Boetry.

RAISING THE WIDOW'S SON.

Weep not, oh mother, sounds of lamentation; Weep not, oh widow! weep not hopelessly: Strong is his arm, the bringer of salvation; Strong is the Word of God to succour thee.

Bearforth the cold corse; slowly, slowly bear him; Hide his pale features with the sable pall; Chide not the sad one wildly weeping o'er him: Widow'd and childless, she has lost her all.

Why pause the mourners! Who forbids our weeping?

Who the dark pomp of sorrow has delayed! Set down the bier! He is not dead, but sleeping :

Change, then, oh sad one, grief to exultation Worship and fall before Messiah's knee. Strong was his arm, the bringer of salvation: Strong was the Word of God to succour thee

FALSE FOUNDATIONS.

A correspondent of the Lutheran Standard makes the following judicious remarks touching many of the modern efforts on behalf of Modern Reform:

"The first, and perhaps greatest, mistake of modern reform movements, outside of the church, has been in fixing the precise source whence vice and all corruption springs. The Word of God, as we have seen, gives the inherent depravity of our hearts as the source of evil. So-called reformers, however, while some of them would grant the original source of evil to be in the heart, where the Bible places it altogether, seem to think that the immediate cause of vice must not be so deep. Each class of these reformers, in his own sphere, as the particular vice against which he brought his energies to bear demanded, have placed the origin of evil in the various things of earth, upon and through which men carry out their shame. They apparently lorget that the deceitfulness of the human heart is the main-spring which sets all in motion, and that it is set on fire of hell; that, if innate depravity be driven equally liable to be abused in carrying out its evil purposes. Take, for example, the following: It is not uncommon in our day to hear persons say, " money is the root of it is "the love of money which is the root money, however, dwells in the heart, and is idolatry exercising a most deleterious influence over those in whom it developes itself. Thus also it is generally, in socalled moral reform movements. The thing is condemned, while that which leads to the abuse of the thing is kent almost altogether out of sight. Methinks, then, that they who hope to reform the world a whit, have more than a herculean task before them; before they can ever hope to do it, they will be obliged to remove or destroy every thing, animate and inanimate, which innate depravity may have in its power to use for vicious or unholy purposes. And where, we ask, does that thing exist which may not be thus abused? It cannot be found in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. The aims of all such reformers, therefore, are plainly opposed to the plans of God, made known to us in the Gospel. If He had desired the world to be thus reformed, He would have only to say the word, and all

His creatures would return to their original good of unbelieving men to be accounted growing worse all the while. While pub-

verse. The intents of man's heart are evil and evil continually. Our reply to this question is this: outward circumstances alone force such men to put on the semblance of virtue in opposition to the natural inclinations of their own hearts; their very virtue is but vice in sheep's clothing; remove the outward clogs to a free development of the natural lusts of the heart, and not only the ears, but the entire form of the monster will soon appear. We need not back up this assertion with proof; the history of man in all ages of the world is an exemplification of its truth, and the Word of God tells us it is so. And what makes these outward circumstances? The spirit of godliness and true religion in the hearts and lives of believers, spreading over Young man arise! he spoke! and was obeyed. the community an atmosphere in which open vice and immorality cannot breathe; the light of Christianity, whose brightness drives darkness into secret places, far renoved from the public walks of life. If you would effectually cure vice and immorality, then forsake the false principles of the world, and labor in the church for the spread of the pure doctrine and light of Christianity. This alone is safe and pure morality. While a few, by outward influ. ences, may be forced against their natural nclination to put on the semblance of virtue. the masses will revel in the false satisfacions of lust; if the heart of the people be not regenerated by the grace of God, vice will and must have a fearful growth and increase. "Whatever is not of faith is sin." and the fruits of sin cannot be virtue and morality. But some very earnest and devoted friends of these reform movements will tell us they do not act upon the principle above stated; they take an active part in them because it is necessary to have a union of effort against public vices, which can only be had by associations formed from all classes of society. This, we reply, is quite as great a mistake as the other. That "in union there is strength," when there is real union, we freely grant; but the union spoken of here is a direct misnomer; it is disunion which is at the basis of all moral reform organizations out of the church; it is so at least for Christians. The only union which the Word of God merely from some one particular substance, knows and allows is that which has as its it will easily discover a thousand others basis, "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all who is above all, and through all, and in you all,"-Eph. 4: 3-15. These organizations cannot have these, for they are peculiar to the church. all evil." The Apostle, however, tells us They are a congregation of conflicting elements, believers and infidels, professed of all evil." Now money is wisely designed to serve many useful and perhaps Church, and worshippers at the shrines of mammon. And Christians are especially a most inoffensive creature product of God, warned to have no communion with the powers of darkness.—2 Cor. 6: 14-18.

Again, those who in this ground join in Again, those who in this ground these organized efforts against vice, as they are called, while they repel with indignation the principles of infidelity, are in fact, without knowing it, adopting views which are strongly and directly infidel in their tendency. By advancing this principle of union as an excuse for uniting with men outside of the church to accomplish that which belongs to the church alone, they, in effect, say it is not the grace of God alone in the means appointed by Himself which accomplishes the work; but that the united strength of men, both in and of the church must be concentrated against vice in addition to the former. " Evil communications corrupt good manners."-1 Cor. 15: 33. The result of such unions is the encouragement and growth of infidelity. Was there ever, in any country

From two such great mistakes as those In close connection with this stands the we have pointed out, viz.: the mistake in second grand mistake, to which we call regard to the origin of evil, and the mistake attention, viz.; all modern moral reform in reference to the principles upon which movements have been based directly or efforts for its cure should be based, it is indirectly upon one of the cardinal doctrines | quite natural that a series of mistaken aims of Infidelity; that there is some good in and efforts should follow. To some of man in his natural state. Hence these these, with their results, we yet invite atmoral reformers, those especially who are tention. We shall be as brief as possible. likewise professing Christians, tell us: "we In modern reform efforts, some one partiknow that the grace of God alone, in the cular vice is singled out from the many. means of grace, can change the heart; after and for the time its cure only is attempted this, in our efforts out of the church, we and if those engaged in this reform do not do not strive; we would only that men trace all other vices to the one against should be led by these efforts to lead sober, which they are laboring, they at least conpure and peaceable lives in community in sider them of less importance. Now havwhich all men have power in themselves ing placed the origin of this vice in some to do; and having thus, by our efforts out particular thing, used by the vicious for of the church, brought those addicted to evil purposes, against it they direct their vice to give up their vicious indulgences, energies and their efforts. These efforts they are now in a position to be influenced are brought to bear by exciting and movby the church in the means of grace, which ing the people, through pathetic appeals was not the case before." Now we know for sympathy, enthusiastic encouragements that to men of the world, such a train of to duty falsely viewed, theatrical, comic speech sounds very smooth and pleasing to and tragic representations of the vice in its the ear; and we are pointed with an air of various forms, and by means of all the contriumph by the advocates of this doctrine trivances which the mind of man can to hundreds of worthy men in community invent to excite a deleterious state of feelas living proofs of its truth. But are there ing in the community upon this subject. not some hardened atheists and infidels of Thus community becomes wild and fanatideepest dve found also in society whose cal; the most popular speakers and represoutward lives are irreproachable? But is entatives of character are brought upon the it atheism, or infidelity, or a principle of stand to keep up the excitement; experiment good in men themselves which makes them after experiment is tried organization follows so? No, the vice and degradation of the up organization with amazing rapidity, to masses of unbelievers assure us that such prevent public feeling from settling down to cannot be the case. Now we can well its natural calm; children, young men and admit that men have the power to choose, maidens, maddle-aged, and old men are and that under certain circumstances they drawn away night after night to attend will live outwardly moral lives, without the reform meetings; the family circle is to a direct regenerating influence of God's grace; very great extent broken up, and offentimes this the confession of the church also whole communities are in the wildest state teaches us. (Aug. Confession, Art. 18.) of delirium for weeks and months together. How, then, says the spirit of infidelity, will Thus time, money, business, prosperity, you reconcile this with the doctrine of social blessings, and the church are freman's entire fall from holiness and purity quently sacrificed in this phantom chase; of character? How then is the apparent and with what result? To find matters

for? Their principles, as do the principles lic attention is riveted upon one vice, and

blessed with many Gospel privileges as we

are, so much widely spread and practical

infidelity of various forms as now curses

the American people? Let Christians

ponder this question, and answer it as in

the sight of God.

TORONTO, CANADA, CTOBER 12, 1854.

the hosts of other vices keep growing steadily and surely; as soon as a convenient opportunity presents, the devil steps up with these, undermines the apparently fair fabric which has been erecting, and it falls; "one devil has been driven out, but seven more have entered in, and the last state of man is worse than the first." The effect of excitements upon the members of society, especially the younger and growing portion of community, is most deleterious. Home, with its sanctifying influences, loses its charms; fathers who should be the priests of the household, are out most of their evenings; mothers are often away, and children are left, to a great extent, to follow their own inclinations; and thus while one subject of vice is apparently reforming, a hundred others are much more certainly made candidates for his place. The church, too, is sapped of her energies by these associations of reform. If the time and means which are thrown away, yea, worse than squandered, in these useless efforts, even by professing Christians, were given into the treasury of the Lord, to spread abroad the influence of the church in means of grace, then, under God's promised blessing, might we indeed soon expect to see the kingdom of satan, which is founded in error, reared in vice, of the rock mentioned above."hurch Journal. and polished in the deceptive glows of appetite and lust, crumbling into dust. It is high time that Christians should wake up from their sleep of death, labor for the Lord in His vineyard, and no longer wander far away to feed upon the husks of an infidel

These, however, are not all the evil results of this false system of reform move-ments. Not only is home bereft of its salutations, and further to are to you the charms, and the church sapped of her en- gratification which my soul fin seeing the ergies, but error and unbelief are thereby strengthed and encouraged. Infidels and unbelievers, seeing Christians ieaving the | we live, and from which we e, in time to church to labor on the same platform with themselves, are encouraged to push forward with more vigorous effort the talse doctrines of their own vain philosophy. They are emboldened to proclaim "their own excellences, and the weakness of the church," when even professed members of tha church, by action, confirm what they themselves teach. Thus the influences for good are weakened, and the influences for evil are strengthened and confirmed.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE JERUSALEM MISSION.

From the Report of the Jerusalem Diocesan Missionary Fund, we learn that their income for 1853 has been £1,170 15s., including £472 5d. balance from previous year. Of this £412 15s. 9d. has been sent to Bishop Gobat, and the balance remains subject to his draft. It appears from the following paragraph that the Bishop is very liberally in advance of the receipts of the fund, and has considerably exceeded the whole in Jesus, and that all maybine together in

come. The Committee say:—
"The sum expended by the Bishop during the year for all those purposes to which the Diocesan Missionary Fund is destined, was no less than £1,650 6s., upwards of £600 more than the outlay of the year preceding. The committee desire to call attention to this fact, and its causes, viz., the increased attendance at the schools, the opening of a new school at Bethlehem, and the numbers to whom it has been und necessary to extend temporal relief, because they were deprived of home and employment for studying God's Word; and they repeat statement made before, that 'though to a nsiderable extent this large expenditure has en met by money sent from Prussia and from India, besides what they have been enabled to contribute from this country, a balance, and they fear a large one, still remains to be supplied

from the Bishop's private resources. In regard to his proselyting from the Eastern churches, the Bishop says in his Annual Letter: "With respect to the religious movement mong the native Christians of diverse Churches. nentioned in former letters. I have not much to ay on this occasion. Its extent seems to have een partially checked by diverse causes, as for astance, during this year (1854), by the rumors of war at a distance, and the feuds and fightings of parties in the land, where the state of things is all but anarchy, by the greater activity of the hierarchy in suppressing light and inquiry, and above all by some noisy men, as there are everywhere, who at first made a high profession of Protestantism, but proved afterwards to have een actuated by every kind of sordid motive and hypocrisy. One of them has been discovered discredit by a false profession of Protestantism on the work of evangelization. On the other and, the work takes a more decided form and

The school appears to be flourishing: but, owever deep may be the impression made upon ome of the children and Mahommedans, it is ear that they cannot all be yet numbered as

"The Jerusalem Diocesan School was opened n 1847 with some ten or twelve scholars. It is a contains 100. About forty of these are of Jewish origin; two are Moslems. The remainder are gathered from the various Native Christian munities, Greek, Latin, Armenian, &c., from Abyssinia and from Europe. It is under the uperintendence of a head master, whose wife scharges the office of matron, two under masters, and two female teachers, brought up at the Training Institution at Cheltenham.

twenty-two to twenty-four are fed and clothed, and eighteen re boarded in the school; a few tion of it, can be made avaable or advances out the wishes of the elergy and people. more in privae houses."

As the while Bible is thus used as a classook, an opportunity is thus afforded of bringing the truth befre those whom it would be imossible to reth by any more direct missionary effort. Mahomedan children, by their parents' truths of the ospel. Children of unconverted is as follows:—
Jews hear of he Messinh; Latins, Greeks and "The committee imself the Miator through whom the sinner he is to appreh through the mediation of his to the circumstance that Mr. Sting's resolurirgin mothe or the angels, or the saints. tion does not infer any alteration the fundarejudice on side of truth. An instance of basis of its operation. the good that ay thus be done occurred not

word of God has made a deep iession.'

in a house rented by the Bisho me out applications must therefore be rejected, nowered quarter, not far from Christ surch, Mount Zion. Happily, however, theremises, once urgent.

"The committee would further call attention that congregations desirous of borclose to the sepulchre of Davidere the brow clearing away the rubbish to pre it for being used as the foundation of the school, ornamental stone-work and the orles of a tower were found, proving that thens were those

"To his excellent Holiness Bishop of London, Charles James Blond.

"Most Excellent,-Duris stay here in Schumla for a short time, r Priest, Mr. Francis Cannon, brought to mowledge your arrival of the gallant armies ngland (which ountry you spiritually bless maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Em under which come, an increase in our ty and peace, which has been for the time abed.

"May your assistance, be such as it is, effect that much desired city of all the Christian races, with the ruliation here, so that the populations may liveer the protec-tion of the Empire which gov us, freed from former inequalities, and the may obtain again peace, such as is enjoyy all the other well-governed nations in Eur

"But I desire a beginning ir mutual love through correspondence, and will.—I sub-scribe myself, of your exce Holiness, the

+ "The humble Metropn of Preslava, "BENJAMI Minister of the Orthodostern Church. In Schumla, May 12 (24), 1"

Londonly 31, 1854.

your return to Schumla, you be so good as to express to the Archbis of Preslava the great pleasure which was rded me by his kind and brotherly letter, to assure him of my earnest desire and prahat every branch of the Church Catholic me led to hold, in all its fulness and simplicine tenth as it. the great work of enlightg and purifying the world, and of cherishand diffusing a spirit of peace and concorrough the great amily of mankind. Fearft are the calamities of war, that in which we now engaged may, under God's providentuidance, open a oor for his Gospel to havee course and be larkness, and at any rate it kely to secure for Christian Churches in East a larger neasure of safety and trallity than they have hitherto enjoyed.
"I entreat from the vene Metropolitan,

whose letter you have conveto me, the benefit of his prayers.-I rem Rev. Sir, your faithful servant in Christ,

J. LONDON. "The Rev. Francis Canno

We spoke in our last at slength, of the proposal of Dr. Walker to fon Bishopric for cornwall; we have now to ce his no less nunificent plan for establiz a school of salmody in London. Our chungic undoubt edly wants a great reform; are are inclined to think that the Choir-colleg St. Columba's Church, Kensington, will go fwards supplyng that which is wanted; it verve as a sort of model school; and we are to see that it is placed under the able supendence of Dr. ames Pech, of Oxford. Sixteoys will only be admitted; and ten will be pl on the foundation—i.e., they will be boar lodged, and acated in music, and will be peted to attend, free of expense, a school for theneral educa tion. The organ for the churchich has been built by Messrs. Grey and Dan, is one of the finest character, and hase pecularity which will soon become, no do of very frequent occurrence. The organ iided into two parts, and these are placed on site sides of the choir; but the key-board is a choir itself. and communicates with the twosions, sixtyeight feet apart, by means of ele wires. This is a convenient application of at discovery.

— Clerical Journal.

SCOTLAN

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CECT SOCIETY. The stated Annual Meet of the General Committee of the Scottish Pscopal Church members of our own Church, we believe Society, takes place in Edin'a on the 27th been benefited by it, as well as those inst, at twelve o'clock. The vill previously be morning prayer in St. Jols hapel, at halfpast ten o'clock, at which & Certory will be to Bishop Jeremy Taylor, who built the cathe made in aid of the funds of t beiety. The following comprises \$ pincipal busi- there deposited. A memorial window was pro-

on loan to congregations an paies desirous

hearing an allusion at home the expected coming of the Messiah, stoutly intained, in opposition to her parents, the lessiah was already come. He further says, believe there are a good number in the schon whom the word of God has made a deep ission. Should be no risk of loss, while it would be productive of great advantage to congregations labouring under pecuniary difficulties. From the state of the funds, they are satisfied that, unless this or some similar plan is adopted, there is little proposed of the Society below. there is little prospect of the Society being able "The school was for several is carried on in a house rented by the Bisho the Christian schemes; and that the great majority of such

Zion. Happily, however, theremises, once affording ample accommodat were found 'too strait for' them 'to dwin; and the Bishop, finding but little prot of securing Bishop, finding but little prot of securing loans, subject to the condition of being repaid loans, subject to the condition of being repaid Bishop, finding but little protect at an exadequate premises in the city ept at an exbitant rent, came to the resolu of building a by periodical instalments; as this rarely suits the convenience or interests of lenders, while it the convenience or interests of lenders, while it diocesan school-house outside city walls. the convenience or interests of lenders, while it is frequently the mode in which many congrepiece of ground in a most biful situation, gations can do most for the church. Many close to the sepulchre of Davidere the brow may be unable to pay a large sum at once, who of Mount Zion slopes down the beautiful by means of annual subscriptions and collections, as or to tree on the hill's side, running from east to w. The eastern extremity had been already appriated to the purpose of a cemetery, and thehe remains of the first bishon repose. The starm (quite of the purpose of a cemetery, and thehe remains of the first bishon repose. the first bishop repose. Thestern (quite of money is lent by banks and other public distant enough from the burialund to obviate bodies, on personal security, and that a loss any ill arising from too greatoximity), has been selected for the new buil * * On do not therefore see, if the affairs of the Society

"With these observations, the committee beg of a tower on the ancient walke city, which to suggest that loans to the extent of £5000 had evidently turned at this co from a course | should be made, from the capital of the Society, running from north to south, direction from for the purpose of aiding in the building of west to east, and been carried the summit of the rock mentioned above."hurch Journal. houses, subject to the following regulations, which are not to be altered without the sanction LETTER FROM THE ARCHBIS OF PRESLAVA of a meeting of the general committee of the TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON. Tollowing letter and reply have been published must be given:

must be given:—
"1, That the said sum of £5000 shall be placed at the disposal of the Finance Committee of the Society, whose special duty it shall be to consider and dispose of the applications for loans for the above purposes—to see that proper security be taken—and to fix in what orm, and in whose favour, the obligations shall

· 2. The Finance Committee are not to assist any congregation established subsequent to September 1853, without the sanction of the

general committee at their annual meeting in September.

3. All buildings towards which assistance is given must be secured to the church by deeds to be approved of by the finance committee; and the Bishop of the diocese in which they are situated must be ex officio one of the trustees.

"4. In no case shall the loan exceed one-third of the total cost of the building, nor shall any loan for a church exceed £500-for a Parsonage, £250-or for a school or teacher's

"5. At least three good personal securities, to be bound conjunctly and severally (none of them being clergymen), must be given for payment of the annual instalments, and in the event of the death, bankruptcy, or removal from Scotland of any one or more of them, it shall be in the power of the finance committee, if they see cause, to call on the remaining securities to pay up a proportion of the loan, or find additional security.

find additional security.

"6. That if the loan is to be repaid in seven

in Jesus, and that all maybine together in from time to time to make such regulations as the great work of enlight and purifying they shall see proper, as to the form in which they shall issue Schedules of Queries, to be filled up by the applicants, and no application shall be taken into consideration by the comshall issue Schedules of Queries, to be mittee, until such schedules are filled up.

"8. All applications for loans must, in the glorified among nations who still sitting in first instance, be submitted to the Diocesan Association, or a sub-committee of the same, appointed by the Bishop, which shall transmit them to the Building Committee of the Society, accompanied by plans and estimates, and Scheof queries with answers-with a special report as to the desirableness of the application; and no application shall be forwarded to the Building Committee, until it has also received the sanction and approval of the Bishop of the diocese. The Building Committee shall then report the whole to the finance committee.

"By following out these regulations, the ommittee are of opinion that while much benefit may arise to many congregations and to the church, from the assistance so proposed to be given, without any risk to the funds of the Society, it is evident that by a temporary advance of £5000, buildings to the extent of £15,000 will be secured permanently to the Church: and that as the instalments come to be gradually repaid, and again lent out to other applicants, a further and continued threefold increase, corresponding to such new loans, will arise to the Church. If, after a short trial, the scheme should be found to operate in the favourable manner which the committee anticipate, it will remain for the Society to consider whether a further portion of its capital should not afterwards be placed at the disposal of the finance committee for the above purposes."

IRELAND.

At the recent annual visitation of the Diocese of Dromore, it appeared that a great increase, as compared with former years, had taken place in the numbers attending divine service, communicants, and those attending Sunday We are disposed to think that of every diocese of Ireland similar accounts might be given; there has been such an awakening of the minds of our population in general, in con-sequence of the reformation movement. The members of our own Church, we believe, have Romish Church. The Rev. Edward Kent proposed that a suitable memorial should be raised dral of Dromore, and whose mortal remains are The following comprises a panelpar business to be transacted at this eting:

I. Report by the Specia Camittee, appointed on 18th September 83, to consider whether, consistently with respect to the safety of the Bishop, very properly we think, suggested that a church should be erected, in which those doctrines of Christianity which in addition, leedlework and knitting. From the capital of the loads, or a por-

The committee of the Church Education of borrowing money for the propo of building Churches, Parsonages, or Shool or whether peal to the public, on the occasion of establishthe Society should not offer o me a grant of in Kildare-place a training and model school of (say) £2000 to each dioces, fipermanent their own, which "will give," it is said, "an church endowments, conditionall upon each impulse to all their operations through the onsent, or a least connivance, are taught the diocese contributing a like amount The report country, if only to God's blessing be added the liberal offerings of his people." "The committee, having onsided both the in these words :- "If God will put it into the Armenians o Jesus as the alone Saviour, motions referred to them by the neral com- hearts of his people to place £1,500 annually at mittee, were unanimously of opini that in the our disposal, for the maintenance of our school, is to seek accs to God; not as a being whom present position of the church, and so, looking we could guarantee its efficiency. When public bounty has been so largely extended to a system devised to relieve conscience, when set Those who kew how hard it is, even by the mental rules of the Society, it wo be expediagainst the truth of God,' shall not private plainest proo to eradicate error, will appre-hend at once e value of thus enlisting early tions and conditions after mentied, as the struggling to maintain it. Let the British nation reflect that the most effective machinery for the good that ay thus be done occurred not long since in 1 case of a Jewish child. The cing money on loan, to assist building of any people, next to a Scriptural and Apostolchurches, parsonages, or schools not only ical Church, is the establishment and maintefor? Their principles, as do the principles lie attention is riveted upon one vice, and of the natural heart, lead to the very re
lie attention is riveted upon one vice, and of the natural heart, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it, lead to the very re
efforts are being directed solely against it.

science had a public meeting in Kingstown with it as soon as practicable."

We are sorry to find by the foregoing pareloquently "expressed his gratitude, in commarked ability, decided opinions and great industry, have made their mark upon every department of the paper.

The solid, "with every friend of Gospel liberty in Ireland, to the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, for having suggested the Society, established it and having suggested the society, established it is a society of the churchman are not public as the society of the command which it represents his size of the society of the so lished it, and brought it to its present maturity of excellence and usefulness. The Archbishop, profession.—N. Y. Times. in closing the meeting, directed attention to two points: first, "that the Society, not being a proselytising Society, is not a Society for conveying spiritual instruction of any kind." "It ED. MESS. is for conscience as conscience, and not for truth as truth, the Society was established." Secondly, "there would not," he believed, "be constant cause for it, as, if properly supported,

it would soon come to a happy end."

The indefatigable Archbishop also presided at a meeting at Enniskerry, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and will either preach for the Society or preside at a meeting in its favour at Liverpool in a few days. The recent attacks upon the Society have called forth the able and persevering advocacy of his

COLONIAL.

ORDINATIONS, RUPERT'S LAND. On June 29th, being St. Peter's Day, the Bishop held an Ordination in St. John's Church, Red River, when Mr. William Mason, formerly Wesleyan missionary at Rossville, Norway House, and Mr. William Stagg of the Church Missionary College, Islington, were admitted to Deacons' Orders. Mr. Stagg was then appointed to the charge of the mission at Fairford, Mani-

On July 25th, St. James' Day, the Bishop held a second Ordination, when the Rev. W Mason was ordained Priest, and the Rev. J. Hunter, who had been necessarily absent from the Visitation in December last, was admitted and installed Archdeacon of Cumberland. The Rev. W. Mason, who has labored with much appointed to York Factory, Hudson's Bay.

ADDRESS. St. Catherines, Sept. 30, 1854.

REV. J. S. LAUDER, Reverend Sir:—In presenting you with the enclosed purse, we desire at this period of your departure from among us to express our esteem for you as a friend and spiritual adviser, our regret at your leaving, and our gratitude towards you for the faithful and diligent manner in which you have fulfilled the duties of your holy office during your resi-

dence as curate in this parish.

As you will soon be called upon to fill a higher sition under the banner of our Church, may your endeavours in the discharge of your increased responsibility be crowned with merited success; and when the period of your labours in the folds of Christ is reached, that the reward of a "good and faithful servant" may be yours, is the earnest desire of the undersigned; who in our parting with you, beg further to wish, that providence in his goodness may for the that providence in his goodness may for the worker and shower down upon you every

We remain, Reverend Sir, Yours affectionately, E. S. ADAMS. Mayor of St. Catherines, and 52 others.

REPLY. To E. S. Adams, Esq., Mayor of St. Catherines,

pleasure and gratitude your very kind and courteous address; and in doing so, I regret that you did not allow me more time, so as to return a more deserving reply. I thank you indeed, for the flattering manner in which you are pleased to speak of my humble labors among you. It is to me a satisfactory reflection that they have been appreciated by you; but not unto me ascribe the praise, but unto God, to whom I never neglected to pray for you that my minis-

to the happy days I spent in your midst. the duties of a new charge, no present could be gin. A piece of the stone on which our Saviour more seasonable than a well filled purse; for sat when he forgave the sins of Mary Magdalene. your great kindness and wise forethought in this —A piece of the stone on which our Lord wrote respect, except my grateful and warmest thanks. the commandments given to Moses on Mount

I may be found a faithful servant to the end.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY AT WINDSOR .- We have the pleasure to announce that the Rev. D. W. Pickett, of Kingston, New Brunswick, a graduate of King's College, Windsor, has been apointed by the Governors, Principal of the Academy at Windsor, and will probably assume his duties by the middle of October. We earnestly tope that he may have a goodly number of pupils to begin with .- Halifax Church Times.

UNITED STATES. THE CHURCHMAN AND ITS EDITOR.

" The readers of the Churchman may rememher that in our prospectus at the beginning of the year it was stated, among other things, that rrangements had been made whereby leading editorial contributions were to be had from Dr. the name. All which is evidently putting him in a false position; it is such a construction as he did not dream of; and he would never have st. John the Baptist used in the desert.—Some entertained any proposition of the kind. As the of the rods of Moses and Aaron. - Crusader.

on the subject of the working of the National henceforth he is not, and must not, be held responsible for the editorial conduct of the paper; The Society for Protecting the Rights of Con- and that he will withdraw from all conr

Dublin presided, and the Bishop of Meath proposed one of the resolutions. It was cheering to posed the of the resolutions. It was ensering to see those prelates on the same platform, contending for the same rights, and giving the weight of their sanction and influence to the objects of the society. The Bishop of Meath

RHODE ISLAND.—The Convention of this Dio cese, on Wednesday last, chose for Bishop the Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D., Rector of Christ Church in this city. Dr. Clark was elected by a large vote of both orders. We know nothing as yet of his determination, but we know that a decision which would carry him from his wide sphere of usefulness in this city and Diocese, would here be received with deep and universal

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION .- An exchange paper says: "In New Hampshire, of the 90,000 children between the ages of 4 and 21, not more than 30,000 are connected with any Sab-

GEORGIA.—We copy from the Churchman a very interesting narrative, and one somewhat fuller than the one that has already appeared in our columns, in reference to the noble conduct of the Bishop of Georgia:—

Mention is also made of the labors of the Bishop of the Disease of Georgia rabids shows that he

of the Diocese of Georgia, which shows that he is not unworthy to be classed with such Prelates as Bishop White, who, when the yellow fever raged in Philadelphia, was firm at the post of duty; and of a Presbyter, who, though omparatively a stranger, will doubtless find a ordial welcome in the heart of every genuine hurchman in that land. Bishop Elliott "has een faithful to the poor foreigners, and stood by them, nurse, priest and physician." "He was with a poor creature who had no friend; it was necessary to have an inquest on his body," the disease having been fatal. The people were in such a panic that the coroner could scarcely find men to act as a jury; and as soon as the business was ended, they rushed from the scene as though death were in the air. The oroner and the bishop were obliged to cut off the clothes of the deceased, and prepare his body for interment. The bishop "would have been alone [in the discharge of his minis-terial duties] if the Rev. Mr. Dalzell, from the West Indies, called to Columbus, had not heard of his condition, and actually came and helped in his labor." Mr. Dalzell has had some experience of the pestilence during his residence in the West Indies, and was enabled to render much valuable aid. He has been a great comfort to the Bishop and his people. St. Paul counted not his life dear unto himself, so that he might finish his course with joy, and the minis-try which he had received of the Lord Jesus. Assuredly, then, such ministers of Christ may in faith look for the "recompense of reward."

and Mrs. Elliot during the raging of the yellow fever, thus speaks of the voluntary aid given them by the Rev. Mr. Dalzell :-

I cannot forbear to mention the noble conduct existence of yellow fever, he hastened to Savannah, and up to the present moment he has been indefatigable in his labors. I saw them all and Fifty-two others.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—I receive with great had witnessed were heart-rending.—Church

Romanism and Dissent.

LIST OF RELICS IN ROME

In the church of Sante Cruce, a finger of St. Thomas the apostle: that same finger with which try might be blessed to your souls.

Be assured, your regret at my leaving is not Christ.—Some hair of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

A greater part of the holy yeil, and some of he touched the blessed rib of our Saviour Jesus greater than mine is to leave you, and I shall | - A greater part of the holy veil, and some of always remember you with a pleasing remembrance as the scene of my first, and I think I coal combined together, in the form of a loaf, hall always have reason to say, my happiest with the fat of St. Lawrence the martyr .- A vial labours. Other people may soon occupy my attention, but in my leisure moments I know well my thoughts will often wander back where Christ was baptized. The stone where the angel stood when he announced the great To a young clergyman about to enter upon mystery of the Incarnation to the Blessed Vir-You speak kindly and indeed truly, of the higher position I am about being called to in the ministry and the responsibilities attached thereto; but let us remember that while we cast our burdens upon the Lord, we will not feel their weight. I sincerely reciprocate all. In the Church of St. Ceeile in Trastevere! feel their weight. I sincerely reciprocate all In the Church of St. Cosma and Damiano : a vial your kind feelings for myself and my future of milk of the Blessed Virgin Mary .- Some welfare in the church of God, and I only hope remnants of the house of Mary Magdalene .-Some also of the prophet Zacharias. In the Church of St. Prassede: some of the shift of In your welfare, both temporal and spiritual, I shall always take a lively interest, and in part-the Blessed Virgin Mary.—Some of Moses' rod. -Some of the earth on which our Saviour Jesus

ends; and if we meet not again here below, I | Christ stood during his passion. - Some of the trust we shall meet in a happier land above. cane and sponge with which our Saviour Jesus That God's blessing may attend you and your Christ was given to drink. Some of the towe families, and that His Providence may always with which Christ wiped his disciples' feet.—watch over you while passing through this transitory world, is the fervent prayer of wrapped after his birth.—Some of the garments Your sincere friend and well wisher.

J. S. LAUDER.

With which St. Stephen was stoned.—The column to which our Saviour Jesus Christ was tied to be scourged. In the Church of St. Mary, in Traspotina, there is an image of our Saviou Jesus Christ who spoke to the holy apostles Peter and Paul while they were scourged.— Some milk of the Blessed Virgin. In the Church of St. Mary, in Trastevere, there is a stone on which the angels knelt during the martyr of St. Stephen on the Janiculus. In the Church of St. James, Scoseacavalli, there is a stone on which Abraham tied Isaac to sacrifice him. In the Church of St. John, in Leterano, the head of St. Zacharias, confessor and father of St. John the Baptist.—The head of St. Panerazio, martyr, which bled profusely for three days and three nights, while this holy church was a prey to flames .- A cup in which St. John the Apostle and Evangelist drank poison, by order of the Emperer Domitian, without being injured; and Seabury, Dr Henry, 'and other men prominent in the Church.' By 'other men,' the editor of course understood to be meant such others as immediately.—A garment of said St. John, which begins the said from the diagram of the said from th the proprietor and he might agree upon. The proprietor, however, understands the arrange-immediately brought them to life. Some of the oprictor, however, understands the arrange-entas giving him a right to engage with whom towel with which our Saviour Jesus Christ wiped he pleases for such editorial papers, without the his blessed hands after the last supper.—Some editor's knowledge and consent, and in per- of the sheet with which our Saviour Jesus Christ nance of that understanding he has solicited wiped his apostles' feet -A purple robe with and procured such writing to be done against which our Saviour Jesus Christ was despicably the editor, thus setting the editorial department at strife and controversy with itself. And he spots of blood.—The veil of the Blessed Virgin, claims the same right in regard to anonymous communications. This of course leaves to the ness of her only son, while on the cross, still editor nothing really pertaining to that office but spotted with blood. Some blood and water

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Atkinson's Parisian Tooth Paste.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO OCT. 11. J. W. W., Oakville, rem.; Rev. W. F. S. H., Bath, the rem. was acknowledged in The Church of Sept. 21; Rev. W. G., Kingston, add. subs. for the poor. The consequence is, that the and rem.; Rev. W. K., St. Sylvester, add. sub. Church is the religion of the rich and the comand rem. for Mrs. P., St. Mary's and J. S. St. fortable, and is unpopular among the masses. George; Rev. J. A. M., Pakenham, add. sub. "The recent diocesan conventions of Pennand rem; Rev. J. S., St. Margaret's Bay, N. sylvania and Maryland have turned their atten-Escott Mills, rem. for vol. 18.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

We commend to the careful perusal of our readers the following article copied which consists in loving one's neighbor as one's from the Scottish Episcopal Journal. self, which I regard as an absolute requirement The subject is one which ought to be of the Christ an religion. Men must be taught, studied by all the members of our communion, particularly at this time, when there families. Both the modern systems have neglectappears to be a prospect of the Church's ed to teach this lesson. The endowment system being deprived of the means given to her has not even called on people to provide their wherewith to support her clergy :-

FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE CLERGY. We have not unfrequently found occasion to appeal to the experience of our brother church-

ing a lesson to ourselves in circumstances of difficulty. The parallel between the two churches is so close, in their worldly estate and political relations, as well as in their respective missions in the country of each, that such an appeal naturally presents itself. Among other ings, we have more than once pointed out the apparent results of the voluntary system for the support of the American clergy, and have endeavoured to extract instruction and wholesome warning for Scotchmen from the fruits which that system has borne in a transatlantic soil. It will not be amiss, therefore, if we now avail ourselves of an opportunity afforded us to allow an American churchman to speak for himself upon this most important subject, and to test by his statements and reasoning the accuracy of the conclusions at which many had previously arrived, both as to the soundness of the system itself, and as to its fitness for the times in which we live and the duties which the Church

has to perform.

The Colonial Church Chronicle and Missionary Journal for the present month contains a letter from the editor of The True Catholic,* upon the "maintenance of the Colonial Clergy," which is so ably and temperately written, as well as so much to the point as regards ourselves, that we feel great pleasure in transferring it to our columns, irrespective of the bearing which it has upon what we have formerly suggested.

"College of St. James, Maryland, June 8, 1854.

"REV. Sin,-In your No. for May, you have done me the honour to transcribe part of an article of mine. In it I intimate that the condition of the American clergy can only be improved 'by an increase of Christian charity on the part of the laity.' Upon this you remark, that "even in America the Voluntary principle has led good and able men to regard the maintenance of an efficient clergy, not as an absolute requirement of Christian duty, but as an act of charity.' While duly sensible of the personal kindness to myself implied in this observation, I venture to think that it is founded on a misconception of my meaning, and is not exactly consistent with the truth. I used the word

charity,' not in the ordinary sense of almsbut in the higher, broader, and deeper sense of St. Paul, for the love of God and of argue and act upon the assumption, that the our neighbour for God's sake. The true evil revival of the ancient rule is impracticable in of the modern Voluntary system is, in my judgment, that it has taught ordinary men, if not come to this conclusion in despair; others who those who are good and able, to regard the support of the Ministry, not, as it is, as a work of Christian love, nor even as almsgiving, but as matter of bargain. The prevalent idea in this country is, that the support of the elergy rests on that species of contract which civilians call

ties. This dedication was voluntary, as far as relates to human law, but was considered to be required by the divine law. The second system think one or two observations are requisite to appropriation of certain property to the support understanding as to the extent of the persons who may fill certain ecclesiastical operation in the English church. offices, thereby releasing posterity from the obligation of providing for their maintenance. stand in precisely the same position in point of The third is, the modern voluntary system. It authority as the system which was divinely

ut facias. bound to contribute to pious purposes, will, if of these three systems has succeeded, and both made in a proper spirit, be graciously regarded

The last mail from England brought me a paper, a blessing along with it. in which it is stated that, curates inc in which it is stated that, curates included, hand, in the next place, one must not forget there are 9000 clergymen in England whose that the system of the Church of England is not ecclesiastical incomes are under £150 per an a pure endowment system, but a mixed system num. This implies a large amount of clerical

ticular reward, not a messenger of God, entitled as such to a maintenance, and executing his rity, nor truly defective in principle. In practice office for the love of his masters and of souls.

They prefer, too often, that he should live in part by other means than his salary, which they prefer to make the smallest which they

can induce any one to accept. They are willing to dispense with a part of his services, that he may be able to earn a part of his subsistence in some other way. They pay him what they think an equivalent for his services to them; if it is not sufficient for his need, he must supply them by such labour as he can perform in his unoccupied time. There is thus no provision

S.; A. L. R., Shannonville; Rev. S. S. W., tion to these evils. It was suggested in both that the minimum salary of a married clergy-A. S. & T. D. C., all right, (much obliged); J.
B., Otterville, rem. for vol. 18; C. Young, less than £150; and that of a single man \$400, rather more than £80, but no mode has been suggested for enforcing the rule. The real difficulties are, that clergymen are not sent but called; that those who call them pay them what they please and regard them as their chaplains, expecting and deriving nothing for their money but ecclesiastical offices, including preaching and public prayer, on Sunday, for themselves and their families. The true remedy is, as I suppose, to be found in that kind of charity that they are bound to provide for the religious own wants. This has given rise to the notion, wherewith to support her clergy:—

THE SEVERAL SYSTEMS, HUMAN AND DIVINE, gious instruction is the business of the public, and not of the individuals who compose the public. The modern voluntary system leaps to the conclusion, that no man is to provide for men in the United States of America, as affordnference from its first principle, that every man ought to maintain his own minister. This principle makes every minister the chaplain of

those who pay him. "The remedy is the same in both cases, Christians must be taught that charity which will lead them to have a care of the souls of others. They must be made not only to know, but to feel, that they are under a respons for the souls of others; first, for those of their own households, then of their neighbors, then of their countrymen, then of the whole world. The primitive system succeeded, because it taught these lessons. Both the modern systems have failed, because they do not teach them. They both leave the support of the church in destitute places, on the footing of alms-giving. Alms-giving in one sense it is, but not in the common degraded meaning of the word.

"In those parts of the country with which I in personally acquainted, Methodism is the ligion of the masses. It is so, because the edom of Wesley imitated, in this particular, the primitive church. Their ministers are sup-ported by a common fund. It is to this idea hat I wish to call the attention of those who administer the affairs of the Colonial Church. o not make your endowments parochial. Let oth the funds contributed in England and those aised from the people of the Colonies go into a ommon fund in each diocese; let the Colonial common fund in each diocese; let the colombia clergy derive their support from a common fund, whether that fund be fed by an endowment or by voluntary contributions. So they will not be in danger of becoming, as with us, the chaptains of those to whom they look for support. The whole money raised will be applied to the dispensation of the Word and Sacraments to se who need them, not to those who can pay for them. Nor will the endowments be for eve chained to one spot, to the neglect of others where they may be more really needed.

"THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE CATHOLIC."

We entirely agree with this writer in his opinion as to the scriptural duty and primitive rule for the support of a christian ministry; nor do we imagine that any one will dispute either the subsistence of that duty at the present day, or the desirableness of seeing that rule restored in practice. But men generally might not deserve that title are well satisfied that it should be so. We shall presently inquire how far such a conclusion is, even now, reasonable or justifiable. Let us turn in the meantime to the substi-

tutes for the original plan which the editor of The True Catholic enumerates. One of these is "There have been three systems devised for "Endowment' -endowment strictly tied up to the support of the Christian ministry. The prim tive, which was founded on the principle of dedicating to the service of the Church a certain proportion of the gains of each individual Christian, to be appropriated to such uses as might be selected by the ecclesiastical authorities. The desired proportion of the gains of each individual Christian, to be appropriated to such uses as might be selected by the ecclesiastical authorities. was that of endowment, which consists in the | do justice to this system, and to prevent misunderstanding as to the extent of its actual In the first place, while it certainly does not

is founded on the idea that every clergyman enjoined for the support of those holding the should be maintained by the person to whom he ministers. From this the convenient inference ground totally different from, and far higher has been drawn, that no one is bound to con- than, the modern Voluntary system. We can tribute to the support of any clergyman but not doubt that the dedication of a man's whole him who ministers directly to the contributor. | means (meaning thereby his capital), or of a The whole obligation rests on the contract, do portion of it over and above that part of hi fruits or income which, by the Divine law, he is the others have failed. They have failed for as acceptable service by Him for whose sake it the same reason, that they were not sufficiently is rendered. It cannot be displeasing to the clustic for the wants of the Church. The progress of population, and the fact that the restore not only what he strictly requires, but Church has never yet occupied the whole earth, all that they derive from Him. Nor does there keep her always in a state in which she ought to be aggressive. The endowment system, and the modern voluntary system, are both rather designed to make the modern to be aggressive. The endowment system, and the modern voluntary system, are both rather and "having land, sold it, and brought the the modern voluntary system, are both rather designed to maintain her position on the ground money, and laid it at the apostles' feet," or money passessed, than to extend her dominion. once possessed, than to extend her dominion.

"The great progress of dissent in England, the destitute and godless condition of the poor in your large towns, and the want of sufficient cate that the retention of capital, in order that support for your actual clergy, demonstrate its fruits should be insured for some particular that the endowment system has been unequal to its work. It is not elastic; it has no power of expansion, or of redistribution, to meet the frequent changes of circumstances. Your Par- annually (or weekly*) at his hands; with reliament has attempted to do something in the gard to the remainder we are in somewise left way of redistribution, but vested rights are at liberty to choose our own mode of disposal. found to interfere with any effectual step. The We apprehend, therefore, that the system of attempt has, however, brought out the fact, endowment is not in itself opposed to the printhat the whole fund is inadequate to the whole ciple of the primitive system, but rather, if it work. England has too few elergymen for her be not made to supersede that system, in hardemands, and they are not sufficiently supported. mony with its spirit, and not unlikely to carry

num. This implies a large amount of the publicly poverty, and I believe that it has been publicly estated that one-half of the expenditure of the clergy of your Church is defrayed from their of the Church. This appropriation, to be sure, of endowment and of the primitive rule by which private resources. I am therefore justified in saying that the endowment system has failed. The failure of the modern Voluntary system force, with the magistrate's sword, the requirewith us has been yet more signal; and it was to point out that fact that I wrote the article she does wrong in this, any more than in enforcwhich you have done me the honour to copy. ing obedience to the Divine command, "Thou The causes of the failure are the same—want shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt do no mur-of elasticity both as to the amount contributed der"? The original appropriation has indeed and as to its application. Our failure has been been in many cases invaded with the sanction of greater than that of the endowment system, because the causes have existed among us in other cases the practice is too unbending as to aggravated forms. Men have come to believe even the ecclesiastical uses to which the fruits that a clergyman is a person who is bired to of this appropriation are put. But still it appropriation are put. perform a particular amount of work for a par-ticular reward, not a messanger of God entitled neither without scriptural and primitive autho-

they purpose to make the smallest which they

* The True Catholic, edited by a Layman of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, with the approbation of the Bishop of
Maryland. (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson) A monthly
publication, which we can heartly recommend as a sound
and able exponent of Church principles. The price is 2½
dollars per annum.

If, then, it be conceded that endowments for always underen with hesitation, are too freecclesiastical purposes are not forbidden by the spirit of the Christian rule, the only question that remains is, whether their existence in a we feel mor certain that the necessity of Church is expedient and beneficial? To us, we confess, the answer to this question appears and when resd to would be far more suceasy. We are not affected by the fact that in some ecclesiastics they may have tended to foster been fully alto the truth of the principle of individual indolence and luxury—that in some periods of the Church's history they may have been accompanied by general deadness and even size. vice—that at all times they may be accused (without proof) of checking the charitable impulses of men, and evincing a lack of faith.

Chippes are the charitable impulses of men, and evincing a lack of faith.

Clergyman, they. Richard Seymour,—stated Things lawful are notoriously good or bad to us in the prefac a sermon noticed elsewhere in according to the use we make of them, and instances of abuse form no argument against their legitimate use. Now, who can deny that ecolesiastical endowments have been productive of rather than sx of it ourselves, we shall here most beneficial effects when these have not been adopt Mr. Sour's words at the conclusion frustrated through the sinfulness of men? There of his preface: might have been the fate of the Church of England, if the pious foresight of former ages had That they are nbehind others in the practice not provided for her Ministry during the cold-ness of such an age as that of the last century? lists. I believ to be no less plain in the Can it be doubted that our own Church, after sight of God f their secret acts. But I the confiscation of her revenues, suffered grievously (and suffers still) from the precariousness and scantiness of clerical incomes? Who does their flocks to practice of the same duty?

not see, in the case of Trinity Church, New York, itself, a signal instance of the blessings which flow from a richly-endowed ecclesiastical corporation? We do not speak, be it observed, of an endowment system which excludes all other effort, but of one which goes hand in hand with the periodical offerings of the people. The tendency of some very good and earnest men of other effort, but of one which goes hand in fland with the periodical offerings of the people. The tendency of some very good and earnest men of the present day is to look upon the one as opposed to the other, and to lean exclusively on God's power to put it into the hearts of Christian I would earnestask, what mode can be so God's power to put it into the hearts of Christian I would earnestask, what mode can be so —Many will ask, who is this slanderer of men to provide from day to day for the necessities of His service. We think it right to protest against this tendency as pernicious and false. Such a doctrine, if sound, must hold good in regard to men's ordinary affairs as well as in matters ecclesiastical; but the knowledge of God's infinite goodness and power does not warrant, personal improvious. There is no one of the control of the contro warrant personal imprudence. There is no One other praph in the letter of the proper reason why ecclesiastical endowments Editor of The c Catholic is so suggestive, liberality; nor is it in accordance with God's | we conclude. | ells us that Methodism is the means will be rewarded by a more abundant

system - the letter of our American fellowbourer is in particular full of valuable instruc-That system is clearly contrary to scriptural rule. It is thoroughly selfish. Its failure endowment or bluntary contributions. to do the work of the Church is therefore ineviprimitive practice, it in reality prevails so largely among ourselves—disguise the fact as we may—that this testimony to its "signal failure," and to the causes of failure in America, deserves to be attentively considered by Scottlsh

It adds not a little to the value of the lessons which this letter teaches, that they were written neither for us nor to us, but with a view to the circumstances of the English and Colonial Churches, and that yet the writer's words so precisely meet our own condition, as to describe our peculiar wants and defects with the most minute accuracy. Surely this is an undesigned admonition which is not to be disregarded:—

"Men have come to believe that a Clergyman is a person who is hired to perform a particular amount of work for a particular reward, not a messenger of God, entitled as such to a maintenance, and executing his office for the love of

his Muster and of souls."

Is not this belief deplorably common among the members of our ancient Church, as well as among those of her younger sister in the West? to us. The am contributions of the whole "They prefer, too often, that he should live in part by other means than his salary, which they purpose to make the smallest which they can induce any one to accept. They are willing capital of the Sci too, fully carries out the can induce any one to accept. They are willing to dispense with a part of his services, that he to dispense with a part of his services, that he may be able to earn a part of his subsistence in power for adapting distribution to varying One of her oldest Presbyters, distinguished not only as a learned divine, but for singular cone other way. They pay him what they think | circums some other way. They pay him what they think an equivalent for his services to them; if it is be deemed desra the further extension of stancy as a parochial clergyman, not sufficient for his need, he must supply them by such labour as he can perform in his unoccu-pied time."

the Church Societ
In another resi also, we believe that we

Is not this literally true of ourselves? Can we not all recall instances within our own knowledge perfectly in point ?-e.g., a pastoral charge becomes vacant, or it is proposed to erect a new one; the first consideration too often is to procure a Clergyman who has some private fortune of his own, or who can eke out a subsistence as And what are the consequences of such a state

of things? Let us again listen to the voice that has reached us from the New World;— "There is thus no provision for the poor. The consequence is, that the Church is the religion of the rich and the comfortable, and is unpopular

Does not the language of our unconscious mentor depict our general condition, even with photographic truth? Some may question, perhaps, whether as regards Scotland his premises and his conclusions stand altogether in the relation to each other of cause and effect; but none can deny the truth of either separately. And such being the case, it will be wiser to endeavour to find and apply a remedy, than to argue as to their connexion. Let us remove the supposed cause; that will be in itself a great gain; possibly we may find to our joy that we have done more than we aimed at.

on this matter which are worthy of notice. It has been suggested, it appears, in two of the American dioceses, that a minimum salary for the clergy should be fixed; but no mode has been suggested for enforcing the rule. This certainly appears to be a most desirable regulation; and that there is nothing impracticable in it, other religious bodies in Scotland have shewn. It seems but right that some fixed minimum should be agreed upon, for which the bishop should be entitled to require a guarantee remaining certs, from the persons who present a clergyman to him for institution. And although such a regulation could not be imposed arbitrarily, nor for a while, probably, enforced peremptorily in all cases, yet we do not despair of seeing such a regulation in general operation. But perhaps this is one of those things which can scarcely be fully accomplished without the co-operation of laymen in the assemblies of the church. Our American contemporary, however, pro-

finger upon the real restorative: "The true remedy is, as I suppose, to be found in that kind of charity which consists in loving one's neighbour as one's self, which I regard as an absolute requirement of the christian religion. Men must be taught that they are bound to provide for the religious wants of others besides themselves and their families. Christians must be taught that charity which will lead them to have a care of the souls of name; we have therefore, decline insertothers. They must be made not only to know, but to feel, that they are under a responsibility of the souls of others-first, for those of their own households, then of their neighbours, then

of their countrymen, then of the whole world." How is this to be effected? Now, we have no hesitation in asserting that one great agency (humanly speaking) towards this end has never been properly tried in this country; and we was to haveen preached by the late lamented feel satisfied that until it is in full operation no important amendment can be expected. We on Sunday thy our own venerated Diocesan, allude to the use of the weekly offertory in our churches, accompanied by urgent and plain-spoken exhortations from the clergy. Let the people be boldly taught the extent of their duty, and let them have continual opportunities mother, anshe was a widow." He spoke of as well as invitations to practice it, and we the gates ofur own city, and the frequency have no fear of the result. At present, when- with which tring the late visitation of cholera ever any little ecclesiastical work is proposed, the process of the dead were to be met the agencies invariably resorted to are a special there. He autifully alluded to Bishop Wainsubscription and a special collection. These wright, who as to have stood in the pulpit he only include the rich man's conventional tribute | then occupi, but was alas "a dead ma and the poor man's mite-once asked, and once concluded th some forcible practical reflecgiven—in most cases asked with faltering lips, and given by hands unaccustomed to the act.

The consequence is, that such appeals, almost make £50.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Church more than twenty years, and being anxious to learn from one so well qualified to of religion in the diocese of Toronto, I ascertained from him the fact that three candidates for ordination were refused, by the Archdeacon of York, presentation for orders to the Bishop of Toronto, because they would not hold the must, probably, be in ail Churches occasional periods during which a secure provision becomes of the highest importance. Who can say what of the highest importance. Who can say what who exercise if the correction of this error of the correction of the correction of the correction of this error of the correction of the correction of this error of the correction of the correction of this error of the correction of the correction of this error of the correction one as capable as any man in Canada of judging of the present state of the question, as it affect the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He told me that he believed that the majority of the clergy of the Esta-blished Church were imbued with Tractarian would venture ask, whether it is equally plain from the uency with which they invite

"Do not majour endowments parochial. . Let the cl' derive their support from common fundather that fund be fed by an for ever chainecone spot, to the neglect of others where theay be more really needed.

There is much of truth and wisdom in these remarks; lit is well that they should be kept in viewen the permanent disposal of funds or properifted to the Church is to be fixed by legal d. The amount of local endowment is not in any place in Scotland so great as to causerchension that inconvenience or loss is everyly to arise from its being "chained to thot." But it is well to be warned in time I we see no harm that could ensue from inset in the legal conveyances of say the Diocesanod, of altering, under cersystem of the Sch Episcopal Church Society,

so far as it goesounded upon principles very analogous to the hich are here recommended to us. The an contributions of the whole idea of an endwit in which there is ample

certain extent way say that we have, as a has it yet displachat spurious substitute for Christian duty, modern Vo untary system. These, then, are things which most immediately press upis—the sweeping away of every vestige offish Voluntaryism, the increase of the con ational alms-giving, and the extension of theirch Society's mixed system of ministerial port. Towards a speedy amendment in a important particulars, let our best energie applied.

* "The Divine and Measure of Good Works," a Sermon, &c., by the R. Seymour, M.A., &c. London: Rivingtons, 1884.

THE PHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Treasurer, Wyllie's. Those who costs of the suit. have not trto subscribed, have an opportunity v of doing so for the half

NITY COLLEGE. elected to Marships in Trinity College. DVIN SCHOLARSHIP.

1st. Class Schlap-John Ardagh. 2nd. Class shothips- \ \ Stewart Houston.

AMEN SCHOLARSHIP. Hora Pllipps.

We recycl an announcement of a marriage, hie took place, according to our informat a Chippawa. The party who forwared he notice did not sign his Cook. ing it for the pesent.

We giv the following intelligence extracted fro a irivate letter. We trust the writer will keise us for publishing it.

"The seton in aid of the Widow's and Orphans' Fid, of our Church Society, which Bishop Waitright of New York, was preached

WE are sure that every well-informed Churchman of the Diocese, no matter what his peculiar views on certain questions may be, will read with disgust the following letter, addressed to the Editor of the Christian Examiner, and headed

(To the Editor of the Christian Examiner.) DEAR SIR, -Having lately met a clergyman, st returned from Canada, where he has been actively employed as minister of the Established give an opinion on the subject, what is the state principles; and that the strong feeling against these principles held and expressed by the If we would miour flocks devout, we teach them that they t be frequent in prayer; and, monstration of them. I consider this of import

his brethren? For our own part, we do

published in the hope of injuring the ould not coexist with a current of Christian that we cannot ear briefly alluding to it ere noble Society to which our colonies owe so vast a debt of gratitude. We defy this Word to expect that wastefulness of present means will be rewarded by a more abundant United States which he is acquainted, because (as he bes) their ministers are sup- tions. The Archdeacon of York never with regard to the most dangerous substitute
With regard to the most dangerous substitute
for the primitive method—the modern Voluntary
for the primitive method—the modern Voluntary
for the primitive method—the modern Follow—

"The post majour endowments parochial."

"The post majou orders to the Bishop, upon any ground! Now, "A Friend to Truth" says that he refused to present three. His clerical friend of twenty years' standing should they will not belanger of becoming, as with enable him to prove that we are in the to do the work of the Church is therefore inevitable. Nevertheless, it is so common to find it popularly spoken of as in accordance with primitive practice, it in reality prevails so largely among ourselves—disguise the fact as we may—that this testimony to its "signal with the charges of follows in Argely and to the causes of follows in Argely and the charges against the clergy and the charges are the charges against the clergy and the charges of the control of the charges are the c much truth as the one we have defied him to prove.

> WE copy the following from the Banner of the Cross :-

"How rapid are the changes of this mortal life! Such is the first thought which possess our minds, as we recur to the proceedings of the New York Convention. Within a week, an honored and beloved Bishop is laid in the grave, and another is chosen to fill his vacant place. Church propert power to some proper body, Rapid as this change may appear, we must think it was wisely ordered that the funeral of the meantime, satisfactory to know that the active services of a Bishop in that diocese i ever urgent; and we cannot doubt that the solemn impressions produced by their sudden affliction must have affected every heart, and brought about more united and harmoniou

"The election of Dr. Potter, at last by a unanimous vote, is also an event upon which the diocese of New York may well be congratulated. the principle my asily effected by means of honored by the people with whom he has sojourned so long, as a faithful and devoted parish minister-none can doubt his qualification the fittest and morrect mode, not only for our times, but fol times, of providing the needful funds for work of the Church is a private that the high office to which he has been called in the Providence of God. Resembling the departed Bishop in his conciliatory temper and prudence, and, like him, a true-hearted and needful funds for work of the officer and state of the system of moderate when combined with period decided Churchman, we feel sure that he will, odical contribution on the people. And to a with God's blessing upon his efforts, carry on the good work of peace and reconciliation which Church, adopted mixed system, though it had been so well begun. That he may be made s neither in suffily extensive operation, nor an instrument in furthering this great issue will be the desire and prayer of every faithful member of the Church. And if the efforts of each only second such prayers, then will that which has been so well begun, be continued and ended, by Gon's most gracious favor, and His continued help, to the increase of His glory, and the welfare of his people on earth. Such are our hopes-such our prayers.'

THE TEN THOUSAND JOB. JUDGMENT RENDERED.

Judgment was given on Monday in the Court of Chancery, on the case of Paterson et al. vs. Bowes. Mr. Chancellor Blake We are glo learn that the members and Vice chancellors Esten and Spragge of this Societave again resumed their delivered their opinions at length; with regular pracegs. We are informed perfect unanimity agreeing in finding for The letter before us is not without some hints that this is thommencement of the half the plaintiffs, and ordering the defendant year, and atwo more open concerts to refund to the City Treasury his profits will be give Tickets to be had at the on the job with interest, and to pay the

> The Rev. Mr. Mitchele, M.A., Rector year, for thmall sum of 12s. 6d., in of St. John's Church, York Mills, requests return for we they will receive tickets us to inform his brethren in the city and which will lit six persons to the two adjacent parishes that his church is (D.V.) to be consecrated on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 11 A.M., and that their presence will be most welcome, and to request that The foling gentlemen have been as many as can attend will carry their sur-

> > WE are sorry to say that the statement received by telegraph, that "the Czar had sued for peace," is not confirmed. The Times holds a similar report, which was current at Constantinople, as a foolish fable.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Esq., of the British Canadian, has been induced to stand for South Oxford. We wish him every success. He is opposed by a Dr.

The Lord Bishop held an Cdination in the Cathedral Church of St. Jams, last Monday. The following four Deacons were ordained Priests:

Rev. Joseph Chambers Gison, Curate at Woodstock. Rev. J. Strutt, London, la Curate at St.

Catharines, Travelling Missiony in the county Rev. John Hilton, Missiony at Norwood,

Asphodel. Rev. Colin Campbell Johnn, late Missionary at Sydenham, destination t known. The following gentlemen we ordained Dea-

cons:-Thomas Tempest Robarts. B., Curate of St. Catharines. John Carroll, Travelling ssionary in the

county of Leeds. Thomas Leech, Curate of escott, James Smyth, Missionary Warwick.

pondent of the Colonist, which we have side with him in Lower Canada, if they unchain WE commend the letter of the corresreaders. There is little doubt that his they not themselves far more attractive bait for views are identical with those of a large him in a field just beyond the church property, portion of our Protestant fellow-subjects.

(For the Church.) The Rev. Geo. A. Bull begs to acknowledge disturbed without a revolution, and an utter an offering of £1 5s. by an unknown friend, at disregard of the first principles of civil society." The Rev. Geo. A. Bull begs to acknowledge the Offertory of Sunday the 8th inst., in St. But they will find that the argument which has Peter's Church, Barton. The sum will be applied to Missionary purposes in this diocese, as

specified.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854. MISSION FUND.

Previously announced£280 6 10 St. Phillip's Church, Markham. ... 0 9 0 Grace Church, do..... 0 6 3 0 15 3 Per Rev. G. Hill John's Church, Mono. 0 14 3 St. Mark's do do. 0 6 St Luke's, Mulmer..... 0 4 Trinity Church, Adjala... 0 1 1
Per Rev. J. Fletcher St. John's Church, Portsmouth, per

Churchwarden St. Peter's, Osnabruck, Rev. M. Ker. Anonymous, per RevG. A. Bull..... St. George's Church, Etobicoke, per

208 collections, amounting to £820 2 4 PAROCHIAL BRANCH. Markham, per Rev. G. Hill............ 1 8 9

Reviews, Books and Publications.

We have received The Church Review; The Question of the Papacy-The West and its Wants-The Adaptness of the Church to the Genius of the American people, &c., &c.

Douglas E. Jerrold's News Bag, illustrated by Bryce Smith, Toronto, published by Thompson & Co. The wrapper is very amusingly and cleverly illustrated, and there are three well executed vigneties, emblematical of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The Canadian Journal for October, Wires, and other interesting articles.

From H. Rowsell we have Dicken's Household Words, published by McElrath & Co., 17 Spruce street, New York, for October-just received.

The Children's Magazine for October.

Colonial.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF SECULARIZING THE RESERVES.

(From the Daily Colonist.) pondent on this subject. Our correspondent that they will have been selfishly and cold-

QUEBEC, 28th Sept., 1854. The Lower Canadian Church Property, and the Unper Canadian Clergy Reserves. What will Tipper Canadian Clergy Reserves. What will endowments they themselves hold sacred, but be their fate? Messrs. Morin and Drummond's only sacred as far as Lower Canada was concernposition considered; and what will be the inevita-ble result of giving up truth and right to an bination was entered into by Messrs, Morin and aggressive majority.

The telegraph at present would hardly make a paragraph of readable news out of the House's proceedings; and a correspondent, who is brunk from with dread, and all that was honoralways expected to make a spicy hash out of a able and truthful in Lower Canada responded to sad specimen of trebly-cooked ideas—and these of the very leanest at best—may well be excused for not attempting it at present. I shall therefore proceed to discuss the position of the Lower the people of Canada by an act of unparalled

on this great continent, who have more to fear from those who hold all church endowments in abhorrence, than those very same French Canadian Conservatives. They hold large ecclesiastical properties, which, if they cannot be absolutely alienated by a tyrannical and aggressive majority, may at any time be encumbered with a thousand disabilities. Their management of these properties, too, is peculiarly repugnant to the men whose voluntary principles and whose hatred of church endowments is the sole cause of the contemplated alienation of the Reserves. For the genius of the Roman Catho-lic Church is clearly to centralize all property, and the power which it gives, in the Hierarchy. The genius of voluntaryism is to invest every-The genius of voluntarism is to invest every-thing in the hands of the people. The Roman Gatholic Church, in all that relates to religion, seeks positively and immeasurably to control its votaries. Voluntaries seek in every way and in every respect to control the priesthood; and if there is any one thing they fear as well Least of all, will it make men love those who of a church, which exacts tithes for its support on the one hand, or accumulates large properon the one hand, or accumulates large properties in the hands of its clergy, on the other.

indeed the only arguments for the secularization | were I to allow Mr. Morin and Mr. Drummond of the Reserves? Have they not been, that the to sail on under the favorable gales of party people of Upper Canada wanted no church in the security, whilst the hidden rocks of outraged their midst which owned and controlled large honesty and truth are being passed unseen and would be the inevitable consequence of different churches being enriched by the Reserve lands? Have they not been, that all such endowments that their selfishness, or their time-serving has, were alike contrary to the genius and to the liberties of America, and must not be tolerated However, what I have more immediately to with the consideration of unattractive constitu- have repudiated and spurned?

Now I would ask Mr. Morin, and those who in the shape of rich endowments, tithes, and an ecclesiastical polity, which is the very antipathy of all voluntaryism? But they say—"oh we have a title to our property which cannot be no better foundation than a majority, and which seeks to sacrifice the Reserves, as a fit offering to the aggressive spirit of religious agrarianism will deem civil society amazingly unsafe with large Roman Catholic endowments, and civil liberty wholly inconsistent with extensive properties in the hands of a Roman Catholic priesthood. They farther say, too, "have we not the pledges of the entire reform party, a part under Mr. Hincks, Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron, and a part under Sir Allan McNab, that our religious rights shall be respected, and our ecclesiastical property be held sacred?" But they will find, that men who purchase peace and security to themselves, by sacrificing their neighbors' rights, will, in the end, not only have the hostility of their common enemies to contend against, but will have the scorn, the reproach, and the indifference of those they selfishly sacrificed, to accelerate and embitter their fall. They will say, too, "is there not a majority in Upper Canada ready to alienate the Reserves, and why should we not rather purchase immunity fro the spoiled; Why should we risk a contest for a right, when we can purchase security against a wrong?" Upon this part of the question I now purpose making a few remarks.

Are Mr. Morin and his adherents quite sure the state that they can explicit the Protestant

then that they can spoliate the Protestant Churches, who feel they have a constitutional right to their proportion of the Reserves, and yet continue safe themselves? Let us clearly understand how this matter stands. There are just seventeen members of the parti Rouge in Lower Canada, who, as the history of France but too clearly indicates, have neither sympathy for the peculiar pretentions of the Roman Catholic clergy, nor respect for the property which they acquire, either by purchase or through the gifts of enthusiasts, or devotees. As a proof of the antagonism which subsists between this party and the priesthood, there is not a single it contains its usual number of excellent articles:—"A Heedless Truth and a faithless Creed—Gibbon Confronted—The Revival System, its Good and its Evil—The Question of the Papacy—The West pulpit, and by addresses and recommendations from the higher order of ecclesiastics. Yet, in defiance of all these appeals to the strongest feelings by which men can be actuated, they succeeded in gaining seventeen elections; and in placing in parliament unquestionably the cleverest men, as a body, who have been elected in Lower Canada since the union. Now it is alike absurd and unnatural, for Mr. Morin and his adherents ever to look for either countenance or support from this powerful party. Their hopes, their principles, their entire aspirations, lie in opposite directions to his. He rations, lie in opposite directions to his. He would conserve the Roman Catholic Church and published by T. McClear & Co., for the all its powers. They would restrict the priest Canadian Institute, contains No. 14 Geo- | hood, and limit their control of property. He ogy of Western Canada—New Zealand would bow to religious dictation in matters of education and of state. They would repudiate Flag-Modern Discoveries by the Micro-scope-Ascent of Monte Blanc by a whether as regards schools, material interests scope—Ascent of Monte Blanc by a whether as regards schools, material interests, Lady—Submarine Telegraph without or government. He, and his adherents, look upon their church and its interests as the chief end and aim of their existence. They look upon it, some with the indifference of deists, others with the suspicion of democrats, who abhor all priestly influences; and a few with an honest regard for its religious uses, and a pious horror of its political interference. Such are the distinctions between the parti Rouge and Mr. Morin and his adherents. And the Rouge party number, as I have said, seventeen in the present house; and I believe they have every prospect of numbering more in any future one certainly no one expects they will ever count

On the other hand, there is the conservative (From the Dally Colonist.)
We give below a letter of our Quebec Correswhen the Reserves shall have been secularized. writes strongly; but the spirit of his remarks heartedly sacrificed by Mr. Morin and his adheartedly sacrificed by Mr. Morin and his adheartedly sacrificed by Mr. will be responded to by the majority of the Conservatives of Upper Canada; and the French Canadians may rely upon it, that his predictions will be verified, and perhaps much sooner than our correspondent has foreshadowed.

Heartedly sacrinced by Mr. Morin and in sate herents—what will they think, or do? Will they not—can they avoid, indeed, bringing to their recollections, that Mr. Morin and Mr. Drummond went upon a converting expedition to Upper Canada in the summer of 1858, to to Upper Canada in the summer of 1853, to nerve the arms of the secularizationists, and to increase the general cant against the very

Drummond with Messrs. Rolph and Cameron, his manly and consistent decision? Canadian Conservatives on the Clergy Reserve usurpation and audacity, and that Messrs. Drummond and Morin participated in it; that In the first place, there is no class or people one-half or upwards of the Upper Canadian people were disfranchised by the circumstance; and that the remainder were actually hurried into a decision, at a time when asserting their franchise was a ruin to them; and proclaiming their principles was a destruction to their crops?

—can, I say, the conservatives of Upper Canada forget this; nay, more, that this was the manner in which Messrs. Morin and Drummond sought a verdict upon the Reserves question? I ask honorable and truthful men, if this is the way to conciliate conservative feeling for Roman Catholic church property? If this is the way to rally honest men to the support of principles, institu-tions and endowments, which the democracy of all America hates, and which the hundred and one schisms of Upper Canada have sworn to

up these harrowing and bitter reflections. Per-Now what have ever been the peculiar, if not haps I might better consult my own interests, properties? Have they not been, that the unthought of. But the time will come when the ple's debasement and the Clergy's corruption | pelting storm will lay bare these very rocks,

stances of gross and violent abuse of power.

by those who would be free, and who would do with now, is this. Will the conservatives of have a pure and zealous priesthood? I can Upper Canada, who will feel that they have been fearlessly appeal to any honest man in Upper sacrificed by the French Canadians, not from Canada, I care not what church he belongs to, Canada, I can be started he belongs to, if these have not been the startle interrogatories, justice, but from an unworthy desire on the part from the first, of those who have agitated for of Messrs. Morin and Drummond to retain power justice, but from an unworthy desire on the part the alienation of the Reserve lands; and if the -support and uphold those hereafter, who have majority, or apparent majority they have got in thus handed them over to a vindictive, aggresparliament, has not been attributable to the ceaseless, energetic and zealous propagation of these doctrines? The question of the rights of property was seldom or never mooted. The dinner-eating mountebanks, to produce and funtaries who had votes, and the agitators fructify feelings of agrarianism in Upper Canada, who wanted them, seldom troubled themselves which, as men of truth and of honor they should tional law, or dry details of royal charters. They alone that Messrs. Morin and Drummond now dealt in the far more melo-dramatic commodi- demand of Sir Allan McNab, that the Reserves ties, of "no state-paid churches;" "no corrupt- shall be alienated, it is that they allowed themed priesthood at the expense of the public's selves to be hawked through Upper Canada, to domain;" "no tithes, and no priests, who could set the people at defiance, whilst they taxed them." These were the staples of the thirty years' agitation in favor of secularization; and right, against the united influences of fanati-I fearlessly and emphatically assert, that they cism, folly, and political jugglery. Can the were the principles—if such they can be called—
which elected nine-tenths of the secularizers
now in parliament, or who ever were there.

conservatives, I say, who must, and who do
feel thus, come forward to protect men, their
interests, and their institutions, who are associ-

gathering storm, now palpable over the United States, and not unthreatening even in Canada, against all ecclesiastical property, will, from this time forward, gather over Lower Canada, and that the men who might be trusted to, to respect the rights of property, and the real freedom of conscience, will either be disgusted into indifference, or outraged into hostility by the very conduct in relation to the Reserves of such men as Mr. Morin and Mr. Drummond. Like Charles the First, who in an ill-starred moment consented to the death of the great and noble-minded Strafford, to appease the hostility of a cruel and aggressive majority; but, who, when he was sacrificed by the same tyrannical and heartless multitude, found this the only act of his life that weighed heavy on his soul—like him, Messrs. Morin and Drummond have consented to sacrifice the Reserves to appease a tyrannical majority; and like him too, when the storm reaches themselves, they may find the storm reaches a heavy responsibility on their consciences.

However, my purpose at present is to say, as an observer of what passes around me, and as one observer of what passes around me, and as one who knows something of the Upper Province, that the secularization of the Reserves, by those in Lower Canada who have endowments of their own to protect, is neither more nor less than invoking the storm, and clearing the way for its ravages. And if they do not less than invoking the storm, and clearing the way for its ravages. And if they do not find this out before five years are passed, I shall be strangely disappointed. Yours, &c.

How the French Canadian Conservatives may temper Secularization with something like justice; and what will be the consequence if they do, and if they don't, &c.

To recur, however, to the Reserves question, I could sum up in three words, the whole history of what the French Canadian Conservatives who have principles in common with those who would preserve that property for religious pur-poses; who have large and important eeclesias iastical estates of their own to conserve; and who have now, and ever must have, the same spirit of religious agrarianism to contend against, that is sweeping the deserves out of existence—should do in regard to that question. These three words are—to do justice. It is use-less now to talk of preventing secularization. That must come—It is, I believe, equally useless to talk of a division between the churches and sects, according to the settlement of 1840. That is now decided against by Sir Allan Mac-Nab and his colleagues. The Ministry which must settle the question, say, they must not settle it in this way. How then can justice be done? Or rather how can a bare moiety of justice be done under the circumstances? I shall offer a suggestion; and, viewing this question as I have always done, it shall of course be but a

All parties admit that the rights of the present incumbents ought not to be sacrificed. It is of course difficult to tell what strides the spirit of agrarianism may hereafter take. Success usuagrarianism may hereafter take. Success usually nerves violence; and revolution always feeds upon what it destroys. However, at present all seem disposed to respect the rights of incumbents; and those rights, if honestly and justly estimated, may yet secure to the Churches of England and Scotland a moiety of their original claims. The Clergy Reserves fund now, in consols, provincial bonds and debentures amounts to some £400,000. It is of course impossible, with the present imperfect knowimpossible, with the present imperfect know-ledge we have of the entire value of the Reserve property, and the necessarily imperfect know-ledge there is of the probable duration of the lives of the incumbents, to say what upon the principle of life insurance, would be a fair campensation for their aggregate interest in this and the other property. For, above all things, since that matter has to be settled, let it be settled effectually, and forever. To leave the rights of incumbents open to future agitation, would be but to give them a life lease of tion, would be but to give them a life lease of perpetual hot water. And the property itself,

the aggregate of the life interest of their respective incumbents would amount to; and the Danube on the Danube on the 9th, near making such statutory provisions, or passing such Acts as would enable them to invest and apply the proceeds in such ways as would at mus of Perekop. once be just to the incumbents, and beneficial conclusive settlement, and free a thousand innocent men from unjust reproach, as well as take away the ground from under the dishonest and unprincipled mountebank, it would in my opin-ion, be both wise and safe for the churches I arrangement now. There is little use, with my imperfect knowledge of the necessary statistics, in giving figures. I believe, however, with the machinery of the Church Society ready to be made use of, and with the entire management of its property in its own hands, that the Church would gain greatly in peace by this arrangement if it even lost much of its property.

Now, the French Canadian Conservatives have it in their power to settle this question in this matter. The intelligent and well-disposed in Union Canadian in Upper Canada would, I believe, respect them, too, for tempering an act, prolific of many dan-gers to themselves, and in violation of no great principle, with something like justice. Certainly it would afford men, who have principles in common, something to respect each other for; something to bind each other together against an opponent more than equal for both. events, it would cause a crop of something like good feelings to grow up, where, if secularization in its most unjust and galling form is consummated, there will be a very bitter weed.

Yours, &c.,

United States.

From the Daily Colonist Extra. The Steamer "ARCTIC" Lost.

Upwards of 350 Persons Drowned!

New York, 11th Oct., 8-30. A.M.

off Cape Race, in a dense fog. The steam of the Arctic at the time was at 18 knots an heur, and the propeller had all sails set, with a strong forward wind. It was atfirst supposed that the forward wind. It was at first supposed that the Arctic had sustained little or no injury, and assistance was immediately rendered to the propeller, which was principally damaged, but it was soon discovered that the Arctic was also leaking, and it gained so rapidly that the fires were soon extinguished. Every effort was then made for saving those on board the Arctic, but as four or five boats had left to randor assist.

reached it—others were drowned in the attempt.

All this time the vessel was filling rapidly, and men in all. Prince Menschikoff has prepared of a sudden she with all on board, was engulphed in the sea. All on the raft, except one poor fellow who clung to it for 24 hours, were drowned.

At 5 p. m. on the 28th, the bark Huron, of St. Andrews, N. B. hove in sight, and took those in the bont on board. Sixteen of them

ated in their minds with but desertions of prin- were subsequently transferred to the ship Lebaciple of this kind to purchase peace from the wrong-doer; who literally nerved the arm of the destroyer, so long as the blow was not aimed at themselves. My opinion is, that they will not. My opinion is, that the vast and McArty, freman; W. Joseph Connolly, do.; Richard Arkin, do.; Thos. Conny, do.; James Connor, do.; John Dirvy, do.; Chrishan Moran, James Ward, do.; Christopher Callaher, do.; Thos. Wilson, assistant engineer; Robert Bryan, waiter; D. Barry, do.; Miller, do.;

Gamiller, do. Arrived at this port in the Lebanon-Edward Bryan, fireman; Patrick Mohen, do.: Thos Garland, do.; Patrick Casey, do. Patrick Tobin, do.; D. Cardigan, do.; Thomas Brennan, assistant engineer; John Connelly, engineer's steward; Thomas Atkinson, officer's steward; James Cavingan, porter; Michael McLaughlin, and a boy, Peter McCabe. Perished on the raft—waiter; Wm. Nehams, Prescia, Sally Island, passenger; Henry Jenkins, do.; James Thompson, New Orleans, do.; Captain Hall, of Grand, New York; G. H. Burns, Pa.,

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

At Simpheropol, in the Crimea, great prepara-tions are making for the reception of a high per-sonage, probably a Russian Grand Duke.

Since the 24th of August Prince Menschikoff

ODESSA AGAIN BOMBARDED.

fire in three places. A later despatch, in the

Fremden Blatt, states that it was the strand bat-

teries, and not the town, which the ships of the allied fleet attacked, and that those they completely destroyed. The Vienna press must bear the responsibility of these several statements.

EVACUATION OF MOLDAVIA BY THE RUSSIANS.

he squadron under Admiral Lyons.

Philippesco, the commander of the Moldavian

Russian express steamer with important despatches off Sebastopol.

There is not a Russian soldier now either in

Private Andrew Anderson of the 10th com-

pany of Sappers and Miners, who so bravely distinguished himself at the siege of Silistria,

has been rewarded in the name of the Sultan by

Omar Pacha, who personally presented Anderson with a splendid gold medal for his valuable

Her Majesty's cruisers having towed the

troops on board returning back to France out

of the Baltic, returned to their cruising grounds

mmediately. In the Gulf of Finland and

Bothnia a number of Dutch vessels sought to

enter the blockaded ports; they were, however, speedily intercepted, and her Majesty's ship Archer sent one (Minima) into Memel: she is

aden with hollands, cheese, and miscellaneous

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA.

The following important notification has been forwarded from the War Department:--" Tele-

graphic accounts have been received by her Majesty's Government from Vienna and Bucha-

rest announcing that the allied forces, consisting

of 25,000 English, 25,000 French and 8,000 Turkish troops landed on the 14th at Eupatoria

Anapa and Kertch have been blockaded by

THE BALTIC.

The fleets have entirely left Aland.

nenced marching on Sebastopol."

Admiral Lyons since the 4th.

wrong point.

produce, and with her cargo will be sent home

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

French ships and British transpor

England for condemnation

side, returned into port.

Wallachia or the Dobrudscha.

and Sabastopol, organizing a levy en masse.

of the allies were also damaged.

do.; Francis Dorian, N. Y., 3rd officer.

The five boats which may have reached land or been picked up, are known to have contained

The Arctic had 226 passengers, and a crew of 155 men; numbers were seen on the Propeller, whose fate is unknown. Captain Watt, of the Huron, states, however, that on the morning of

European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. New York, Oct. 6, 8.30 A. M.

The Canada has arrived.

Flour advanced 6d.; wheat Is.
The Arctic sailed on the regular day, but has

The allied troops in the Crimea are marching on Sebastopol.
Odessa has been again bombarded, and ruined.

The Czar has sued for peace. New York, Oct. 8, 1854.

It is officially announced by the French and English governments that on the 14th 56,000 men landed without resistance at Euposa, and immediately marched upon Sebastopol. The transports returned to Varna for 14,000 more The Russian fleet has again run into Sebasto-

pol, and part of the allied fleet arrived off. It was stated at Constantinople, but not confirmed, that the Czar had at the last moment assented to terms, and a steamer was dispatched to postpone landing troops, but at last advices had not reached the fleet.

ad not reached the fleet.

It is reported that the batteries of Odessa had een again bombarded, and that Anapa and Kercha were closely blockaded

The evacuation of Moldavia is now complete.

Guyon is recalled from Asia. Greece makes submission to the Porte, and ffers a treaty of commerce.

The rupture of Persia is contradicted. In Spain affairs are unchanged: The Belgian Ministerial crisis is over. The

ministry remain.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, September 23.
Breadstuffs buoyant—wheat 6d, corn 1s 2d dearer. Supply limited. Richardson & Bro. quote white wheat 9s 6d @ 10s; Canadian 9s @ 9s 6d; red 8s 8d @ 8s 9d; western canal

We are just (Baltshilk, 6th September) weighlike an estate in chancery, would be open to be plucked and wasted by political sharks and corrupt administrations. It would therefore, corrupt administrations. It would therefore, I believe, be the desire of most, if not all in the advices from Constantinople of the 10th, the English portion of the fleet had Parliament, to pass a thorough, comprehensive and finality measure—giving to the Churches of England and Scotland at once the entire sum several transports, was seen off the mouth of Serpent Island. A strong impression prevails that something will be undertaken at the Isth-

The second expedition to the Crimea is to sail to the churches. All these things require great labour, care, concessions and compromises. But as they would eventuate in an absolute and at Varna, and will be composed of 20,000 men, including a large cavalry force.

Communications are to be kept up between the expeditionary force at the Crimea and Constantinople by three regular services of steam packets. One of these services is supplied by have named to solicit, if not to urge such an the French Messageries, another by the Lloyds,

The rumor that the Russians had boldly embarked ten or twelve thousand men at Odessa to reinforce the army in the Crimea, is not menioned in confidential letters from that city of later date than that assigned to the event. Since the embarkation of the French Baltic troops for France, reinforcements have been marched off from the centre of Russia, with all possible expedition to the Crimea. A division which is in Asia, and fought near Kars, is ordered to the Crimea, with all the disposable cavalry from the colonies. The infantry are forwarded as much as possible in wagons.

The following highly interesting letter from a resident at Odessa has been forwarded by exainst an press from Vienna, where it has appeared in the Lloyd:

"Odessa, Sept. 7.—I entrust this letter to a friend of mine, who is flying to Tirasopol, with many more residents of this place, alarmed at the threatening position taken up by the ships of the enemy near our harbor. The half of the inhabitants have already fled into the interior of Russia, in order to escape the frightful cannonading that has already thundered several times in our ears. Ships after ships have been collecting since yesterday in the sight of our menaced city. Several of them have to-day drawn

up in battle array, and commenced ball practice. At first our commandant, General Anen-Letters from Constantinople of the 11th state that a firman had been published, in which the Sultan orders that a new council shall be con koff, thought the enemy was going to attack us, and so kept our garrison under arms. But after a brief reconnaissance, the true state of the case was seen. The enemy has not yet attacked us, but we hourly expect that he will stituted for determining measures for strength ening the government, furthering the welfar of the state, the better administration of justice New York, 11th Oct., 8-30. A.M.

The Steamer Arctic was lost off Cape Race, on the 27th Sept. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 are known to be saved. 18 arrived here.

Capt. Luce, Mrs. E. K. Collins and family are amongst the lost.

FURTHER OF THE ARCTIC.

The Arctic came in contact with another steamer at noon on the 27th ult., about 46 miles off Cape Race, in a dense for. The steam of and the improvement of the finances and condition of all the subjects of the Porte. Th Greek minister has arrived, and Fuad Effen is summoned home from Thessaly. English engineers are making a survey with the view of constructing a canal from the Danube to the English efficers have been sent to the Turkis army at Kars. Prince Napoleon has sent 12,000 muskets to Schamyl, the Circassian General. Persia is menaced by the Turkomans, who have taken the fortress of Mery and Meechid.

as four or five boats had left to render assistance to the propeller, there was only one left, which soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed. and defended by 20,000 men. The garrison of A panic took possession of those on board the retic. They crowded for the raft and numbers men; and if you add to them the crew of the

solved. Marid is perfectly tranquil.

The Madrl journals of the 16th and 17th of the contents, which I have from a military

and exherts the soldiers, by their valor and letters to be tranquil as regards the surface of power of resistance, to win similar victories over the enemy. Should the latter, however, by an against both Republican and Carlist intrigues, unalterable decree of heaven, press onwards and doubts are expressed of the firmness and and gain the victory, then all the powder maga- energy of Espartero. The republicans in Mazines are to be blown up. Sooner death than yield to the foe, is the sentiment which winds up the proclamation. Our army is much disspirited. The news of the fall of Bomarsund numerically weak will be strong in influence. has not failed to cause a depression of tone among the military of all ranks. Rather large ment is aware of its danger, and has commend reinforcements have arrived within the last few days from the interior of Russia, particularly from the district of Novogorod. They don't remain here however have the same transfer of the letters from Madrid, three well known refugees were oriered to quite Madrid, and it remain here, however, but go on to Oczahov and Cherson. Troops have also arrived from the army of the Danube."

Telugees were offered to quite matrix, and it was expected that the expulsion of persons of this kind would son become general.

BELGIUM.

The Moniteur Blge announces the end of the ministerial crisis in these terms: "the King presided yesterda at the Council of Ministers; at the close of the meeting the ministers consented to withdray their resignation."

has been in incessant activity between Perekop On the 12th a powder magazine exploded at Perekop. There is said to have been great loss others are about to olow in the civil government of life on the part of the Russians; two vessels of the province. he Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, brotherof the Emperor, has been appointed Commande in Chief of the Marine. The successor of Genral de Wimpffen, as Civil Governor of the Marie, is not yet known. According to a telegraphic despatch of the 7th on that day placed themselves with their broad-sides towards the quarantine harbour.

from Odessa, eight Anglo-French steamers had A letter from Florece states that the reigning Duchess of Parma, to the purpose of attracting capital and facilitating the circulation of it, has just created a bank, the capital of which is divid-The Fremden Blatt states that on the 13th all the strand batteries recently erected at Odessa were destroyed by part of the allied fleet.

The bombardment of Odessa, originally announced from Vienna as a discredited rumor, is nounced from Vienna as a discredited rumor, is and other persons distinction, have followed

ARRIVATOR THE EUROPA.

The Europa arved at this port with 3 days' ater dates than ie Union.

No tidings of a engagement yet between the

On the 15th Prince Gortschakoff transferred the government to the Moldavian Minister of the The allies hie sent a force into the Sea of £30 per annum, each. Interior, M. Constantine Stourdza. At the same time Baron Budburg reminded the Council of Azoph to interpt Russian transports.

Breadstuffs advanced tendency noticed by the Canada cetinues, and prices on all descrip-State that it was their duty to govern according

to the existing laws. The evacuation of Moldavia is complete, and the Russian rear-guard is crossing the Pruth. The Moldavian Government has sent commissioners to meet the Austrians, who are advancing. The Turks are at Holloway's Fs, an Admirable Remedy for the Cure of Bile, Indigestic and Liver Complaints—The widow of an Officer in the II. C. Service, resided many years in Calcutta, where h liver and stomach had become so deranged that she hanneh difficulty in digesting any kind of food. She sured aimest unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, allowness of spirits the result of a debilitated constitum. The medical aid she had was of no avail, and heriends gave up all hope of her recovery, until she hadeourse to Holloway's Pills, which in about six weeks rested her to sound and perfect health. Galatz and Brailow, and it is said are advancing on Fokshani. On the 10th ult., the fleet was concentrated at Serpent Island, and was to sail for the Crimea the next day. The Persian Minister at Constantinople has denied the truth of the report as to a rupture between the Porte

Since the 9th Anapa has been bombarded by The main fleet had sailed to Sebastopol, and on its arrival the Russian fleet, which lay out-The Pressee states that on the 7th a Russian steamer landed a detachment of Cossacks at Galatza, who destroyed the magazines of the Danubian Steam Company and seized the sup-

artillery, has been sent under escort to Russia. This measure has caused general indignation. The English are said to have captured a

TRONTO MARKETS.

ğ	flour-Miles' extra sup. pe' barrel	32	0	a	32	6
ı	Famels' per 196 lbs.	35	0	a	0	0
9	Wheat-all per bushel, 60 lbs	6	3	a	6	6
9	Oatmeal per barrel,	36	3	a	37	6
8	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	0	a	5	8
	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	2
ğ	Oats, per bushel, 3ª lbs new	2	4	a	2	6
g	Peas, per bubel,	3	9	a	4	6
ğ	Potatoes, pebushel	1	10%	a	2	16
	Grass Seed, ir bushel,	5	9	a	8	8
9	Clover Seedier bushel,	30	0	a	32	8
	Hay per ton	90	0	a	95	(
ı	Straw, per to	50	0	a	60	0
1	Butter- l'ubjer lb	0	9	a	0	0
	Fresh, r lb,	0	10	a	1	1
	Beef, per 100's,	25	0	a	27	-
9	Pork, per 100s,	25	0	a	30	0
l	Eggs per doze	0	9	a	0	(
e	Fire wood pelord	25	0	a	27	
•	Tito noose portar a restriction	1000			7600	

No Advertisements.

A DELECTBLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND

TOTH PASTE,

Gums and Ls, WITHOUT ACID, or other hurtful ingreents to the enamel or outer cover-

without meeting any resistance, and had com-It has been stated that shots were exchanged and lives lost during the landing, but this is not true. The enemy's preparations were founded on a misconception of the plan of the French and English generals, and were directed to the eulogium besteed upon it. A number of transports have returned to Varna for the French reserve of 14,000 men.

Chemists and Perfumers, 48, King-street West.
And sold by hir Agents in Lower and Upper
Canada and the rited States. Vide circulars. Toronto, Oct., 1854.

burn and Island of Tendra near Odessa. This	SEAL PRINT TRUE BESTER AND SEAL STATE OF STREET STATE OF STREET, STREE
is doubtless with a view of intercepting any	MEW BOOK HIST DEGELVED
Russian reinforcements intended for the Crimea.	NEW BOOS JUST RECEIVED.
On the 20th the funds at Vienna rose one per	MILTON'S Collete Poetical Works 3 9
cent. after business hours on account of the	Parise Lost 1 101/2
news from the Crimea.	Paley's Natural Thegy 6 3
news from the Crimea.	Reid's Intellectual Pers of Man 7 6
RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF	Countries of Europe, the author of Peep of Day 3 11/2
THE SOUTH.	Edgar Clifton; A Sly of School Days 3 9 The Heir of Redcly 2 vols 7 6
C. D. J. Contact of 1411 Who whole	Journal of a Summerour. By Sewell 4 0
St. Petersburg, September 14th.—The whole	The Earl's Daughter Sewell 3 9
second division of the Guards, the second bri-	Amy Herbert 3 9
gade of Artillery of the Guards, and the Hussar	Rectory of Vale Head
Regiment of the Guards, have been inspected by	Lyra Apostolica 2 6
the Emperor, and marched to share in the	The Boy's Book of Srts 2 3
campaign of the South.	Masterman Ready. Captain Marryatt 3 11/2
TURKEY.	Fireside Tales By San Pinderei
The same of the sa	Midsummer Fays; or, te Holidays at Woodliegh 3 11/2 Aristotle's Metaphysis 2 6
Letters from Constantinople of the 11th state	American Female Pos cloth gilt 15 0
that a firman had been published, in which the	do. do. de mor. extra 20 0
Sultan orders that a new council shall be con-	British Female Poets Joth, gilt 15 0
stituted for determining measures for strength-	do. do. do. nor extra 20 0 American Female Poetcloth 5 0
ening the government, furthering the welfare	Pilgrim's Progress for & Young 1 101/2
of the state, the better administration of justice,	Alphabet Made Easy 1 101/2
and the improvement of the finances and condi-	Hermit's Dell 5 0
tion of all the subjects of the Porte. The	Poems and Ballads. HMassey
Greek minister has arrived, and Fuad Effendi	Mamma's Gitt Little Wijly's First Prent Leisure Momens Impved 3 11/4 11/4
is summoned home from Thessaly. English	Wonderful Story Book By Rev. A. D. Jones . 2 6
engineers are making a survey with the view of	Wonderful Story Book By Rev. A. D. Jones . 2 6
	Kitto's Daily Bible Illutrations. 8 vols
constructing a canal from the Danube to the	by the most emine Divines of England . 8 9
Black Sea.	Scripture Facts. By if author of Peep of Day , 2 6
los to emob listing tasta. Annothing the of	Mamma's Bible Storiesor Little Boys and Girls . 2 9
English efficers have been sent to the Turkish	Geology of the Bass Rick. By Hugh Miller . 3 9
army at Kars. Prince Napoleon has sent 12,000	
muskets to Schamyl, the Circassian General.	Far Off
Dancie is monead by the Tunkamans whe have	The Claremont Tales 2 9

Dantzic, Spt. 21 .- The Bulldog has arrived;

she left the leet at Ledsund on the 10th, the

residence yeterday at the Prado. The juntas of Corunna, Drensa, and Lugo have been dis-

have nothing important in them, and no allusion is made to the search after M. Soule, mentioned in a private elegraphic dispatch from Bayonne. The capital f Spain is represented by private MOORE'S Poetical Works, mor.................................. 9 41/4

A letter from Vanice, in the Moniteur, states that important chaiges have just been made at Trieste in the geneal command of the navy, and

re-affirmed in telegraphic despatches from that capital. A dispatch received there from Czerno-witz states that on the 13th the town was on

HALIFAX, October 11th.

ons show amprovement for the week.

Consols cled 951.

MARRIED. MARRIED.

On the 24 of September, by the Rev. W. King of St. Siles, Mr. ler Farley of the Kennebec road, to Ann Armstrong, ird daughter of James Armstrong, Post Master and illector of Cusioms, of the Kennebec road. The Rev. 'King held Divine Service on the Kennebec road previous the marriste—baptizing one child after the second son: and after the sermon collected for widows and phans' of the cergy 11s. 5d\(^1/2\),—Com.

on the 9 of September, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin U.S., aged fr years and a half, Robert Charles Chilton Mewburn, by son of Mr. Thomas Chilton Mewburn merchant, Woodstock, C. W.—The remains of this beautiful fver, so early at down, were inclosed it a zinc coff and a strong wood box, conveyed by rail of the complete of the deposited in the burying-ground of the Hamilton fully at Queenstos, county of Simcos—Com

TORONTO, Oct. 11th, 1854.

flour-Miles' extra sup. pe' barrel	32	0	a	32	6
Famels' per 196 lbs	35		a	0	0
Wheat-all, per bushel, 60 lbs	6	3	a	6	6
Oatmeal per barrel	36	3	a	37	6
Rve, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	0	a	5	8
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	2
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	4	a	2	6
Peas, per bubel,	3	9	a		6
Potatoes, pebushel	1	10字	a		6
Grass Seed, r bushel,	5	9	a	8	9
Clover Seedier bushel,	30	0	a	32	9
Hay per ton	90	0	a	95	0
Straw, per to	50	0	a	60	0
Butter- l'uber lb	0	9	a	0	0
Fresh, r lb,	0	10	a	1	1
Beef, per 100s,	25	0	a	27	6
Pork, per 100s,	25	0	a	30	0
Eggs per doze	0	9	a	0	0
Fire wood pelord	25	0	a	27	6
· 数二分类 数40 的数 只要效 二字等 / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

ATKINSON'S UNRIALLED PARISIAN

UNIQU preparation, quickly cleansing the A UNIQUE preparation, querkey design a de-light al odor the breath, and ruby color to the

ing of the Tee.

Its celebritin the fashionable circles of Paris and London, d the continual recommendation of eminent dtists and those who have been using it for yes, establish its superiority over all Dentrifices use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teetand Guns, even where there has been considere neglect, proves it merits all the

Sole Propetors, W. T. ATKINSON & CO.

10000	Admiral Lyons since the 4th. Ships with troops are off the fortress of Kinburn and Island of Tendra near Odessa. This	Canada and the lited States. Vide circulars. Toronto, Oct., 1854.
	is doubtless with a view of intercepting any Russian reinforcements intended for the Crimea.	NEW BOOS JUST RECEIVED.
The same of the sa	On the 20th the funds at Vienna rose one per cent. after business hours on account of the news from the Crimea. RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH. St. Petersburg, September 14th.—The whole second division of the Guards, the second brigade of Artillery of the Guards, and the Hussar Regiment of the Guards, have been inspected by the Emperor, and marched to share in the campaign of the South.	Milton's Collete Poetical Works
The state of the s	Letters from Constantinople of the 11th state that a firman had been published, in which the Sultan orders that a new council shall be constituted for determining measures for strengthening the government, furthering the welfare of the state, the better administration of justice, and the improvement of the finances and condition of all the subjects of the Porte. The Greek minister has arrived, and Fuad Effendi is summoned home from Thessaly. English engineers are making a survey with the view of constructing a canal from the Danube to the Black Sea.	Midsummer Fays; or, he Holidays at Woodligth 3 11/2 Aristotle's Metaphysis
	7 11 1 m	Geology of the Bass Bok. By Hugh Miller 8 9

she left the leet at Ledsund on the 10th, the French fleet was gone; Austerlitz got on the Stockholm Focks on the 20th. She threw her guns overboard and got off.

The Nimrd (transport No. 112), which was reported to have gone down in the Baltic after striking on asunken rock, was safe in Stockholm harbou 15th Sept., repairing damages.

Madrid, Sot. 18.—The Queen took up her solidance referday at the Prado. The juntas

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP. LARGE ORGAN of 12 Stops, 2 rows of A Keys and Pedals, suitable for Chapel or

Apply to JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street, Toronto. 7-7in.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED:

VI Byron's " " 4 3
Shakespere's Dramatic Works, mor 11 3
" cloth
Life and Beauties of Shakspeare, cloth 9
Croley's British Poets cloth 4 6
Journey to Centrical Africa. By Bayard Taylor. 7 6
Proverbial Philosophy, cloth 3 156
Isabel Carrollton, or Personal Retrospect. By
Kneller Gles 3 9
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio 5 71/2
The Gentleman's Lexicon, or Pocket Dictionary. 1 1036
Æsop's Fables. By Rev. T. James, M.A 1 101/2
Hamilton, the Young Artist 1 101/2
Letters to Young Ladies. By Rev. Jno. Benuett. 1 101/2
Mrs. Bliss' Practical Cookery
Wild Western Scenes, a Narrative of Adaentures
in the Western Wilderness. By J. B. Jones 3 11/2
Jno. Bigland's Natural History of Animals 3 0
The new Universal Letter-Writer 1 6
The Works of Josephus
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge 12 0
Dr. Goldsmith's History of England 4 3
A Child's History of England. 2 vols. By Chas.
Dickens 7 0
New Modern Atlas. By Appleton 20 0
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, royal 8vo.
mor. gilt
Mrs Heman's Poetical Works, royal 8vo gilt mor. 15 0 handsomely bound 25 0
Poetical Works of Milton, Young, Gray, &c., &c.,
Poetical Works of Milton, Louing, Gray, acc., 25. 0
mor. gilt
rectical works of trogers, acc., complete, mor.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, complete in 2 vols. 16 3
Athur's Library for the Household : being 12 vols.
of Select Tales, neatly bound in cloth 20 0
Frost's Juvenile Library : being 12 vols. in case 15 0
For sale by

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

UNIVERSITY OF TORUNTU. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 2d. The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:-

In LAW-Two of the value of £30 per annum, each. In MEDICINE -Three of the value of £3 per annum, each.

In ARTS-Twenty-three (eight under the No tidings of reagagement yet between the allies and Russiss in the Crimea.

Public anxiet at Liverpool was at highest pitch when the Europa sailed. News of an engagement we being looked for at any monent.

In AGRICULTURE-Three of the value of In addition to these, there are offered for Amongst Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per competition in ARTS:-

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each

per annum, each
Amongst Students of the standing of three
years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of
£30 per annum, each.
Each of these Scholarsh s is ten ble for one
year, but the Scholars of each year re eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year— The Academic year 1854-1855 will end on May 26, 1855, about which period the Annual Examiations for the Academic year 1854-1855 will be

Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for rudents of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A, after four, the latter after two

years from admission, Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible sity in Her Majesty's dominions are admissioned and eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes

and Certificates of Honor, who have been Stu-dents of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification by this Univer-sity, except for Students in Medicine. All candidates who purpose presenting them-selves at the ensuing Examinations, are requir-ed to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the

Parlia on or before Thursday, October 5th.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, Teronto,
September 9th, 1854.

: CMARONG IN ATM-7.7in. MEDICAL BOOKS.

1	Eberle on Children
ı	Piggott's Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy 0 15
1	Meigs on the Diseases of Children U 17
1	Thurist's Modern Surgery
4	Churchill's System of Midwifery U 19
i	Churchill's Diseases of Infants and Children 0 15
d	Churchill's Diseases of Women 0 15
	Handy's Text Book of Anatomy 1 0
	Paget's Surgical Pathology 0 17
	Walton's Operative Opthalmic Surgery 0 15
	Cooper on Dislocations and Fractures 0 10
	Sharpey & Quain's Anatomy, 2 vols 1 12
	Watson's Practice of Physic 0 16
į	Liston & Mutter's Surgery 0 15
į	
i	Malogione's ()nerative Surgery U 11
1	Fargussen's System of Practical Surgery "
	Miller's Practice of Surgery U 10
	Miller's Principles of Surgery
	Wilson's Human Anatomy
	Royle's Materia Medica and Therapeutics Uld
	Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 2 vols 2 5
	Hooper's Medical Dictionary 0 13
r	Dunglison's Medical Dictionary 1 0 Chelius's System of Surgery, 3 vols 2 10
	Chelius's System of Surgery, 3 vols 2 10
	Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology
0	Carpenter's Elements of Physiology 0 16
i	Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology 1 4 Taylor on Poisons
	Taylor on Poisons
	Smith & Horner's Abatomical Atlas 0 16
	Gregory on Eruptive Fevers
	Wilson on Diseases of the Skin 0 8
10	Oli Okili aliu IIdif
	" on Syphilis 0 11 La Roche's Pueumonia and Malari a 0 15
	Meigs on Diseases of the Uterus, colored plates 3
Ġ	Thompson on Pulmonary Consumption 0
	Bushman's Principles of Physiology
	Owen on the Skeleton and Teeth
	Sargent's Minor Surgery
	Sargent's Minor Surgery
	Fowne's Chemistry for Students 0 Reese's American Medical Formulary 0
	Ausculation and Percussion: by Skoda
	What to observe in Medical Cases
	Dickenson on Life, Sleep Pain, &c 0
	Dickenson on Life, Sierp Latti, &C

Dickenson on Life, Sleep Pain, &c. 0 5 0
Homosopathy, its Tenets and Tendencies, by
Simpson 0 6 3

"Fairly Represented, not Misrepresented by Hendersen 0 6 3
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory 0 17 6
Meig's Treatise on Obstetrics 0 18 9
Hallucinations on the Rational History of Appartions, Visions, Dreams, Somnabulism, &c. by De Boismont 0 12 6
Gazenux Midwifery 0 15 0
Wood's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols 1 17 6
Kane's Chemistry 0 15 0

FOR SALE BY HENRY ROWSELL, Sept. 20th, 1854.

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

CHOICE STORIES from Dickens' Household Words HENRY ROWSELL,

NURSERY GOVERNESS.

WANTED for a young person recently arrived from England, and who has had experience in the instruction of young children, the situation of Nursery Governess. Besides English, she is capable of teaching the rudiments of French and music.
Salary would be moderate, as her great desire

is, to secure the comforts of a Christian Home.
Satisfactory references given and required.
Address "S." office of this paper. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

New Books just received.

New Books just received.

The Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Cloth.

Katharine Ashton. By the Author of Amy Herbert, The Earl's Daughter, Margaret Perceval, &c. &c. Two parts, cloth

Do. Do. paper
Russia. Translated from the French by the Marquis de Custine.

Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.

By M. V. Cousin. Increased by an Appendix on French Art, by O. W. Wight

Auscultation and Percussion. By Dr. Joseph Skoda

The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1853

Lectures on Tractarianism, delivered in the Trwn

Hall, Brighton. By Rev. Henry Newland, M.A.

The Church Choir; coutaining Fsalm and Hymn

Tunes arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte by

Joseph Muenscher

A fresh supply of
Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, containing Formulæ for laying out Curves, determining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c. HENRY ROWSELL,

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. FINISHING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies. MRS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a limited number of Pupils for tuition in special subjects, has been requested to extend the advantages of her system of instruction by larging her classes. Mrs. Forster having determined to accede to

this request, has secured the assistance of the best Masters, and will be prepared, on the 1st ollowing branches of Education English, French, Italian, German,

Music, Piano and Harp, Drawing, Singing, &c. In the Senior or Finishing Class, to which oupils are admitted by examination, the course instruction is specially adapted for complet-ng the education of Young Ladies; including a thorough review of the subjects ordinarily taught, Critical Readings of the French and English Poets, Ancient and Modern Historians, and the Study of Philosophy and Astronomy. References are kindly permitted to Judge Draper, Dr. Bovell, Mr. Gzowski, and Dr. Ry-

rson, all of whom have daughters under Mrs. Forster's instruction. For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King Street; or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst. Toronto, July 19, 1854.

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

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Canl, L.L.D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev, J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incambent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sections of the Charak Scients.

retary of the Church Society. Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, intend holding Bazaar in the month of October next, in aid of the funds for the erection of the new Church. Contributions will be gratefully received by the following Ladies.

Mrs. Grier,
Mrs. Davy,
Mrs. Finden,
Mrs. D. Smith,
Mrs. Gream,
Mrs. Gream,
Mrs. Gream,
Mrs. Patterso

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER CALLING AT Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head

Port Hope and Cobourg. THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF,

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

weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND, Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 5, 1854.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Have constantly on hand and for sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes,

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

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

consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser-vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States.

Church Music,

Toronto, March 15, 1854. ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with litustrations, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York.

THE STANDARD BEARER. An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge Now Version of Evange ledge, New York.

The undersigned has made arrangements for

the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province: For one or more copies (less than eight) is. 6d.

each copy, per annum.

Eight copies to one address, 10s. per annum payable invariably in advance. HENRY ROWSELL,

Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 1, 1853.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

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

Elliott's Point, and having thereon a spring possessing power-

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

several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its effi-A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1837.
Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks

the immortal Tecumseh user as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house dapted to the object in view, with suitable out-uildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentiond premises,

can also be leased on favourable tems. The property is within an easy listance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hor; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the entrprising proprietor would soon find his most anguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor milignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on the Lake pass within a few yards of the house. For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, Post PAID.

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

Church, to copy till further orders.
Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. This Institution is conducted by

MRS. POETTER, the Lady Princpal, and a Lady Resident, with the following assistants: 1st English Teacher, 2nd " "

Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawin.

Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulo.

The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. Jmes's Cathedral. TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance) at b.

The second year of this Institution having closed with the annual examinations and dstribution of prizes in a most satisfactory nanner, Mrs. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to Ingland. for teachers in several departments of edication. She has succeeded in proving that a sound Enghish classical aducation (which is of the highest importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate

rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability. The FINISHING CLASS is under MRS. POET-TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement. The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

September next.
Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 1st August, 1854. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd. During the Academical Year 1854-'55, Courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, October

Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric-Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D. Chemistry and Chemical Physics-H. H. Croft,

Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.

History and English Literature—D. Wilson, Natural History-Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.

Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
Mineralogy and Geology—E.J. Chapman, Esq.
Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.
Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
Information relative to admission, attendance
on lectures, &c., can be obtained on application
to the President the President.
N. B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the Univer-

sity of Toronto by passing an Examination in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic Course in that Institution. Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without Examination.

The Editors of those papers in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 1, 1854. JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CALENDAR OF THE University of Trinity College,

Toronto. FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 101d. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. July 1, 1854. The United Empire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-

STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s.

Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer. and Printer, King Street.

Toronto, July 3, 1854.

The Church.

Family Reading.

'Oh sacred Sorrow! by whom souls are tried; Sent not to punish mortals, but to guide, If thou art mine, (and who shall proudly dare To tell his Maker he has had his share), Still let me feel for what thy pangs are sent; And be my guide; and not my punishment.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven."

Genesis I,20. All language fails to convey an idea of probably equally prolific; but not being of in such vast numbers, and are in conse-

mackerel, half a million; of tenches, three gions of the sun. hundred and fifty thousand; of the roach seasor brought weekly to the London fish consumed in the London market, and

and fifty to eighty yards deep, flying as ligence or superstition of the modern masthat took an hour and a half in passing, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. This a hundred and fifty millions of birds. So, in the Antartic regions, the ground is sometimes covered to the extent of two or three miles, with millions of that strange bird, the penguin; and when the purple gracule of America assemble for migration, a congregated multitude of many hundred thousands is at once present to the view. Thus has been fulfilled, in these creatures, consequence thereof. Our newest decisionthe law of their being, -"Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the watersof the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth"-Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrated.

* James Montgomery in his Pelican Island.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The third volume

Constantinople, one of the most celebraspecies than any other city in existence in modern times. It broke in the charms of the Bosphorus had rendered its shores the head of the empire, the forces of the west were no longer able to supported the Empire of the east for a thousand years after Rome had yielded to east by the ruthless arms of the Franks; may never expire. Acts may be performed to-day the consequence of which may not be realized till eternity.—Banner of the Cross. object of ceaseless ambition and conten. tion to the principal European powers.

A kingdom in itself, it is more coveted to that it will sooner or later come. If no man than many realms. Austria and Russia is allowed to travel on a rail-car, steamboat, or than many realms. Austria and Russia have alternately united and contended for the splendid prize; it broke up the alliance the splendid prize; it broke up the alliance of Erfurth, and brought the arms of Napo- scattered all over the country, and owing one or leon to Moscow, and in these days it has two dollars for a paper, be required to pay the dissolved all former confederacies, created cash down ?" new ones, and brought the forces of Eng.

It is no wonder that Constantinople has, ever since its foundation, exercised so great an influence on the fortunes of the species, for its local advantages are unique, and its situation must ever render it the most important give in the old. We also source of his confidence in the hour of his greatest trial, whether battling with the elements or with his country's foe:—

"This Bible was presented to me by Mr Raikes, at the town of Hartford, January, 1781, as a reward for my punctual attendance at the Sunday school, and good behaviour when there. And after height my companion fifty-three years, forty

to its quays the productions of Germany, Hungary, and Northern Turkey; the Volga, the agricultural riches of the Ukraine, and the immense plains of Southern Russia; the Kuban, of the mountain tribe of the Caucasus; caravans, traversing the Taurus and the deserts of Mesopotamia, convey to it the riches of Central Asia and the distant productions of India; the waters of the Mediterranean afford a field for the vast commerce of the nations which lie along its peopled shores; while the more distant manufactures of Britain and the United States of America find an inlet through the Straits of Gibraltar. The pendants of all the nations of the earth are the amazing extent of that "abundance," in to be seen side by side, in close profusion, bringing forth, with which these creatures in the Golden horn: "the meteor flag of were endowed on the day of their creation England" and the rising star of America, -This is, of course, more remarkable in the tricolor of France and the eagles of some species than in others—and is most Russia, the aged ensigns of Europe and obvious to our notice in the immense shoals the infant sails of Australia. Here is the of herrings, pilchards, and mackerel upon only commerce in the world which can our shores. Many other species are never fail, and ever must rise superior to all changes of fortune-for the increasing gregarious habits, are not seen together numbers and energy of Northern, only renders the greater demand for the bound-The roe of a count nas been form less productions of Southern Europe, and to contain mile millions of eggs; of a the West only augments the traffic which flounder nearly a million and a half; of a must ever subsist between it and the re-

The local facilities, strength of situation and sole, a hundred thousand; of herring, and beauty of Constantinople, are commenperches, and smelts, twenty and thirty surate to these immense advantages of its thousand lobsters, from seven to twenty geographical position. Situated on a trithousand; shrimps and prawns, above angle, two sides of which are washed by three thousand. In fact, scarcely a month the sea, it is protected by water on all passes in which the reader may not gather, sides, excepting the base, to which the from the commonest sources, some facts whole strength of the place only requires showing the enormous productiveness of to be directed. The harbor, called the fish. It one time we are told that a "Golden Horn," formed by a deep inlet hundred thousand mackerel are, in the of the sea, eight miles in length, on the northern side of the city, is at once so mark't (Billingsgate): another time we deep as to admit of three-deckers lying hear hat herrings or pilchards have been close to the quay, so capacious as to admit raught so abundantly, as to have no market all the navies of Europe into its bosom, and value except as manure, for which purpose so narrow at its entrance as to be capable they are carted away, in tens and hundreds of being closed by a chain drawn across of thousands by the farmers near the coast. its mouth. The apex of the triangle is Nor, if we look to the text, does this formed by the far-famed Seraglio, or function of bringing forth abundantly Palace of the Sultans, in itself a city, emapply only to the inmates of the waters, bracing within its ample circuit the luxubut is extended to the inhabitants of the rious apartments in which the beauties of air. And how truly ! Look at the count. the East alternate between the pastimes of ess lumber, millions on millions of the children and the jealousies of women, and eggs of one species of bird only, that are the shady gardens, where, beneath vener able cedars and plane trees, fountains of consiler that nearly all these might, in due living water cool the sultry air with their cours, become birds, did not man interfere. ceaseless flow. The city itself, standing and hance form some idea of the marvel- on this triangular space, is surrounded by lous productions of the feathered tribe. Still the ancient walls of Constantine, nine more the vast shouls of fish have a most thousand eight hundred toises, or about exact parellel in the immense flocks of twelve English miles in circuit, and in some kinds of birds. The passenger pigeon most places in exactly the state in which North America has been seen in flocks they were left, when the ancient masters dille broad, that took four hours in pas- of the world resigned the sceptre of the ing, it the rate of a mile a minute, and East to the Osmanli conquerors. The which have been reckoned, on these data breach is still to be seen in the walls, made to contain about two thousand and a by the cannon of Mahomet, by which the quarter millions of birds. So Captain Turks burst into the city. In many places Flinders, in that remarkable voyage, one huge plane trees, overshadow even these of the bird, facts in which a poet of our vast walls by their boughs; and in others, own day has immortalized* saw a flock of ivy, the growth of centuries, attests at once petrels, three hundred yards or more broad, the antiquity of the structure, and the neg-

Miscellaneons.

AMERICAN COPYRIGHT.

The "glorious uncertainty" has gained another illustration. Jeffreys versus Boosey has come to an end:—and the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber. Copyright, as regards foreign works in this country, is again in abeyance. and dire is the consternation in the publishing world in the great command which became to them pronounced by a tribunal from which there is no appeal-would seem to cancel all agreements, estroy all assumed copyright of aliens in this country. We say would seem:—as it would ill become one of the laity to assert anything otherwise than doubtfully on a point so often estab-lished and reversed by the great legal tribunals. This last reversel of judgment was made at one o'clock on Tuesday in the House of Lords—a reversal which, among other things, in effect, apsets all American copyrights, -and before six of Sir A. Alison's History of Europe has been published. From it the following interesting sketch of Constantinople is their property in "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," rushed to their printers to order a cheap edition;—they found them already ented and finely situated capitals in the world, has exercised almost a more important influence on the fortunes of the Low hopes to forestall the reprinters, and we pieces the vast fabric of the Roman perty was protected by law. The mails will carry out bad news to America, this decision the fall of its western divisions; for after puts an end to all negotiation between the authors of that country and the publishers here. Mr. Bentley, we believe, has just concluded a treaty with Mr. Prescott, the historian, for his "Philip the Second," at a thousand pounds a make head against the increasing strength volume. It is now waste paper. The American of the barbarians. Singly, by its native strength and incomparable situation, it is now in the same position as regards England, as the English anthor is as regards America. - Athenaeum.

A SOLEMN THOUGHT .- It has been observed the assault of Alaric, and preserved the enter upon a new day, carrying still an unknown precious seeds of ancient genius till the mind of Europe was prepared for their ring the reflection! Thoughts may be born toreception. It diverted the Latin Crusaders from the shores of Palestine and occasioned the downfall of the Empire of the east by the ruthless arms of the Frank.

the centre of Asia, and brought about ADVANCE PAYMENT. -One of our exchanges. their lasting settlement in the finest prov. who evidently understands the subject, preaches inces of Europe. It has since been the the following excellent doctrine; and we, for one, should rejoice to see it practically carried out No newspaper should be sent on credit. Ad-

THE SAILOR'S BIBLE .- In the John Bull we read the following transcript from the fly land and France to the Bosphorus, to avert leaf of a brave officer's Bible, telling a simple the threatened seizure of the matchless city by the armies of the Czar.

most important city in the old World.
Situated on the confines of Europe and Asia, with a noble harbor, it at the same Asia, with a noble harbor, it at the same ed thirteen wounds, was three times shipwrecked, time centres in itself the trade of the richest parts of the globe; commanding the sole outlet from the Euxine into the Med- Bible was my consolation; and was newly bound iterranean, it of necessity sees the commerce of the three quarters of the globe pass under its walls. The Danube wafts John Bull.

Advertisements.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES 116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own nediate superintendence.

MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic arrangements. arrangements.

It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian

Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Pupils under 12 years of age...... 12 10 0 Under 12 years.....

The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO:

REV. Prof. PARRY RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. Wm. STANTON, Esq. DR. HODDER.

WALTER DICKSON, ESQ.—NIAGARA, J. RANNEY, ESQ.,—St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES. MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, wishes to receive into her house at York-ille, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by

Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

personal application at Yorkville. August 1, 1854. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED: THE Plurality of Worlds; with an Introduc- s. p. tion. By Edward Hitchcock, D.D.... 5 0
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio—1st and The Gringell Expedition in Search of Sir J. ranklin.

Heroines of the Crusades. By C. A. Bloss ...

of History. By John S. Jenkins.....

Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Ore-

Willis 5 71/2
Fun Jottings, or Laughs I have taken a Pen to 5 71/2
Life and Religion of Mohammed By Rev. J. Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine B.Beecher....

B. Beecher...
Swiss Family Robinson...
Flora's Lexicon; an interpretation of the language and sentiments of Flowers
Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of T. N.
Talfourd, author of 'lon'...
The Recreations of Christopher North
The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls...
The Pilgrim's Progress; with a Life of Bunyan by Souther

For saie by HENRY ROWSELL, August 2, 1854.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Broker, commission merchant

Office-Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street. AGENTS IN ENGLAND:

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

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

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

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

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

ligious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary, according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made. C £50.

Day Pupils ... \ £20. (£75. Further particulars may be learned on applica tion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square. Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit.



CITY OF HAMILTON,

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

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

NEW BOOKS.

NEWBOOKS.

THE National Miscellany: a Magazine of general literature. Vol. 1—cloth, extra. 0 9 0 Muller's Physics and Meteorology 0 17 6 Narrative of the United States' Expedition to the River Jerdan and the Dead Sea: by W. F. Lynch, U.S. N. 0.15 0 Erman's Travels in Siberia; The Chinese Frontier. &c. 2 vols. 0 10 0 Fletcher's Notes from Nineveh, and Travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Syria 0 3 9 Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions: by Charles Mackay. 2 vois 0 10 0 Camp Fires of the Revolution; or, the War of Independence: Illustrated by thrilling events and stories, by the old soldiers: by Henry C. Watson 0 8 9 Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course:

Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course: Meteorology, Astronomy.

The Indians and the Gold Mines; or, the source of true Riches, with illustrations; by W. Crooms. . 0 10 0 History of England in Verse; by Hannah Town-Yankee Stories: by Judge Haliburton..... 0 2 6
Anecdotes for the Railroad and Steamboat... 0 2 6

HENRY ROWSELL. Toronto, March 23, 1854.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LETT, having completed her arrangements for carrying out efficiently, and under the best system, the moral training and education of young ladies, amounces that her Establishment will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday the 4th of September. St. George's Square, Aug. 1.

SITUATION WANTED. GENTLEMAN who can give the high-

A est testimonials is desirus of obtaining a situation in a HARDWARE STORE, either in town or country. Apply, if by letter post paid, to the Secretary of the Church Society, Toronto.

THOMAS BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings. BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Asortment of Cloths, Prowserings, Vestings, &c, of the latest styles nd qualities, selected irm the best English

In ready made Clothin, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meetwith an article got up in the best possible style. In a few days a well-atorted stock of men's Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be surely in character will every other branch

of the business. In Official Robes, in their arious orders, the same regard to correctness ill be adhered to which for some years has sured to this Estab shment so large a portion obusiness. Toronto, March 28th, 1854

THE TOROTO Circulating Ibrary, AND

FANCY GOODS AND STATINERY STORE No. 76, King Stre, west.

RS. HIGGINS informs b friends and the Public that she has ofted the above Library containing over 2,000 tumes of Standard Works in History, Biograpy, Belles Lettres, and Novels, which will be ept up by the addition of New Standard Workend the Peridicals as they issue from the Pre

The terms of Subscription, payae in advance, ntitling the subscriber to-Two sets of Books. Thr sets of Books

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

NON-SUBSCRIBERS To deposit the value of the bookand to pay for a single volume 3d, for four day for a work in two or three volumes, 6d, for or week; for work in four or more volumes, athe rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see tickets. Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a wl assorted

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

Pereira's Materia Mdica. TOL. 2 just received-Price, £1 5 HENRY ROWALL,

8 Wellington Lildings Toronto, 26th January, 1854. WILLIAM HAY.

A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER REMOVED to 62 Church Street

WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS assupits. THE FAR-FAMED MEDICNE!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASHMA AFTER

The following testimonial has been ent to Dessor Holloway, by a gentleman named Middleton, o colland-road, Liverpool:

way, by a gentleman named Middleton, ojectland-road, Liverpool:—
Sir.—Your Pills have been the means, urr providence, of restoring me to sound health there five are of severe affiction. During the whole of that pericl suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequely of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent ugh, and continual spitting of phlegni intermixed with ood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitte for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by she of the most eminent medical men of this town, but if failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remy I tried your Pills, and in about three minths they setted a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated theough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and Sestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient seent,

(Signed) H. DDLETON.

A DERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASEDIVER OF MANY

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASEDIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, (mist, Yeovil, to Professor Hollowsy).

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pillommand a more extensive sale than any other propriets medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficach Liver and Billions Complaints I may mention the flowing case:—At lady of this town with whom I am perhally acquainted for years was a severe sufferer from dise of the liver and digestive organs; her medical attends assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her serings, and it was not tikely she could survive many mond. The announcement naturally caused great alarm and her friends and relations, and they induced her to ake a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general ealth that she will have been the means of savinger life.

Tremain, dear Sir, yoursuly.

(Signed J. GAMIS.

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHINIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED SOM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr W. loon, of the Square,

Oct. 8th. 1852. AN EXTRAORDINARY CUREOF DROPSY AFTER EIGHTEEN MONTHS'SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. riggs, Chemist, Goole, dated Rebruary 151 1843.

To Professor Holloway.—Si.—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surpaing cure of Dropsy recently effected by your valuable nedicines. Capt. Jackson, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months to such an etent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swolen, and water cozed as it were from his skin, so that a day thange of apparel became necessary. Notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical nen tonsulted, all was of no avail, until be commenced using yur Pills. by which, and a strict attention to the p nted directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. It you deem this worthy of publishty yet are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated PRIs are wonderfully glacations in the following complaints:

Ague Dropsy Inflammation See Throats
Asthma Dysentery Jaundite Stan and Gravel Billious come Erysipelas Liver Complaints Female Ir plaints
Blotches on regularities Lumbago TiDouloureux the Skin Fevers of all Piles
BowelCompits. kinds Rheumatism Ulars Itions
Colics Fits Rejention of Verseal Affections Fits Resention of Verseal Affections Fits Research Fits Resea

s. each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking he larger Bookseller, Stationer & Printer,
King Street

37-tf

sizes.

N. B.--Directions for the guidance of patient in every isorder are affixed to each box.

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmat

The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ...

The following published by the S. P. C. K.

No. 41.—Parochial Minister's address to all persons under his care who are of a proper age to be confirmed ...

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

William H. Hall

No. 333—Dary's Village Conversations on Confirmation.

No. 333—Day's Yhinge Conversacions of firmation ...

No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation

No. 655—Meaning of the answer "I do," in the Confirmation Service ...

No. 688—Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, by way of Questien and Answer; by Robert Nelson, Esq.

No. 788—A short Preparation for Confirmation, in the form of Question and Answer; to which is added the Order of Confirmation; by the Rev. W. Dalton, B. D.

No. 186 Address before Confirmation; by the Rev. W. Dalton, B. D. ... Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society.

No. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-Confirmation Tickets

MISCELLANEOUS.

A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. March 15th, 1854.

Trinity College, Toronto.

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

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for our years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, wo of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and

Examinations in the Arts Course. ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency pen to the sons of Clergymen of the Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a prefer-

ence, ceteris paribus, to Candidates intending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. The holder of this Scholarship must graduate n Arts. ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £30 currency, tenable for three years, either before or after the degree of B.A. The holder must regularly attend the lectures in Arts till the ime of taking his degree, and must declare his

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

seventeenth, year.

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

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

TRINITY COLLEGE, ? Feb. 24, 1854. 31-td

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!!

For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufa perfected, that their Bells have a world wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received-January 1854-the FIRS'I PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diplomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with noveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, pro-longing the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in ex-

change. Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions. A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASEDIVER OF MANY

Made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the prin

A agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at their manufactory

50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods; and if they have not the Platinum dand was often laid up for weeks tother by its severe and painfulattacks. It ried everything at was recommended, and was attended by one of the mit eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief nateer; and, fearing that my health would be entire proved up to a county hospit, where I had the best medical treamment the institute afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came is no better than I went in. I was then advised to try to Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cur and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a onsiderable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whever of the complaint I am, Sir, your otged servant, (Signe W. MOON.

Oct. 8th, 1852. They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, but are not. They are made of steel highly polished; but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere; consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the agent's certificate, and be sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED

Points, near the base. NOTICE.-No Policy of Insurance covers osses by lightning, unless burned down or set

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

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

For Sale by HENRY ROWELL, Bookseller, Stationer Toronto, March 23, 1854.

HERBERT MORTIMER,

BROKER, House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.)

REFERENCE Kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq. P. Paterson, Ksq., Messrs, J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall. Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a libera discount. Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

67, HARLEY STREET, (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853,) FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, AND FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Visitor. THE RIGHT HON. & RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. Council.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.
THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS CARR, D.D., late LORD BISH THE RIGHT REV. TIOMAS CAUR, D.D., LAGE LOTG OF BOMDAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN PATTESON. SIR CHARLES LEMON, BART., M.P., F.R.S. SIR JOHN FORBES, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

THE REV. J. S. M. ANDERSON, M.A.

THE REV. R. W. BROWKE, M.A., Ph. D., F.G.S.

EIMUND BECKETT DENISON, ESQ.

THE REV. T. G. ARRIHER, B.C.L.

THE REV. T. G. HALL, M.A.

THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D.

Committee of Education, Consisting of the Professors of the College. Chairman—Rev. R. C. Trench, B.D. Deputy Chairman—Rev. C. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S.

Deputy Chairman—Rev. C. G. Nicolay, F.R.G.S.
W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.
Adolphus Bernays, Ph.D.
Isidore Brasseur. Esq.
The Rev. Michael Biggs, M.A.
The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A. Lady Visitors. Mrs. Milman. The Lady Monteagle. Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Murray.
The Lady Laura Palmer.
Mrs. Proctor.
Lady Romilly.
Mrs. Edward Romilly. Mrs. Stauley.
The Lady Caroline Stirling.
Mrs. Strutt. Mrs. Strutt.
Miss Emily Taylor.
Miss Twining.
Mrs Hensleigh Wedgwood.
Mrs Gordon Whitbread.
Lady Wood.
Miss Williams Wynn. Mrs. Marcett. Miss Maurice. Professors.

Arithmetic and Algebra Mr. Cock.
Drawing— { Figure Mr. Armitage.
Drawing— { Landscape Mr. Warren—Mr. Weigall.
English Language & Literature Mr. Plumptre.
French Mr. Brasseur.
Gcography Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Johns.
German Dr. Bernays—Dr. Fischel.

Philosophy—Moral and Mental
Reading Mr. Nicolay.

Bright Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Biggs.

Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—

Wocal Music Mr. Bannister. Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will

lose Dec. 17. Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July. The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday,

The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s. for the year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. per year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £11s. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance.

Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O. May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced

Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three Guineas per Term. Guineas per Term.

The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for practice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during Term.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE This Class has been established to supply the want of good Elementary Instruction, and as In-troductory to the College Course.

ss has been est good Elementary Instruction ory to the College Course.

Arithmetic Mr. Cock.
Biblical Instruction. Mr. Plumtre.
rawing Mr. Plumptre.
Mr. Plumptre.
Mr. Nicolay.
Mr. Nicolay.
Mr. Nicolay.
Mr. Brewer.
Bezzi.
Bezzi.
mpt Reading Vocal Music Calisthenic Master..... M. Rolla.

Lady Superintendent Miss Parry.
Assistant MissWorth. The year of study extends from the last week in September to the last week in July, with Vacations at Christmas and Easter.

The payment is £15 15s. per year for Pupils under 13 years of age, and £21 for Pupils above

Elementary Instruction on the Piano-forte is iven under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. given under the superinter Bennett. Fee, £2 2s. per Term.

Lady Resident, MRS. W. ROWSELL.

The ordinary periods of Examination for Certificates are the last week in each term, but ladies unable to attend at those times may, on special application, be examined at any time during term. Fee for first Certificate, £1; for every Particulars may be ascertained at the College

February 16th, 1854. WANTED,

daily, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Chairman at the College, every Wednesday and Saturday before two o'clock.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853.

A GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons, and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in return for any assistance he may receive in pursuit of his own studies. A situation with a private gentleman would

not be objected to.

217. Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854. General Registry Office, Established under the patronage of the FEMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

For further particulars apply to A. B., box

No. 71, Adelaide Street East, (Late 104 King St. West.) WHERE respectable Female Servants o every description or class can be provided

The business of this Office will be extended to the obtaining of Clerks, Book-keepers, Mechanics, Apprentices, House and Farm Servants. JAMES MILLS, Sole Agent, 71, Adelaide Street East. November 17th, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW AND COMPLETE Gazetteer of the United States.

G IVING a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry, and re-sources of the American Confederacy; embracing also important Topographical, Statistical and Historical information, from recent and original sources; together with the results of the Census of 1850, and populat on and statistics in many cases to 1853: By Thomas Baldwin, and J. Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map of the United States. In one thick volume, bound in sheep, price £1.

HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

AND STUDENTS. Spratt's Obstetric Tables,

COMPRISING graphic Illustrations, with de-scriptions, and practical remarks, exhibiting, on dissected Plates, many important subjects in Midwifery. A few copies of the above on sale at the reduced price of £1 10s. currency.

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

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer

King Street. Toronto, March 23, T. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto. New Books Just Received.

THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s. The Turkish Empire, Cloth, 3s 9d., do. paper,

Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 1st series 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 2nd Cummings' Lectures on Daniel, 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Miracles, 3s. 9d. 7 Cummings' Lectures on the Parables, 3s. 9d.

Etiquette for Ladies, 1s. 10½d. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 1s. 10½d. Hand Book of Etiquette, 1s. 10½d. The Young Wife, 1s. 101d. The Young Husband, 1s. 101d. HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller & Stationer. King Street, Toronto.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE-No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, Houseshold Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS:

JOHN MCMURRICH, Esq., President.

James Shaw Thomas Clarkson. John B. Warren, Franklin Jackes, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster. J. RAINS, Secretary.

W. A. Baldwin,

Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850. LEONARD SCOTT & Co's.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by

British Periodical Publications. Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns

free of Postage. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.) The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

The North British Review, (Free Church.) The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political hades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Backwood, still under the fatherly care of Christo. North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain, and the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons," and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "The Gree Hand," Katle Stewart," and other serials of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

For any one of the four Reviews - \$3 per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews - \$5 per annum.
For any three of the four Reviews - \$7 per annum.
For all of the four Reviews - \$8 per annum.
For Blackwood's Magazine - \$3 per annum.
For Blackwood's and three Reviews - \$9 per annum.
For Blackwood's and the four Reviews - \$10 per annum. Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Remittances and communications should be always diressed (post-paid) to the Publishers—
LEONARD SCOTT & CO...

79 Fulton Street, New York. Entrance—54 Gold Street. BY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great
Britain, a situation as Visiting or Resident
Governess in a respectable family. Satisfactory
reference as to character and qualification in
Music and the general branches of an English
Education can be given.

Post-Office, Yorkville. mail. \$5.

This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately assumed the market.

"The Church"

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, by HENRY ROWSELL, at his Office, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. TERMS;
TEN SHILLINGS a year, if paid within one month; or Twelve Shillings and Sixpence, if paid within six months of subscribing, or from commencement of volume. Figures Shillings if not paid until a later period.
The Volume commences on Aug. 1, in each year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 71d for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d for the first insertion, and is, for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d, per line for the first insertion, and id, per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written in-structions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged ac-cordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this

M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow, Mr. S A. Ackerly, Predericton, N. B.,
T. J. Scovil, Esq., Cambridge, "J-mes Grover, Isq., Woonstock, "Mr. W. L. Averley, St. John. "L. P. W. Desbrissy, Esq., Richibucto, "Rev. Jas. Hudson, Miromichi, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

AND JOB WORK