### Poetry.

## FRIEND SORROW. Do not cheat thy heart and tell her,

Grief will pass away—
"Hope for fairer times in future, And forget to-day."
Tell her, if you will, that sorrow Need not come in vain; Tell her that the lesson taught her Far outweighs her pain.

Cheat her not with the old comfort, "Soon she will forget"— Bitter truth, alas! but matter Rather for regret;
Bid her not "seek other pleasures,
Turn to other things;—"

Rather nurse her caged sorrow 'Till her captive sings. Rather bid her go forth bravely And the stranger greet; Not as foe, with shield and buckler, But as dear friends meet; Bid her with a strong clasp hold her

By her dusty wings
And she'll whisper low and gently
Blessings that she brings. -Household Words.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHARGE OF HIS GRACE THE ARCH-BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

[In one paragraph there is manifest inaccuracy on the reporter's part; there may be error of the same kind in others. The headings have only newspaper authority, we suppose.—Eb. Ch.] Members of this Cathedral Church-

In visiting my diocese, as I am now called upon to do, after an interval of four years, I might easily find subjects ready to my hand, in which the clergy, as they form the principal part of my present auditory, would be alike concerned, The various duties connected with the pastoral office-the progress of educationdeficiencies of church accommodation or ministerial care, and the means by which those wants may be supplied, are matters alike interesting to the Bishop and to the clergy whom he is generally called on to address; and I feel sure they are also interesting to those I address now, many of whom, indeed, are intimately concerned in them. But the assistance the members of the cathedral render in all cases where their assistance is looked for, and their concern, especially in all measures connected with education throughout the diocese, are sufficient evidence of the conviction that all the members of the Church, however separated in office and duty, are closely knit together, and that no one member or part can suffer or flourish without affecting the other. It is, however, natural that, sitting again within these walls, my attention should be principally di-rected to the circumstances and the changes which have occurred since my previous visit. I find the same magnificent cathedral, worthy, as far as any work of man can be thought

SECESSIONS TO ROME. But I am also reminded of another loss, not less lamented, and much less reasonably to be expected. I am reminded of one (the Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, lately one of the Canons of Canterbury) with whom we took counsel, and walked in the house of God as friends-who has renounced our Reformed Church, and given his adhesion to the corrupt doctrines and depraved worship of the Church of Rome. He is, indeed, one of the many who have taken the same course, and taken it at a cost which gives sufficient proof of their sincerity. But this does not diminish our surprise at that course, which eems nothing less than infatuation. And this led me to reflect on the causes which have produced results so strange—so little to be anticipated in persons of education, piety, and intelligence—in persons such as many of those who have recently become victims of the same delusion. These causes are manifest. They who have gone out from us had not been content with the law and the testimony as declared to us by God himself. They have forsaken the "fountain of living waters," and drunk of unsalutary streams. They had turned away from the pure and uncorrupted source, and derived their religious views from the traditions of men, till a human system became to their minds a divine revelation. Now, I confess myself to be one of those who dare not seek the way of salvation from any other authority than that of Him from whom salvation must flow. He alone who gives eternal life is to be trusted as to the means through which it is to be obtained. I know of nothing as able "to make us wise unto salvation," except what is written by the inspiration of God. Whatever is not absolutely declared therein, and yet claims to be implicitly received, I look upon with suspicion. I weigh it in the balance of the sanctuary. If it agree with the revealed Word, and may be proved thereby in the way of just deduction, then, and then only, is it to be embraced. And if this had been the view of him, whose perversion, as a member of this cathedral, we have especial reason to lament, he might, as far as it appears, have been ministering still among us; for the very first reason he alleges implies a desire of something that scripture does not warrant and He states his belief that it is necessary for those who have fallen into sin after baptism, to confess their sins to some one possessed of power to receive confession and give absolution; and then he complains that the sacrament of penance, of which confession is an important part, and the consequent absolution, is no doctrine of the Church of England. This is no single case. Many have been induced to seek that absolution from a Romish priest which they could not be satisfied our Reformed Church has authority to pronounce—a state of separa-tion from what is called the parent state. It grievous sin of the Christian, as to what is the amount of his restoration. How does he know he is restored? Is his reconciliation complete? would have been a wiser and safer step to have consulted the scriptures, and inquired what they revealed concerning the remission of sins.

THE POWER OF THE KEYS. The remission of sin is the great purpose of the Gospel, and there He who is offended by sin-the transgression of whose laws is sindeclares in what terms He will pardon. Accordingly, we may be sure to find there whatever is needful for procuring forgiveness of sin. made to a priest, or absolution through human Yes, says the Romanist, our Lord sly declared to Peter, "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and Whatsoever thou shalt bind in earth shall be bound in heaven." And before His ascension commissions His anostles with these words: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained."

The promise here made to St. Peter is clearly metaphorical—a figurative mode of foreshowing what should be his future commission, and representing to the Apostles his holding an important part in the ministry of reconciliation. By a similar figure our Lord had declared himself to be the door of the kingdom of heaven-the possessor of the key has the means of opening the door; and Peter possessed the key by which the door of admission to the favour of God, and ultimately to the inheritance above, is to be opened to as many as repented, and were baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus. He used the key first in the assembly of his countrymen at Jerusalem. He did so soon after in the presence of the rulers and the elders, and declared that there was no salvation in any other than that Jesus whom they had crucified, and God had raised from the dead. "To Him give all the prophets witness, that through His name whosever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins." Here, then, for the first time, was the door of heaven unlocked—the terms of entrance or exclusion were laid open to the world. If we suppose with many that the phrase binding and loosing had reference to the making and annulling of laws, the law of Moses was abrogated in favour of the law of Jesus. If we interpret the words in relation to individuals, then he was bound who rejected the Lord Jesus; e was loosed who recognised Him and believed m His name. And Peter was merely following the words of the Lord Himself when he said, Whosoever believeth on Him shall not come unto condemnation, but hath passed from death unto life; whilst he that believeth not is condemned already," continuing in his natural state, tied and bound in the chains of his sin. The promise, though addressed to Peter personally, because he was one who had replied to the Lord's question, was made alike to the Apostles generally. He had but expressed the conviction of all, and unto all alike were the keys of heaven committed. The same authority belonged to all-all alike were witnesses of the resurrection, on which was rested the whole edifice of the Gospel. They were alike servants of the Most High God, to teach the way of salvation—they were ambassadors, for God had commissioned them to declare His message, calling on men to repent, and showing the terms of reconciliation. They were stewards of the mysteries of God, to reveal the things which had hithert had hitherto been kept secret, which many prophets and religious men had desired to see in vain, but which were now made known to all nankind-and in this way did bind on earth and loose on earth—pronounced the grounds of condemnation and the means of justification—were the savour of life unto life and death unto death-thus opening and shutting the kingdom

REMISSION OF SINS. Much of what has been said concerning the uthority given to Simon Peter has an equal application to the preceding words of the Lord of the Apostles, collectively, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained." Undoubtedly, these worthy, of the purpose to which it is dedicated, and the majesty which inhabiteth this convey an authority to remit or retain sin; not words, in their just and simple interpretation, place-I find the same services, so animat- can we be surprised if such an authority was ing to the devotion of worshippers—the same committed to the twelve. We know that on discipline and order, realising the beauty of some occasions, at least, together with natural holiness, which I trust, in agreement with the powers, they were also endowed with superdiscourse we have just heard (from Archdeacon natural intelligence. John and Peter were able to read the heart of Phineas (Qu. Eneas), \* and It also find that which reminds me of that which is not lasting, but transitory—the life of man.

The loss of two members of your body by the hand of death, calls us to reflect how short and or call the dead to life—or, even on the other hand or lasting. rtain our stay here on earth is, and excites | hand, as Paul could strike Elymas with blindus to diligence in the work given to us to do, "before the night cometh, in which no man can of retaining or absolving transgressions. Other extraordinary powers were granted to the Apostles. The circumstances in which they were placed, the work in which they were employed, required such a seal to the authority which they claimed. The Lord, therefore, gave testimony to the word of his grace, and granted signs and wonders to be done by them. God wrought special miracles to be done by the hand of Paul, unto those whose bodies were sick, and who cried unto Him; and they brought forth the sick into the streets, laid on beds and couches, that at the least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them. who succeeded the Apostles in the ministry of who succeeded the Apostles in the ministry of the Church had no such power extended unto them. Why should it be? That greater power remained—the power of remitting and retaining sin, or of opening and shutting the kingdom of heaven, otherwise as belongs—as implied in our ordination service—to all who are lawfully called to minister in the Church, and so to detail the towns of admission and exclusion. The clare the terms of admission and exclusion. link is entirely wanting which should connect the promise attending the commission of the Apostles with the commission given to future ministers of the Church. And for evident reasons. Extraordinary powers were granted while needed, and no longer; but it is remarkable, further, that the Apostles themselves have left no example of the exercise of special absolution. Peter did not address his countrymen on the day of Pentecost, and say-"Ye have confessed your sinfulness in crucifying the Prince of Life, and by the authority which he has given me, I absolve you of that sin." He uses the power of his keys in a very different manner in pening the door of the kingdom to them, saying—"Repent ye, and be baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins." The same Peter, with his companion John, in healing the beggar at the gate of the temple, did not usurp their Lord's words, and announce to the cripple, "Thy sins be for-given thee." He was satisfied with saying, "In he name of the Lord Jesus Christ, rise up and walk." When the gaoler of Philippi appealed to Paul and Silas, "Sirs, what must I o to be saved?" the answer was "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." Here we hear nothing of absolution. St. Paul's forgiveness of the Corinthian offender was no sentence of absolution. He merely signified his assent to the restoration if the Corinthian brethren were convinced of his repentance. The simple assurance, "To whom ye forgive, I forgive also," is a singular contrast to the solemn form of absolution which prevailed in a later age, when the traditions o men superseded the oracles of God. Yet this case—the case of the Corinthian—is the case of sin after baptism, between which and the sins of unbaptised persons a distinction is made which has no warrant in scripture. One of the principal advocates of the system tells us that

there will be a difficulty in the case of very

Can he be restored after any degree of sin? If

we were not aware of the effect of a precon-

ceived idea in the blinding the eyes of the understanding, we might wonder at a doubt like this

in the mind of a master of Israel, who has been

all his life accustomed to the communion ser-

vice of our Church, and heard the words there

selected from the scriptures, and applied to all

believers-" Come unto me, all ye that labour

'This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all

acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the

world to save sinners." "If any man sin, we

have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ

the right-ous; He is the propitiation for our sins." Was it to the heathen—was it to the un-

\* Peter alone was concerned; i. e., if Encas be meant.—

and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

step till he became convinced that union as the union of a branch with the trunk ecessary to the vitality of the branch.

such apprehension.

well as the passage which I just now cited. We might, besides, allow the literal of St. John's words-' He that is born of God sinneth Scripture must be compared with scripture, for it contains no false doctrine." CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION.

Since, however, the Apostolical epistles were commonly and chiefly addressed to the baptised, we should surely hear in them some mention of matters so important as confession and absolution, if they were indeed a part of the general system of the Gospel, or part of the general discipline of the Church. The difference on this point between the Apostolic and Romish preacher must carry conviction to every unpre-judiced inquirer. They who profess to retain and forgive sins—to estimate the degree of which different wants require, and particular nature, applicable to the government and ministry of the Church. It must be ac-counted remarkable that he has not given a single hint on the subject which is made most prominent in the qualification of a minister of the Church of Rome. It cannot be said that duct. He prescribes no penance for offences—
no absolution after which he might be restored
to favour. He enjoins that those that sin should
be rebuked before all, that they and others
might be ashamed. No confession, no penance,
no absolution. He alludes to those who offer
themselves, and desire that they should be instructed in meekness, if God peradventure may
give them repentance, to recover themselves out
of the power of the tempter. Would the Romish
preacher stop here? Here is prescribed no of the power of the tempter. Would the Romish preacher stop here? Here is prescribed no mame, and virtually to dethrone the Everlasting. The church, the church of rome,—not of the grace of God is to be received, and still acknowledging the Son of God as the source from which grace is to be derived, they still from which grace is to be derived, they still man speak blasphemously? Who can forgive sins but God only?" It was an opportunity for nnouncing a purpose to be afterwards fulfilled— Do that which God alone can enable thee to do. of our Reformed Church, because confession, lished by the Lord Himself, or commanded power. The clear and solemn declaration ceremonies, whether useful or superstitious, or John-"God has given us eternal life, and this

particular states of life. THE CHURCH PLACED ABOVE SCRIPTURE. But the primary error, and that to which all others may be traced, is in forming an idea of the Church which the Scripture does not believe the Instead of reading "Whosoever of the Church which the Scripture does not warrant—an idea which virtually transfers to believeth in Jesus is born of God," we must have read, "Whosoever is in the Church is a the Church itself, acting through her Min-isters, the power and authority which really and solely belong to the Church's Divine Head and solely belong to the Church's Divine Head and Founder. I need not say that this is the result of those pretensions which are put forward by the Church of Rome. The Romish ward by the Church of Rome. The Romish all sin." Instead of the assertion, "God is just, and a supervision derived to her through St. Peter, who was appointed its vicegerent on earth, to open or shut the Kingthrough successive ages, being vested in the Bishop of Rome. Acting on this presumption, the Ministers of this Church profess to ensure salvation with confidence which no Reformed Church has ever ventured to assume. They say virtually, "Commit yourselves to the Church, and there is nothing to be afraid of. The Church interprets Scripture for you—secures you from the errors which you would surely feel with-out such an infallible guide. The Church also has power to avert the consequences of those sins, negligences, and ignorances, of which your hearts are conscious .- Peter, the chief Apostle, was the rock on which the Church's built.
The authority which he first possessed is committed to other faithful men, who continued it in an unbroken line of succession to the Church of Rome—the Church which to you and all men is what the ark was to Noah and his family enter it and ye are saved; all that are without, the deluge will overwhelm.' The person, whose leparture from us we have very much reason to regret, acknowledges that he was led step by ome is necessary for the vitality of the Church. ost of those who have left us, this has been the chief ground of their perversion; and others. who, though withheld from taking the final step, are in that hesitating and doubtful state respecting continuance in the Church, the foundation which must keep them strangers to that peace and comfort which are the privileges of the confirmed believer. I feel tempted, therefore, to drop a few remarks in confident hope of

we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us; a body of believers in Jesus Christ—a congrega-but if we confess our sins, God is faithful and livest to foreive me only to deceive our sine, and the truth is not in us; a body of believers in Jesus Christ—a congrega-tion of Christians, whether collected in a parbut if we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." That disregard of the context, and of the argument to which single sentences belong, which is common with a certain class of writers, has wrested the passage in the Hebrews from its proper purpose, and applied it to all wilful sin; whereas St. Paul says no more than that, if those who have been enlightened by a knowledge of the truth, and have tasted of the good work of God, fall away—fall, that is, not into sin, but into apostacy—it is impossible to renew them unto repentance. In a former passage of the same epistle, St. Paul was warning his countrymen against a deliberate abandonment of the path which a deliberate abandonment of the path which they had once deliberately entered. Such an of those alone who are renewed in the spirit of apostate is in a hopeless state—a hopeless state according to man—though what is impossible who are ignorant, and who continue hearers with man is possible with God. But there is with man is possible with God. But there is this moral barrier against his return—that no motive can be proposed to him which he has not already resisted, and he has done such despite unto the Spirit of God, that his recal to the faith and state of grace would not be in usual faith and state of grace would not be in usual accord with the Divine Being. He has sinned some nor less than a community of Christians.

Only, and not doers, of the Word. It may be an isolated community as of those who called themselves Christians first at Antioch; or it may be a multitude of indefinite extent, so as to comprehend all the nations of the earth. But it is still of the same nature and character, neither more nor less than a community of Christians. accord with the Divine Being. He has sinned wilfully in renouncing the only name given under heaven whereby he may be saved; and under heaven whereby he may be saved; and lost sight of by many who speak the Church's to one who has rejected the full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice of the Son of God, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin. To interpret such a passage like this as if it related to every sin—as if it were the sin of ignorance—would be to contradict the whole tener of scripture as the contradict that the contradict the whole tener of scripture as the contradict the whole tener of scripture as the contradict that the contradict the contradict that the contradict the contradict that the contradict that the contradict the contradi be to contradict the whole tenor of scripture, as well as the passage which I just now cited.

Satisfied dates the following the pale as the passage which I just now cited.

Satisfied dates the following the pale power, and not a word escapes Ignatius became himself, notwithstending his difference on the progress of the Gospel, each congregation became him a Church, and being a congregation of believers in Christ, were placed within the pale of that until the third century that a system was framed salvation which was granted to faith and promised which gradually raised the Minister of Christ to to believers. Whosoever, therefore, was to be the place of Christ himself, and led in the end saved, was to be added to the Church—that is, the to that development of error which is embodied company of the faithful. And as many as did were saved—were delivered from condemnation derives his view of Divine truth from the Scripall were placed in a way of salvation. In this ture, and is acquainted with the Doctrines and sense it is a true saying that salvation was in the Church, and there was no salvation out of a realization of the Lord's parable—"Sir, did'st it. The Church believed in Christ—Christ is the author of salvation, because, as Tertullian wrote, "Where Christ is, there is the Church."

The Church believed in Christ—Christ is thou not sow good seed in thy field? from whence, then, hath it tares? An enemy hath done this." Indeed, it would be impossible to It follows that where Christ is, and not else- account for the favour to the Romish Church, where, is salvation. Irenœus wrote to the its extent and province, notwithstanding its even make the business of confession and absolution an important part of ministerial duty, are most minute in their directions and instructions on this subject, as laid down in elaborate treatises which demand a long course of preparation.

Church, deferreth life through perverseness, for where the Church is, there is the Spirit of God—where the Spirit is, there is the Church. Thus for nothing can be more plain than that salvation is in the Church, and in that alone. But this places." The whole fabric rests on pretences, for where the Spirit is, there is the Church. Thus for nothing can be more plain than that salvation is in the Church, and in that alone. But this places." The whole fabric rests on pretences, which are plainly repugnant to the Scriptures. same purpose, "They who do not resort to the Church, deferreth life through perverseness, for Now, St. Paul has left us three episties, in which he prescribes rules both of a general and dangerous conclusion, and the Church was made particular nature, applicable to the government to occupy the place which can only belong to Peter, it is on this foundation that is laid the the Great Head and Author of the Church-a superstructure of doctrines, by which Scripconclusion too flattering to the passions, and too alluring to the interest of man, not to be adopted the Scripture unequivocally condemns. and encouraged. To give importance to the members of the Church, and especially to those who bear rule, on whom it depended to admit to of the Church of Rome. It cannot be said that he had no opportunity of doing this. He warns Timothy of admitting to office in the Church those who might disgrace it by inconsistent conduct. He prescribes no penance for offences—

who bear rule, on whom it depended to admit to its privileges or exclude from them, they thus appropriated to them sentences which Christ had addressed to His immediate Apostles, and by an addressed to His immediate Apostles, and by an extra privilege and the confermance of th

therefore, no authority from the Apostles for the system, the want of which has been complained of as a defect in the Church of England; and what the Apostles have not sanctioned, either by word or example, our Lord by implication condemns. He had said to a proselyte man—"Thy sins be forgiven." The Pharisees murmured at this, and asked, "Why does this murmured at this, and asked, "Why does this man speak blasphemously? Who can forgive the complete the system of the consequences—how by degrees the authority supposed to be vested in the Church generally, was transferred to the Church of Rome—the great city of the world—and the decrees of the Roman Bishop became the accredited decrees of the Churh Universal. What began in error ended in community for the which grace is to be derived, they still believe in the Holy, Blessed, and Glorious Trinity, as Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. And we all have too many infirmities, ignorances and errors by which others may be misled. Men in all communions widely differ in the principles which they hold. Many fall below the right THE SCRIPTURES. What began in error ended in corruption, fosignorance which the interest of those who for saying that the time would come when the power of absolution would be committed to man—as, on another occasion, the Lord put aside an objection urged by his disciples that they fasted not, by foretelling the season when they would be obliged to fast. The reply was really a confirmation of the time was at once extinguished, and the Scriptures were as little known as if no revelation our determination to resort to neather they once entertained. The time is hastening when the veil will be taken from the eyes which are now blinded by the teaching of men, and be super-seded by teaching from above, and the Word of God will resume the place from which it has turned they would be obliged to fast. The reply was really a confirmation of the time is hastening when the veil will be taken from the eyes which are now blinded by the teaching of men, and be super-seded by teaching from above, and the Word of God will resume the place from which it has the power of absolution would be committed to man—as, on another occasion, the Lord put as the prosection of the committed to preserved their power through its means took every precaution to perpetuate, till darkness seded by teaching from above, and the Word of God will resume the place from which it has the prosection of the time is hastening when the veil will be taken from the eyes which are now blinded by the teaching of men, and be super-seded by the teaching of men, and be super-seded by the teaching of men, and be super-seded by the teaching of men, and be super-sed by the teaching of men, and the weil will be taken from the veil will be taken from the vei tures were as little known as if no revelation our determination to resort to no other resources, really a confirmation of the truth, that none can forgive sins save God only. "That ye may was ever made. The astonishment is that any who have enjoyed the light of Divine truth relating either to our own salvation or saivation can forgive sins save God only. "That ye may know that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins"—then saith he to the sick of the palsy, "Arise, take up thy bed, and walk." only the true light of Divine truth should chose darkness rather than light, and place themselves under human teaching, where the palsy, "Arise, take up thy bed, and walk." only the true light of Divine truth should chose darkness rather than light, and of others. Such, I am assured, is the mind of those whom I am now addressing, though they will not take it ill or think it superfluous that I teaching it certainly is. The whole Gospel must have employed the opportunity circumstances therefore, we can be satisfied to take our be changed before the Church can take that seemed to offer in showing that we have satisfied views from scripture, we cannot justly complain place there ascribed to Christ alone. If the factory reasons for repose in the bosom of that doctrines of Rome are the true exponent of the Church to which we happily belong. May it penance, and absolution form no part of her counsels and the will of God, Jesus must have ever continue so to prove by the Scriptural requirements or regulation. Still less can we said the Church is "the way, the truth, and the life;" no man can be absolved from his sin but by the Church, to which I commit my

life is in His Son; he that hath the Son hath life"—this must have been changed to the assurance that life is in the Church. He that is in the true light hath life, and he that is not believer, and is an heir of salvation.' of what we are taught, that the blood of Jesus power. Instead of hearing, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous," we should be told Blessed Virgin and the Saints were offering intercession and prayers for our forgiveness. Anti-Christ, we should be told, is not as one denying the Father and the Son, but as one teaching against the ordinances of the Church. Thus the Scriptures would give reason to believe that union with the Church would be identical with reliance on Christ; or where is it intimated union with Christ can be effected through any other medium than that of individual faith, confirmed by Baptisms? Where are we to find, "Come unto the Church all ye that labour and are heavy laden?" Where are we taught, ex-

ST PAUL NOT COGNIZANT OF AN UNIVERSAL

CHURCH. If Paul had foreseen the establishment of a body which should be the Universal Church, or infallible authority in respect of Christian truth, there were many opportunities where language might have been addressed to this idea, instead of referring to the glorious Gospel of the Blessed God. Those committed to his trust might have applied to the Church which Christ had set up in his name, instead of submission to confirmed believer. I feel tempted, therefore, to drop a few remarks in confident hope of showing that there is no Scriptural ground for such apprehension. are Ministers, instead of enjoining that the to make it a theme of a war cry, and has published

baptised, that St. John addressed the assurance New Testament, as distinguished from its pri- double honour. He might have strengthened which our Church has placed in the prepart of her service—"If we say that we have no sin, of one and the same construction. It signifies stead to absolve or condemn. He might have

Proceeeding further in the Church's history, aself, notwithstanding his difference on the ture is perverted, and practices allowed which

The following resolutions were to have been moved by Mr. Demson in the Lower House of Convocation, August 18, 1853 :-

"1. That it appears to this House that the education and training of candidates for Holy Orders is very generally defective and inadequate, especially in respect of a course of theo-logical reading and practical preparation for some time previous to their presenting themselves to the Bishop to be examined and inquired of, with

a view to Ordination.
"2. That this House do make a humble representation to his Grace the Archbishop, and the Lords, the Bishops, the Upper House, respect fully calling their attention to the urgency of the case, and praying their concurrence in appointing Committees of poth Houses to consider conjointly of the best means of remedying this defect, and

supplying rhis want in our Church system.
"3. That a Committee of this Honse be now named, with instructions to prepare a draft of such representation, and to submit it to this House

for approval at their next Session.
"George Anthony Denison, 'Archdeacon of Taunton.

"East Brent, August 9." Sunday School Fete at Goderich .- The Annual Sunday School Festival took place on Friday last, the 9th inst. The children assembled at St. George's Church at 3 o'clock, P. M. After divine service, the Rev. E. L. Elwood addres to the children and their teachers, on the important duties of Sabbath School instruction. After ser vice the several classes were marshalled by the Wardens, when they and their teachers with bancept in the traditions of men, that the Ministers of the church are to be looked upon in any other ight—indeed, what higher privilege can we lesire—than, as dispensers of God's law, messengers of God, and watchmen over the flock of than 240 children on the ground. During the evening there was to have been a display of fire-Christ, to rebuke with all authority and docworks which were, however, obliged to be post-poned on account of the weather.

> This measure has appeared to have attracted nals have taken it up and discussed its merits. In Canada also it is eliciting anxious enquiry. As nothing can now be done until another Session of Parliament, there will be ample time for every Diocese to give an expression of opinion on the subject, and certainly it is nothing but proper to give the members of the Church an opportunity for this. No doubt, upon calm consideration, there will be found causes to suggest modifications of the measure as it now stands. Meanwhile a contemporary in this city has thought it worth while

COLONIAL CHURCH REGULATION BILL.

chought to hear no more of that, now that the Church of England has been placed by the law of the land on the same footing with all other deconduct on the part of their brethren abroad, as Church of England has been placed by the law of the land on the same footing with all other de-

The Editor may spare his ink and his temper. The proposed Bill contemplates no interference with the political or religious privileges of others, as any body of common sense may see by reading it. Its aim is simply to let Churchmen meet together, like other folk, and mind their own business, untrammelled by any restrictions of English Ecclesiastical Law. And, with all due deference to Sir James Stephen, the only reason why Parliament has been appealed to in the matter is, because no other authority can release us from those restrictions, and remove existing doubts as to the power of the Colonial Church to legislate

We presume that in one time steps will be taken cese to express their judgment on a subject in-which they are so deeply interested—and to strengthen the hands of the Heads of the Church at home, either by affirming the Bill already framed for their benefit, or by suggesting such lterations and improvements as may be required -Halifax Church Times.

## Romanism and Dissent.

POPISH PROFESSIONS OF LOYALTY. - The folowing remarkable specimen of the value of copish professions of loyalty appears in the Catholic Standard, from the pen of a corresponlent, engaged in a controversy on the insertion of a prayer for the QUEEN in the office of the

"Your "Subscriber," says this honest Papist, who writes in praise of 'the Antiphon,' quotes he authority of the excellent Bishop Challoner. ut I suppose the answer is that we are not (thank God!) living in Bishop Challoner's time, when Bishops could not legally say any Mass or exercise their functions. One can perfectly under-stand its use being enjoined then; and no doubt it was quite right that it should be so. I believe the ate Pope once said that he would not be prayed or with any Protestant; and I know that it was at one time the practice to introduce the King's name into the very Mass itself. I have even seen Missals for the Laity, with the Sovereign's name in the Canon! But I hope at least that it was never inserted there by the Clergy in saying Mass. For many years this antiphon, &c., has only been partially used, and I believe it is entirely optional at this moment. It is certainly not ed. I am told that in some places the Hail Maries are said instead." So much for the effect of conciliation upon the

minds of Papists. Whilst the law kept their dis-loyalty in check, they took care to exhibit in their prayer-books proofs of their loyalty, though the Clergy knew better than actually to say the prayers inserted and "injoined" for a purpose which "one can perfectly understand." But now that the Papists have got entire liberty to do what they please, such a demonstration of loyalty is no longer needed, and is cried out against as sacdegrous enormity. Cessante causa cessat effectus. Always disloyal at heart, the Papists found it expedient to affect loyalty in order to obtain an equal footing with Protestants in a Protestant State. Having gained this end, they cast their professions of loyalty to the winds with absolute orn. They care not now to let us know that hev will never keep terms with heretics. The Holy Father" will not be "prayed for with any Protestant," even though that Protestant be a King or a Queen, one of those "in authority" for whom the scripture enjoins that "prayer and supplication shall be made.." We do not expect that in these silly latitudinarian times any notice will be taken of all this by the official guardians of the Queen's Supremacy, and of the ner kingdom. Nevertheless, we deem it right to put it on record as an item in that genater, must come.

DECLINE OF UNITARIANISM .- Most of og eaders need not to be told what are the tendencies, and what the present condition and posi-tion of Unitarianism in New England,—its birthplace, on this continent; and the hotbed where it has flourished, and whence it has been propa-gated. The history of the last few years has not only fulfilled the predictions of those who early saw the fruit which such seed must proce, but has done more to determine the true nature and character of this false doctrine, than all arguments could do, however wise and well osen. But this false doctrine has not been imited to this country. It has spread though with less of popular favor in England, and there too, it has brought forth its fruits, and is now bringing them forth, in a form which admits of no room for doubting, "that whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." But there, as here, this denomination of Christians, who deny their Lord, is running out. The course they pursue, the doctrines they teach,—the practices they inculcate and encourage, all tend to develope the true tendencies of the system. A correspondent of the Baltimore Protestant makes the following statement relative to the decline of Unitarianism in England. He says :- "British Unitarianism is rapidly dying out among us so much so, that in the 'Unitarian Alman 1852, it has not been thought advisable to give the statistics of progress, or otherwise of that body. It is a well known fact that th, leading Unitarian Chapel in London, Mr. Fox's, is almost deserted. In former years this chapel was crowded to excess, but at the preseent saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the time the average attendance is little more than one hundred. Mr. Fox, with all his sorcery of hundred persons. A visitor to this chapel a he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; short time since thus describes the Christless neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the service :--"The morning service commenced, as time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts. And service:—"The morning service commenced, as usual, by a hymn sung by two rows of professionals, arranged in front of the organ. I did not observe three of the congregation sing the hymn; to do so would perhaps be deemed an interruption to the professional display. The hymn was succeeded by a reading from Milton's Defence, then followed a prayer: but, indeed, I who seeks to find excuses for not paying his Defence, then followed a prayer; but, indeed, I who seeks to find excuses for not paying his know not how it could be well called a prayer, tithes, while he is yet unable to disprove their for there was little petition in it. It was more obligation, cannot in sincerity trust the faithfulessayistic than supplicatory." Next followed a reading from Massini's "Oration over the broth-that he will not repay the little of earthly ers Bandieri," then a hymn, and then the discourse. The discourse was simply a political eech, referring to the various events of the lay, and the probable future policy of the French mperor. There was no direct reference whatever to the Scriptures; and the words "Divine Providence" occurred three times, "God" five times, "Heaven" twice. Christ was not named at all. At Liverpool, where Mr. Martineau officiates, a frequent contributor to the Westofficiates, a frequent contributor to the West-minster Review, and probably the most eminent Unitarian minister in Britain next to Mr. Fox, the interest is in an equally languid condition the interest is in an equally languid condition Unitarianism, as an organized system, seems dying, or defunct in this country. Its dry negations being insufficient to hold a body of people together, many of those who formerly professed it, have drawn off—some to the more palings are thus refused, both body and soul,—for pable forms of infidelity, others to join in the worship of evangelical Christians.—Christian —are shorn of all right to the Divine blessing-PROTESTANT CEMETERY IN MADRID.—The self-

styled "Most Catholic," and the most misman-aged and most bankrupt state of Europe—need have been at all successful in my attempt to we say Spain?—has at last condescended to allow the English Christians to have a cemetery in Madrid. But although England is to allow Roman Bishops to intrude themselves into English Dioceses, upon pain of being accused of bigotry and tyranny, the Romanists in Madrid singular forces and an impartial attention to certain painful and singular forces. sigotry and tyranny, the Romanists in Madrid singular facts may serve to excite a godly care are not to be shocked by any outward signs that we give Christian Burial to our dead. How them. For, as it has been forcibly said, "Tithes Often as the word "Church" occurs in the Colonies!" We had to talk of "religious liberty," with such facts a blessing to attend the payment of them, the

they profess to do, in theory, why do they not give a practical proof of it, by sending their remonstrances to head-quarters? Simply because they dare not—because they have no real liberty beyond that which "Protestants confer up them. Even the "converts" are struck dumb on this subject.—English Churchman.

THE POPISH BISHOP OF VAN DIFMEN'S LAND.—Dr. Wilson, who calls himself Bishop of Hobart Town, being on his way to England, has received addresses, not only from the Popish in-habitants, but from a deputation of Protestants, headed by the Colonial Secretary; the address being signed, among others by the Colonial Treas-urer, the Master of the Superior Court, the Mayor of Hobart Town, the Attorney-General, the Serof Hobait Town, the Attorney-General, the Serjeant-at-Arms, and several barristers, solicitors, justices of the peace, and other officials. In his reply the Bishop observed that "if, according to the Apostle St. Paul, they gave the whole of their substance to the poor, and even their bodies to the flames, and had not charity, they would only be as sounding brass or tinkling cymbals. For too often, alas! in disputes, especially religious wranglings, pride and self-sufficiency were put forth as zeal for truth and God's glory: and hence the practice of virtue was lost sight of, and the community robbed of its peace and good-will and fraternal charity."

The following metaphor, employed by the edoubtable Doctor Cabill in acknowledging an redoubtable Doctor Canili in acknowledging an address from a few admirers, is commended to special notice of all artists, including the pupils of the School of Design:—" It is natural you should make a pleasing mistake in painting me, as it is your heart, and not your head, that holds the pencil.

NEW ROMISH COLLEGE AT ST. HYACINTHE. The Nuncio to Brazil (Bedini) was present at the opening of this Institution. Four Canadian Romish Bishops, besides the Romish Archibishop of Thebes, were present. As Monsigneur Bedini nade at the time the important announcement that, "Catholicism (Roman Catholicism) detest-ed ignorance," we are to take it for granted, we uppose, that there has been a formal rescinding f Rome's favorite and fundamental maxim,—
Ignorance is the mother of devotion." Is the ree circulation of the Holy Scriptures to follow?

PAPAL RELICS .- Pope Pius IX. bas just sent o the Duke de Brabani a fragment of the wood of the manger which formed the cradle of our Sa-viour. In the private audience, which Mgr. Gonella obtained, in order to present this pre-cious relic, his royal highness was much affected at the present made to him by the Pope !!

## Correspondence.

[For the Church.] THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE-TITHES. LETTER V.

REVD. AND DEAR SIRS,

6. I proceed to shew, in the sixth place, that

6. I proceed to shew, in the sixth place, that the payment of priestly or ministerial tithes is a personal benefit to those who do so.

1. It tends to produce equality, in that only place where it is a blessing,—namely, in the Church of Christ. The member of Christ whose income is only £50 per annum, but who pays out of that £5 to God, for the support of His ministers, has evidently as respectable a standing ministers, has evidently as respectable a standing in the Church; and, other things being equal, the same evangelically legal right to a voice in her affairs with his richer brother, whose priestly title may amount to £100 a-year; because both render back to God the same proportion of the goods with which he has intrusted them.

2. Unless we are too stupidly unbelieving to

credit either the deductions of reason, or the express declarations of Almighty God, we must eral reckoning with Popery which, sooner or ater, must come. our incomes. Not that tithes are the ferings which God expects or directs from his people; but, being the only law of payment under which we are placed to Him as the Sovereign of which we are placed to Him as the Sovereign of all, it is reason to suppose that compliance with that will bring His temporal blessing; but for the higher rewards of spiritual peace and prosperity, our devotion must certainly be accompanied by abundant free-will offerings; and yet if our tithes be also paid in the same spirit of obedient love, doubtless they will in like manner tend to procure us the loving smile of Heaven. In fact, as I have before stated, it is our good and not His own that God seeks in all those duties that He has laid upon us. "It is our good, our greatest good, that our whole trust should be in the Lord. should be in the Lord, always upon all occasions," in matters temporal equally with those that are spiritual; and this disposition is cultivated by such a law as that of tithes, which requires that in order to secure His continual essing we shall prove our trust in Him, by paying Him his own of that which we already possession; and the more liberally we add to his payment of our own free-will, the more we nonor Him, by this additional trust and affection, and may therefore expect the abundance of his blessing in return. "Is not this the teaching of reason, if indeed God does take delight in being honored in His saints?"

But for this we have His own direct and positive assurance. Thus it is written in the book of the prophet Malachi,—" Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it oquence, often lectures to not more than one I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and things with which he intrusts him, how can he really expect that He will give him the wonderous things of Heaven? Wishing to be as brief as possible, I will only further refer the reader to Proverbs iii. 16 and to the xxxv. chapter of Ecclesiatious, as showing how fully the righteous Jews believe in the literal character of the Divine promises on this subject; and shall the members of Christ have less reliance upon their offer our tithes unto Him, that by the prophet Hosea He thus threatens the unfaithful Jews,— "They shall not offer wine offerings unto the Lord,—their bread for their soul shall not come mark, they are called the "bread of the soul!" Alas, then, for American Christendom!

7. Further, very sore judgments are threatened

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consequence is implied, that a curse must be due to the non-payment of them, it being a con-tempt of God, and a neglect of his worship. Tithe being the tribute which God hath reserved to himself; to deny that to Him is denying him to be our God, by our acts, however we may acknowledge him with our mouths." Hence, thus terribly does the Lord Jehovah argue! through the prophet Malachi, with His ancient people upon this subject,—"Will a man rob God? yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, add. sub. and rem: T. W. S., Chippewa, add. sub. Rev. E. L. E., Goderich, rem: T. H. S., afferings! Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye Wherein have we robbed thee: The conferings! Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye and vol. 17 'The Church': J. B., Streetsville, have robbed me, even this whole nation!" The and vol. 17 'The Church': J. B., Streetsville, rem: T. K., Kingston, rem: T. G., Ashton, rem. witling may scoff as it pleaseth him, but much I fear that we shall yet find that the Lord hath a sore controversy with this continent for these things; never, I believe, was there any portion of the civilized world that rendered so little of thier ubstance back to God!

The character of the reformation which king Hezekiah instituted in Judea, after the kingdom of Israel had been destroyed, and the regula-tions of Nehemiah, after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, both show that they considered the withholding of tithes, by their fore-fathers, to have been very prominent amongst the sins which brought such misery amongst the sins which brought such misery and ruin upon both kingdoms. And how awfully the threatenings of Jehovah by the last of their prophets (Malachi) have been fulfilled; let that scattered and peeled remnant, who for 1800 years have been without home or country, deelers.

When the love of Christians began to wax cold, then, also, the descendants of those who had cheerfully given their all to Christ began to grudge even the tenth. And therefore it was that early in the fifth century, when the Vandals were sorely troubling the Churches of Africa, St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, as quoted by Leslie, calls these inroads a judgment from Heaven for their withholding their tithes from God: in his forty-eighth homily he thus speaks: "Our fore-fathers abounded in plenty, because they gave to God and Cæsar their due; that is, tithes to God and tribute to the king; but now, because our devotion towards God is ceased, the imposition of taxes is increased. We would not share with God in giving Him the tenth; and now behold the whole is taken from us. The Exchequer has swallowed that which we refused to give to Christ." Now we confess to the amazing superstition of believing that the profound and holy Augustine was quite as safe an interpreter of the ways of God to man, under the Christian Dispensation, as are the shallow sneerers of the nineteenth century!

sneerers of the nineteenth century!

It is well known that at the period of the Anglican Reformation, very many of its nominal abettors were actuated not by motives of purity but robbery, and that consequently a large portion of the tithes and other property of the Church was seized by unholy hands to enrich the crown and the nobility. But it is not equally well known that Henry VIII., whose father had left a richly stored treasury, and whose share of the Church's spoils was so large that he assured the people that he would never need to tax them again for government purposes, before he died again for government purposes, before he died his ill gotten gain having melted like snow before the sun, did not only repeatedly tax his people contrary to his promise, but became so poor that he absolutely coined base money; and that in the very next generation his seed had perished from the earth, and his throne passed away to a stranger and foreigner! While of the nobility who shared his unholy plunder, Sir H. Spelman in his "History of Sacrilege" states that a greater number of them and their children died on the scaffold within twenty years after the seizure of the Church's property, than for five hundred years previously; during which long period, it is worthy of remembrance, that the scaffold-feeding wars of the houses of York and Lancaster had desolated the empire! Verily he must be a "fool" that denieth that there is

"a God that judgeth in the earth."
Northern America, including the West India Islanda, has never, so far as I am awars, paid tithes, (if we except, perhaps, Lower Canada); that is, this continent, and its adjacent islands, has, in the matter of its property, acted without the slightest reverence for the Divine Sovereign-ty. What is the result? The West Indies are a pitiable wreck! And how many of the older States of the Union raise either sufficient bread, meat, or wool to supply their own consump That natural causes may be assigned for results, I grant; but then God brings The very sites of Babylon and Nineveh have been all but lost to the knowledge of men, while ness; all of which has been done by a natural instrumentality; yet, will any believer in a superintending Providence deny that the hand of God was in these bitter desolations?

It is worthy also of especial note, with respect to England, that previous to the seizure of Church property and the alienation of a large portion of the tithes, there was no such a thing as a poor rate known! "Not a penny was imposed upon any layman for the maintaining of the poor; the clergy did that amongst themselves. They looked upon the poor as their charge—as a part of their family, and laid down rules and funds for their support; they had amberies for the daily relief of them; and infirmaries for the sick, maimed, or superannuate, with officers appointed to attend them; they employed the poor in work, which is the most charitable way of maintaining

For the sake of them; it was the clergy who built most of the great cathedrals and churches of the nation, besides the building and endowing of colleges, and other public works of charity and publi How is it now that the Church of God has been despoiled of her patrimony, and the clergy reduced to comparative indigence? Within the present century the poor rates have some years amounted to nearly £7,000,000!
And this is exclusive of all the very numerous hospitals, infirmaries, and incredibly large private charities! Besides which, such is the difficulty now experienced in the raising of funds to build churches, support additional clergymen and schools to meet the wants of a vastly increased population, that the people are perishing for lack of knowledge, the wretched prey of the ignorant or the wicked. Verily England made, our deliberations must be and required immediate action; but as it has been thrown over to the next session, our deliberations indeed, a "fool's bargain" when she robbed the Church, thereby entailing such heavy taxation and so many social miseries upon herself. Truly the nation that robbeth God shall sooner or later feel the bitter effects of His righteous in-

France, however, exhibits, perhaps, more strikingly than any other modern nation the fatal consequence of sacrilegiously robbing God, and then systematically refusing to acknowledge His sovereignty by withholding the payment of Scarcely has a generation passed away since France confiscated the property of the Church, and openly refused to admit the right of God to any portion of the products of the soil and of the incomes of the people; and already besides its other miseries, poverty is so rapid overtaking the people as to threaten the entire ruin of the nation. There are (A.D. 1845-6 in France about seven million families; these it is estimated that about five million five of the day, which give us more concern hundred thousand are landed proprietors! Now from official returns it appears that the average annual revenues of these five million five undred thousand families is only about £11 10s. sterling; while of very near the half of them the income does not exceed £2 per annum! Again, so involved in debt is the land of France, that out of its annual rental, as given by government, of £63,000,000, the interest on mortgages is £24,000,000! thus leaving, when the taxes are paid, not one third of its increase for the use more powerfully than Dickens? How sad of the proprietors! Further, from the minute democratic subdivision of the land, the breeding of sheep, cattle, and horses is declining; and this year France, an essentially agricultural country, is importing wheat! Finally the French the only sure basis of philanthropy. With government, a few years ago, gave as the average rations, in solids, of each individual in France, 15 oz. bread, 13 oz. meat; while the same authority gives for each person in England mane moralist, such as Dickens is, may 32 oz. bread and vegetables, and 6 oz. meat.

Divine Majesty!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Will the author of the Communication relating to the Mohawk Church send us his name? Will he likewise authorize us to make some alterations, which appear to be required?

LETTERS RECEIVED TO OCT. 5. Dr. S., Nattawasaga, 2s. due on vol. 17; Mr. H. Hamilton: Rev. A. F. A., St. Catharines,

for 6 months: B. T., Newboro, rem: Mrs. B., Kingston, rem: G. C., Hamilton, rem: F. B. S., Colborne, rem: Rev. J. G., Goulborne, rem. for 6 months for J. H. & J. D: R. W., Norwood, rem: G. P., Napanee, rem: J. J. B., Thorold, rem. for self and Miss B: Rev. H. P., Cornwall, add. sub. and rem; S. M. C., Tullamore, rem: Dr. C., Napanee, rem: Rev. J. B. W., Smith's Falls, rem: H. C., St. Catharines, rem., (pays to end of July, 1854): E. E. W., Port Stanley, rem. for Miss W: G. McL., Brockville, rem: J. C., Napanee, rem: Rev. W. L., Drummondville, rem. for H. B. in full of vol, 17: H. J. G., Paris, rem. in full for Canadian Churchman, and vol. 17 'The Church': Hon. R. C. W., Murray, rem: Rev. J. C., Leeds, rem. for J. K.: Rev. A. T., Dunnville: H. S., St. Catherines, rem: C. G. Le V., Belleville, rem: Rev. J. H., Lindsay, rem: Rev. W. B. Woodstock, rem.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.	W	E	E	K	L	Y	C	A	L	E	N	D	A	R	
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# The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1853.

At the Ordination held by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Order of-

1. Joseph Chambers Gibson, of Trinity College, Toronto—appointed to the Curacy of Woodstock. 2. John Strutt Lauder, of Trinity College, Toronto—appointed to the Curacy of St.

3. John Hilton, of Trinity College, Toronto—appointed to the Travelling Mission of the Townships north of Rice Lake, with head quarters at 4. Colin Campbell Johnson, of Trinity College

Toronto-destination not yet fixed. The following were admitted to the Holy

PRIEST.

1. The Reverend Thomas John Mark Willoughby Blackman, B. A., Curate of Christ's Church,

2. The Reverend John Gilbert Armstrong, Missionary at Chinguacousy.
3. The Reverend Francis Tremayne, Travelling Missionary in the County of Waterloo.

4. The Reverend Henry Hayward, Curate of The Ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop from Malachi, ch. ii, verse 7, and his Lordship was assisted in the laying on of hands by the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. H J. Grasett and the Rev. Edmund Baldwin.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

My DEAR BRETHREN :- In my circular out His severest judgments by natural agents. to the clergy of the diocese, of the 4th of August last, I announced that in the present the once almost miraculously fruitful land of critical position of our ecclesiastical affairs India has become a comparatively barren wilder- it was my intention to request the clergy

My clergy will therefore be pleased to assemble on that day, in the cathedral church of St. James, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

In regard to the lay representation, it is my desire that every clergyman of the diocese invite the members of their mission or congregation, being regular communicants, to meet and select one or two of their number whom they deem the best qualified to accompany him to the visitation

For the sake of order, it is requested that such lay members be furnished with certificates, signed by the minister and churchwardens, that they have been duly appointed, to entitle them to take part in the proceedings which may take place subse-

quent to the visitation. This meeting of the clergy has been postponed to a late period of the season, in the hope that the Bill for the regulation of the church in the colonies, introduced into parliament by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, would have passed our deliberations must be confined, as at our conference in May, 1851, to such local matters of temporal character as require our urgent attention.

It is expected that such parishes, missions and congregations as accede to this invitation, will take measures to defray the necessary expenses incurred by their is chiefly distinguished by a most unchristian clergyman and representatives in their at- savagery tendance on this important duty.

I remain, my brethren. Your affectionate Diocesan. JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1853.

CHARLES DICKENS. There are few features of the literature than the wrong bias too visible in much that has come from the pen, or appeared under the sanction, of that popular writer, Charles Dickens. Where the cause of suffering humanity is to be pleaded; where the sorrows of God's languishing and illtreated poor are to be sketched, who could it is, then, that the gifted apostle of humanity should not be, in his sphere, an apostle appeals, and the vivid sketches of the hutake effect; but as to the selfish heart, (and Such is God's revenge against sacrilege and how few are otherwise!) the Gospel of rebellion; such the state of a Christian coun- Christ alone can soften that into compastry which refused the payment of tithes to the sion for a brother's wo. We generally

lated to vex and to disgust him.

Mr. Dickens must know who they were, in early times, who bravely stood by the bed of the plague-smitten sufferer when Unprofitable servants we are, unquestionatend that Christianity hath lost in our hands all of its primitive heroism and self-denial. cer, from Thess. v, 12-25. In treating his com-Christian ministers and Christian people are still the class of men who, from their the power of the Gospel of our pitying Redeemer, that he scarcely ever pourtrays one of its Ministers, except to caricature. Good reason had the Presbyterian Quarterly Review for expressing the wish—a cent minister of any denomination, and give us his portrait as an offset to the dis-

much in the same way. Of that conser- forth,' said he, 'though oceans roll between us, representatives are of the Lord Verisopht from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus. Hawk class, dupes and simpletons or Hamilton Gazette, thus writes:

In the August number of the "Household holds a supposed sneering conversation on her false sensibility. The evil it is right to departy, sanction the idea that it is a vice peculiar to the class represented by "your ladyship?" In chapter xxxII. of a "A Child's History of England," occurs this sentence: "The Court was not quite so honest as the people—but permust be toadies, for the sake of all that is respectable, let it be to the monarch, who at least represents the legitimacy of power, and may be, as even a liberal will allow, a gentle-man; and not to the "beasts of the people," who represent discord, and who are too often the "beasts" which the scriptures style them! The article headed "The Roving Englishman" is particularly rife with that essentially vulgar, ill-principled pandering to the lower passions of the people of which we are speaking. Thus he writes: "So many things combine to spoil the education of a mere Lord, that he must be a very wise more lord, that he must be a very wise man indeed, if he is not a very foolish one." Thus, again, speaking of diplomacy-"A Coronet stands for a great deal too much. Again-"We cannot keep these great Lillipu tians (i. e. the aristocracy) out of our public services. All that remains, therefore, is to ren-der them harmless." He then proceeds elaborately to hold up to contempt the noble-born diplomatist as "your great nobody," king toy, &c., while "Mr. Brown," mark, one of the common people, is pictured as the diplomatic secretary, and is described as "a clever, hard-working man, who knows the country thoroughly," and rank and Mr. Brown's ability together." In the Convention; but had resolved to remain drudge, helpmate, constant, untiring, affectionate, disreputable partner," of a common burglar; in fact, such a picture of the "disreputa- the fearless discharge of duty. ble woman" is drawn as not only excites pity, but demands our admiration, while in close juxtaposition, "Algernon de Beauvoir, fourth cousin to Lord Hackney, and Kingslord," and "clerk in Her Majesty's Treasury," is exhibited before us in a light so degrading as to excite not even pity, but unmingled disgust! If this be not contemptible truckling to the fallen and envious passions of the "lower sort," we know not what is. Commend us to the comparatively honest villany of Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, Hab

In the article, "Holiday Times," though its point is excellent, namely, the want of more real holidays in Eugland, still the moral and religious tone is bad. A sort of sneering remark respecting the English mode of observing the Sabbath, is followed by one from which it is easy to perceive that the writer's sympathies are much more in unison even with the Sunday morning's hard work of the French, since it is succeeded by an evening of excessive gaiety. So in speaking of holidays, their religious character is quite ignored, while certain tutelar saints are only mentioned to be ridiculed. Now christian usages, if even connected with error, are exceedingly improper subjects to be treated with scornful lightness, by a writer of Household Words, designed to give the tone to the minds of thousands whose reading goes little beyond

A savage article upon "The Noble Savage," in which we admit there is much satirical truth, is noticeable from the fact, that attachment to monarchy is pointed out as one of his savage follies, while there is not the remotest hint that his evils result from the want of christian influ-ences. Indeed, the tirade—for it is little more—

Again, in a description of "Canvas Town," Australia, by an apparently careless juxtaposi-tion, "the impartial listener, in his own tent," who even on Sunday is too impartial to join in any "of the praying and singing of these different persuasions," is apparently designed to convey the impression of a wise and philosophic individual, as contrasted with a host of weak superstitious worshippers; and in the conclusion of that article, when speaking of the mel-ancholy desolation of the dead, not a sigh is breathed at the recollection that they died the victims of a sordid pilgrimage, uncheered by the comforting whispers of Christ's ambassadors, or the soul-reviving administration of His make of the following passage—bearing in the Church) have already accomplished, thrice blessed eucharist. Verily, rationalism

would chill the heart of a seraph. hild's History of England," there is not the dightest allusion to an overruling Providence. the day of Pentecost, and say, 'Ye have con-

principles of either child or man! Let these suffice as a sample of how determinately this writer of Household Words endeange, 'Repent ye, and be baptised in the name vors to make men forget the God of the house-We confess, that with such writers we sins.' have little patience; they unite so much pretenfore, is to draw aside the veil from their virtues.

other cause, because he meets, again and what is distressed may be ameliorated, they yet But will the theology embodied in the ex- of next week. The music selected is of the again, with the most disheartening cases of christian fruths, christian ordinances, and christian influences. ingratitude. Acting, as he does, from other Those acting thus, are either unphilosophical than genuine religious principle and with-out a view to the recompense of the heavenly reward, he has not the Christian's it is the former accusation to which they are subject; but if they deny its catholic virtues, unfailing motive to persevere unweariedly then writers of Dickens's school are seriously in labours of love, under everything calcu- chargeable with a disgraceful hypocrisy, for not more openly declaring their sentiments

at the opening of the Eastern New York others, wanting the high motive of their Annual Convention, in St. John's church, ennobling faith, fled in horror and in fear. New York, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. His sermon must have been an excellent bly, and too inferior to our great forefath- one, to judge by the following abstract charge "does not seem especially calcuers; still even Mr. Dickens will not pre- given in the New York Church Journal: "The sermon was preached by Bishop Spen-

ing portion of his discourse to the Laity. Their principles, ought to take the lead, and do take the lead, in redressing injury and alleviating wretchedness. Yet, so unconscious does Dickens seem to be of the beauty and the power of the Gaspel of our pitying Re-Himself. He exhorted the laity also to peace among themselves, as that would do much to heal the unhappy divisious among us. He then addressed the clergy, alluding in a delicate and felicitous manner to the occasion of his own wish which we heartily echo—that "Mr. Dickens could be persuaded for once, if only for the sake of variety and truth to treme party spirit, and finally desertion of the nature, to become acquainted with one de-cent minister of any denomination and belong to no party, but simply to the Church, open their churches on every day set apart by gusting hypocrites he delights to paint. Is the Church-a point in which he said our Diothere no such thing as an honest man in England preaching the Gospel?" Ingland preaching the Gospel?"

The British Aristocracy are handled trine with purity of life, zeal and fervent love. Pray for us, said he, as we for you. 'Hencevative body of the state, Mr. Dickens's we are not parted; for nothing can separate us representatives are of the Lord Verisopht and Cousin Fenix, or the Sir Mulberry One True Vine; one and the same are our linlibertines and knaves. "A. T.," in the Eucharist, doctrines, discipline, Priesthood, our Church and our God. Rising as it were from an isle in the sea, the Church of England had on, and the doors and windows in, before spread throughout the world. "From the top the month of December next. We wish Words," in the article upon "Idiots," the only class of whom he speaks disparagingly, is the higher, with whom, in the person of a lady, he helds a suppose of the rocks I see him, and from the hills I behold him: who can count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Israel?" hold him: who can count the dust of Jacob, and He then made a beautiful application of the on their undertaking vision of the New Jerusalem to the City of the "With the help of the nounce, but why, with the cant common to his Church, sending forth its Apostolic ministry from its three gates on each of the four sides to all the corners of the earth. Then again alluding to his mission here, he said 'that as fresh bonds bind us closer together, so they bind us the closer also to Him. Brethren of the Ca-without a shepherd. But there is a brighhaps it sometimes is not"—a sneering, insidious remark against the higher classes. If men We always pray for you: pray ye for us."

After the conclusion of this earnest and beautiful discourse, (continues our contemporary,) the Provisional Bishop proceeded their fathers; but they are backward in with the Holy Communion, assisted by the other Bishops present. Over two hundred a few; the others who have strayed away of the Clergy received, besides great num- from the good 'old paths,' but who will not bers of the Laity. The alms at the offer- fail to return, I trust, thinking that, as we tory were appropriated to the Education

The Church Herald, (a valued fellowlaborer in the Lord's vineyard,) published at Vicksburg, Miss., has been-much to our regret—temporarily suspended, "in consequence of the death of some of the compositors employed on it, and the difficulty in procuring others, owing to the ravages of the yellow fever."

In connexion with this plague-stricken place, we meet with a beautiful-a glorious-obituary in the New York Churchas deserving attention to what he says. And thus, says Mr. Charles Dickens, "you would then have the advantage of Lord Fiddlededee's been appointed a delegate to the General last paper of this August number we are also at his post in case the yellow fever should make its appearance amongst his people. It did so; and he met a glorious death in

> A realizing sense of oneness with our sister church in the United States is growing stronger day by day. The following paragraph from the New York Church Journal-which expresses just the fraternal cordiality we expected in the matteris especially gratifying. We have no doubt whatever that it gives utterance to the gen-

Carter, and Tom Miller, amid the ignorance of the 14th century, rather than to the bland insinuaters of such bitter democracy in this age of heasted light and benevolence.

"A suggestion is made in the Toronto Church, that as a mere act of courtesy, to take no higher ground, a deputation should be sent by the Diogram Church Society to the approaching Concesan Church Society to the approaching Convention of our sister Church.

"An editorial doubt is hinted, as to the correctness of such a step, without express invita-tion. This is a suggestion in a right direction— we believe it will be received in the spirit in which it was made."

CHARGE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

With reference to this document, which appears on our first page, it is but fair to bear in mind that it is a report, not a copy; and that manifest inaccuracies have been committed in reporting it.

These inaccuracies may be the source of some of its peculiarities; but that they furnish an explanation of other peculiarities, of a stronger character, cannot, of course, be imagined.

that throughout the charge there prevails a ance and simple trust, the character of the distressing confusion of the Church Universal and the Church of Rome. What is to be thought of such a paragraph as this: -" If Paul had foreseen the establishment of a body which should be the Universal Church, or infallible authority in respect of Christian truth &c.?" Are these two things identical? By the "Infallible Authority" His Grace means, of course, the self-styled the benefit of this Church are, in every "or the Universal Church ?"

intention of entering. But what could any what female exertions (to which we owe, individual of any school in the Church everywhere, so much of what is done for mind that the words which St. Peter "did and are still prompted by the ambition of not use" are almost identical with the Form accomplishing, to promote the design at Even when relating the destruction of the Invincible Armada," and that, too, in "A of Absolution in the Visitation of the Sick?

Nor do I remember a single observation from this fessed your sinfulness in crucifying the Prince would-be regenerator of the people, tending to give a moral and christian tone to the feelings me, I absolve you of that sin.' He uses the power of the keys in a very different manner in opening the door of the kingdom to them, say-

Are we to infer from this that the lan-

tracts quoted above satisfy many even of those brethren with whom it is not our many of them will be prepared to confound the Church of Rome with the Church Universal? How many of them will set their seal to language which (by implication, at least) represents a part of our Book of Common Prayer (whatsoever in-The Right Rev. Dr. Spencer preached terpretation you put upon it) as unsuitable for an Apostle's lips?

All things considered, we cannot but agree with the London correspondent of the Philadelphia Register, that the Primate's lated to promote that peace and absence of controversy, which we have been led to think the Archbishop specially desired."

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, TORONTO. CONSECRATION.

We have been requested to state that his Lordship the Bishop has announced his intention of consecrating the above Church on Thursday, the 13th instant.

Such of the Clergy as purpose being present at the ceremony will please meet the Bishop at half-past 9 A.M., at the house west of the Church, the use of which has been kindly allowed for the occasion. At 10 o'clock, the Bishop and Clergy, in

surplices, hoods, &c., will proceed with the Consecration. The collection will be for the erection

of a Parochial School House. The Holy Communion will be ad-

NEW CHURCH IN NORWOOD.

A true-hearted Churchman informs us that a new church is in course of erection at Norwood, which we believe, is in the township of Dummer. The building is 50 feet by 30; the tower, 10 feet square (height not specified); and the walls are 18 feet high. It is expected that the roof will be our brethren (and not a few, we hope, are of our correspondent's spirit), God's blessing

"With the help of the Lord," says our worthy friend, "we shall ere long see that church which we have been longing to see for the last twenty-two weary years, whilst we ter day beginning to dawn for us, I hope. in this settlement. There are a great many church people here amongst the sects who are longing to get back to the church of giving us help. The burthen has fallen on never left the church, we ought to feel more interest in her welfare, and do more for her. We do feel a deep interest in the church's welfare. So far as my family are concerned, my brother has twelve children; I have seven; all baptised into the church. One more of my own shall be brought into Christ's fold when Providence will send us a minister. I have got subsribed for our new church in this settlement £200; and I have been in Cobourg and along the front where I obtained a handsome sum from kind friends, whose names will soon appear in the Cobourg Star. I ask no Romanist for any help, for I canno think it right to apply for aid to those whom I would not assist. [We are quite of our correspondent's mind; and would make the application of his sound principle general. -ED. CHURCH.] If we cannot get enough here, the committee talk of sending me to Toronto; and I am sure I will not call in vain for such a cause. There has been much said about sending missionaries to the heathen, and we are here within 36 miles of Cobourg in a languishing and dying state as to the bread of life."

column, is a peculiarly afflicting record of to meet him. human sorrow and a most impressive evidence of the uncertainty of human hanpiness. A few short weeks only have intervened between the bridal and the grave. A few short weeks have passed away, and husband and parents and friends, who so lately rejoiced in the gladdening circumstances of what all were ready to pronounce an auspicious marriage, have followed the young wife's lifeless form to the sleeping-place of the dead. When God bestows a blessing to-day which to-morrow he is pleased to withdraw; is not this to convey a most emphatic memento that we are most absolutely in his hands? Would that there were many of us (as it is to be feared there are but few) who fully realise the sense of this complete dependence, which God imprints more keenly on some than on others; and which the more vividly it is imprinted on the heart, the more it For example, it can be no reporter's slip it tends to perfect in submission and relichildren of God. It is difficult to imagine anything more deeply affecting than this touching incident in the chances and changes of this mortal life. Our own heart has been much moved by it.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON.

The arrangements of the Concerts for Infallible Church of Rome; are we to add, respect, so attractive that we confidently look for the most satisfactory accounts of Upon any controversial matter connected their complete success. The Hamilton with "the power of the keys" we have no Gazette gives a very pleasing statement of present in view of gradually replacing the Palm Sunday additional, pre-"Peter did not address his countrymen on old Church with a new and more suitable structure.

Says a correspondent of the Gazette:-"A portion of this has been already built, and adging from it, the new Church will be unualled, out of Toronto, in architectural beauty To meet the heavy expenditure, the Ladies of of the Lord Jesus Christ, for the remission of the Church have made, and are still making the most praiseworthy efforts. The elaborate show Are we to infer from this that the lansion, littleness and hypocrisy that our bile is
thoroughly disturbed. Professing to write rather for the profit of the people, than for their
unworthy of the Apostle St. Peter's lips?

Are we to infer from this that the language of our Absolution would have been
unworthy of the Apostle St. Peter's lips? of needle-work last year was prepared by them If our only disappointment in regard to the crystal palace, was the result of many months the Charge arose from its not expressing our the class arose from its not expression of the class are class arose from its not expression of the class arose from its not exp Sincerely yours.

ADAM TOWNLEY pist soon tires of his work; if, from no source, that the mere philanthro-oppressions, in order that what is good may be cherished, what is wrong may be cured, and have published it without note or comment. which must, we think, form the chief attraction

highest character; and by a happy management the taste of the unskilful is consulted as well as that of the educated in music lore.'

May it do all the service it is calculated to do to the good cause.

Permit me to take the opportunity, when remitting my subscription for the current year, of saying, that the recurrence to the old shape, and mode of conducting your paper, have been very gratifying to me. When the first number e restored "Church" arrived it was like the happily familiar face of one that we all used to welcome long ago. I do not wish in thus writing to cast any unpleasant reflections on the "Canadian Churchman." It was occasionally a little warm in tone, but I found it commonly sound and edifying.

There is one department of your labors, which

I am glad to see you keeping always in view—that of the synodical action of the Church in these colonies. I am one of those who think that this action is as necessary to the Church, every where, as physical action is to the body. If our Bishops had assumed the right to call their convocations together, and to enact such regulations as we require for working order and convenience, there is no power in the world that could, or that would have hindered them. It is y assuming the position and tone of supplicants r it, that we put it into the power of the English Government to give us that which is unquestionably our own—or else to refuse. I am very glad, therefore, to see that your venerated Bishop has determined to go on as he began, by assuming this right to meet and deliberate, as a body corporate, ecclesiastically complete, on such matters as belong to the carrying out of the Church's grand object. Your assembling will be regarded with intense interest by the whole Church, and the prayers of all true Churchmen will be offered up for you.

I am, my dear sir,
Your Obedient Serv't.

The Convention of "Evangelical Protestants" met, as announced, at Hesse Homburg. Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Culling Eardley were present. It seems "they have done little (as the New York Church Journal expresses it.) besides defining the rights of conscience, and resolving to do what they can to spread the Gospel, (as they understand it.") It is proposed to hold another meeting in 1854.

The Society for the Revival of Convocation met lately in York. An address was proposed to the General Convention of the Church in the United States, soliciting the sympathy and the prayers of our sister church in that country, with reference to the earnest exertions which are being made for the revival of Synodical action in the British Church.

The Bishop of Manchester will assume the health of the Bishop of that Diocese being in a very precarious state.

The Rev. H. B. Jessopp desires that henceforward all letters or papers be addressed to him, "Port Burwell, C. W."

We repeat our earnest request that our subscribers will have the kindness to notify us of any irregularity in the arrival of their ing in Mr. Clement's Store-house on the top of the bank at Queenston, on Monday last, one of papers. Much of this irregularity is attrib-utable, we feel persuaded, to the Post old, unnoticed by the rest of his playmates, fell

Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Diocesan Church Society, of two pounds ten shillings, received through the Post Office.

an anonymous contribution to the Clergy

We clip the following from the Philadel- the 9th inst., which is phia Register:

"THE REV. ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR preached at the Church of the Ascension in the morning, and at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Sunday last. The sermon in the afternoon was on the raising of Lazarus, and was listened to with profound attention by a Assault on Nu large congregation."

reached its height. The acting Governor, Colonel George Philpots, R. E. died upon Sunday tha 18th ult. Twenty-four other persons were taken off the same day. The late acting Governor was brother to the The obituary of Mrs. Shanklin, which Bishop of Exeter. He had only reached it is our sad duty to publish in another the Colony in may last and his was about

> DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY IN THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

reviously announced in the Church newspaper, 

tingford......3 10 3 Station Lot 28 Con. 12 Zorra..... 10 7½ Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, per Churchwarden....... Additional per Rev. H. Scadding St. Paul's, Yorkville, additional, per Churchwarden. St. Mary Magdalen, Picton, per Churchwarden ..... Trinity Church, Corn-

Christ's Church, Moulinette, per Rev. H. Patton..... 0 15 9 Trinity Church, Chippawa, per Rev. Wm. Leeming St. George's Church, Toronto, per Brockville, per Rev. W. David ... 11 0 0 

— per Rev. J. L. Alexander St. John's Ch., York per Rev. R. Mitchell .. St. George's Church, St. Cather-rines, per Rev. A. F. Atkinson

Penetanguishene, per Ch. warden Twenty-three cols., amounting to £96 6 3

viously announced..... St. Mary Magdalen, Picton, per Church warden .....

Seventy-two collections, amounting to......£144 7 4 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. George Gladman, Esq., for 12th Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, for 11th

year ..... Mrs. Kennedy, Bath, England, donation Widows and Orphans' Mrs. G. Parke, Bath, England, donation Widows & Orphans' Fund

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretary, C. S., D. T.

Colonial.

MR. SHERIFF SEWELL. Judgment in the above case was delivered in We need not say how much satisfaction the following kind letter has given us.

the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, on Saturday, the 24th inst. It will be remembered that the case has arisen from the admitted error in summoning the Grand Jury at Quebec in July

Twenty-two persons speaking the Engli hanguage, of whom fifteen were Roman Catholics, were omitted to be summoned, although their names stood next on the list.

The Sheriff deponed that the error was made by the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Von Exter, and that he was not aware of it till some time after. Nor was he aware of the fact, that his deputy had given to Mr. O'Farrell a bribe of £10 to induce nim not to move in the matter until Mr. O'Farrell nimself alluded to the matter, whilst speaking to Mr. Von Exter in the Sheriff's Office on the sub-

The judgment rendered by the Court on the

ule was as follows:-"The Court having read the affidavits filed in this cause, and having heard William Smith Sewell, Esq, the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, by his Counsel, and the Solicitor General on behalf of the Crown in reply, upon the rule made in this cause on the 15th day of July last, due consideration being had in the premises, and the whole being fully understood, it is ordered and adjudged that the said William Smith Sewell, for his default in this behalf, do pay to our Sovereign Lady the Queen a fine of £50 current money of

this Province, and therefore let him be in mercy."
We abstain from making any remarks on the above case. We must say, however, that Mr. Sewell has been severely punished for the fault of his Deputy, but that is perhaps right, as a principal must always bear the onus of any error comitted by his agent. But we cannot see how Mr. O'Farrell "purses himself of his contempt, by stating in his affidavit that he retained the bribe for ten or fifteen minutes only, in order to promote the ends of justice." Mr. O'Farrell either took the bribe as a bribe, and returned it only when he found keeping it would be dangerous,—or, admitting the truth of his statement, he degraded the honourable absences. graded the honourable character of the Advocate to that of a detective policeman.—Patriot.

A DISHONEST FARMER. -On Tuesday last Ogden Howell of Troy, in Beverly, delivered at the Dundas Bason 51 bushels of wheat, and took a cheque for it in the name of John Seed. The number of bushels was written in words at length, to which he prefixed 100 in figures, and in the absence of Mr. Ross, one of the clerks paid him for the 151 bushels. Mr. Ross disvered the fraud immediately, but no trace ould be found of the delinquent until Thursday, when he returned and tried the same trick again, in the name of John Swartz. On presenting the cheque this time, however, he was recognized as the John Seed of Tuesday, and preparations were made to take him into custody, when he ecamped without waiting for pay for his second load. He was subsequently arrested but made good his escape from the police. There appears to be something perplexing about the affair, for Howell is an opulent farmer. At the last advices he had not been recaptured.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENT. - The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Post Master General of Canada, has entered into an arrangement with the Hon. John Home, Post Master General of New The Bishop of Manchester will assume the visitation of the Diocese of Durham, St. John, wia Portland, by the Admiral and Eastern City, so that the mails may reach Mon-treal and Quebec from St. John and the Lower Province in two days, instead of the eight or ten days required by the circuitous land route via Temisconata. This arrangement has been in operation for the last month and fully realizes the benefits anticipated.

ACCIDENT .- Whilst some children were playinto the conductor or spout used for shooting grain into the vessel beneath, a quantity of The Rev. Dr. Scadding acknowledges wheat being poured in almost at the same instant, the poor little fellow was suffocated, an hour elapsed before his body could be got out.—

Welland Reporter. TABLE ROCK .- An impression is abroad that the remains of Table Rock, at the Falls, fell on The immense body of rock which fell was known as Termination Rock, which formed a projection that for a number of years back has threatened he lives of those whose curiosity led them under

the sheet of water. Fortunately no accident Assault on Nuns .- Some ladies of the Congregation of the Sœurs Grises were molested in the City of Montreal, whilst walking, by a ruffian THE YELLOW FEVER IN BERMUDA has who detached from the person of one of them a silver cross "hich she wore. "The accomplished scoundrel" took to his heels on the pproach of a gentleman; and, as no policeman is usual) could be discovered, succeeded in

making his escape. NORTHERN RAILROAD.-We are happy to earn that a Post Office car has been attached to the Express train on the Northern Railroad, which leaves Toronto for Bradford every morning except Sundays, at a quarter past eight o'clock. Letters may be mailed at the Car to the latest moment, and will be delivered at the same time as if put into the Post Office at half-past seven. Letters will also be received at all the Sations. The train returns from Bradford in the evening,

at a few minutes past five o'clock.

The Railroad will be completed dy the 20th instant, as far as to Barrie.—Patriot. THE FILIAU CASE .- We understand that Mr. Derousselle and Mr. Parant, the Beauport Justices, who convicted and fined Mr. Filiau for ot taking his hat off when the procession of the Feté-Dieu was passing, have neglected to make a return of the writ of certiorari obtained by Mr. Filiau, and that it has been found necessary to move the Court for an order upon them to obey the writ within a short delay, upon pain of having to answer a rule for contempt of Court .-

KENT AND LAMBTON .- The Globe of Thursday publisher an address recently presented to Mr. George Brown, M. P. P. for Kent and Lambton. There are 682 signatures appended to it, all of them, we are assured, electors of the County; and as there were precisely 841 votes polled at last election, the political complexion of the country will be readily understood.—Ibid.

# Colonial Summary.

RIOT AT GUELPH .- On Saturday last, a riot occurred amongst the laborers on the railway near Guelph. In returning from a funeral they attacked a teamster, threw him on the ground, and nearly strangled him. Some of the most active were arrested and conveyed to the Court

SAIL BOAT ACCIDENT .- A sail boat, at Kingston belonging to Captain Gaskin, was capsized off Cataraque Point on Monday afternoon last, in which were Thomas Dunlop, David Campbell and Arthur Coleridge. Dunlop and Coleridge THE SCHOONER SCOTLAND .- This schooner,

about the fate of which the people of Hamilton were so anxious, put into Sodus Bay near Rochester in a damaged condition, but the crew County of Grey .- Six candidates are about

to come forward for the representation of the county of Grey,-Mr. Beatty, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Carney, Dr. Clarke, who is on the Conservative nterest, Mr. Charles Rankin, who is also a Conservative, and Mr. John Blyth, a Merchant

LIGHTHOUSE ON GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE HURON.—The Government have appointed a Board of Inspectors to report on the proper places to establish Lighthouses in the waters of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.

Township Cattle-Show and Fair .- The Township of Stamford cattle-show and fair was a credit to that locality. The sheep excelled in all those points which sheep breeders prize most. The show of horned cattle was good. The show of agricultural productions was also most satis-

Were for THUN Saturda

Tound a Macnan mond, (Roach, Chalme was for

£10,0

# The Church.

LAKE SUPERIOR CANAL.—This canal at the American side is progressing rapidly, and will be completed next year.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD .- The first sod of the European and North American Railroad, was turned by lady Head at St. Johns, N. B., on the 14th inst. some twenty-five thousand people assembled to witness the spectacle.

HURBICANE ON THE ATLANTIC.—The dreadful hurricane which swept over the Atlantic on the 7th and 8th inst., has been very destructive. The gulf stream is strewn with wrecks. Its course seems to have been confined within the parallels of 33 and 36° north latitude.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Quebec, 30th September, 1852.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Esquire, to be Deputy Receiver General of the Province of Canada. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS, of Montreal, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the fol-

lowing appointments, viz:

READ BURBITT, cf Osgoode Hall, Esquire,
Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County and that there were not less than 60,000 persons in Surrogate Courts of the County of Lambton JAMES FLINTOFT, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the

PRIER P. POUSSETTE, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace of the County of Lambton. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Junior, Esquire, to be a

Coroner for the County of Lambton.
DAVID J. HUGHES, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the county and Surrogate Courts of the County of Elgin.

COLIN MUNRO, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the JAMES FARLEY, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Elgin.
George Southwick, Esquire, to be a Coroner

for the County of Elgin. N. B.—The foregoing appointments to take effect from the period of the separate organization of the counties of Lambton and Elgin, under the Acts 12 Vic. ch. 78, and 14 & 15 Vic.

Tons of Merchandize up and down:

Welland Canal 424,6613. 499.610. St. Lawrence Canal 269,200. 290,7721 40,9454. Chambly Canal 32,315. St. Ann's Lock Burlington Bay Canal 41,8801. 47.754.

A FATAL ACCIDENT with Fire-arms occurred in Bosanquet a few days since. While one of a of October next. party of gentlemen who were out shooting ducks was passing through some bush, the trigger of his gun was caught by a twig which discharged its contents into the body of one of the number, causing instant death.—London Free Press.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT took place near Wardsville, on Sunday last, accompanied with loss of life. A man named Alexander Suther land, whilst cleaning a thrashing machine, slipped his footing, and his leg came is contract with the machinery, which so mutilated it that ampu tation of the limb was considered necessary. The unfortunate man did not survive the operation more than half an hour .- Ib.

DARLINGTON AS A WHEAT GROWING TOWN SHIP -Mr. William Windatt in a letter to the Bowmanville Messenger says-I have harvested, thrashed and sold the present season from a ten acre fiield, forty eight bushels of wheat per acre of first quality, weighing SIXTY-SIX pounds the measured bushel. The field was entered for competition for the Darlington Agricultural So ciety's prizes, and was pronounced by the judges to be perfectly clean with the exception of a head or two of smut, yet failed to take a premium. The inference drawn from this is, that there must have been at least four fields of larger yield than this in the township-this I think fully establishes the fact that the soil of our township is admirably adapted to the production of the staff the Society's prizes will give us the amount of their respective yields.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. - The work in the vicinity of London is rapidly progressing, and bids fair to be opened by the time specified. The extensive buildings for a depot will be completed in a short time, and the rails are now being laid between London and Woodstock.

Business in Hamilton .- Our worthy conemporary of the Hamilton Gazette speaks in high terms of the prosperity of Hamilton. As a gratifying proof, he refers to the establishment of Lawson & Brothers, Clothiers and Dry Goods Merchants. This firm has not fewer than 140 employees connected with it. In the Dry Goods and Millinery departments, 32 persons labor uninterruptedly.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE SCHOONER "SOVER-FIGN."—The schooner Sovereign which sailed from Hamilton on the 8th instant, is supposed to have been lost with all on board.

ATTACK ON A REVENUE OFFICER .- A few days Since, Mr. M. Dixon, a Revenue Officer, made a seizure of a horse, wagon, and harness, at Sherbrook, in possession of a French Canadian, but owned, it is said, at Darby Centre. The pro-Perty was put into Mr. Dixon's barn for safe eping, but six or eight persons made a forcible entrance into the barn, aud got the horse into the street, Mr. Dixon succeeded, however, in rescuing the horse, and the men decamped. On Thursday evening a second attempt was made, Mr. Dixon, in anticipation of this second attack had procured the assistance of several friends. one of these, Mr. Squire Taylor, on making his appearance at a window of the house, was fired at by the attacking party; fortunately the ball did not take effect. The assailing party then beat a retreat.

PROVINCIAL FAIR .- The City of Hamilton has Subscribed £500, and the County £100 in aid of the funds of the Managing Board.

FIRE NEAR GUELPH.—Captain McCurdy's handsome house near Guelph, has been entirely consumed by fire:—Fire supposed to have been caused by a spark from the chimney.

NIAGARA DOCK .- The Niagara Mail says ; We believe we may state with certainty, that the talked of purchase of the Niagara Dock pro-Perty by the Great Western Railway Company is completed; and that the transfer of the Erie and Ontario Railway to the same Company is also arranged.

A man (name unknown) died at Guelph, soon after leaving the stage on which he was travel-ling. Description as follows, "He was rather der the average height, had broad shoulders, l chest, reddish curly hair, broad forehead and face. He was dressed in a pair of fustian rousers, a check shirt, and blue cotton blouse. a razor, a tobacco pipe, and three york shillings were found in his pocket."

THUNDERSTORM AT KINGSTON .- An unusualy severe thunderstorm occurred at Kingston on Saturday last. Mr. J. Crawfords house was

struck by lightning and set on fire. The fire, owever, was extinguished, but great damage otherwise was done.

FATAL OCCURRENCE .- A bailiff named Wilson, at Perth, was killed by a kick in the abdomen

GAVAZZI RIOT AT QUEBEC .- True bills were found against Hearn, Giblin, Bowen, Donahue, Macnamara, Charlon, Andrew Kelly. Foy, Red-Mond, O'Brien, Gallagher, Burns, Maher, and Hoach, for riotously beginning to demolish Chalmer's Church and dwelling house. No bill was found against James Kelly, Fitzgerald,

dleeson, Shea, Cooper, Finn and Shelan. £10,000 Surr.—An amended bill has been filed in Chancery against the Mayor of Toronto. ACCIDENT.—A man, with his horse and cart, erious contusion, although the cart, which was death it is hard to die. He has left a widow and six children.

FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A cab-driver, amed Kenedy, in Montreal, lost his life by falling a state of intoxication from his cab.

The heaviest rain known for a long time in Can ada, fell at Montreal and in the vicinity, on Wednesday week last. The rain guage at St. Martin indicated 5 inches and a seventh during the gale. The Hon. L. T. DRUMMOND has been gazetted as one of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in the room of the Hon, R. E. Caron, resigned.

VETERAN COMPANIES .- Orders have been issued for two hundred of the pensioners of the Veteran Companies to be prepared to assemble at Toronto on the 14th of October next, for the purpose of proceeding hence to Montreal, to aid in keeping the peace of that City at the next Criminal Term, when disturbances, it seems,

FINED FOR NOT RECEIVING TRAVELLERS .-An inn-keeper named Mr. Lowell, at Galt, was fined the sum of £2 for refusing to give a night's lodging to two gentlemen from Brantford, who were on their way to a land sale at Elora.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 29th September, 1852.
His Excellency the Administrator of the Povernment has been pleased to make the following a break up in the Cabinet, and a consequent dissolution of the House.

the city on that day. OUTRAGE. - A piece of ground in Dawn, C. W.,

the property of a poor coloured man, planted chiefly with melons, was broken into by a party of thieves, at night, who fired at a lad and his mother who came out to prevent the plunder, severely wounding the boy.

The remains of General Brock will be restored to their resting-place, and the corner-stone of the new monument laid, on the 13th of next month.

A barn at Point Levi was struck by lightning on Sunday the 18th inst., and consumed The Montreal Herald says that the whole era

of the Haymarket Square in Montreal is now grown over with grass. Ten acres east of the Don, near this City, area

to be purchased for a Depot of the Grand Trunk Railway. NEW IMPORTATION .- J. R. Armstrong and

Tolls Collected.—Abstract of the trade and revenue of the Provincial Canals for the seasons of 1852 and 1853, up to the 31st of August.

NEW IMPORTATION.—J. R. Armstrong and Co. have just imported a new article of manufacture called Marbleized Iron. It resembles marble very closely. The stock consists of Mantlepieces, which in point of beauty equal real marble.

MR. Good's MANUFACTORY .- Mr. Good, of this City, moved from his Locomotive Manufactory, last week, another Locomotive Engine called the "Huron," for the Buflalo and Brantford Railway Company. The former Engine was colled the "Buffalo.

THE WOODSTOCK ANNUAL FAIR.—This fair will be held in Woodstock on Tuesday the 18th ABSTRACT of the Trade and Revenne of the Proviucial Canals for the seasons of 1852-53:

£45,487 1s. 4d. £51,772 9s. 101. Grand total of tonnage of vessels: 1853. 1,134,741. 1,311,609. Grand total of Merchandize in tons: 1852. 1853

1852.

972,2351. Nova Scotia .- King's College .- No tidings yet of the Royal Assent to the King's College Bill of last Session. We are not grievance mon-gers, but we certainly think it a hardship that local measures of importance are thus hampered and delayed by the tardiness of officials in Downing street-probably the Law Officers of the crown, a few hours of whose well paid time might suffice for this duty. While agents of other depominations are scouring the country for funds to endow their Colleges the friends of King,s cannot stir, for want of the Royal sanction to this bill under which the institution at Windsor

is to be reorganized .- Church Times. Mr. Shickaluna launched a splendid Barque, 400 tons burthen, at St. Catharines, on Thursday last—said to be a most splendid craft. Her dimensions are:—lenght 142 feet; breath of beam, 26 feet 2 inches; depth of hold 10 feet 6. She was named the Malta, in honor we believe of Mr. Shickaluna's native land. Success attend her where ever she goes .- Colonist.

THE RIVER NIAGARA at the Suspension Bridge has been found to be 125 feet deep.

The Journal de Quebec states that it is rumored there will be a special legislative session in November next, to take action on the Clergy Reserves and the Seigniorial questions.

CAUTION TO BREEDERS OF CATTLE. Two young men, at Hamilton, having skinned a Bull, that had died, as it was supposed, from putrid fever, were inoculated with the virus, and the life of one of them is despaired of.

JAIL AT HAMILTON .- The contract for building it has been given out, it will cost £4,000.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—G. Duggan, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest in the Towship Scarborough on the 14th inst., on the body of a man named James Johnson, who hung himself on the previous day. The jury returned a ver-

dict that "he hung himself in a fit of insanity. Two DEATHS from violent causes occurred at Quebec lately. A soldier of the 66th Regiment cut his throat, and a young woman died in the Hotel Dieu from the effects of half an ounce

THE Quebec Chronicle, of the 13th inst. says. that whilst the ship Arthur the Great was at anchor off the Pillars, her three top-masts came down by the run, with all the men upon them. Some of the men were grievously if not fatally injured.

THE VALUE of the prizes offered at the coming Provincial Fair amounts to £1,500.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.—A boy, it is reported, living in the house of Mr. John Giblin, Grocer, Pres-de-ville, having left a candle burning in his bed-room, a fire broke out there which proved lamentably disastrous. Between fifteen and twenty houses were completely destroyed.

POSTAGE.—Correspondents in the United States, when they wish to prepay their letters, should prepay the ten cents in full, otherwise, as it appears from the Sherbrooke Gazette, they throw away the three cent stamp.

Monsigneur Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, has left Montreal.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY .- The Journal de Que bec states that since the Gavazzi riots, 60,000 new members have joined the Orange Society

We see a meeting of the Presidents and Directors of the various Railroad Companies is announced in the United States papers, to take place next monte at Washington, to adopt such measures as shall secure the safety of the passengers against accidents on the public routes. The very thing that should be done, and which ought to

have been done long since .- Niagra Chronicle. BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A short time since, a man named Nahill and his wife were attacked while ying in bed: the husband was nearly murdered.

No reason is given for such monstrous conduct A Man named Collins Livingston, supposed to reside at Toronto, was lost overboard from the Queen of the West on Lake Erie on Tuesday last. Having shown symptoms of in sanity, it was thought necessary to bring him to Canada. He had recently come from Illinois to Cleveland, and was on his way hither from the

# United States.

NEW ORLEANS .- The history of the pestilence exhibits its martyrs. A benevolent brotherhood of Romanists has been cut off to a man. A Presbyterian minister has died, and besides atep, carelessly left open on Church Street. the Rev. A. F. Dobb, rector of Trinity Church tacking the Rev. Mr. Leacock, it carried away Trange to say the man escaped without any He died in the midst of his work-and a nobler

UNITED STATES. TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Ondida, \* N. Y., Sep. 16. The morning express train going West, on the New York trunk Railroad, while standing at the epot about slace, was run into by a freight train, so going West.

The passenger cars were terrilby broken up, and many of the passengers were badly injured.

Mr. Buckly Thatcher, of Medina county, Obio was almost instantly killed. Patrick Wall, o Manchester, Vermont, had both thigs broken, his brother who was in the same car was terribly

njured in the feet.

Mr. John Vaugh, of Syracuse, had both his higs fractured, and Mr. Edward Jewett was bady hurt about the head and neck. Many other or war, he passengers were more or less injured; several

t is feared fatally.

A train was sent from Syracuse to convey the jured to that city. Corner White is now engaged in holding an

The express train was behind time.

\* Oneida is about mid-way between Syracuse and Utica ACQUITTAL OF SNEED, ALIAS WATSON .- Buffa-Sept. 8.—Patrick Sneed arrested at Niagara Falls some time since, charged with committing a murder in Savanah, Ga., in 1849, was brought a murder in Savanan, that, in 1849, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, and the motion argued. In the testimony it became apparent that there was a conspiracy to take Sneed, who it seems is a fugitive from slavery and not from justice, to Savanah. A lengthy decision was given this morning by Judge Shelven who ordered the discharge of Sneed, and he is now in Canada.

AN INTERESTING RE-UNION .- A curious group met casually at a Saratoga dinner-table the other day.—Major Bedini, Archbishop Augues, Father Gavazzi, the "Reverend" Mr. Hilliard, (an exmember of Congress,) a "distinguished" Methodist preacher from Alebania

and amicably discussed.

THE RICE CROPS.—The Rice Crops will be

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, VERMONT.—This Instisudstantially under the control of the Church. The Degree of L. L. D. was lately conferred by it on the President of the United States.

New Orleans.—The yellow fever has well nigh disappeared. It has swept of seven thousand nine hundred persons. The contributions of the different cities of the United States for the sufferers, amount to \$242,743. CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship "Northern ight" bringing a fortnight later news from the

Golden State. In an affray between the Indains and the whites, five of the latter were left dead n the field, and five more were badly wounded. The arrangements of the New York Crystal Palace are now completed, the supplimentary building having been thrown open to the public

a few days ago. GEN. PIERCE AND HIS HAT .- An incident if the procession at the opening of the New York Crystal Palace occasioned a great deal of amuse-When Gen. Pierce had got as far up as the head of Wall street his horse became restive and came in collision with the animal rode by General Sandford. As the President was riding the spodar to attend. With his hat in hand, the hat received the brunt of the shock, and suffered severely, being badly stove in and indented. The General was too much engaged to notice the catastrophe, and soon put on the hat in its unfortunate condition, and retained it in its place, exciting roars of aughter among the boys.

The latest accounts from the State of Illinois epresent the health of Father Chiniquey, as the Russians. een very precarious; so much so, that his friends entertain no hopes of his recovery. At the same time, a most bitter feud exits between him and the Roman Catholic priest of Chicago -the latter crossing all the purposes of the former, and having the Bishops on his side.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION .- Mr. J. E. Patriot, has shown the position of Canada in the Paterson's blankets, Mr. Carpenter's wheat, the fors from Lower Canada, the two needle-work carpets, and some few other things are not surpassed. But as Canada occupies a place in the very centre of the building, our knitted socks and yaros, axes and handles, are unfavourably ntrasted with the splendid productions of the The various exhibitions European countries. om other countries have agents to attend upon time by the Peers. their specimens, but Canada has none. He says that a dozen or two manufactured articles might yet be sent in, and an agent appointed to super-

ACCIDENT .- About four o'clock on Thursday morning, a terrible accident happened to the steamboat Bay State, of the New York and Boston Line, via Fall River, while on her way to New York. It appears that the boat was going at full speed through the water, and the passengers were soundly asleep in their berths, when a terrific crash took place, followed by a thundering explosion, and the boat was instantly enveloped in a dense cloud of steam, arising from the explosion of the cylinder. Ten persons were severely scalded, and four have died. There were 250 passengers on board at the time the accident happened. As usual, the ordinary canting resolution was passed at a meeting of

ACT OF MADNESS. The feat of jumping from a balloon, the jumper sustained by an India-rubber rope, was duly performed on Thursday. It was the most stupendous exhibition of daring and address that the Parisians have yet been permitted to witness. From one side of the car of the balloon hung the India-rubber cord, descending 250 feet, and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car. It thus formed a strong loop. The athlete was dressed as Mercury; his body, from the neck to the small of his back, was enclosed in a frame work which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocation.

The control of a son.

On the 2nd of October, at Galt, Mrs. Æmillius Irving of a son.

MARPINE in a frame work which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocation. The rope passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, placed so that he was held in perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the supposed elasticity of the cord, the voltigeur appeared on the edge of the car, looked over, shut his eyes, and dove off into space. The eyelet slipped along the rope, so that the first 150 feet were a positive fall through the air, without any resistance or break. The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length, making in all a descent of 600 feet, accomplished in two seconds. After having obtained its lowest point, the rope contracted once, perhaps, 200 feet, and then descended again. There was no further rebound, or oscillation; the voltigeur lay calmly cradled in mid air, and probably spent the leisure, he was now permitted to enjoy, in recovering his breath and contemplating the prospect. The e was now permitted to enjoy, in recovering his reath and contemplating the prospect. The eronaut above now commenced at the windlass, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In this city, on Monday the 26th ult, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. McLachlin, William John Lyons, awing made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have such as have made the fastest time that any human weing has ever achieved, except such as have made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have made the fastest time that any human weing has ever achieved, except such as have made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have made the fastest time that any human weing has ever achieved. breath and contemplating the prospect. The aeronaut above now commenced at the windlass, In four minutes he climbed over the side of the car, having made the fastest time that any human been shot from cannon, as Baron Munchausen said he was, I think. Six hundred feet in two

31s. 6d.; Southern 32s. 6d. a 33s. 6d.; Ohio 33s. 6d. a 34s. 6d. Wheat 9s. a 9s. 5d. for white; 8s. 5d. a 8s. 11d. for red. Breadstuffs in France tending upward. Considerable variations in quotations of dif-

The Ballic brings 150 passengers, among whom is J. G. Bennet, of N. Y. Herald.

The Arabia arrived on the 15th, in ten days

four hours. The Vienna conference was in session, attempting to smooth over the difficulties, and it is reported that new modifications, conciliatory to both Russia and Turkey, would be made; but it was feared in the mean time that the armies on the Danube might come in collision. The Servian Charge had notified the Porte

The Pacha of Egypt will send Roneh Dey as commissioner to the New York Exhibition.

By the overland mail from India, we learn that the United States Expedition sailed, July 5th, from Shang Hai, for Japan, followed by two Russian frigates.

The Susquehanna and Saratoga touched at several islands, and distributed live stock, and where the Commodore purchased ten acres of land for a coal depot. The China revolution continues, but no de-

sive action is reported. The Cholera was spreading in the English Nothing interesting from France-activity is

reported in the Navy yards. The critical condition of breadstuffs continues, and prices were The King of Prussia had concluded to go to

he meeting of Emperors at Olmutz. Letters from Madrid say another ministerial crisis is coming on in Spain, and in private political circles the propriety of opposing the

Queen was fully discussed. The Paroch states that the French Governmen member of Congress,) a "distinguished" Methodist preacher from Alabama, and poor Judge difficulties will be settled without recourse to Edmonds, the dupe of the "Spiritual Manifestations." It is not stated whether these beautifully would not under any circumstances, commence tions." It is not stated whether these beautifully assorted visitors managed to hit upon a topic of conversation which admitted of being pleasantly cannot be known in Britain till the middle of October.

A message from Vienna says that Russia deinusually short. Most of the plantations have been overflowed by the rivers, and by the structions have also been forwarded to the Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first ution, the Church Journal informs us. is now note unmodified. The conference of Vienna now considers affairs as very serious.

> ITEMS BY "AMERICA." Late dates from Buenos Ayres state that on the 13th July Urquaza took refuge on board an American steamer, and his force laid down their

> Vienna letters say it is fully expected that the Washington cabinet will consent to Kosta's being given up to the Austrian authorities at Smyrna It appears that the reason Count Apporg, the Austrian minister at Turin, was so suddenly withdrawn was to mark Austria's displeasure at the friendly relations between Sardinia and the

ITALY.—The reading Committee of the Inqui-ition have again condemned Uncle Tom's Cabin as damnable, heinous, &c., &c.

CHINA.—The Tartars had attempted to take The following is the latest news received at

iverpool prior to the America's departure. Russia.-Prince Gorshakoff reviewed the assian troops at Bucharest, and invited the TURKEY .- The Earl of Carlisle had left Con-

stantinople for Bagdad, his mission being ended. An official report had been drawn up by two Erench staff officers in the Turkish service, giving a favourable account of the material and discipline of the Turkish force now in the field. The regulars ore now considered reliable in action, and the irregulars effective to embarrass FALL OF A HOUSE. -The last London Illustrated News contains an engraving representing "the remains of the fallen house, 184, Strand." The

accident was of a very extraordinary description. The two houses next to the one which fell had been removed, and, opparently, there had been undermining of the other to some extent. The exhibition. The number of specimens, he says is small, but of their kind really excellent: Mr.

The second division of the British forces at Cobham have left the tented field and its brilliant pacific manœuvres, and returned gladly enough to the quiet retirement of barrack-life. Everything was to have been cleared off the ground by the 25th.

The Betting Houses Bill has been read a second

The sentence of a general court-martial held on First-Lieutenant William Hurchinson, of the Royal Marines, for passing his commandant Colonel Coryton, in a contemptuous manner, and not saluting him, on the pleathat he was not his commanding officer, he, the lieutenant, being an that time embarked in the St. Jean d'Acre, at Devonport, has been promulgated; he is sentenced to be cashiered.

Just before Sir James Mackintosh left India Just before Sir James Mackintosh left India he made the following entry in his Journal, which, after forty years, reads strangely:— "Jan. 9th, 1811. A passage yacht wrought against the wind and tide by a steam engine of the power of twenty horses, goes now from New York to Albany, and performs one hundred and sixty miles in thirty-two hours. This is going at the rate of five miles an hour, and would the passengers, exonerating the Captain from all blame.—Ibid.

ensure a passage from Portsmouth to Bombay in about one hundred days, in which case I should about one hundred days, in which case I should this day have received letters from my dearest C---, of the 1st of October! Why were we

not born a century later !" A little more than thirty years would have given him his letters in a month's voyage. - Com. Advertiser.

BIRTHS.

At Port Burwell, on the 24th ult., at the residence of J. P. Bellairs, Esq., the wife of the Rev. H. Jessopp. M. A.,

DIED

been shot from cannon, as Baron Munchausen said he was, I think. Six hundred feet in two seconds is at the rate of three miles and a half a minute. We are waiting now to know what will be done next.—N. Y. Daily Times.

Chicago and New York are over 1,000 miles-a-part, and the distance between them is performed by railroad in 36 hours.

Troint our Zuglish Files.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIO.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIO.

New York, October 3, 1852.

The Baltic arrived at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ultimo. Breadstuffs animated. Further advance, Wheat 3d., Flonr 1s. Corn advanced and in demand. Flour Western Canal advanced and in demand. Flour Western Canal

## TORONTO MARKETS. Токомто, Ост. 5.h., 1853.

		.8.	D.		S.	D.	
	Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	28	9	a	30	0	
	Farmers' per 196 lbs	0	0	a	25	6	
	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	5	2	a	5	8	
3	Oatmeal, per barrel,	30	0	a	31	3	
8	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	0	0	a	0	0	
	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	3	3	a	3	9	
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	2	6	a	9	9	
	Peas, per bushel,	2	9	a	3	9	
3	Potatoes, per bushel.	9	6	a	3	6	
-	Apples, per bushel,	2	6	a	4	0	
	Grass Seed, per bushel.	7	6	a	11	3	
8	Clover Seed, per bushel,	35	0	a	36	3	
8			0	a	80	0	
8	Straw, per ton,	30		a	45	0	
8	Onions, per bushel,	5	0		6	3	
	Butter- I'ub, per lb		8	a	0	9	
1	Fresh, per lb,		10	a	1	0	
Н	Beef per 100 lbs,	20	0	1	25	0	
1	Pork, per 100lbs,	50	0	u	60	0	
1	Eggs per dozen	0	6	a	00	71	
1	Fire wood per cord	16	2	d	17	6	
1		10	9	4	11	0	

New Advertisements.

### NEW FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

CHARLESWORTH would most respecto fully intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and Vicinity, that his Fall Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before purchasing elsewhere. His Millinery Department will be found to be the largest in this City, and perhaps not less than any other Establishment in the Province of Canada.

The latest Millinery Fashions will not be ready for the Retail Trade until about the 17th f October, 1853: the Wholesale Trade about the 1st of next month. When all parties not having received their orders may expect to be supplied. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. C. would respectfully intimate to the Trade in Canada West that his stock of Dry Goods this Fall will be found to offer some of the greatest inducements.

Having made special arrangements by which every advantage has been taken of the home

arkets, where purchases have been made for cash only, his MILLINERY DEPARTMENT has without exception the advantage over all others in this branch of trade. Parties not having visited THIS HOUSE will pon inspection find the Stock not only the

largest, but the cheapest.

This Fall, particularly, call and examine stock, quality and price. For which no charge

J. CHARLESWORTH. The Toronto House. Toronto, Oct. 5. 1853.

WANTED.

LADY residing in the Country wishes to A engage a Governess to take charge of three children to instruct in the usual branches of education with music. MISS SMITH.

Toronto Academy, Front Street.
Toronto, Sept. 28, 1853. YOUNG LADY, of some years' experience A YOUNG LADY, or some years and in Teaching, and who can obtain strong recommendations from the family in which she was last engaged, is desirous of a re-engagement in Western Canada. She is competent to give nstruction in Modern Languages, the Piano-forte, and the usual branches of an English Edu-

Apply (post-paid) to B. B., Box 284, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, September 8th, 1853.

6-tf

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker, No. 21 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, and in a few days will have in Stock, his usual ruin was complete; scarcely one brick being left FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., one of the best importations of Fancy Goods he has ever held in Stock. The encouragement this establishment has met with, in keeping a select assortment of the best class of clothing in the varied styles, has induced him to extend that branch of his business, the travelling community and others, having fully appreciated the advantage of being able to supply themselves at once, with an article got up in the best possible

N. B — The subscriber has much pleasure in ntimating to his customers, west of Toronto, that having secured the assistance of an experienced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of business in September and October, with Patterns of the latest styles, making his arrangenents so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at

the time of the Provincial Fair. In the different orders of Official Robes, that strict regard to correctness of style will be adhered to which has secured to this establishment so large a portion of that branch of the business. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853.

City Assessments. THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice.

FRIDAYS in each week, at the same bours, until the Assessment of the City is revised. By order of the Court, CHARLES DALY. C. C. C. Clerk's Office,

The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and

#### Toronto 18th July 1853. 51-tf 論自動

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad. THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford.

Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Freight for this train must be delivered before 7, on the morning of departure; or it will be received from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous

evening.

Toronto, June 23, 1853. T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King street. Toronto.

ALFRED BRUNEL,

Superintendent.

Toronto, February, 1852

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will The examination of candidates for Scholarships, and for admission will be held on October, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th. The number of Scholarships offered for competition is 8.

Two with the annual stipend of £35, and ex

emption from Fees.

Two with the annual stipend of £30, dexemption from Fees.

Two with the annual stipend of £25, and exemption from Fees.

exemption from Fees.

Two with the annual stipend of £20, and exemption from Fees.

One of the Scholarships in each of these grades will be awarded in the Classical, and the other in in the Mathematical Department.

Each of the Scholarships is tenable for Four years, on certain conditions, which may be learned on application to the President. Candidates are required to produce certificates of good conduct, signed by the Principal or Head Master of the Institution at which they have been educated, or by the Tutor by whom they have been instructed. Italian.

Calisthemics

Italian.

Carman

Dancing for the Season.

Calisthemics

Toronto, April 6th 1853

have been instructed. During the Academic year, 1853-1854, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following

subjects :-

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ai Philosophy ...... J. B. Cherriman, M.A. History and English Lit-

erature ..... D. Wilson, LL.D.

Natural History ..... Rev.W. Hincks, F.L.S.

Mineralogy & Geology, E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Modern Languages ... J. Forneri, LL.D. Oriental Literature .... J.M. Hirschfelder, Esq. The Courses which are to be delivered, in Michaelmas Term, will commence on Tuesday

October 20th. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.

President. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Subscribers manufacture and keep cor stantly on hand, a very large assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Steamship, Loco-motive, School House, and Plantation Bells made in an entirely new way recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals awarded for "the best Bells, for sonorousness and purity of tone." Nearly 10,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this foundry. We can send to New York in four hours, and by Canal and Railroads in every direction, at an hour's notice. Mathematical Intsruments of the most

approved construction on band. Address. A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. A S there are more applicants for Residence than can be accommodated in the Resident School House—

NOTICE s hereby given that Pupils will be admitted to vacancies in the order of their application. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C Coll.

Toronto, Sept. 9th, m.1853 ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL-

NOTICE. O'N and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Passenger Trains will run daily, between Toronto and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays ex-

cepted.) Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10 25, A.M. Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3.30 P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5 45, P.M. Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15, A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.30, A.M.

Writing and Arithmetic Mr. EBBELS. 

Singing, ..... Mr. HUMPHREYS. The Studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music,

The Studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing.

The religious instructions are under the kind superintendence of the clergymen of St. James' Cathedral.

TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

Education.

£15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils.

5 additional.
Boarding.

30

NO EXTRAS.

The great success which has attended the first year of this institution, has encouraged Mrs.
Poetter to leave nothing undone that can add to the advantages already offered in her School. In consequence of the increase in her pupils the has engaged another Music Master, (an English Professor from Boston.) who has been highly recommended as a finished musician. Mrs. Poetter has during the past year taken her more advanced pupils through a course of English Studies, which have prepared them to give their time pext year only to the higher branches of English Literature, and the French Italian and Common Prayer with Marginal References to Texts in the Holy Scripture. 4s. 6d.

Annals of the Colonial Church, Diocese of Toronto; by Earnest Hawkins, B.D. 4s. 6d.

Straigraphical List of British Fossils; hy Jas. Tennant, F. 6. 8. 3s. 3d.

Stories from the History of Rome. 4s. 1d.

Sketches of Rural Affairs. 4s. 6d.

Tales and Stories from History; by Agnes Strickland.

6s. 10½d.

Lives of the Evangelists and Apostles. 2s. 6d.

Commentary on the Book of Pallms; by Geo. Horne, D.D.,

2 vols. 7s. 6d.

The Pasiler advanced pupils through a course of English Studies, which have prepared them to give their time next year only to the higher branches of English Literature, and the French, Italian and German languages, in which they have already made some proficiency. Mrs. Poetter will take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure she has felt at the kind and satisfactory letters she has received from many of the parents, and she trusts that her system, combining home comforts with the advantages of a sound and finished education on such very moderate terms, will continue to be appreciated and encouraged.

The School will re-open on the 5th of Sept.

Mrs. Poetter has taken the splendid house, with grounds attached, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Jones, situated on Front Street, where she will have increased accommodation for Boarders.

Persons wishing for further information are equested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER,

Toronto, August 3rd, 1853.

August 30th, 1853.

2-tf. WANTED.

Front Street

A LADY competent to teach English, French Music, Drawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

SCHOOL MASTER WANTED FOR a Church School in a Country Parish. Apply (prepaid) to REV. T. S. KENNEDY,

Secretary, Church Society. Toronto, Sept. 23, 1853.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

PROFESSORS : Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien. Writing Master..... Mr. Ebbels. Calisthenics..... Mr. Goodwin. Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework...£15 0 0 

Toronto, April 6th. 1853. 52-tf. TENDERS FOR INDUSTRIAL FARM.

Calisthenics ..... 0 15 0

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that further Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 7th of October, of Lands for an INDUSTRIAL FARM. The quantity to be from 100 to 200 acres, at a

The quantity to be from 100 to 200 acres, at a distance from the city of from 5 to 20 miles, on the line of some of the contemplated Railroads.

Tenders to state the situation of the lands, the quality of soil, &c., and the price per acre.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CLERK'S OFFICE.
Toronto, Sept. 15, 1853.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE time for receiving Tenders of Land for an "Industrial Farm" is extended to FRIDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER next. Elst of OCTOBER REAL
By order of the Committee,
CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C. CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1853.

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

WANTED.

Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils. BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

COURSE of Lectures on the Figurative Language of Holy Scripture, by Wm. Jones, M.A., F.R.S., 1s. 104d Agnes and Eliza, or Humility. 1s. 104d. Insects and their Habitations. 1s. 5d. Book of Fishes; 2s. 1d. do. Reptiles; 2s. 1d. do. Birds; 2s. 1d. do. Birds; 2s. 1d.
do. Animals; 2s. 1d.
Biographical Sketches, selected from the Saturday Magazine. 1s. 101/dd.
Ben Saunders; a Tale for Mothers; by Lucy Adams. 1s. 3d.
First Steps in General Knowledge:
The Mineral Kingdom. 1s. 101/dd. do. The Surface of the Earth. 1s 101/dd. do. The Starry Heavens. 1s. 7d.
do. The Animal Kingdom. 2s. 9d. do. The Vegetable

. 1s. 101/d. nts of Botany for Families and Schools. 2s 9d. The Family Quarrel. 11d.
The Conquest of Peru. 1s. 5d.
The Brothers; a Seasside Story; by the author of Charlie
Burton. 11d
The Good Neighbors; a Tale of the Cholera in 1849; by
D. 11d. 7-1-

D. 11d.
Venica. 1s. 1d.
Wreck of the West India Steamship Tweed; by an EyeWitness. 11d.
Summer in the Antartie Regions. 2s. 9d.
Book of Shells. 2s. 1d.
Stories for the Nursery. 1s. 101/2d.
The Snow Storm. 2s. 3d.
insect Manufactures. 2s. 3d.
Life, Voyages and Discoveries of Christopher Columbus
3s. 6d.

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Ethel Lea; a Story; by Anna King. 3s 9d.
Lessons on Money Matters; for the use of Young People.
1s. 7d
Golden sayings of the Wise King on the Conduct of Life. 1s. 7d
Golden sayings of the Wise King on the Conduct of Life,
with Pictorial Illustrations; by the Rev. Thomas
Boyler Murray, M. A. 1s. 101/d.
The Grumbler. 11d.
Curiosities and Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom. 2s. 9d.

Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M.,
arrives at Toronto, 5.00, P.M.

Passengers by these Trains will please take
Notice that 7½... Cy., will be charged in addition
to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in
the Cars, by passengers taking their places at
Stations where Tickets are sold.

All Extra Baggage by the Express Train,
will be carried in charge of the Express Agent.

ALFRED BRUNEL,
Superintendent's Office,
Toronto, July 13, 1853.

Superintendent's Office,
Toronto, July 13, 1853.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

Lady Principal, Mrs. Poetter
Lady Resident ... Mrs. Warner,
Assistants:

Mrs. Warner,
Mrs. Warner,
Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Ebbels,
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Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Warner,
Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Warner,
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M Lessons from the Animal World; First and Second Series; 2 vols 7s. 6d. Lessons from the Animal World; First and Second Series;
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The House I Live in. 3s. 6d.
For Sale by

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

8-4in, Toronto, Sept. 22, 1853.

VOL.

## Family Reading.

CONTRADICTION.

A spirit of contradiction generally springs from self-conceit, and surely nothing can be more ridiculous and more unlovely than self- another, but the woman said, "You had conceit in a child; -a little one who ought to be meek, and humble, and loving, ready to work in the other." hear and to obey.

little girl. She was a pretty, a merry, happy When they got back, Mrs. Mason was surlooking child, and appeared at first very pleasant in her manners. But to those who asked the servant if she had given her mesknew her well, or who lived in the house with sage to Mrs. Lucas, who kept the worsted her, Helen Mason was not a pleasant child. shop. She had a habit of contradiction; and such a "Yes, ma'am," said Mary, "and she preverse will of her own, that if her mother wished to send a simpler patern, but Miss should say to her, "Helen, go and play in the Helen contradicted her, and said she would garden," she would answer, "Please, let me rather have this." stay in the house." Her father and mother obliged her to obey them, but all her young Mason, sighing, "and she must keep it." companions said she spoiled their amusements by never agreeing at once to what they proposed. If they were going to play at any game, she wished for a different one; and thus much time was often lost, and what was worse, Helen to punish herself. a dispute often arose.

One day Mrs. Mason desired the maid to take Helen and her sister out for a walk to the town, which was about a mile off, and to get her something which she wanted. She thought they had been gone some time, when she found they were not ready to set out .- Mrs. Mason was much displeased with the servant, as she had told her she was in haste, and the servant did not like to be blamed, so she said,

"I cannot help it ma'am; Miss Helen never will do what she is told at once; she wanted not to come out now, just because she was desired to go, and delayed me more than half an hour dressing her, because she would have a different frock. So that, if you please, ma'am I would rather leave my place, than be always blamed for her faults.'

Mrs. Mason looked very gravely at Helen, who drew back behind her maid. Then she

"No, Mary, you must not leave your place for her fault; you must tell me when she acts in this way, for if this bad habit is not corrected, she will not only be always a tormenting, troublesome child, but grow up to be a most disagreeable woman; and will have reason to is Helen's mat?" reproach those who had not corrected her in

Mrs. Mason did not say any more, but she went back to the sitting-room she had left, very thoughtful, and as she went on with her work she reflected on what the maid had said. and resolved, if any occasion offered, to give Helen such a lesson on the subject as she should not forget; for, she said to herself, that it is well sometimes to let children punish themselves for their faults.

Not long after, a very pleasant party was proposed to Mrs. Mason, and her whole fam-It was to the house of her sister, a widow lady, who lived in a pretty country place some miles distant. She had an only child, a little girl, named Julia Sandford, whose delicacy of health endeared her still more to her anxious mother. Julia had now lived to be ten years old, and Mrs. Sandford was very thankful to sister. see her health improving. When her tenth her sister Mrs. Mason to bring all her children tirst. I will go to bed and get up early." to her house, to spend it with her, saving she hoped it would be a fine day, as some other actly what any one wants you not to do: it have two or three boats on the lake, and pro- left her, and Helen went to bed. mised themselves a great deal of enjoyment.

that some occasion would now arise for Helen that lesson concerning her fault which time to get up," she said very gravely. Helen might be the means of amending it.

after telling them of their aunt's pleasant sisters and brothers had all gone down stairs, invitation, she said they must get some pre- and she went down too, thinking of her unsents ready to offer to Julia. "The time is finished mat, which she had thrown on a not very long," she said, "we have only ten little table when she went up to bed the night days to prepare them; so I have put down before. She went to the room to take it, on this paper what each of you is to make for thinking she could now go on quickly with Julia; she would not care for bought presents, her work. The mat was there, just as she had so every one must make her something. I have put down here all the things that are to a note, and her name was written on it. She be made, and I have got all the materials in took it up, and read as follows-it was writthe house; so no time is to be lost: for who- ten by her mother: ever has not finished the work must stay at

to do, and every one, both boys and girls, knew you could not be of our party; and I seemed pleased. Helen was the youngest: she was nearly nine years old, and when it came to her turn, her mother said, "I thought, Helen of your making a worsted flower-mat for your cousin, but on reflection I see there has caused you to do so?-the spirit of conis not time; and therefore you shall make her a pretty little work-bag of this silk." "Oh, dear mamma!" cried Helen, "I

should much rather work the worsted mat! Pray do let me make Julia the mat."

Mrs. Mason looked at the little girl, and said, "But, Helen, I do not think you like worsted work, and you cannot do it quickly; you did not like to do it some time agowhy do you prefer it now to making the work-bag?"

"Oh!-because it is nicer," said Helen, really not knowing what reason to give. "But you cannot make the mat," said her

mother; " for I have no worsteds in the house. I could get them to-morrow, certainly, but the time will be too short for you to make the mat, and the work-bag will be quickly she had better go to bed, as her mother, and "Oh, I can make the mat soon enough

too," said Helen; " and I would much rather make it." " Very well," said her mother, "then if

children, remember there is to be no change say, even if I am left to have my own choice. ing .- every one is to begin the piece of work | So if you think I had better go to bed, I will decided upon, and no one is to go to spend do so. the birth-day with Julia Sandford unless the

that she might go to buy the worsteds, but | will come and get you up early in the mornthe next day brought a torrent of rain, and ing, so that you may go and talk to your her mother could not go out. She then mamma before she is dressed; for she will thought she would ask her mother to give be rejoiced to find her dear child is likely to her the silk to make the bag, for she could be cured of her fault; and, Miss Helen, we not bear to see her brothers and sisters at will take up that worsted mat and lock it up work, and she herself idle.

But her mother replied, " I told you, Helen, that there was to be no changing; as look at it, and remember how it came to soon as the rain stops we shall go and get be unfinished!" the worsteds, and if you choose a simple pattern, and work quickly, you can, I hope, early the next morning. She went to her

get your mat done.' quite well, desired the maid to go for her to her, and said she had herself suffered, the the worsted shop, and ask the woman who day before, more than her child had done; kept it to select an easy pattern, and send it, but had prayed God to give her grace and

girl would not find difficulty in working .-Helen went with her maid, and the woman at the worsted shop showed her a simple pattern, which she thought she could easily work in nine days. Helen was looking at better take this, miss, for there is much more

"Oh! but I would rather have the other," Helen Mason was in many respects a good said Helen, and so it was put up for her. prised to see the pattern they brought, and

"Well, she has got it now," said Mrs.

Mrs. Mason foresaw what would come to bass, and she was very sorry for her silly little girl; but she resolved to be firm, and not yield to her kind feelings, but allow

I cannot tell all the misfortunes which befel Helen's work. The eight days that were to be spent over it went on very tiresomely; the pattern puzzled her, and the stitches she made had often to be taken out. At last six days of the eight were run out, and the mat vas not quite half done. Helen was working away in the evening, tired sadly, and ojuring her eyes. Her mother said she had better go to bed and rise very early in the norning, as she could work better by dayight; but Helen said she would prefer sitting up later, and meant to rise early also. Her mother let her take her own way. The consequence was that her eyes were heavy and tired, she did not wake until the whole family were at breakfast, and when she joined them she was in a very bad temper, and quarrelled with her sisters, saying they were ill natured for not calling her.

The next evening the children all came with their presents to show them, and lay them down on the parlor table for Mrs. Mason's inspection. She was well pleased with their performances, but said, "Where

Helen had drawn into a corner, and was standing by the light of a lamp, stitching as fast as she could, but feeling very impa-

"I shall have it finished in time," said Helen.

"I hope so," said Mrs. Mason, " for should be sorry if you were left at home."

Helen felt vexed at hearing this, but she did not think she should be left at home even if the work were not finished. Her eldest sister came to her, and said she would ask her mother to let them sit up two hours later, and then she would sit by her, and help her to finish her work. "It would be better to get up in the morn-

ing," Helen replied. "But we are to set out at six." said her

" No, not till eight, at all events," Helen "Well, Helen, you always want to do ex-

young friends were invited, and they were to is no use to try to help you." So her sister

The next morning the maid came to Hel-Mrs. Mason began to think it very likely en's bedside; the sun was shining brightly through the windows. "Miss Helen it jumped up, but the maid did not answer all She called all her children together, and the questions she asked. She found her left it, but she saw no one; on the table lay

"My poor child,-We shall have set out for your aunt's when you read this note. As Then Mrs. Mason read out what each was I saw your work lying here unfinished, I was glad you did not wake in time to see us set off, as it would only have increased your pain and made us sad. Helen, you must now spend a dull and lonely day; -what tradiction. Spend this day in thinking over your fault, and pray God to give you grace o conquer it."

Helen burst into a flood of tears, and ran with the note in her hand to look for the maid. "Oh! Mary," she cried, "have they really gone without me?"

Mary was a kind-hearted and sensible woman, and though she had very often been tormented by Helen's perverse habits, she was really grieved to think of the punishment they had brought upon her. spoke very kindly to the little girl, and quite

nvinced her of her error. Poor Helen spent a very sad day, and when the evening drew on, her maid said she must be tired of being alone, and that brothers and sisters would not come home until very late.

"Well, Mary," said Helen, with tearful eyes, " I was just going to say I would rather sit up, but I have punished myself so much to-morrow should be a fine day, I shall go to for this habit of contradiction, that I believe the town and buy the worsteds; and now, I shall always try to agree to what others

"Yes," said Mary, "you had, indeed; for it may only vex you and spoil their pleasure, "Helen longed for the next day to com's to see them when they come home. And I in a drawer, that whenever you are likely to fall into this bad habit again, you may just

Mary kept her word, and called Helen mother's room, and Mrs. Mason having The following day, Mrs. Mason not being heard of her conduct in her absence, kissed

her to cure a fault.

I am happy to say that Helen was cured of perversity, and that her own family and all her friends learned to love her for a sweet, complying disposition—a disposition suited to a Christian child, who should obey aed follow Christ. For "even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right."

## THE BETTER LAND.

A father and mother were living with their two children on a desert island in the midst of the ocean, on which they had been shipwrecked. Roots and vegetables served them for food; a spring supplied them with water, and a cavern in the rock with a dwelling. Storm and tempest often raged fearfully on the island.

The children could not remember how they had reached the island; they knew nothing of the vast continent; bread, milk, fruit and whatever other luxury is yielded there, were things unknown to them.

There landed one day upon the island four Moors in a small boat. The parents felt great joy, and hoped now to be rescued from their troubles; but the boat was too small to take them all over together to the adjoining and, so the father determined to risk the pas-

Mother and children wept when he embarked in the boat with its frail planks, and the four black men were about to take him away. But he said, "Weep not! It is better yonder; and you will all follow soon."

When the little boat returned and took away the mother, the children wept still more. But she also said, "Weep not! In the better land we shall all meet again.'

At last came the boat to take away the two children. They were frightened at the black men and shuddered at the fearful sea over which they had to pass. With fear and trembling they drew near the land. But how rejoiced they were when their parents appeared upon the shore, offered them their bands, led them into the shade of lofty palm trees, and regaled them upon flowery turf with milk, honey, and delicious fruits. "Oh! how groundless was our fear!" said the children. we ought not to have feared, but to have rejoiced, when the black men came to take us away to the better land."

"Dear children," said the father, "our voyage from the desert island to this beautiful country conveys to us a still higher meaning. There is appointed for us all a still longer voyage to a much more beautiful country. The whole earth, on which we dwell, is like an island. The land here is, indeed, a noble one in our eyes, although a faint shadow of heaven. The passage hither over the stormy sea is-death; that little boat resembles the at some time carry us forth. But when that hour strikes, then we, myself, your mother, or you must leave this world. So fear not, Death is for pious men who have loved God, and have done his will-nothing else but a are filled with busy workmen. The Furvoyage to a better land."

A DEED OF NOBLE DARING. The following deed of noble daring is re-

corded as one of the events attendendant on the destruction by fire of the Imperial Theatre at Moscow.

From the suddenness of this melancholy occurrence, and from the number of employ- and bells made in this manner are not only ees permanently living with their families smoother than those cast by the former in the house, many lives were lost. skeletons were found in the ashes. Just at the commencement of the fire, three workmen who had been engaged in the upper stories, finding no means to descend by the staircase, so rapid was the progress of the flames, jumped out of the windows to the lower roof, which, being of iron, soon became so intensely hot that two of the unfor tunate beings not capable of enduring the heat, threw themselves to the ground and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over the protruding broad cornices to the front roof, and there remained for some minutes till the greedy element, not content with the number of its victims, made its appearance close by him. The poor man cried loudly for help. Ladders were procured, but they did not reach the height at which he stood. He saw it; and, raising his arms to heaven, he made a sign of the cross and began to approach the edge of the precipice before him. In an instant more he would have become a corpse. Thousands of people stood all around gazing with horror at the immense pile, upon which the poor man remained helpless and hopeless. Silence like that of the grave reigned among the multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fellow! pray to God Almighty, and I'll endeavour to save you!" All eyes were turned to the spot from which those sentences were uttered. A group of three men was observed, common peasants; two of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling bard to break from the hold of his friends. "Let me go, my lads," said he, "my heart burns within me; I cannot bear the sight of a christian soul thus perishing!" And with a powerful effort he broke loose and darted forward. The dense crowd made way as he ran to the burning building, pulling from himself and at the same time throwing away his shoal (sheep skin) and his hat. In an instant he was at the toot of the ladder; here he took off his boots, attached a rope round his waist; and boots, attached a rope round his waist; and seizing an oven fork, which happened to lie who, however, had kept his first marriage and close by, he began to ascend the ladder, which did not reach at the utmost to twothirds of the height at which stood the victim. Having attained the upper footstep, the generous man took hold of the rain gutter. Apparently it was not a very safe means of ascent, as it bent and rattled under his weight. But the man was resolved; and began to climb up. A cloud of suffocating smoke whirled around him; the flames were fast

within his breast; he could not bear the sight of a chriscian soul thus perishing. fingers stick and freeze to the iron tube; he hence, by means of the oven-fork, he handed having obtained a degree from Marischal College, with some worsteds to suit, such as a little strength to do her duty, and to deprive her the rope to the poor man above him. "Tie Aberdeen, went about the country as Dr. Smith,

dear girl of a pleasure, in the hope of leading it fast to the hook which supports the gutter. That's right-now descend." And he held the other end of the rope, and preceding the man, still supporting him down the gutter, placed him on the ladder. The man was

During all this time the multitude stood breathless; but when they saw them both out of danger, all hats were taken off, and a loud shout approved the act of generosity. Every one pressed forward to see the hero of this scene. The first who approached him, an officer in the army, gave him twenty-five roubles silver. The example was followednoblemen, merchants, peasants, took out their purses; some gave golden, some silver coin; me threw into his hat a few copper copecks: all gave what they could. "God bless you, noble friend!" was heard from every side.

The name of this generous man is Bazil Marrin, a native of the government of Taroslaff. Being a roofer by traed, he for many years lived in St. Petersburgh pursuing his vocation; but afterwards engaged himself as a boiler-maker at the government foundry of Kolpino. Last year he took leave of absence and visited his native village. Having spent a few months with his friends, he was returning to St. Petersburgh by way of Moscow, to avail himself of the railways. He came to the ancient capital the day before the fire : and, not having caught the train, was obliged to remain till the next day. As this was his first arrival in Moscow, he took the opportunity of seeing the Kremlin, the old fortress, and to visit its venerable cathedrals. There, from some passers by, he heard of the fire, and he hastened to the spot, where he so nobly distinguished hlmself.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he took his seat in a railway carriage. On the 13th of the same month be reached St. Petersburgh, and again enlisted imself in the number of workmen at Kolpino. In two days he was summoned to the office of the police-master of the capital, where he was told that the Emperor desired to see him. He was accordingly taken to the palace. His Imperial Majesty received Marrin in his cabinet, and was pleased to say to him when he entered, "I thank you for a good action-embrace me and relate how you did it." In simple words Marrin told his story; and, when he finished, the Emperor dismissed him saying, "Now you may go, but in case of need come to me at any time." Soon afterwards Marrin was rewarded with a medal and a sum of one hundred and

fifty roubles silver. MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY .- The Messrs. Meneely have recently added to their heretofore extensive establishment, the largest Furuace building, for the manufacture of Church bells, in the United States. if not in the world. It measures sixty feet bier, upon which men in black apparel shall in width and one hundred feet in length, and is complete in every part. The various shops for machinery, instruments, blacksmithing, trimming, hanging, carpenter work, &c., also cover a large space, and nace is very conveniently arranged, having separate rooms for every kind of material used, large ovens for drying the moulds, sand, &c. The whole is to be lighted with gas. The proprietors were the first to manufacture and use the Iron Cases, over which the moulds are made. This is a very great improvement over the old and tedious method heretofore employed, here. From some of the questions asked by Sir process, but ring better. We are informed that the demand for their bells is such that they are constantly behind their orders .--American Paper.

# TWENTY THOUSAND A YEAR.

We have already given some brief notice of the celebrated case at Glouces er, in which a man endeavoured to prove a right to the title and estate of the late Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, the following sketch of the story is so interesting, that our readers will not regret to see it, although they are already acquainted with the leading facts of the case.

Twenty Thousand a Year.

From the John Bull. A romance not less extraordinary than Mr. Samuel Warren's celebrated novel Ten Thousand Year, was brought to a denouement at the Gloucester Assizes, on the 10th August. Estates o the amount of twenty thousand a year depended to the amount of twenty thousand a year depended on the issue of a suit instituted by an obscure claimant, who had assumed the title of Sir Kichard Hugh Smyth, Baronet, and in that capacity presented himself in Court to enforce his alleged right to the title and property of the late Sir Hugh Smyth, Baronet, of Ashton Hall, near Bristol. Sir Hugh, it appears, was known to have been twice married, first to a Miss Wilson, daughter of the Bishop of Bristol, who died with-out issue; and secondly to a Miss Elizabeth How-ell, by whom he had no legitimate issue, though efore marriage she had borne him a son, the Mr. Hugh Smyth Piggott. Sir Hugh having died without legitimate heirs, the property passed from him to his brother, the late Sir John Smyth, and, after his death without issue, to the son of a sister, who is still a minor, and against whom and his trustees the suit of ejectment just tried was brought by the person calling himself ir Richard

The claimant's story was briefly this. Pre-ious to his supposed marriage with Miss Wilson, and in the lifetime of his father, Sir, then Mr. and in the lifetime of his father, Sir, then Mr. Hugh Smyth had been secretly married in Ireland, in 1796, to a young lady, the daughter of a Count Vandenbergh, and granddaughter by her mother's side of a Major Gookin of Count Macsherry, in the county of Cork. This lady, in consequence of the troubles in Ireland, had come over to Eugland, and died in 1797 at Waiminster, in the house of a convenience angued Provise after giving house of a carpenter named Provis, after giving birth to a son, the present claimant. Here the nurse named Lydia Reed. Alterwards he was sent to several schools, and eventually to Winches the birth of an heir, the issue of it, secret, because the knowledge of the latter fact would have stood in the way of his suit for the hand of the Bishop's daughter. The payments for his education having failed, through the dishonesty of a servant through whose hands they passed, and who, after a time, appropriated the

appropriated the money to his own use, he had to leave Winchester School. At this critical moment he was taken by the hand by the then Dowager Marchioness of Bath who turned out afterwards to have been his godmother. The Marchioness gave him to under hat Sir Hugh was his father, handed to him a approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets sum of money left by his mother, and directed him to her steward at Warminster for certain proofs of his parentage, deposited with him. The possession of the money, some £1,400 turned his to him was all this? His heart was burning and passing through a protracted illness from an attack of the small pox, during which he resided in the house of a Dr. Williams, in Parliament street, he went on the continent with an old play-fellow of his, Lord Knox. There he became actears them off, leaving bloody marks at every quainted with Bell and Lancaster, and with Baron hold and ascends higher and higher till he puts his foot on a projecting cornice. From memonics. In 1826, he returned to England, where he learned that Sir Hugh was dead, and

Professor of Mnemonics, lecturing in schools. While engaged in this course of life, and having married, and become the father of a young family, he bethought himself of looking after the proofs of had told him many years before, and having obo his descent and his birthright, he followed u is inquiries. At length he called on Sir John Smyth, whom he acquainted with the nature of his claims, and who acknowledged their validity and gave him a £50 note, but was so agitated by the interview that he died the following morning After Sir John's death he went on prosecuting hi researches,—still pursuing his calling as a lecturer—and eventually had a deed sent to him by railway, by an attorney's clerk in London, which ad been executed by Sir Hugh in the year 1823. In this deed Sir Hugh acknowledged his son by his first ma riage, whom he had thought dead to some time; but having since had reason to believe him still alive, and likely to return to England he now revoked the will which he had made in favour of his brother John, and 'implored' his brother to endeavour to secure the return of his son Richard, and to assist in putting him in possession of his rights. A similar document, dated 1822, was afterwards discovered in the possession f a member of the family of Lydia Reed, his nur infancy. Furnished with all these proofs of the vice, but could get no solicitor to undertake the case, except on terms to which he could not agree, until Mr. Cayley Shadwell, brother of the late Vice-Chancellor, who had been made acquainted with the facts, recommended him to a Mr. Catlin, by whose assistance he brought the case into

ourt at Gloucester, on Monday last.

Such is, in brief outline, Sir Richard Hugh

Smyth's story, as told by himself. In support of it he produced in Court, besides the two deeds, declaratom of his rights, an old Bible, apparently be iging to the Vanderbergh family, of the year 1806, which contained attested entries both nother's marriage with Sir, then Mr., Hugh Hugh Sonyth to his first wife, on the eve of her con the name written on the back; a miniature of his mother, similarly endorsed; a brooch, with the name "Gookin" engraved on it, and rings with the Bandon crest, alleged to be the trinkets left by the claimant's mother. In support of the documenta-ry evidence, a number of highly respectable witnesses were called, who identified the various sig-natures,—that of Sir Hugh Smith on the two eeds, - those of the two Clergymen who had respectively performed the marriage ceremony, and baptised the child, in the family Bible,—and those of most of the attesting witnesses. Notwithstand-ing the absence of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the plaintiff s leading Counsel, who had at the last moment sent o say that he could not attend, and the refusal of is junior Mr. Keating to go on in the absence of his leader, the case was proceeding under the able management of Mr. Bovill, with a strong predominance of evidence in the claimant's layour, until his cross-examination by Sir Frederick Thesiger, the Counsel for the defence. In the course of this cross-examination, which commenced on Monday, and was continued all Tuesday, and part of Wed nesday, besides a variety of anachronisms, inconsis-tencies and improbabilities in the plaintiff's story it was elicited that the plaintiff was in the habit doubling his consonants, and more particularly i was noticed that he had spelt the words "se aside," in some letters acknowledged to be his "sett aside," the same words being misspelt in the same way in the two dicuments purporting to be execu-ted by Sir Hugh Smyth. It was further discovered to be engraved for himself in the course of the present year, the last word in the motto of the Smyth family "Qui capit capitur," was spell "capi tor," and the same misspelling was discovered on the seal of the two parchments, and on that of the letter to the claimant's mother. These and other against the plaintiff, when a telegraphic message received from a jeweller in London who had read the account of the first day's proceedings in the public journals, enabled Sir Frederick Thesiger, to ask the plaintiff whether he had procured th

fession which at once put an end to the case, his counsel throwing up his brief. But the singularity of the story does not end Frederick Thesiger, in cross-examination, would appear that in his earlier years Doctor, afnd narrowly escaped being hanged, for horse stea ing, under the name of Provis, the son of the carpenter, in whose house his alleged mother was sa d to have been brought to bed and died; while other circumstances connected with the case we seem to indicate that there really was some mys tery about his birth, and that he was, not imposs bly, the son of the man whose property he claims, either illegitimate. or by a secret marriage. Though in such a labyrinth of contradictions as th evidence exhibits, it is difficult to form any certain conclusion, it is by no means inconsistent with what has transpired, that he should have believed nimself to be the son of Sir Hugh, and should have committed the forgeries, the discovery of which destroyed his case, and placed him in the position

of a felon, in support of what he conceived to be

was obliged to admit that he had done so,

Still more remarkable is the fact that a person his real rights. who made his livelihood as a lecturer in Schools, should be as illiterate as his letters proved him to be, the most ludicrous misspellings, besides thos already mentioned, having been noticed by the counsel for the defence; and the claimant intera ta explaining the initials of his Aberdean degree "LLD" to mean, "a Doctor Learned in the Law." But the most singular feature of the whole case is the facility with which a person silliterate succeeded in imposing upon a number of persons of education who interested themselves his case, in the full belief in the truth of story,—among them several persons of rank, Clergymen, and lawyers For although the extent to which some of those who assisted him in the prosecution of his claim, were his dupes, it they were not his accomplices, is not easily determined, and may possibly become the subject of judicial invesligation, it is quite clear that many of them took the part they did, and gave their evidence, in the most perfect good faith. Much, no doubt, of the mystery in which the case is at present enveloped. will be dispelled on the impending trial for lorgery and perjury of the chief actor in this cause celebre, and until then the public curiosity must remain i

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