO: REV. Prof. PARRY, RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. Wm. STANTON, Esq.

DR. HODDER. Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton. WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq., -St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Oreon and California.

Perilous Adventures and Thrilling Incidents
of Travellers.

Panorama of Nations. By John Frost
Layard's Discoveries at Nineveh
The Book of the Ocean and Life on the Sea...
Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean on board
in American frigate. By N. P. Willis
Pencillings by the Way; written during some
rears of residence and travel in Europe. By N.
P. Willis

Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine R. Beecher. E. Beecher...

Swiss Family Rouinson...
Flora's Lexicon: an interpretation of the language and sentiments of Flowers...

Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of T. N.
Talfourd, author of 'lon'...
The Recreations of Christopher North...
The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls...
The Pilgrim's Progress; with a Life of Bunyan by Southey...
You att on the Horse...
True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women. By Catherine E. Beecher...

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HENRY ROWSELL.

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THES MAPLE WILL until further CAPT. ROBI

MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE,

TORONTO, C. W. Have constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize:

Piano Fortes,

AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER

Melodeons, &c. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Graine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS ND ACCORDEONS

consisting of Oratorios, with a separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs. An ems and Ser-wices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nat. Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, ent, and

The latest music from England, 1 is. Toronto, March 15, 1854.

A young person to teach her children an English education, and assist with plain needle work. Apply at the office of the Church news-Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854.

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or

Fort Malden, known as Elliott's Point,

and having thereon a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity: and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from

respectable individuals who have tested its effi-

abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, can also be leased on favourable term

nd Day Pupils, who will be under their own mmediate superintendence.

Mrs. McCartney will conduct the domestic trangements.

It is proposed to engage the best masters to ive instructions in French, Singing, Music, Orawing and Aritnmetic. (German and Italian better the proposed to the second state of the s the Lake pass within a few yards of the house

Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854. THE TORONTO L'ADIES' SCHOOL.

The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal and a Lady Resident, with the following Assistants: 1st English Teacher,

> Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley. Singing......Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English educa-

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

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

to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

requested to apply (it by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 1st August, 1854.

of penetrating the deepest, or of retaining and appreciating the sublimest subjects, are the faculties of man; they cannot ex-ercise their functions with success unless give the following summary of intelligence with are the faculties of man; they cannot exbrought under a sound and judicious training. To establish in part the truth of this, we might even venture to quote heathen testimony, and take an extract on the 17th, the first day of the bombardment, the P. P., Quebec, add. sub, and rem. for 2 copies; much importance in a collegiate education, point from that beautiful ode written by the friend of Mecænas, and one of the ac-

nature and example of God.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES,	6
CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON	
BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND	
APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854.	
£ s. d.	ı
Previously announced215 18 8	ľ
Voodstock 5 9 7	ľ
Beachville 10 8	ŀ
per J. Ingersoll — 6 9 6	F
Por v. regordon	ŀ
Christ's Church, Hamilton 20 12 6	ı
Waterdowne 1 17 6	ŀ
per I. Stinson ———————————————————————————————————	
Penetanguishene, per churchwarden 2 0 0	
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oulbourn 0 13 3	ŧ
per Rev. G. Godfrey 1 7 0	ŀ
Charleston, per Rev. F. Trunayne 1 1 10	l
St. Marys Magdalene,	ŧ
	ŧ
Lloydtown $2 5 0\frac{1}{2}$	ı
Christ's Church, Bolton 2 0 10	î
Sandhill 15 3	ł
English Wilsons 18 10½	1
non Rev H B. Osler 6 0 0	ı

per Ven. Archdeacon 82 collections amounting to £296 6 11 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

From the Colonist Extra. Arrival of the "Canadian." PORTLAND, November 21, 1854. The arrival of the Canadian Steamship Com-

The official despatches from Admiral Dundas, Admirals of the fleets, with the whole of the flects, assisted the land attack, by engaging the sea batteries south and north of the harbour. complished poets of the Augustan age, who The French squadron took up a position about having spoken in applauding terms of the seven cables length from the 350 guns of the talants which in a measure we may inherit quarantine battery. From the two batteries of fort Alexander and from the artillery battery, the English squadron faced the 130 guns of fort

> The action, so far as the fleets are concerned. lasted from about half-past 1 to 6½, p. m., when it being quite dark, the ships were hauled off. Admiral Hamlin states in his despatch, that

actually suffered.

The French loss is 30 killed and 164 wounded. Accounts have also been received of an attack

speedily came to the rescue; and though the

A telegraphic despatch was received in Liv-

The Russians had withdrawn from the forts

gagements, reinforcements are urgently called get rid of a Popish king; and the King of for, and both from England and France they are

The British force in the Crimea will soon

cylinders will contain 1000 pounds or powder. guns, to be ready for an attack on Cronstadt.

It appears very doubtful whether Austria and Russia will not after all have recourse to the

Liverpool, Nov. 21, 1854. There is an advance in wheat of 2s. per qr.

On the 15th November, by the Rev. R. Shanklin, in the Township of Trafalgar, Mr. Joseph Foster to Miss Flora Dowsing Peacock.

V Saturday next, Port for Rochester, ev Returning, will leave TORONTO, Nov. 51th, 1854. Wednesday, and Frida weather permitting.

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

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street,

From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. York —Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers.

CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

Likewise a very chone selection of the best

Church Music,

GOVERNESS. LADY in this city wishes to engage a

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

cacy.
A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an December.

Further particulars may be obtained by letter, agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene addressed-Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1837 Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks 1 may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary

The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, POST PAID.

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Cnurcn, to copy till further orders.

This Institution is conducted by 2nd " "

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

The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

(No extras.) The second year of this Institution having closed with the annual examinations and distribution of prizes in a most satisfactory manner, MRS. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England for teachers in several departments of education. She has succeeded in proving that a sound English classical education (which is of the highest importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability.

The FINISHING CLASS IS under MRS. POET-

of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs her part to insure their improvement.

September next.
Persons wishing for further information are

ZONS IN MISFORTUNE. to Sir George Simpson, son's Bay Territory, for the tained fate of the noble, but roblem which has so long to be ts and engaged the energies tor's countless friends and

been prepared for the fearful reality—a miserable and lingering death, from literal starvation starvation-on the frozen and desolate shore of DR. RAE'S LETTER TO SIR GEORGE SIMPSON.

York Factory, 4th Aug., 1854. My Dear Sir George—Your several letters public and private, of dates 15th June and 1st December, 1853, and 13th and 16th June 1853, were handed me on the 28th ult., on my reaching Churchhill, and I rejoice to learn that your ealth had benefited so much by your visit to

Let me now allude to the expedition affairs-Let me now adde to the expedition, with my I arrived here on the 31st ultimo, with my small party, in excellent heaven, but, I am sorry to say, without having affected our object. At the same time, information has been obtained the same time, information has been obtained and articles purchased from the natives, which place the fate 6° a portion if not all of the then survivors of ar John Franklin's miserable party beyond 9 doubt—a fate the most deplorable,—death som starvation, after having recourse to a means of producing lifes. alism as a means of prolonging life. cany missing as a mean reached my old quarters at Repulse Bay on

me 15th of August, and preparations were immediately commenced for wintering. On the Quebec, 26th October, 1854. 1st of September I explained to the men our position, the stock of provisions we had on hand, (not more than three months' rations,) and the out all the danger and difficulty of our position. All readily volunteered to remain, and our exertions to collect food and fuel went on with unabated energy. By the end of September, 109 deer, 1 musk ox, 53 brace Ptarmigan, and one seal had been shot, and the nets produced

Of the larger animals above enumerated, 49 deer and the musk ox were shot by myself, 24 deer by Mistegan, (the deer hunter,) 14 by one of the men, 9 by Onligbuck, and 16 by the other four men. The migration of the deer terminated about the middle of October, and 25 more animals were added to our stock.

On the 28th of October, the snow being sufficiently hard for building, we were happy to exchange our cold tents for the more comfortable shelter of the snowhouses. The winter was very severe, but the temperature in our snow uts was never so low as in my winter quarters in 1846-7. Up to the 12th January we had nets set under the ice in the lakes, the nets were taken up on that date as they produced nothing.

On the 31st March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of the gales of wind, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party (at least forty persons) had perished for want of food, some ten or twelve days journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources was as various times and from various sources was as vain from your Excellency.

In the spring, four winters past, (spring '50) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but, by signs the natives were made to going to where they expected to find deer to they were then supposed to be getting short of

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on the island near it, about a long day's journey (say 35 or 40 miles) to the N. W. of a large stream which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux Oout-koo-hi-ca-lik,) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried (probably those of the first victims of famine,) somewhere in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the Island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barrelled gun

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life. There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as Signed, † P. F., Archb. of Quebec. the powder was emptied in a heap on the earth by the natives, out of the kegs or vases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux and, together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose with a rough pen an sketch of the crests and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co., on my arrival at London. None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites" nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Pelly Bay-which is a bay, spite of Sir H. Beaufort's opinion to the contrary
—I crossed 60 miles of land in a westerly direction; traced the west shore from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Porter or Sir James Ross, and I could have got within 30 or 40 miles of Belle Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding

farther as I could not complete the whole.

Never, in my former Arctic journeys, had I met with such an accumulation of obstacles.
Fogs, storms, rough ice and deep snow we had to fight against. On one occasion we were 4½
The Archbishop of Quebec. days unable to get a glimpse of the sun, or even to make out his position in the heavens. This on a level coast, where the compass was of little

or no use, was perplexing in the extreme.

The weather was much finer on our return made with the Submarine Telegraph:—

Fullerton, was much impeded by ice; but on getting to the southward of the cape we had lear water, and saw no ice afterward.

The conduct of the men, I am happy to say, was, generally speaking, good; and we had not John's and Cape Ray, which is three-quarters a single case of sickness all the time of our

Being anxious to send this to Red River by ishing to the civilized world the first boats, I write in haste and briefly, but shall have the pleasure of sending a more hat fate should have been so With the utmost respect, I have the honor Your very obedient servant,

THE COLONIES .- A circular despatch from should the following letter, which British North America despited from British North America despited def or George Simpson yesterday nies, intimating the intention of the home of thaving been forwarded from York government to abolish the Imperial customy, via Red River. Our own hopes of Sir houses in those colonies, the expenses of which are provided for by the Imperial Government. The duties performed by the officers of the duties performed by the officers of the confess, long ceased: but who could have Imperial customs at present consist in registerble and lingering death, from literal starvation —possibly, as Dr. Rae conjectures, worse than in property, &c., making out the accounts of tion. shipping, clearing vessels, making out the stathe Arctic Ocean. But we shall not detain the tistical accounts of trade, quarterly and annureader, by any reflection of ours, from the ally, with some other minor duties. It is properusal of Dr. Rae's intensely interesting narra-perusal of Dr. Rae's intensely interesting narra-tive—we shall merely mention that York Factory is situated at the mouth of Hayes River, in very trifling additional expense, and thereby Hudson's Bay, in about 56 degrees N. L., 96 save the home government many thousands per annum. By carrying out this arrangement it will be productive of convenience to the merchant and will do away with the anomaly of having two custom-houses and passing two sets of entries, without incurring any serious additional expense; and will relieve the home government from a heavy tax without any corresponding

> The Canadian mail steamships Ottawa and Cleopatria have been taken off the route to carry coops to the seat of war in the East. The Cleopatria carries out to the Crimea the 71st regiment. - British Canadian.

RETURN to an address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd instant, for copies of correspondence between certain Roman Ca-tholic Bishops and the Provincial Government in regard to the Clergy Reserves.

By command, (Signed) PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Secretary's Office,

(Translation.) To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kinear-dine, Governor General, &c. &c.

We, the archbishop and bishops of the ecclesastical Province of Quebec, assembled in this city to consult together for the interests of our affairs of Canada, are a certain guarantee that the destiny of our country could not be confided to hands better fitted to secure to it peace and prosperity. While thus addressing you, we beeve that we give utterance to the opinion of the whole Catholic population of the country, who share with us the feelings of respect and confidence we entertain towards your Excellency In the conviction, therefore that what your Excellency has most at heart is the welfare of all classes of society, we think it incumbent on us to avail ourselves of so favorable an opportunity, to invite your attention to two objects which in our opinion are in the highest degree important to the welfare of the western part of this Province. We speak of separate schools and the Clergy Reserves. Your Excellency will feel no surprise that Bishops, witnessing with the deepest sorrow the evils which commonly result from mixed schools, should entreat your aid and protection to enable them to obtain a just

The question of the Clergy Reserves, al of less importance in their eyes, has, never-theless, aroused their solicitude. They think it therefore a duty to submit to your Excellency their convictions on this subject.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the truth, that the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, if carried into effect, must produce grievous dissatisfaction among a great body of honorable men. It will be the germ from whence understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now the different classes of society, while it will awaken a covetous spirit in some in whose eyes shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of the most sacred rights are not inviolable. As whom except one officer, (chief) looked thin, friends of peace, and by the very nature of they were then supposed to be getting short of our office bound to its maintenance among the provisions, and they purchased a small seal from people, it is our first and dearest duty to prevent, as much as in us lies, the dangerous commotions by which it would be jeopardized. Now we greatly fear that the secularization of the Reserves is a measure fraught with danger to that peace which is so necessary to the pro gress and the prosperity of the people. venture then to express a hope that the destination of the Reserves may not be altered, or that, at the least, to remove all cause of reasonable apprehension, the proceeds thereof may be divided among the different religious bodies, in proportion to the numbers belonging to each

Permit us, in conclusion, to assure your Excellency that in this loyal expression of our tioned, we are far from desiring to embarrass the present administration, who are worthy of the respect and confidence of the Province. Our only aim is the fulfillment of a sacred duty to e faithful entrusted to our care, and to the

Government itself. We have the honour to be, Your Excellency's very humble and very obedient servants.

† Ig., Bishop of Montreal. † PATRITIUS, Bish. of Carrhensis. Adm. † Apostolicus.

† Jos. Eugenius, Bish. Bypolis. † Armandus, Fr. Ma. Bish. Toronto. + J. C., Bish of St. Hyacinthe. † Jos. Bishop of Cydonia.

Archiepiscopal Palace, Quebec, 4th June, 1754.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, 16th June, 1854. My Lord,-I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to acknowledge the eccipt of the Address in which your Grace and the other Catholic Rishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec hail, with a feeling of hapiness, His Excellency's return amongst us, and n which you at the same time state the views entertained by you on matters of high political

I am also commanded by His Excellency to express to you his sincere thanks for the flattering assurances to him personally which are contained in your Address.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient servant, (Signed) P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Prov. Sec'y.

PROGRESS OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. By St, John's (N.B.) papers we glean the fol-

journey than when outward bound, and our loads being lighter our day's marches were nearly double the distance, and we arrived at Repulse steamer Victoria, seven days from Newfoundland, Bay on the 26th May, without accident except in one instance, in which one of our party lost passengers M. D. Field, chief engineer of the a toe from a frost bite.

The commencement of spring was very fine, but June and July were colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th August.

The commencement of spring was very fine, but June and July were colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th August.

Our progress along the coast as far as Cape Lawrence, connecting St. John's, Newfoundland, with New York, as soon as the ice will permit. No doubt is expressed of the completion of the undertaking early in June next. About three hundred miles of the land telegraph between St. of the entire length contemplated, is already finished, and a month's labor is all that is required for the remainder. The work on the land was begun at St. John's and progresses toward the west .- The interest of this announce. ment will be heightened when we mention the fact that this telegraphic junction of St. John's and New York alone will make a difference of four or five days in the transmission of European intelligence."—Hamilton Gazette.

The Governor General has appointed a committee consisting of 108 persons to ensure the necessary steps being taken to have Canada properly represented at the World's Fair to be held at Paris next year. 44 of these are members of the Landscape of the state of the sta bers of the Legislature, and the rest are selected from the principal cities and towns in the Pro-From the names on the Committee we expect to see our Province represented in no insignificant manner, at the great Parisian exibi-

We understand that a few spirited agriculturists in the country are getting up a joint stock company, to number at least 100, for the purpose of being enabled to import from England or elsewhere the most valuable live stock that can be obtained, as the only means, in their opinion, of keeping up the most approved breeds here. They have commenced by making an offer to Mr. Crew for his, which we believe he has accepted. Two meetings have been already held, and another, which it is expected will be largely attended, will take place at Mr. Arnott's, Clyde Inn, on Saturday next, at 11 a.m.

SYMPATHY FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN. On the 27th inst., a public meeting was held in ern war. Wm. Barker, Esq., was chairman of the meeting, and the following committee was The terms of Subscription. formed to make collections through the city, viz: Messrs. Barker, Thos. Craig, D. Glass, John McDowell, H. Mathieson, J. W. Kerr, Thomas Frazer, Gibbons, Carling, Lawrason, Dixon, Askin and G. M. Gunn, Esq. The funds collected to be transmitted to the chairman of the Central Association of the Patriotic Fund, in England. London belongs the credit of being the first place in Canada to make a move in this matter, and certainly it speaks well for the humanity and patriotism of the inhabitants of that new city.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, November 16. Last night, on the question of concurrence being put on the report of the Committee on the

Mr. Brown moved an amendment to the effect that the whole of the Clergy Reserves be transferred to the Crown at a valuation, and after retaining sufficient for the annual stipends, the balance to be distributed at once among the cipalities-Lost-Yeas 34; Nays 71

Mr. Hartman moved to strike out the commutation clause—Lost—Yeas 39; Nays 68. Mr. Gamble moved for a direct reference of the question to a vote of the people in January next before it becomes law—Lost—Yeas 6;

An amendment of Mr. Powell's embodying

names and amounts to be paid to persons under all Dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects the bill; and also that any commutation should be predicated in the actual age of each incumbent—Lost—Yeas 34; Nays 66.

been considerable neglect, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it. Mr. Langton moved that within three months

after the passing of the bill, a schedule should be laid before Parliament, containing the names and ages of all persons, and the superior paid them; also, that no commutation should take place till the schedule had been laid before Canada and the United States. Vide circulars.

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1854. and ages of all persons, and the stipends to b

stroy the commutation with the Roman Catholics and Methodists in bodies—Lost—Yeas 9; HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Church of England on the same footing as the Church of Rome, with respect to commutation _Lost_Veas 3: Navs 76. Mr. Dorion of Montreal moved to sub-divide

the funds so as to apply proceeds to various purposes—Yeas 14; Nays 57.

Mr. Galt moved to confer the Lower Canada Clergy Reserves to the Eastern Townships—

The question of concurrence was then carried. and the bill ordered to be read a third time on

The House adjourned at half-past 1 a. m.
To-night, on motion of Mr. Terrill, the 71st rule in relation to the St. Francis Bank was

The question of concurrence on the Seignorial Bill was then taken up.—Daily Colonist.

Anbertisements.

Farms for Sale in Canada West. A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) containing a great variety, may be procured by applying—postage free—to
J. K. BUCHANAN, Land Agent, Brantford.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE. Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent,

Broker, commission merchant OFFICE-Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old

Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb 3nd, 1854. NEW BOOKS RECEIVED. The Parables of Frederick A. Krummacher, cloth cloth gilt.....

Birds of the Bible, mor. beautifully illustrated...
cloth
Mary Howitt's Midsummer Flowers cloth gilt... Sequel to the Neighbour's Children, by Mrs. S. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

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

WILLIAM HAY. A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER REMOVED to 62 Church Street,

WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils, NEW BOOKS RECEIVED:

MOORE'S Poetical Works, mor. Byron's "
espere's Dramatic Works, mor. Kneller Glea...
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio...
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio...
Fhe Gentleman's Lexicon, or Pocket Dictionary.
Esop's Fables. By Rev. T. James, M.A....
Hamilton, the Young Artist.
Letters to Young Ladies. By Rev Jno. Bennett.
Mrs. Bliss' Practical Cookery...
Wild Western Scenes, a Narrative of Adaentures
in the Western Wilderness. By J. B. Jones...
Jno. Bigland's Natural History of Animals...
The new Universal Letter-Writer
The Works of Josephus...
Mannder's Treasury of Knowledge...
Dr. Goldsmith's History of England. A Child's History of England. A
Child's History of England. 2 vols. By Chas.
Dickens....

For sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
8 Wellington Buildings, King st. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

THE TORONTO Circulating Library, AND

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE No. 76, King Street west.

On the 27th inst., a public meeting was held in London, U. C., for the purpose of devising means to raise money, to be added to any that may be raised in Great Britain and Ireland, for the benefit of the widews aud orphans of the English and American periodicals to the Library, soldiers who have fallen or may fall, in the East-

The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, entitling the subscriber to-

Two sets of Books, to be kept no longer 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

d. per volume. Toronto, October 26th, 1854.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND

ATKINSON'S UNRIVALLED PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE preparation, quickly cleansing the TRETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips, WITHOUT ACID, or other

An amendment of MI. The same principle, was lost.

Mr. Merritt moved to preserve the Clergy Reserves for Education—Lost—Yeas 48; Nays

ing of the Teeth.

Its celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendation of eminent dentist and those who have been dentisted the dentisted the dentist and those who have been dentisted the den upon the Teeth and Gums, even where there has

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & CO. 48, King-street West.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!

Mr. Lyon moved an amendment to put the SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA AFTER

The Canada Ocean Steamship Company's Bill;
Town of Cornwall and Town of Whitby Bills, to be read a third time on Friday.

The House adjourned at half-past 1 a. m.

The House adjourned at half-past 1 a. m.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY

YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis. Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case:—A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. The announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) J. GAMIS.

Nov. 23rd, 1852. YEARS' DURATION.

Nov. 23rd, 1852. AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM

AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL

APTER BEING DISCHARGED FACE THE ROSTITAL INCHRABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was quen laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and, fearing that my health would be entirely broken up. I was induced to go into our county hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came our no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint I am, Sir, your obliged servant, (Signed) W. MOON.

Oct. 8th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER EIGHTEEN MONTHS' SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 16th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir.—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy recently effected by your valuable medicines. Capt. Jackson, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary. Notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly 1e-established. It you deem this worthy of publicity you are at liberty to use it.

[Signed] G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation,

The following published by the S. P. C. K.
No. 41.—Parochial Minister's address to all persons
under his care whs are of a proper age to be oonfirmed

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

No. 332—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation No. 333—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation 7 8 No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation 7 6 No. 655—Meaning of the answer "I do," in the Confirmation Service 5 0 No. 688—Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, by way of Questien and Answer; by Robert Nelson, Esq. 10 No. 788—A short Preparation for Confirmation. in the form of Question and Answer; to which is added the Order of Confirmation; by the Rev. W. Dalton, B. D. 5 0

Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society.
No. VIII. A short Catchism Preparatory to Confirmation 5 0

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 5 0

 Confirmation Tickets
 3 9

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 7 6

 Confirmation and Communion Certificates
 10 0
 MISCELLANEOUS. A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society.

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

NEW BOOKS.

Meteorology, Astronomy.

The Indians and the Gold Mines; or, the source of true Riches, with illustrations; by W. Crooms.... Croome..... History of England in Verse: by Hannah Town-Yankee Stories: by Judge Haliburton..... 0 2 Anecdotes for the Railroad and Steamboat... 0 2 For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer & Printer, King Stree 37-tf Toronto, March 23, 1854.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. N, B.—If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two seis, 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 a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d of the subscriber of the sub

Life 0
The Children of the New Testament: by Stork 0
Stanuton's Church Chant Book 0
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