The Church.

"Her Foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

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Poetry.

EVENING REFLECTIONS.

BY A POOR MAN.

"O Lord God of Hosts, God of Israel, Thou that dwellest between the Cherubims, Thou art the God even Thou alone of all the kingdoms of the earth; Thou hast made heaven and earth."—*Isaiah* xxxvii. 16.

When from the grey church tower
At day's most solemn hour
The sound of evening bells in tremulous motion
Now sinks, now rises high,
As float the breezes by,
Like changing waves upon the azure ocean,
When the sun flings his latest fires
On distant mountain tops and consecrated spires.

O! then the mind of man
Delights afar to scan
The track of ages that have gone before him;
And visions of the past
Crowd on his memory fast,
And throw a spell of dreamy rapture o'er him;
Then is the moment, then the hour,
To mark religion's course and feel her heavenly power:

To watch with eager eye
The flood of time roll by,
And woo those scenes to stay whose features win us;
Until our lips exclaim,
Breathing his sacred name,
"'Tis the divinity that stirs within us!
And Thou, O! Lord, who mad'st the sun
And moon and stars and earth—Thy holy will be done."

To see the dewy star
In the purple west afar,
When day is o'er and twilight dubious lingers,
When halcyon stillness reigns
O'er darkening hills and plains
And night the curtain draws with holy fingers;
To feel there is a God indeed,
And with delighted soul His holy word to read.

How blest the happy lot
Of many a humble cot
To see the sabbath sun through lattice breaking,
And each effulgent ray
That gilds a summer day
With dazzling tints his brilliant sky-path streaking,
To feel there is a God indeed,
And then in evening time His precious Word to read.

All men in summer hours
When nature decks her bowers
Their great Creator in His works admiring,
The life of man should trace
In nature's varied face,
From cradled infancy to age expiring;
And feel there is a God indeed,
And then with fervent joy His holy Word should read.

O! listen to the song
Yon branches green among,
On the hushed air its liquid music pouring;
And think ye not with me
That in that melody
There speaks the placid tone of one adoring?
Certes there is a God indeed,
And in His holy book with worship we will read.

Ye men whose peaceful life
Remote from popular strife
Is spent with nature in your own vocation,
Who see her sylvan charms
Round villages of farms,
And pay to God and her your admiration;
As are the Father, Holy Spirit and Son,
So are the Bible, God and Nature, three in one.

Then bless the Lord of Heaven
For all that he hath given,
Both rich and poor wherever ye are dwelling:
Let Christian charity
Your constant watchword be,
And worship nature's God with bosoms swelling:
All earth adores Him—fountain, flower, and bird,
They speak of God to them that love His Holy Word.

POPERY AND THE LORD'S DAY.

[From the Banner of the Cross.]

Only those who have passed a Sunday in Popish countries, as we have done, can credit the general profanation of it. On a visit to Havana three years ago we received many kind and hospitable attentions; and among the earliest, were three successive invitations to a grand *Bull-bait* in the morning, an extraordinary *Cock-fight* in the afternoon, and a splendid *Masquerade-ball* in the evening, of the ensuing Sunday! Our respectful declinature, one after another, was obliged to be accounted for; and it created some surprise, as we were told that no one there saw any impropriety in the ordinary attendance of the priests on such scenes and on that day—*after mass was over*. Apologies were made, with true Castilian politeness; and we were subsequently invited by some resident Spanish gentlemen to *preach*, in case an American man of war should arrive in the harbour during our stay—as it is only on board foreign national vessels that Protestant worship is tolerated or connived at. We of course promised to do so, but the opportunity did not occur.

A stranger, in walking the streets of Havana, would never infer that it was Sunday, on seeing the shops and stores wide open; cigar makers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., all hard at work; and every kind of business being carried on as usual. In the churches, he might find on an average, about a dozen females, with a few beggars and negroes. It is only on rare occasions that more than two or three of the male sex are to be seen there. Of the gross practical idolatry which we witnessed, and the painful evidence forced upon us as to the state of morals among the priesthood, we forbear to speak.

On a second visit to Havana, about a year ago, our late excellent Consul, Judge Sharkey informed us that he had been officially invited to attend a great *Horse-race* the previous Sunday. He of course declined, but assured us that the Bishop of Havana, after officiating in the morning, occupied a prominent seat in the pavilion set apart for the judges; arrayed in his pontificals, and with a huge cross dangling from his neck!

It is lamentable to observe that there is one city in our own country—New Orleans—where, under the influence of the Romish Church, an almost equal desecration of the Lord's-day is to be witnessed. 'When thy judgments are in the earth," says the Prophet, "the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness," and it might have been hoped such would be the effect of the recent terrible pestilence with which that city was visited. But it would seem that another prophet's language is too applicable to them; "Thou hast stricken them but they have not grieved: thou hast consumed them, but they have refused to receive correction; they have made their faces harder than a rock; they have refused to return." The annexed extract from the correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune* will show the degree of heartlessness, worldliness, and contempt of God's holy day, which is there exhibited:

"New Orleans, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1853.

"The fine weather has brought everybody out of doors to-day. The churches are no doubt well filled by those who feel disposed to attend. The Lousiana Greys are having a fine parade through our principal streets, accompanied by Jordon's celebrated band of music. The battalion of Artillery under command of Major Gally, have turned out to the number of over two hundred muskets, and have just passed up St. Charles street, in procession, with two fine bands of music. They made a beautiful display; the muskets are all decorated with flowers.

"After parading through the principal streets, they are to have a splendid dinner, in honour of their patron Saint Barbe, the inventor of gunpowder, whose anniversary they celebrate. The day was ushered in by a grand national salute, and will be closed by a salute of 100 guns, fireworks, &c. The Company, as usual, attended High Mass this morning at the Cathedral, and took up a collection for the poor orphans. Our streets look so lovely, that a stranger would think we were celebrating the Fourth of July instead of Sunday. The band at the Museum is discoursing music for the amusement of the million; at one o'clock there is a horse race—and at night the Museum, Dan Rice's Circus, and the Theatres, will all be crowded with visitors."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

GEORGE HERBERT'S POEMS.

A very neat, and elegant little edition of George Herbert's Poems and *Country Parson* has been published by Mr. Washbourne. It is really a spiritual and intellectual feast to stray once more over the sweet strains of our dear old church minstrel; so full of rich meaning, of melody, of piety.

As we have been reluctantly employed in finding fault with more than one modern aspirant to the divine art of hymn-writing, let us furnish an answer to the question, "How would you have us write?" by quoting Herbert's almost perfect version of the twenty-third Psalm.

Here are words that go to the very depth of the heart, and melodies which stir the silent chords within:

The God of love my shepherd is,
And he that doth me feed:
While He is mine and I am His,
What can I want or need?

He leads me to the tender grass,
Where I both feed and rest:
Then to the streams that gently pass:
In both I have the best.

Or if I stray, He doth convert,
And bring my mind in frame:
And all this not for my desert,
But for His Holy Name.

Yea, in death's shady black abode,
Well may I walk, not fear:
For Thou art with me, and Thy rod
To guide, Thy staff to bear.

Nay, Thou dost make me sit and dine
E'v'n in mine enemies' sight:
My head with oil, my cup with wine
Runs over day and night.

Surely thy sweet and wonderous love
Shall measure all my days:
And as it never shall remove,
So neither shall thy praise.

Lyricus.

—*Clerical Journal.*

COLONIAL.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE.

February 1, 1854.

A meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society was held this day—the Lord Bishop in the chair.

The following are the representatives from the Central Board for the present year:—

W. Lindsay, Esq., Bedford; B. Chamberlin, Esq., Farnham and Frelighsburg; G. Rogers, Esq., W. Evans, Esq., Gore; D. Alexander, Laprairie; Major Jones, Sabrevois; J. Yule, Jr. T. Austin, Chambly; C. Dorwin, Henryville; Capt. Maitland, Brome and Sutton; Mr. Gilmour, Granby; R. W. Shepherd, Esq., Vaudreuil; G. H. Monk, Esq., St. Martin and St. Therese; Capt. Maitland, Dr. Holmes, E. E. Shelton, Esq., St. George's, Montreal; S. C. Bagg, Esq., Dr. Fraser, J. B. Gibb, Esq., A. Heward, Esq., T. Mussen, Esq., W. A. Townsend, Esq., Cathedral; N. S. Tylee, St. Mary's Hochelaga; Rev. E. J. Rogers, J. B. Anderson, Esq., Philipsburg; C. L. Baker, Esq., Frelighsburg; Dr. Barrington, Lachine.

The following Committees were appointed, viz:—

Lay Committee:—Hon Judge McCord, Chairman; Major Campbell, B. Chamberlin, Esq., W. C. Evans, Esq., Dr. Fraser, Dr. Holmes, J. Lovell, Esq., E. E. Shelton, Esq., Hon. George Moffatt, Capt. Maitland, T. Mussen, Esq., N. S. Tylee, Esq., Colonel Wilgress, G. H. Monk, Esq. J. B. Anderson, Esq.

Book and Tract Committee:—Rev. J. Bethune, D. D., Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L., Rev. E. J. Rogers, Rev. W. Bond, Rev. C. Bancroft, Rev. R. Lonsdell, Rev. J. Flanagan.

It was resolved that the Clergy of the different churches in the city be requested to make arrangements for the more effectual collection of subscriptions to the Church Society, in their respective congregations, and to make a monthly return of the amount collected, to be laid before the Central Board.

It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Bethune, seconded by Colonel Wilgress:—That the sum of £270 be granted to the Lord Bishop, for Missionary purposes.

£25 were also granted to the Book and Tract Committee.

A Bible and prayer book were granted, on the application of the Rev. J. Flanagan, for the use of the congregation at Point Clare.—*Montreal Herald.*

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH SOCIETY, YORK MILLS.

The annual meeting of this Branch of the Church Society was held in St. John's Church, on Monday evening the 6th inst., the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., Rector, presided. The meeting was numerously attended, not only by members of the Church, but by many not belonging to her communion.

The following clergymen were present, and explained and enforced, most eloquently, the various objects of the Parent Society. The Rev. James Beaven, D. D.; Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D.; Rev. D. E. Blake, B. A., Rural Dean; Rev. J. D. McKenzie, B. A.; Rev. G. S. Hill; Dev. W. Belt. That which made the meeting most interesting was the part taken by the laity, who moved all the resolutions.

The following Report was read by the Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Rector, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted unanimously.

REPORT:

The absence of every kind of record connected with the interests of St. John's Church, anterior to the date of 1847, has rendered it a difficult task, at the present moment, to frame a reliable representation of the affairs of our church. For, although truthful and correct in its general purport, it will be found deficient in that precision of detail, so essentially necessary in the reports of all matters of a public character. With this declaration of the disadvantage of drawing up a report, the following facts are respectively submitted to the indulgent consideration of the meeting.

The earliest record of the receipts and disbursements made on account of the church date only from 1847. Previous to that time all is blank. But it has been ascertained from well authenticated facts that the edifice, in which we are now assembled, cost upwards of £800 in its erection in 1843. But what portion of that sum was unprovided for, when the building was finished, there is no document to shew. But it must have been considerable, as in April, 1848, the debt amounted to £280. For the ultimate payment of £250 of this sum, bonds were given by several responsible members of the congregation, leaving the remaining £30 as a floating debt. To the well directed energies and liberal contribution of gentlemen then living in the parish, the congregation is indebted for the possession of the present substantially built edifice.

Within the short space of time of laying the foundation stone in 1843 and 1854, many of the chief promoters of the good work now silently repose within the sacred precincts of that church, which their influence and liberality contributed to secure. Others again, to whom the congregation is indebted, are no longer registered within the limits of the parish, necessity or choice having caused their removal to other parts of the Province, again probably to lend a helping hand to the accomplishment of similar undertakings. However, with the mercy of God. there is still left amongst us a few of the members of the "building committee," who are entitled to the generous and heartfelt thanks of those who are now enjoying the benefit of their contributed means and united labour.

We shall now show what the gross annual revenue of the church was at that time. It appears that the sum of £28 10s. 1½d. was the whole amount derived from pew rents, and £22 2s. 10½d. from the Sunday offertory collections, making together the sum of £50 13s. This limited income embraced all the resources that the churchwardens had at their disposal to provide for the ordinary expenses of the church—such as payment for the services of clerk and sexton—purchase of firewood and all other contingencies; besides providing for the interest of the debt, and for the reduction of the principal.

The old pews amounted to 30 in number, and consisted of two double and 28 single ones. The former were rented at 60s. each, and the latter at 30s., 25s., 20s. and 15s. each, according to their class and situation. Moderate as these rates were, still several remained untenanted. With resources so slender it was impossible for the churchwardens to effect any immediate reduction of the debt, or undertake any improvements worthy of notice in the then unseemly interior of the church.

Since that time, with the blessing of God, our prospects have greatly changed for the better. The church has assumed its present decent aspect; the pews are uniform in appearance, painted and numbered, and increased by the addition of new pews from 30 to 47, in the body of the church, and the rents advanced in a similar proportion. The double pews rent at 100s.; first class single ones at 60s., and the remaining ones at 50s., 45s., 40s., 30s., 25s. and 15s., according to situation.

In the gallery also, there were erected 8 new pews, where none existed before. And to the exertions of a most worthy lady and her family we are indebted for the possession of a barrel organ, imported at the cost of about £80; an object not only useful in celebrating the praises of God, but ornamental to the church.

Some improvements have also been made in the church and grave yards. In the former the ground has been levelled and unsightly objects removed, the latter has been partially surveyed and divided into grave-plots of suitable dimensions. A substantial shed has also been erected to shelter the horses and carriages during divine service.

Much, however, yet remains to be done, and it will require the earnest attention and the liberal assistance of the congregation to enable the churchwardens to effect the improvements still needed. The ground of the church-yard requires further levelling, foot-paths constructed and evergreens planted. The grave-yard also requires the construction of path-ways and to be divided from the church-yard, and both require to be substantially fenced in.

It may be urged, that to effect these various objects will require a large expenditure. The fact is admitted, but not greater than the congregation is well able to bear, if they will only put their hands willingly to work, and each one contribute his mite in proportion to the means with which providence has blessed him. Nor will it approach in amount the sum expended since 1848, when the debt was large, and the income from all sources only £50.

In the face of means so disproportioned to the work accomplished, the improvements in the interior of the church were first conceived and since carried into effect, involving an expenditure of more than £450. The debt, in the mean time, has been gradually reduced, and does not at the present time exceed £120.

In addition to the cost of the improvements noticed, insurance on the church and property appertaining thereto has been effected under two policies, covering £1,000; and payment of the Rector's stipend assumed and faithfully discharged.

The fruits of our present favorable position may fairly be ascribed to the judicious augmentation of the pews, and to the advanced rental, now yielding £89 4s. 4½d. annually on an average, which with the Sunday offertory collections £18 16s. 0½d., amounts to the respectable sum of £108 0s. 5d., more than double the sum arising from the same sources in 1848.

We have every reason, therefore, to look back on the past, with a thankful acknowledgment of God's mercies, and to pursue the future, with the gratifying prospect, that at no very distant day the church debt will be entirely removed, leaving the funds to be applied to such additional requirements as will render St. John's Church an honor to the congregation—an ornament to the parish—and a model of instruction to the members of the Church throughout the Diocese, and make it, not in name but in reality, what it ought to be, a Temple of worship worthy the acceptance of the living God, and the grave yard a meet resting place for the dead.

It may not be out of place, here to remark, that when the pews were few in number, and the rates low, the rents could not be all collected. Whereas, since they were increased in number and advanced in rate—in some instances double—to the honor of the congregation be it recorded, the rents are punctually and faithfully paid. Under these encouraging circumstances there is no reason to fear for the future.

The St. John's Parochial Branch of the Church Society, was established, the more effectually to assist the Parent Society in carrying out the various Christian objects which the Church has in view. A retrospect of the affairs of our local branch, so far as collections may be taken as a test, is upon the whole very encouraging for the past year. The collections made, amounted to £20 18s. 1½d. of this sum £10 9s. 1½d. was transmitted to the Parent Society, and the remainder £10 9s. was handed over to the Churchwardens.

Besides this collection, there were three special offertory collections made in the Church—one for the Mission fund, one for the Widows and Orphans' fund, and one for the General Purposes Fund, making together the sum of £9 9s. 7d. So that the sum of £19 18s. 8d. was contributed by this congregation during the past year, for the diffusion of true religion in the poor and destitute settlements of the Diocese.

The remainder of the subscriptions of the parishioners to Trinity College, Toronto, has with two or three exceptions, been all paid in during the past year, amounting to upwards of £30 5s.

From these facts, we may very reasonably infer, that were all the members of our congregation to devote but a small part of the tithe of their substance to the support of their religion, much good, both for the church at large, and for own division of it, under the blessing of God, might be effected.

In conclusion, we may mention, that the beneficial results of united effort were clearly seen in the hearty good will and the real feeling of interest manifested by our people, last summer, in providing a festival for our Sunday School children.

May the same good, liberal Christian feeling ever continue amongst us, and establish that as a parochial re-union for our young people on the festival of St. John, after whom our church is called.

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by Mr. Watson, and seconded by Col. Thorne:—

That the Report now read be adopted and printed for circulation.

Moved by Mr. John Van Nostrand, and seconded by the Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.—

That this meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God for the prosperous condition of our Church, and for the success that has attended this Branch of the Church Society.

Moved by Mr. J. D. Finch, and seconded by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie:—

That, sensible of the blessings we enjoy in having a settled Ministery, we feel it our duty to make renewed exertions, to extend the ministration of the Church to our less fortunate brethren, in the remote settlements of the Diocese.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Marsh, and seconded by the Rev. S. Lett, LL.D.—

That the sincere thanks of the Congregation are due, and are now offered to the Building Committee, to the lady by whose exertions the organ was obtained, and to all the friends of the Church, both present and absent, who aided in the erection or improvement of this sacred edifice.

Moved bo Mr. Robert James, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Belt:—

That, as the debt on our Church is small and likely soon to be liquidated, it is the duty of the congregation to direct their attention to securing the grave-yard—the last resting place of our friends—from intrusion or desecration.

Moved by Mr. Moor, seconded by the Rev. G. S. Hill:—

That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are now presented to the collectors of the past year, who are earnestly requested to renew their valuable exertions in support of the Society.

Moved by Mr. J. C. Van Nostrand, Churchwarden, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Blake, B. A., Rural Dean:—

That this meeting respectfully offers its congratulations to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on his success in founding the Church University of Toronto, and trusts that he will be equally successful in obtaining a Bishopric Fund.

Note:—Since the foregoing statement was made to the meeting, accounts of the Church affairs have been received from a former churchwarden, detailing the transactions of 1845-46. But as they contain nothing of importance beyond confirming the statement made in the Report, it is not necessary to say more than to record the circumstance.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

GUELPH PAROCHIAL BRANCH.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the District Branch of the Church Society was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening, and was attended by a very large and respectable audience, the court room being literally crowded.—The chair was occupied by the Rev. A. Palmer, Rector of Guelph, supported by the Rev. R. Cronyn, Rector of London, the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock, the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodeouse; the Rev. J. G. Geddes, and J. Hebden of Hamilton, the Rev. T. Marsh of Norval, the Rev. Mr. Bloomer of Galt, the Rev. Thomas Green of Wellington Square, the Rev. John Smithurst of Elora, the Rev. E. M. Stewart of Guelph, the Rev. Francis Treymayne, and a number of influential laymen of the town and vicinity.

The chairman having opened the meeting with prayer, called on the Secretary, Mr. J. Frank, to read the following

REPORT.

The Committee of the Guelph Parochial Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in presenting the Eleventh Annual Report, are happy to be enabled to state that the operations of the Society continue to be marked by steady and progressive success, and the receipts of this Parochial Association, as well as of the Church Society in general, have been larger during the past than any preceding year.

This is a result which calls for gratitude to Him whose cause it is the design of the Society to promote; and whether we consider the excellence of the objects to which the labors of the Society are devoted, or the dependence of the United Church of England and Ireland, under God, on the efforts of this Society, to aid her in diffusing and establishing pure and undefiled religion in this land, we cannot but feel called on to praise God for the blessing that He has hitherto bestowed on the Society, and also to give it our still more earnest and zealous co-operation.

By referring to the Report of the Parent Society for the year ending the 31st of March, 1853 (when the accounts of the Society were last made up), we find that the receipts of the Society for the eleventh year were £6,246 4s.4d. being an increase of £807 8s. 5d. over the preceding year; and your Committee have much gratification in reporting that the amount already received by this Parochial Association, for the year ending this month, is £55 0s. 0d., being a larger sum than that collected by this Association during any former year of its existence, and your Committee have reason to believe that the amount just named will be still further increased before it will be necessary to transmit it to the Treasurer of the District Branch in Hamilton.

Your Committee need not on this occasion enumerate the special objects embraced in the constitution of the Church Society, as they must already be familiar to the members of this Association; but it will be satisfactory to them to be informed that, in prosecuting those objects, the Society continues to employ travelling Missionaries in the various destitute tracts of this vast Diocese, two of whom are zealously laboring in the northern townships comprised in the late District of Wellington; that twenty-two candidates are preparing for the Ministry in Trinity College (an institution which will ever be a monument of the zeal and indomitable energy of the present Bishop of the Diocese); that four widows and fifteen orphans—left in destitution by those who had died in their Master's service, and whose scanty stipends did not enable them to make provisions for those who were dear to them—have been assisted by the Society; and that the building of churches and parsonages, and the maintenance of Scriptural schools, have been encouraged and aided according to the Society's ability. Your Committee feel that they may well ask, after enumerating these results of the Society's labors, What faithful member of our Church is here, who will not do all that in him lies to enable the Society to become the instrument of still greater good from year to year?

Your Committee beg to report, that of the sum reported by this Association at the annual meeting 1853, amounting to £33 14s. 9d., one-fourth was forwarded to the Parent Society, a further sum was applied towards the Travelling Mission Fund of this District Branch, and the balance, amounting to £23 12s. 3½d. (received back by this Association), was applied towards the liquidation of the debt due on St. George's Cemetery.

And here your Committee desire to express the great importance of the Church Society in reference to its beneficial effects on Parochial operations.

True it is that the amount received back by this Association from year to year has been small, nevertheless it has served as the basis of most important operations; and your Committee will be borne out by the Rector when they say that were it not for the certainty of having *something* from this source to begin with, the hopeful commencement that has been made of a handsome and commodious church would never have been attempted; neither would the members of our Church be in possession, as they now are, of a Cemetery which will ere long be consecrated for ever for the interment of the dead.

But there is much to be done before the Church in Guelph can be said to be effectually established and organized, so as to prepare for any change that may take place in reference to the property of the Church—a change, which, if unhappily made, must press so cruelly on the destitute and less favored portions of the Diocese.

Before this parish can be said to be effectually organized, its Church must be completed, a good school in connection with it must be established and maintained, a parsonage-house must be built to receive, at all events the successor to the present Incumbent, and the Cemetery arrangements must be completed—all being paid for, and everything left free from debt.—To accomplish these objects, while we aid in the general diffusion of true religion, requires but an ordinary measure of that self-denial and liberality which as Christians we are called to exhibit; and your Committee would impress on this Association, that one means of promoting them, is by being zealous in the cause of the Church Society.

Your Committee cannot close without congratulating this Association on the important step taken by the Church in this Diocese in claiming for both Clergy and Laity the powers of self-government on the basis of adherence to the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and of the action of Synod, being at all times in unison with the laws of this Province. And they would also advert to the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop in reference to the division of this Diocese—a subject to which the attention of the members of the Church here and throughout the Province will soon be formally called. This, as well as the subject of free Synodical action, your committee regard as of the deepest interest to the welfare of our Church, and they would pray that at the present eventful crisis the Lord Himself would be specially present with His Church in this Country, that He would defend her from evil, quite her to wise counsels, and enable her to promote the salvation of the souls of men and the glory of her adorable Head.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Moved by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, M.A., of Hamilton, seconded by the Rev. J. Hebden, Hamilton.

That the Report just read be adopted; and that the meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God for the success which He has been pleased to vouchsafe to this Society during the past year.

Moved by the Rev. B. Cronyn, M.A., Rector of London, seconded by the Rev. T. W. Marsh, A. B., Norval.

That the objects for the promotion of which the Church Society is incorporated are such as must commend themselves to the cordial approval of every member of the Church, seeing that they may all be comprehended under the one head—the diffusion and establishment in this province of pure and undefiled religion, as taught by our reformed Church—and therefore that it is the duty of all the members of our Communion to give the Society their zealous co-operation and support.

Moved by the Rev. W. Bettridge, B.D., Rector of Woodstock, and seconded by W. Reynolds, Esq., Elora.

That the duty incumbeat on the members of the Church to support the Church Society is now becoming more imperative, inasmuch as the Church of England in Canada is, under God, almost wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of her people, and inasmuch as contrary to every principle of justice and sound policy, it is proposed to deprive her of the small endowment secured to her by the solemn settlement of the Clergy Reserve question in 1840.

Moved by the Reverend M. Boomer, A. B., Galt, seconded by the Reverend B. Cronyn, M.A.

That this meeting desires to express the deep feeling of interest and satisfaction with which it contemplates the course taken by the Clergy and Laity of this Diocese, under the Presidency of their venerable Bishop, in resolving themselves into a Diocesan Synod, convinced as the meeting is that it is essential to the welfare of the Colonial Church that both Clergy and Laity should have a full participation in the management of her affairs.

Moved by the Rev. Francis Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, seconded by W. D. P. Jarvis, Esq., Guelph.

That the proposal of the Bishop of this Diocese, in his recent Pastoral Letter, with a view to the subdivision of the Diocese into four, and the raising an episcopal fund for the endowment of the proposed new Dioceses, is one which this meeting believes will, if carried out, greatly conduce to the welfare of the Church; and that it awaits with much interest the further action which may be taken in relation to the same.

Moved by the Rev. E. M. Stewart, A. M., seconded by the Rev. Thomas Green, B.A. Wellington Square.

That the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to the Committee and Officers of the Society for the past year,—that the same committee be requested to continue their services for the year ensuing, and that John Frank, Esq., be Secretary, and F. W. Stone, Esq., be Treasurer.

The different resolutions were prefaced by able and eloquent addresses, the Revds. Messrs. Evans, Bettridge, Cronyn, and other gentlemen, advocating the principles of the Church and the interests of the Association with much zeal and ability, and with telling effect on the audience. The members of the Church Society have much cause of congratulation in the proceedings of the meeting, and the result, we doubt not, will prove largely beneficial to the interests of the Association, and of the Church with which it is connected.—*Guelph Herald.*

The Report of the Committee of the Parochial Branch of the Church Society, presented at the Annual Meeting, at St. James's Church, Penetanguishene, held on Wednesday, the 25th of January, 1854.

In presenting this Report, your Committee would express the hope that as the necessity for supporting our Church Society is now clearly seen, and the benefits arising from it are more generally appreciated, a greater interest will be taken, not only in the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, but in the preparatory or other meetings, held in connection with it. It cannot, indeed, be too forcibly impressed on the minds of Churchmen that sooner or later, perhaps sooner than we expect, our Church in this Province will have to depend on its own members for support; for it cannot be supposed (indeed we have been plainly told) that the venerable Societies at home, who have for so long a time liberally assisted us, will think it right to continue that assistance to a country like this, which is rapidly increasing in wealth, and whose inhabitants, with few exceptions, are much better off than many of their own subscribers. It is the more necessary that we should be reminded of this, because the members of our Church, particularly those who have emigrated from England and Ireland, have not been accustomed to contribute to the support of their Church or their Clergyman; that having been provided for by the piety and liberality of their forefathers from time immemorial. Such emigrants, too, when they arrive in this country and hear of the Clergy Reserves, naturally enough conclude that the Clergy must be sufficiently provided for—being ignorant of the fact that a large portion of these Reserves has been alienated from our Church, that the remainder is being sold in most cases at such low prices that it brings us but little benefit, and that it is the avowed purpose of some of the leading statesmen of this Province to deprive the Church of the miserable pittance that is left.

Your Committee, having made these remarks in connection with one of the first objects of the Church Society,—namely, The encouragement and support of the Ministers of the Church,—would now beg to make a few observations on the subject of Education, which is the next object of the Society's care.

It must be evident to all who pay attention to the present working of our Township Schools, that any sound religious teaching by the master is out of the question; your Committee, therefore, cordially wish success to our Church Synod in their endeavours to obtain for our children the privilege of unrestricted religious instruction by means of separate schools; and they yet hope to see the day when the precious word of God will be read in our schools without let or hindrance, and the Clergyman of the parish will be welcome at all times as a friend and instructor. In connection with this branch of the Society's labors, your Committee has much pleasure in stating that through the zealous exertions of some of the inhabitants of the village another Sunday School has been added to the one already in operation at the Garrison, and that collectively they number on their books between 40 and 50 children.

With respect to the third object promoted by the Church Society,—namely, That of assisting, when necessary, those who are preparing for the Ministry of the Gospel,—your Committee regret that the contributions for that purpose are so small; acknowledging, however, the great importance of this object, they pray that God's blessing may descend on all our schools and seminaries of sound religious instruction, and especially on that noble monument of our respected Bishop's zeal and perseverance under peculiar difficulties, Trinity College,—to which institution we must in future mainly look for a due supply of persons qualified for the sacred office.

With respect to the fourth object of the Church Society,—namely, That of circulating the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and other books and tracts, in conformity with the teaching of our Church—your Committee rejoice to find that the subject was pressed upon the consideration of the Society at their last annual meeting in Toronto. The Report there read states that "Several applications had been made by parties at a distance, setting forth that the want of Bibles, Prayer-books, Church Catechisms and other religious works, is much felt; that the people are both willing and able to purchase them, and asking whether the Society could not supply a respectable store-keeper with a few copies of the works referred to, to be disposed of on consignment." Your Committee, being fully aware of the importance of this suggestion, and of the other suggestions made at the same time, offer their assistance in devising some plan in accordance with them.

With respect to the fifth object of the Church Society,—namely, That of obtaining and granting aid towards the erection and endowment of Churches, and the erection and maintenance of Parsonage houses,—In looking to that part of the 5th object, which mentions the granting aid towards the erection of Churches, your Committee cannot but call to mind the assistance the inhabitants of the place have themselves received in the erection of their church, when they were unable to raise the funds requisite for that purpose. Bearing this in mind, and remembering the motto of our Society, "Freely ye have received; freely give," they would support the propriety of giving some portion of the three-fourths of the collection at their disposal, to assist their poorer brethren at Victoria Hill, who are now ready and willing to give their labour in erecting a church (having no fit place for the performance of Divine worship) but stand in need of some pecuniary assistance. As the building will be of logs, they cannot get any assistance from the General Purpose Fund of the Incorporated Church Society, as they only afford help in case of the building being of stone or brick or frame. Your Committee lament that such is the rule, and entertain the hope that the Society will yet see fit to take such cases as the present into consideration, and afford some little assistance. With respect to the erection of Parsonage houses, your Committee have to state that a share was taken in the Barrie Building Society more than six years since, in order to form the beginning of a fund for the erection of a Parsonage house, and that the instalments have been regularly paid in Mr. Simpson's name. As the Building Society has now been in existence for more than six years, we have reason to expect that in the course of a year or two it will be in a condition to fulfil its engagements with the share-holders.

Your Committee would now observe that, in conformity with the 3rd resolution of our Parochial branch of the Church Society at the last annual meeting, relative to the disposal of the three-fourths of our collection; the subject there mentioned was taken into consideration at our last Easter meeting, when the churchwardens were empowered to expend it in the purchase of land for the endowment of our church at this place. As the churchwardens have not been able to meet with any land which came within the small means at their disposal, your Committee (acknowledging that the endowment of the Church is an object that should never be lost sight of till accomplished) recommend that any unappropriated part of the three-fourths now at our disposal be applied to that purpose.

Your Committee, in concluding their Report, have the pleasure of stating that the collection for this year, amounting to £10 13s. 2d., including Clergyman's subscription, exceeds the collection of last; and they also are gratified to perceive that there is an increase in the number of subscribers. In this part of the Report, it will be most convenient to mention, that the Sunday collections (exclusive of the annual Sermon collections) during the year past, from Easter Monday 1853, to the 15th January 1854, amounted to £11 19s. 4d., and that the proceeds of the annual Sermons came to £4 14s. 6d., namely, 30th May 1853, £1 17s. 6d.; 3rd October 1853, £1 7s. 6d., and 29th January 1854, £1 9s. 6d.

Your Committee, in looking forward to the future, express the earnest hope that as this part of the country generally increases in prosperity (as we have reason to expect it will) we shall shew, by increasing liberality towards the support of the good and pious objects of this Society, that we are not remiss or negligent in fulfilling the commands, and obeying the will of that Almighty Being from whom all good things do come.

(Signed,) Geo. Hallen, *Chairman.*
W. Simpson, *Secretary.*

Report of the Thornhill and Vaughan Parochial Associations in connection with the Church Society Diocese of Toronto.

In presenting this their Annual Report, your committee rejoice in being enabled to congratulate the subscribers to these parochial associations upon the present prosperous condition of the parent society; and as it has been truly and well remarked by the society's venerable and respected President, in his Pastoral address upon the formation of the society; "that the parochial associations are the foundation of all," it may reasonably be inferred, your committee think, that they also are, in a general point of view, progressing favourably.

It is true, that some time since, the society's financial affairs were through the error or mismanagement of one of its subordinate officers, involved in much perplexity and confusion, which for a while seemed to threaten the society with disastrous consequences; for it afforded the nominal friends of the society, who had been attracted to the support of a good cause merely by its existing popularity, a plausible pretext for withdrawing their aid; while it seemed to justify the suspicions entertained by some of the society's most zealous and active friends,—that the Board generally were negligent in the management of its affairs. But the subscribers to this parochial branch, who have all along stood firmly by the society and supported her, as well in her prosperity as in the hour of her distress, will be gratified to learn, that the ominous cloud which seemed pregnant with mischief and for a while to threaten the society's ruin, has burst and passed away, descending in genial and fertilizing showers which have caused the society to strike deeper root and bear more abundant fruit.

"Previous to the trouble above alluded to," says the Society's last Annual Report, page 12, "too little interest was taken in the operations of the Society, too many of our members were satisfied with having contributed a certain sum towards an object, which, as Churchmen, they felt bound to support, and with seeing their names printed in the lists appended to the Annual Report, who, because they had not considered the *permanent* good which they had been called upon to aid in accomplishing, cared but little about the work of the Society. It pleased God mercifully to permit good to spring out of evil, for all at once a spirit of enquiry became manifest, and an interest in the operations and welfare of the Society exhibited which has happily survived the cause which aroused it. The minute books of the Society show that at no previous period of its existence have the Monthly Meetings been so numerously attended, or the subjects brought forward so fully discussed, as during the past year; and it will also be found recorded that from this date several of the Laity as well as of the Clergy, have been found ready to sacrifice their valuable time in attending committees appointed for special objects, to instance only the special committee from which emanated a Report, the result of frequent and earnest deliberations, the great utility of which has been acknowledged by all the branches, without exception." That the troubles which in God's good providence were permitted to befall the Society, have thus resulted in imparting to her increased ability to carry forward with renewed energy the benevolent designs for which she was incorporated, must be a source of unmingled satisfaction to all her members.

The origin of the reverses alluded to has been indeed much canvassed and variously ascribed to different, if not conflicting causes. Your committee are however happy in thinking, that however blameable the late assistant Secretary may have been in not disbursing the Society's funds strictly in accordance with specific orders emanating from the Board, his culpability arose rather from error in judgment than criminal interest; and your committee have been led to form this favorable opinion from the following observation which will be found on page 14 of the Society's last Report.

"In justice to this gentleman, your committee would record the fact asserted by the Secretary, that he has ever found him ready cheerfully to respond to any queries he found it necessary to put to him upon the matters connected with the past management of the Society."

This well attested fact, in the estimation of your committee speaks much in the late assistant Secretary's favor, and they feel that it is in justice due and charity requires, that it should be as widely disseminated as possible.

The disaster has been equally ascribed to negligence on the part of the late Treasurer and auditors, gentlemen who gave their services gratuitously and undertook their respective offices merely out of good will to the Society; but your committee are deeply impressed with the conviction, that the disaster, under ordinary circumstances might have been expected to have occurred and actually did originate from an inherent defect in the Society's original Constitution, which by some oversight omitted to provide that security should be given by the salaried officers of the Society, to ensure as well the safe keeping, as the faithful application to their proper objects, of its monies.

Your committee mainly advert to these circumstances now, to point out to the subscribers the fact that the defect just alluded to has been rectified, and that it is now provided by the 8th Rule of the Constitution that the Secretary shall furnish security to the satisfaction of the solicitor to the amount of £1000. The knowledge of this fact will have the effect, it is hoped, of imparting increased confidence in the management of the Society's affairs and of stimulating its friends to make more decided efforts than heretofore to place her in a state of greater efficiency than she has hitherto been enabled to attain.

That the Society has already experienced much benefit by reason of the salutary change which has thus been effected in the Constitution,

in the complete renewal of the generous confidence which was originally accorded to her and that she has to some extent actually received increased pecuniary support, is placed beyond a doubt, by the comparative statement of her pecuniary resources as between the last and preceding year, which will be found at page 14 of the last Report, where it is stated, that the total increase on the whole of the receipts of the Society and District Branches, over the preceding year amounts to £807 8 9.

Notwithstanding this result, which may be regarded as a presage of future usefulness, it is nevertheless painful and lamentable to reflect how very inadequate are the means at the Society's disposal for the accomplishment of its truly grand and Christian objects.

To instance this in only one branch of the Society's operations, your Society would refer to page 16 of the last Report, under the head of "Mission Fund."

"Your committee feel confident that if this object were brought more prominently before the several congregations who enjoy the means of grace; if they were told plainly how many Townships were necessarily deprived, from year to year, of the services of our Church on Sunday, the proceeds of the Annual Collections to be appropriated to the Mission Fund would be greatly increased. It is written in the Epistle of Paul to Timothy, v. 8.—"If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." The Society therefore feels constrained to confine its exertions to the promotion of missionary objects within the bounds of its own Diocese. However deeply Churchmen may sympathize with other Societies, associated for the purpose of carrying on the good work, either in the mother land or its numerous dependencies, they must feel that the wants of the Church in this Diocese have paramount claims on their liberality. In the Home District alone there are several Townships, in each of which flourishing villages are springing up, to minister to the spiritual wants of whose inhabitants would afford ample employment for several Clergymen, but who are not visited even periodically by a Travelling Missionary; and the same may be said of every District in the Diocese."

Surely who ever can rise from the perusal of such affecting statements with heart unmoved or without the firm resolve rising to his lips, that he will use his most strenuous efforts to mitigate as soon and as far as in him lies so lamentable a destitution of the means of grace and the ordinances of Religion, must be sadly wanttng in that greatest of all Christian graces; the divine grace of charity.

There is one other topic having a general reference to the well-being of the Church in this Diocese, to which your committee beg leave to advert before entering upon the consideration of those matters coming more immediately within the sphere of their observation—viz. the great and gratifying and well directed advance the Church in this Diocese has made towards the attainment of the free and unfettered exercise of synodical action.

Your committee cordially concur in the opinion expressed in the last Annual Report of the Midland and Victoria District Branch, that "the absence of synodical action damps the energies of the Laity, and prevents the full development of those powers which they possess, for lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes, and for making her a praise upon earth and refuge of the weary traveller."

And they would further adopt the language of that Report as expressive of their own sentiments, where it is stated, "That they cannot but hail with delight the expressions not only of our Diocesan's views on this absorbing subject; but *that* also of other Colonial Bishops, who with him deplore the evils which have flowed, and must continue to flow, from the want of such a system of Church Discipline, as would ensure uniformity of action and a greater efficiency to the Colonial Church."

It is very apparent to your committee, that if the Church is to be thrown for support upon the voluntary system so called, the Laity must be taken more into her counsels and have a more direct voice in the management of her temporal concerns, than they have heretofore had, and that this should be accorded not merely upon principles of expediency, but something more, upon substantial grounds of justice, and in accordance with the pattern and usages of the primitive Church.

"When people are called upon for money," (it is correctly observed in the Report of the Eastern District Branch,) "they very naturally like to know whether their contributing it has availed to any good purpose." It is from want of correct information respecting the resources of the Church, more especially those derived from public sources, and the mode of their appropriation, that is, in the opinion of your committee, the cause of that lack of interest on the part of many of her members in the prosperity of the Church, and of the apathy and indifference with which too many of them behold the attempts that are being made to deprive her of her just inheritance. A vast number of Church people, especially those who reside in remote and isolated settlements, imagine that the Clergy Reserve Funds furnish ample means to supply a sufficiency of resident Clergy for the wants of the country, and when they find themselves left without the regular ministrations of religion, they are too apt to murmur and even suspect of malversation those who are entrusted with the management of the Funds.

In proof of this, your committee beg to refer to a passage which occurs in the Gore and Wellington Districts travelling missionary's report, page 39 of the parent Society's last Annual Report; and your committee give greater weight to the assertion of this laborious Clergyman, because of the great territorial extent of his mission.

He travelled, it appears, during the year in the discharge of his official duties, no less than 3,648 miles, and consequently must have had frequent opportunities of forming an accurate opinion of the sentiments and feelings of a large body of the Laity:

"I find a lamentable ignorance displayed with regard to the way in which the church in Canada is supported,—the most part think that all the lands called Clergy lands belong to the church, and that the proceeds of all go to the church. And continually the question is asked me—Why does not the government build us a church? Why is there not a stationed minister among us—have we not plenty of church lands for a Rector and to support him? Thus thinking that the government supports the church, they do not feel themselves called upon to assist them. This so oft-repeated enquiry has suggested to me that a tract written in a plain style, setting forth how the church is supported in Canada, and what is expected of churchmen, would be of vast benefit." Page 39 Society's Report.

Such, are some few of the evils incontestably, in the opinion of your committee, arising from leaving the Laity in the dark, and excluding them from their just share in the management of their ecclesiastical affairs. But when synodical action is fully conceded, this state of things, with the evils it has engendered, will, it is hoped, speedily disappear; and your committee therefore again repeat their sincere congratulations to you on the certain and rapid advance that the church has lately made towards the attainment of that most desirable object.

But whatever cause for congratulation there may be on the part of churchmen in respect of this matter, your committee cannot but regret one proceeding on the part of the synod, as reported in its published minutes, viz. the rejection of the resolution providing for the appointment of a provincial committee of synod recommended for adoption to the synod by one of its committees.

The policy or impolicy of conferring upon the Bishops of our church the veto, is a subject of deep and absorbing interest and importance, and has latterly been discussed with much earnestness by members of the church, in this as well as other Colonial Dioceses. But however ready your committee are to acknowledge the importance if not absolute necessity to our safety, of having a controlling power whose decision in controverted matters shall be final, they are far from advocating that species of apotheosis that would invest any human being, however exalted his station, with the power of putting a veto upon discussion in *limine*, upon the plea that such discussion might result in a proposal to enact measures to which he could not assent. The principle of free and unfettered discussion, in the opinion of your committee, is the only safe one, in the present state of society, and should on many accounts be zealously guarded; while, on the other hand, the Bishops should with equal care, be empowered to veto, under certain restrictions which are obvious and of easy definition, any measure which in their judgment it would be unsafe to sanction.

Such seems to have been the principle upon which the Resolution in question was based. It declares.

"That it is expedient that a Provisional committee be chosen from the Lay and Clerical members of this Synod, whose duty it shall be in the first place, to devise means in co-operation with the Bishop, to ameliorate as soon and as far as practicable the condition of the present Clergy of the Diocese, and increase their number; and secondly, to receive petitions, memorials, and generally to consider all matters touching the temporalities of the Church as may by any member of the Church, Lay or Clerical, be submitted for their consideration, and from time to time to report to the Lord Bishop, who will be pleased to promulgate the same for the information of the Church in general, and take such decisive action thereon as in his discretion may seem expedient."

In this way only, as it appears to your committee can the veto be safely conceded to the Bishops or exercised by them with any beneficial effect to the Church. But as the case now stands, the Provisional committee for all ordinary purposes, is a mere nullity.

The Resolution under which it was appointed, if it does not absolutely ignore the existence of the evil which the Synod had in a previous resolution solemnly declared to be one of the most serious practical difficulties connected with the Church in this Diocese, viz. the want of an assured respectable income for its ministers, does certainly only in a most vague manner provide for the consideration and removal if possible, of that serious evil, whilst it details with prolix minuteness matters which are to engage the attention of the committee, and which are of infinitely less importance to the weal of the Church. Again, by placing on the committee so large a number of persons scattered wide apart over the Diocese, and the majority residing at a distance very remote from the Bishop's residence, as well as by omitting to specify the number sufficient to form a quorum for the transaction of business, it has rendered it practically impossible for the Bishop to assemble the committee either for purposes of consultation or deliberation except upon the occurrence of very rare and important occasions. Moreover, it instructs the committee to frame and Report rules and regulations for the future guidance of a body of whose legal existence and consequently of whose permanency, there may be and are grave doubts entertained; of a body which is actually petitioning to be allowed to exist and be legally invested with certain privileges and powers, which it knows not will be granted, or if at all to what probable extent. This seems to your committee to savour of mirthful pleasantry, a piece of quiet drollery, it may be; but that any class of professional men should by any act seek to deprive members of another profession, as honorable and laborious and far more important than their own, of their professional emoluments, is a matter of painful reflection to your committee; it is nevertheless, gratifying to them to reflect, that such is not the feeling entertained by the great body of the Laity in this Diocese towards their Clergy.

The Scripture rule is, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. This dictum applies to all honest labor whatsoever. That it is just there should be a gradation in the ranks of laborers, and consequently in the amount of remuneration to which they are entitled, is a principle not only consistent with the usages of ordinary life, but moreover clearly established as regards the Christian Ministry by St. Paul, who assumes as the proper designation of his own rank, the title of master builders. From the principles just laid down, your committee conclude, that the Clergy, who pass through a long and painful course of study in acquiring a liberal education to qualify them for the discharge of their sacred duties, should be placed in a higher scale as respects emolument, than those who are engaged in mere handicraft for mechanical occupations and they unhesitatingly declare, that the attempt to place those classes on a level, except where dire necessity can be pleaded in excuse, is nothing short of an attempt to defraud the minister of God of his just reward. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," were the words of the all just and compassionate Redeemer, and he adds "go not from house to house." In allusion to these latter words, your committee beg to remark that before recourse is had to the voluntary system, so called, for the maintenance of the Church, they are decidedly of opinion, that just remuneration for services actually performed by the Clergy should be secured to them as the law of the land directs and empowers.

Impressed with the conviction of the truth and importance of the views just enunciated, your committee hesitate not candidly and emphatically to express them; nevertheless they rely on the wisdom, sagacity and experience of our venerable and respected Diocesan to repair, as he has already done in another instance, errors and mistakes into which the Synod, probably from hurry or oversight, has been betrayed.

At page 56 of the Society's last Annual Report it is stated that "it has been usual in the Reports of the Society to touch upon all questions which in *any way* affect the Church—such, for instance, as the Clergy Reserve question, the contemplated division of the Diocese, and the common school act; all of which are topics fraught with interest to *every member* of our Society." Your committee therefore hope that the brief allusions that have just been made to questions so intimately affecting the welfare of the Church, may not be deemed inappropriate to the present occasion or inadmissible in a Report addressed to the members of a Parochial Association such as this, who, however negligent they may have heretofore been in attending meetings of this nature—an apathy which your committee trust is fast passing away—have all along given proof, in the generous and steady pecuniary support they have accorded to the Society from the moment of its formation to the present hour, that they are feelingly alive to everything that concerns the welfare of the Church.

Referring to matters more immediately coming under their cognizance as the managing committee of this Parochial Branch, your committee beg to observe, that although they cannot report any augmentation in the number of members or amount of Annual subscriptions to this branch, they are happy in being enabled to state, that few if any of the original subscribers have withdrawn their support from it, upon the first establishment of this Parochial Branch, strenuous efforts were made and it is believed with very general success, to induce every baptized member of the Church residing within the bounds of this Parish to become a subscriber to and an associate member of this Society. Since that period no addition has been made to the gross amount of the Church population in this neighborhood, which has rather diminished than increased, especially since the northern railroad has gone into operation; but it is gratifying to reflect that the contributions of such of the subscribers as have sought new locations, though withdrawn from this particular branch have not been lost to the Society, but will tend to swell the amount of subscriptions in other Parishes.

It is moreover a fit subject for congratulation, that it may be reasonably expected that this particular branch will speedily recover all its former strength and vigour whenever the contemplated branch of the northern railroad to Thornhill goes into operation, which it is hoped may be the case in the course of the ensuing summer; for the neighborhood of Thornhill, will compare favorably with any other place in Upper Canada for the salubrity of its climate; the fertility of its soil, and the beauty of its situation, being thereby admirably adapted not merely for purposes of occasional recreation, but for the permanent residence of the more wealthy classes of our townspeople.

Hitherto the amounts contributed by this branch year by year, exclusive of the first, have been pretty nearly equal. The subscriptions from the united Parochial associations of Thornhill and Vaughan amounted this year to the sum of £38 2s. 1d. of which £12 12s. 4d. were remitted to the Parent Society.

The Vaughan Parochial association established at an early period in the Society's history, did but little, except during the first year of its existence, until its revival three years back; and since then the three-fourths applicable to its local objects were expended for two years in necessary repairs of the Church, and the erection of a carriage shed attached thereto; while the whole of the subscriptions for the remaining year, were paid without deduction into the Parent Society.

The way in which the three-fourths belonging to the Thornhill association have been appropriated, has been minutely detailed in the Reports of your committee for former years. It will therefore suffice on the present occasion to observe generally that for three consecutive years this branch appropriated £20 per annum towards the stipend of a travelling missionary in the Home District. This, amounting in all to the sum of £60 now stands to the credit of this association in the books of the Parent Society, and is still available for the purpose originally intended, the Lord Bishop not having been able as yet to spare the services of a Clergyman for that important sphere of duty. And here your committee beg to acknowledge with much thankfulness the munificent donation of £100 currency given a year or two since by a member of the Society resident in this Parish, as a contribution to this object which if not the most is certainly *one* of the most important objects which the Society has in view viz. "the Mission Fund." for two years successively grants to the amount of £10 each year, were made in aid of the erection of the Church at the Oakridges; and for other two years the three-fourths were laid out upon improvements in the burial ground and Church at Thornhill. This brings the account of the expenditure to the close of the year 1851; since which period it has been resolved that the three-fourths belonging to this branch shall be applied to raising a fund for the erection of a Parsonage house in this Parish, and they have consequently been so applied for the years 1852 and 1853, and accounts brought into the Vestry books of which the following is an abstract.

Parsonage funds in account with the Church Wardens.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
1852. By cash in hand, ...	£105	14	0
April 12. Subscriptions from Parish, ...	56	15	0
April 12, Honorable J. H. Cameron's Fee repaid by Parent Society, ...	2	10	0
April 12, Cash from Parochial Association, ...	14	7	2
April 12, Pew Rents collected by T. Brunskill, Esq. and given by Rector to this object, ...	17	15	11
Feb. 17, Pew Rents collected by Wm. Parsons, Esq., and given by the Rector, ...	18	10	0
March 28, Parochial association funds,	18	12	2
April 18, R. C. Gapper, Esq., donation, ...	5	0	0
May 21, Pew Rents given by the Rector, ...	16	10	0
May 21, " " " "	15	2	6
	£270	16	9

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
1852. Jan. 14, To paid Dr. Postage, ...		2	0
Connor for deed, ...	£15	3	0
	£15	5	0
Feb. 11, Cash paid George Wright,	£105	5	0
" 17. Registering Deed, ...		12	6
1853. March 3, Cash paid (Wright's note,)	27	1	8
" " interest "	1	16	11
1854. Cash paid Wright's 2 notes, ...	54	3	4
" Interest "	6	10	0
	£270	16	9
Balance in hand, ...	£15	2	4

From the above it will appear that the gross amount subscribed and collected within the Parish for the erection of a Parsonage House is £270 16s. 9d of which £61 15s. 0d were subscribed by the members of the congregation and £32 14s. 4d. contributed from Parochial Association Fund, making together the sum of £94 14s. 4d, from these sources; leaving, exclusive of Mr. Cameron's fee returned a balance of £17 3s. contributed by the Rector; that £255 14s. 5d. have been expended in procuring a suitable site for the proposed building, which is conveniently situated as regards the church, about one half acre in extent, with a wide frontage on Yonge street, and that there remains at this date in the hands of the Treasurer of the building Fund a balance of £15 2s. 4d. applicable to the erection of the building.

It having been thought advisable by your committee, on account of the very crowded state of the burial ground, to provide with as little delay as possible for its enlargement, and there being a piece of land immediately adjoining the present burial ground of about one acre in extent which it was thought would be very suitable for the purpose, steps were sometime since taken to ascertain the price and terms of payment upon which it might be secured for that sacred purpose; but your committee regret to be obliged to state that so large was the consideration demanded that they were compelled to give up all thoughts of securing the requisite enlargement in that way. Your committee, while alluding to this subject, cannot, however, omit to mention the liberal donation of a debenture which at maturity will produce the sum £66, and was given toward the accomplishment of this object by the same benevolent individnal who as already noticed in a previous part of this Report gave the munificent donation of £100 to the Mission Fund.

In conclusion, your committee beg to return their most sincere and grateful thanks to the kind individuals who have for many years, with the most active and unremitting zeal, gratuitously performed the duty of collecting.

D. E. Blake, *Chairman.*

Thornhill, Feb. 7th 1854.

From the Kingston News.

Annual Meeting of the Midland District Branch Church Society.

On Thursday evening a large and respectable audience met at the City Hall, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Midland and Victoria Districts Branch of the Church Society. The chair was filled by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston. The meeting was addressed by the Reverend Thomas S. Kennedy of Toronto, the Secretary of the Church Society, who explained at considerable length the state and prospects of the society. The report for last year was read and received, and the following resolutions were moved and adopted, the principal speakers in support of them being—the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, Rev. Messrs. Herchmer, Rogers, Lauder, Dobbs and C. W. Cooper, Esq.

Moved by the Rev. H. Mulkins, seconded by the Hon. J. Macaulay:

1. That the Report now read be received and published.

Moved by T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., seconded by Rev. T. S. Kennedy:

2. That this meeting, believing that "all good counsels and all just works" proceed from God alone, desires to acknowledge with thankfulness the success which has hitherto been granted to the operations of the Church Society in this District, and in the Diocese generally.

Moved by J. R. Forsyth, Esq., seconded by Lieut. Moyle:

3. That Samuel Taylor, Esq., be the District Treasurer; the Rev. W. M. Herchmer and Thomas Askew, Esq., be the Secretaries; and that the Rev. John Muloch be the Secretary for the transaction of country business connected with the Society, in the room of the Rev. H. Brent, resigned.

Moved by Rev. R. V. Rogers, seconded by Thomas Askew, Esq:

4. That, as the prosperity and peace of a community depend in no small degree upon the principles in which the rising generation is trained, it becomes the imperative duty of all Churchmen to give to the state and prospects of the Common School System of education in this Province their most serious attention.

Moved by Sheriff Corbett, seconded by Mr. Goodeve:

5. That the Managing Committee of this Branch of the Church Society shall consist, in addition to all Clergymen officiating within the District under license from the Bishop of the Diocese, of the following, viz, Hon. J. Macaulay, Thos. Askew, J. R. Forsyth, Thos. Kirkpatrick, J. Macpherson, T. Deykes, W. Wilson, J. Watkins, S. Muckleston, Esqs., Drs. Robison, and Baker, C. Miller, N. McLeod, W. Rudston, R. Sellars, W. A. Geddes, W. Meneilley, J. B. Marks, W. Ferguson, P. V. Dorland, Parker Allen, Thomas Wilson, Duncan Mackenzie, John Crookshanks, S. Durnsford, Esqs.; Dr. Cary, Messrs. Hooper, Sproule, Donnelly, Sutherland, W. Holditch, Esq., Messrs. Malone, Charles and Brent.

Moved by Mr. Cooper, seconded by Rev. W. B. Lauder:

6. That while this meeting bears its ready testimony to the zeal and efficiency at all times displayed by our Venerable Diocesan in the superintendence of his extensive See, yet it cannot but believe that the interest of the Church in these parts demands the immediate appointment of a Bishop to the proposed See of Kingston, and that, to expedite the accomplishment of so important an object, it is necessary that measures be at once taken throughout the District to create an Endowment Fund, in accordance with the Pastoral Letter lately issued by our Bishop.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Greig, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Bower:

7. That as the institution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto has as its object the building up of the Church on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ being the corner stone, and seeks to accomplish it, under God, through the instrumentality of an educated Ministry, through the circulation of the Word of God, and through the distribution of the Book of Common Prayer, religious works and tracts, so that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works, it has a special claim upon the prayers and hearty co-operation of the baptized members of the Church.

Moved by the Rev. F. Dobbs, seconded by Mr. Rudston:

8. That it is desirable to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to visit the wharves, steamboats, and the city in general, for the sale and distribution of Bibles, Prayer Books and religious works, Illustrations of Divine Truth and Apostolic order.

Report of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society for 1853.

Your Committee, anxious to avail themselves of the services of the Reverend Secretary of the Parent Society, on this present occasion, have decided upon holding their Annual Meeting of this Branch Association at an earlier period than usual, in the expectation that much valuable information will be communicated by him respecting the operations of the Society generally.

Upon a review of the proceedings of this Branch during the last eleven months, there is much to call forth gratitude to Him who "puts into the heart of man good desires, and brings the same to good effect," for we are satisfied that it is only as He blesses our plans, that we can look for a successful result to our labors.

Though no new associations have been established since the last report was rendered, yet it is a pleasing subject for reflection that those already in existence throughout the District have continued steadily, to a certain extent, to carry out the objects for which they were designed, still, for all, there is room for increased zeal and energy; and though something has been done to occupy the fields which are ripe for harvest, still much more remains to be accomplished, equal even to the undivided efforts of every member of our Church, rich and poor. Every year opens fresh settlements, and increases the amount of population, of which we may safely calculate one-fourth and upwards to be professedly attached to the Communion of the Church. These demand greater exertions from the wealthy members, and thus call for a more hearty co-operation on their part with this Association, through whose instrumentality henceforth it will depend whether fresh fields of Missionary enterprize are to be occupied or not; for the days are past when help is to be looked for from foreign sources; and your Committee would ask, is it not time, after so many years of careful nurturing, the children of the Church should walk alone?

If charity begins at home, have not the Townships lying in our rear, such as Hinchinbrooke, Sheffield and Bedford, in which are settled scattered families of one faith, a special claim upon their more favored brethren? Believing that they have, your Committee would urge the necessity of appointing a Travelling Missionary for these and other destitute Townships; and as a substantial proof of the love and sincerity of Church people, call upon them to furnish their portion of the means that may be required.

Since we last met, your Committee have to report that a change has taken place in the missions of Barriefield, Portsmouth and Sydenham. Rev. E. Bower, whose duties at Sydenham have devolved upon Rev. E. C. Johnson, (lately ordained by the Lord Bishop of Toronto,) has been appointed to Pittsburg, in the stead of Rev. H. Brent, translated to the important Rectory of Clarke, and to whom as Secretary this Association is so much indebted. Rev. F. Dobbs, brother-in-law of one whose memory is dear to not a few among us, and now many years gathered to his fathers, has succeeded to the mission of Portsmouth, in the place of Rev. T. Allen, promoted to the Rectory of Cavan, a faithful laborer in this part of the Lord's Vineyard.

Your Committee hoped to have had it in their power to report on this occasion the completion of the Parochial School House, but they regret their inability. The delay has arisen from the scarcity of mechanics last season, and by the increased rate of wages; and as the contracts were taken irrespective of these contingencies, it was deemed advisable to give time so as to allow the burden to fall with less pressure upon the contractors. Your committee have the assurance, however, that by the 1st of April next the building will in every respect be fit for occupation; and then churchmen, if disposed to promote the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of their fellow-creatures, will have it in their power to support a school for boys, girls and infants, with ample accommodation for each department. Your committee would remark that as a large sum over and above the amount raised has been supplied from private sources to complete the building, it is hoped that whatever is required to provide furniture for the schools and support for their efficient maintenance, will be cheerfully borne by those whom God has so bountifully blessed.

And here a subject presents itself, of great importance as regards the welfare of the community at large, viz., the common school system of education established in this Province. This demands the serious attention of every one who believes that secular knowledge, apart from religious, does not meet the requirements of a being who is destined not to a brief sojourn here only, but to an everlasting existence beyond the grave.

Your Committee hail with delight the prospect of the appointment of a Bishop to the proposed See of Kingston; believing, however, at the same time, that the accomplishment of this object depends in some degree upon local efforts, they would strongly recommend, in order to expedite it that a Committee be formed whose duty it shall be to promote an Endowment fund, in accordance with the Pastoral Letter lately issued by our Diocesan.

One more subject connected with the interest of the Church your committee desire to bring before your notice, before they proceed to their Financial Statement, viz: The propriety of appointing a Lay Agent for the purpose of visiting the wharves, steamboats, and the City in general, for the sale of Bibles, Prayer Books and Religious Tracts, where there is an ability to pay, and where there is not, then a gratuitous distribution to a limited extent. As the spring opens, the tide of emigration sets in on these shores, but independently of this, we are to expect this year a large accession to our population, in consequence of the extensive operations caused by railroad enterprise. Are we not therefore bound to the utmost of our ability to circulate the Word of God, the only rule of our faith, to accompany it with the book of Common Prayer, in whose soul-stirring supplications the pious find a most welcome relief, and an invaluable treasure; and more than this, should we not lend our hand to provide them with the precious means of grace through the agency of a ministry endowed with authority to teach and to guide unto truth?

It will not fail to recur to the minds of not a few in this meeting that arrangements were made last year to appoint to each ward, collectors in behalf of the several associations in the city. In four wards the work was effectually and satisfactorily done: in the remaining three, Rideau. Victoria, and Sydenham, it was partially done, or altogether unfulfilled. Your Committee would therefore suggest the continuance of the same system, only effectually carried out, and would recommend that a personal appeal be made to every family and individual in the Communion of the Church, in behalf of the many important objects of the institution.

The Depository, under the superintendence of Mrs. Ferns, has received this year an increased support. Of Bibles, there have been sold 120, of Prayer Books 728, and of Religious Tracts and Works above 700. This however is but a small matter compared with the numbers and wealth of our people. Let us hope, that if we are spared to live to another anniversary, we shall be enabled to speak better things.

Your Committee would now come to the income and expenditure of the association, of which the following is a brief statement.

The amount of subscriptions received during the last eleven months has been £128 14s. 5d., not reckoning a donation of £25 from Mrs. Macaulay to the Widows and Orphans' Fund. To the account of income must be added the balance in hand on the commencement of the year, £38 3s. 6d.

The proceeds of sales at depository amount to £73 18s. 5d. The stock on hand is worth about £60.

The expenditure arising from the payments of the salaries allowed to the Missionaries of Barriefield, Wolfe Island and Portsmouth, from the payment of Books ordered from Christian Knowledge Society, Rowsell of Toronto, Stamford and Swords of N. Y., from the payment of the quarter of general subscriptions transmitted to Toronto, and from the commission on collecting subscriptions has been met by funds in the Treasurer's hands, and a balance now remains to the credit of the association, of £27 17s. 8d.

It is time to refer to the reports received from other Parochial Branches; and as to St. James's in this city, its report will be meagre, owing to the two facts:—

I. Having understood that a sub-committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the District Branch, would canvass Victoria Ward, this association suspended its operations till within about a month since, having been informed that the sub-committee was not likely to act. A collection has been commenced, but not completed.

II. The congregation having purchased an organ, the efforts made to pay for it will greatly interfere with collections for any foreign object.

It is gratifying to observe the steady progress which the Church makes in this portion of the Lord's Vineyard.

Collections received from February 3, 1853, to February 7, 1854.—

	£	s.	d.
Sacramental collection	£20	9	11
Collection for clothing		8	5
	£28	14	11
Expenditure	£25	15	0
In hand	£2	19	11
For Missions collected in Sunday School	1	0	11½
Church box		13	7
Widows and Orphans' fund	4	2	6
do do do	5	17	0
Collected for Sunday schools	£10	11	10½
Expenditure	10	0	2
In hand		11	8½

The Committee of St. Paul's Parochial Association reports, that, during the year 1853, there has been collected in aid of the Branch of the Church Society the sum of £10, of which £2 10s. has been remitted to the Parent Society, and the remainder has been expended on local purposes, viz: to aid in raising funds for heating the church. The committee also mention that a very large expenditure has during the year been made by the congregation and other friendly chnrchmen for heating, painting and repairing the church, the aggregate of which would amount to about the sum of £120, which has in some measure been the cause why the committee has not raised a larger and more general subscription for the purposes of the association.

From a review, however, of the subscriptions and donations in aid of the objects of the Church Society, it will appear that notwithstanding the expectation was indulged that the Rural Parochial Branches would this past year have contributed towards the missions now deriving a portion of support from St. George's Parochial Association, yet disappointment has been the result, for no assistance has been received from them. Your Committee, however, are fully assured that if the field before us is to be occupied and cultivated in a profitable manner, there must be a hearty co-operation on the part of all the members of the church now enjoying her ministrations and participating in the many blessings which flow from a due appreciation of her ordinances. We must not allow any local interests to check the putting forth our utmost strength to advance the Kingdom of Christ among all ranks and conditions of men, among the neglected Aborigines of the Continent fast passing away, among the poor Emigrants from the land of our fathers, once happy in their parish church and all its hallowed associations, but now severed from them but in bitter remembrance,—and among the descendants of the first settlers, those true sons of the church, moving yearly farther into the forest in search of richer land and a better recompense.

In conclusion, your committee would pray that the little that has been accomplished will only, under God's blessing, stimulate to greater diligence in the cause of Christ and His Church.

W. M. Herchmer, A.M., *Secretary.*

Tecumseth Parsonage, Feb. 18th, 1854.

My Dear Sir,—Will you kindly insert in the next issue of the *Church* the accompanying Report, which was read in Bradford and Trinity Churches on the 1st and 2nd instant.

In the former church nine Clergymen addressed an attentive audience; the church was crowded. In the latter, although Monday was cold and stormy, there was a large attendance: the church was nearly filled. Six Clergymen and one layman addressed the meeting; and all seemed to feel that it is right and meet to do all in our power to help those who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

Yours, my dear Sir,
very faithfully,
F. L. Osler.

Rev. J. G. J. Mackenzie,
Editor *Church.*

12th Annual Report of the Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Parochial Branch of the Church Society.

We read of an inspired Apostle that he thanked God and took courage; and it is with similar feelings that those to whom your contributions for the Church Society have been intrusted, now present their Twelfth Annual Report of the Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Parochial Association.

Deeply sensible that after having done all, we are unprofitable servants, it is yet permitted us to feel cheered and encouraged by the fact that our progress has been onward; that, although our local wants are many and pressing, the poor and the destitute have not been forgotten; through your liberality many residing in the backward townships have at least been reminded of what they had been familiar with at home, and many children who had been growing up careless and ignorant, instructed in the principles of the Gospel.

Our hopes and plans, when we met together in this place on the last Anniversary, were that a Clergyman might be obtained for Cookestown and Nottawasaga, and we engaged that to the utmost of our power we would assist the poor members of our Church in the latter place for four or five years to support their Minister. In that hope we were disappointed; many deaths having occurred among the Clergy, the old missions required to be supplied before new ones could be opened. It is, however, hoped and believed that during the ensuing summer a Clergyman will be appointed to those destitute portions of the Lord's vineyard, and we still continue our pledge that for five years a considerable portion of our missionary funds shall be devoted to his support. But when disappointed in obtaining a Clergyman, God enabled us to send a devoted Catechist, and in February, 1853, Thomas Duke was appointed to that office, with directions to visit the friends and members of the Church from house to house, read the Scriptures to the people, and when he could, pray with them, using the confession, some of the Collects and the Lord's Prayer; ascertaining what families might be destitute of Bible and Prayer Books, that means might be taken for supplying them; where possible, to establish Sunday Schools, and when that could not be done, give the children portions of the Catechism and Scriptures to learn, to be repeated to him on his next visit; and on Sundays to assemble the people and read the Prayers and a printed Sermon.

For eight months he faithfully performed the required duty; but at the end of that time his health failed, and your Committee regret to have to state that Mr. Duke is still unable to resume his important labors. Whilst able to travel, he visited every member of the Church and many others in the townships of Artemesia, Collingwood, Ospry, Euphrasia, Nottawasaga, and parts of Essa and Innisfil. His journal concludes with the following observations:—"I would remark that I have left no house where they profess to belong to the Church without a Catechism; at present there are but few families where the children can repeat the answers contained in it. The excuse generally was,—we have no Catechism, nor can we obtain one. Now that they are left without excuse, I hope, if spared to visit them again, I shall not find the children so destitute of instruction as formerly. Also whenever it was possible to read the Scriptures and have prayer in the several houses, I did so."

The subscriptions received in our Parochial Associations for the year, amount to £48 12s. 7½d., which has been applied as follows:—

£	s.	d.	
£12	2	6	Remitted to the Parent Society.
15	0	0	Last payments on West Gwillimbury Glebe.
21	10	0	Towards payment of Catechist's salary: the balance would have been made up by *private subscription.*

TECUMSETH.

Rev. J. D. Osler, M.A., Incumbent and R. Dean.

The amount raised in Tecumseth during the past year was, for the Church Society,

	£	s.	d.
for the Church Society, ...	£30	8	1½
Offertory collections, Trinity Church,	12	0	0
do. do. St. John's, ...	5	0	0
do. for Trinity College,	2	0	0
Donation to...... do. do.	10	0	0
Other collections, ...	6	0	0
And towards Minister's stipend	35	15	0

Besides which a handsome Melodeon has been purchased for St. John's Church, at a cost of £21, towards which one generous friend in the township gave £12 10s.—And a subscription is now being entered into and partly paid to paint St. John's Church inside, and to erect an addition of 64 feet to the shed at that church.

Also during the past year the Church at Cookestown has been erected and completed, with the exception of the seats, and those would have been done had the builder performed his engagements. The Church was opened for Divine service on the first Sunday in the year, when fully 200 persons were reluctantly obliged to go away, being unable to effect an entrance.

Three Sunday Schools have been in operation during the past year, with an average attendance of 90 children, which number would have been much larger but for the paucity of teachers; but arrangements are being made by which it is hoped the numbers in our Sunday schools will soon be greatly increased, and one which it is believed will number many scholars, is about to be commenced at Cookestown.

The regular services performed during the last year have been,—

1st Sunday in the month: Three full services and the Sacraments administered at Trinity Church, Davis's Station and Mrs. Bird's School House.

2d do. Three full services, St. John's, Trinity and Cookestown.

3d do. Two full services, St. John's, Trinity and Cookestown.

4h do. Three full services, St. John's, Trinity and Cookestown. A regular weekly Monday evening service at Mrs. Bird's School house, and monthly services at Davis's, Hammitt's and Whiteside's Schools, with many occasional services in different places.

WEST GWILLIMBURY.

Rev. A. Hill, B. A. Incumbent.

In this Township the interests of the Church have been steadily gaining ground, and the members of her communion are becoming more alive to their blessed privileges and responsibilities; still there is manifest room for improvement, and it is hoped that here there may be no falling behind, but all may be actuated by the onward spirit of progress.

At Christ's Church things are somewhat in the same state as they were last year. At Bradford we are shaking off the incumbrances which have hitherto hung so heavily over us: the debt upon our church, which at one time amounted to £100, has now been reduced to about £17, and this we hope to liquidate in the course of the next three months.

We have here to acknowledge the liberal conduct of an individual member of our communion who has so liberally erected the spire of our church at his sole expense; an addition to which all must acknowledge to add much to its beauty, and may serve to remind us of the Heaven to which it points,—the home of the Christian and of his Redeemer Christ.

The Offertory Collections (not including those after annual sermon) amount to £16.

Our Sunday School at Bradford is sadly affected by the want of teachers, and it is hoped that others will follow the example set by one female member of the congregation, and come forward and aid in the work.

The congregation assembling in Coulson's School house continues on the increase. During the past year upwards of £150 has been subscribed by the people in this locality towards the erection of a church. An acre of ground has been purchased of Mr. John Coulson, and a church has been commenced, and we confidently expect will be ready for Divine service by the first of next June. May God speed us and bless the work of our hands.

Divine service has been celebrated at Christ Church every Sunday morning at....11 A.M.
Bradford Church " .... 2 P.M.
Coulson's School " .... 4½ A.M.

Also in Pinkerton's School house in summer at 6 P.M. every other Sunday.

The collections on behalf of the Clergyman last Feb., amounted to a little more than £50; but great allowances are to be made when the other heavy expenses connected with Church matters are taken into consideration.

In conclusion, your Committee would refer to the gratifying fact, that last year our subscriptions were nearly double those of the preceding year.

Your Committee, and the young friends who so kindly assisted them as collectors, pleaded for Christ's poor: and kindly was that plea responded to.

Again, with the same object in view, the Committee appear before you. The whole of what may be contributed will be faithfully devoted to missionary objects; and thus the poor destitute settlers in the remote parts of our County, as well as those residing in the bordering Townships, will feel that there are some who care for their souls, and who are willing for Christ's sake to give as hath been given unto them.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Several enquiries having been made by Subscribers, as to their accounts, for previous vols. of *The Church* and *Canadian Churchman*, the present Publisher begs to state that he has not the Books of Account, connected with the Paper previous to his becoming the Publisher. All amounts due up to 31st of July last, when Vol. 16 was completed, are payable to the former Publisher, Mr. Plees; and as he is now residing at Kingston, H. Rowsell has no means of replying to enquiries respecting subscriptions for former volumes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. C. L. in our next.

We have received "An Elder's" letter, and heartily join in his prayer that our Representatives in Parliament may, all of them, feel and evince an increasing sense of their obligation to God's Word.

Report of Goderich Church Society Meeting in our next.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO FEB. 22.

J. C. W., Port Stanley (payment has been made in full for vol. 17, and the paper will be sent accordingly); W. R. A., Wolfe Island, rem. for R. A., (much obliged); Rev. T. G., Bell's Corners, rem. (3s. 9d. remains at your credit); Rev. J. C., Leeds; Rev. J. G. A., Berwick; Rev. W. H. S., Fredericton, N. B.; H. D., London; W. B., Frankford, rem. for vol. 17 ending July 1854.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1854.

THE LONDON AND HURON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Managing Committee of this branch held its Quarterly Meeting at London, on Wednesday the 4th January, 1854, when it was resolved, that Parochial Meetings be held at the following places:

February 23, London, Thursday.........7, P.M.
" 27, Vienna, Monday...........7, P.M.

H. Hayward, *Secretary.*

GORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH ASSOCIATION, C. S. D. T.

Managing Committee, 29th November, 1853.

The following arrangement for holding the Parochial meetings was agreed to:—

Wednesday, 9th March......Hamilton, 7 P.M

J. Gamble Geddes, *Secretary.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Parochial Meeting of this District Branch of the Church Society will be held as follows, viz:—

Cobourg, General Annual Meeting..................Mar. 8 " 7 P.M.

The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are respectfully requested to co-operate in attending hese meetings.

By order of the Committee,
J. Wilson, *Secretary.*

Grafton, Dec. 20, 1853.

The Secretarys and Treasurers of the several District and Parochial Branches, are respectfully reminded that the Society's Financial year closes on the 31st of March. No monies received after that date can appear in the Treasurer's Account.

Thomas Smith Kennedy.

Monies received on account of the contingent expenses of the Synod, in accordance with the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in his Pastoral, dated 16th January 1854.

St. Peter's Church Cobourg, per the Reverend Venerable the Archdeacon of York, £2 0 0.

Thomas Smith Kennedy.

NOTICE.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto gives notice that it is his intention, with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District during the month of May next; in the Gore and Districts West of Hamilton in the months of June and July; and in August at the Manitooahning Mission, and Sault Ste. Marie, &c., Lake Huron. A list of the days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter, and his Lordship requests that notice may be given to him as early as possible of such new Stations as may have been established, or new parishes organized, at which confirmations are required to be held or churches to be consecrated.

Although former usage required that every candidate for confirmation should have attained the full age of fifteen, the Bishop, in order to meet the frequent applications of the clergy in favour of persons somewhat younger, is induced to admit such candidates as have completed their fourteenth year, provided they be specially recommended by their respective pastors. The clergy will be pleased to have in readiness and furnish to the Bishop, previous to commencing the service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several candidates, whom they are to present for the holy rite.

Some years ago the Bishop called the attention of his brethren the clergy to the advantage of registering in their parish books the names of the confirmed, to which they might afterwards usefully refer, and he will be much gratified to inspect them in the Missions where this has been done.

The Bishop embraces this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that the candidates for confirmation should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are in their own persons about to assume; and that every practical means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the true Church of Christ.

Toronto, Feb. 21, 1854.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

The last advices from England, reported this week, bring us the deplorable, though not unlooked for intelligence, that Russia, in the withdrawal of her Ministers from the Courts of London and Paris, has taken the usual step preliminary to a declaration of war. Sad as is the prospect of misery

and bloodshed before us; it may be hoped that the great strength of the Allies—and the circumstance that Russia stands, as she deserves to stand, alone—will soon bring the contest to a close; and, whilst it continues, we may conscientiously invoke God's help and protection, for our cause is good. The whole world outside the Russian empire are able to see, and ready to acknowledge, that the Allies have the right side of the question. Notwithstanding the temporary distress arising from the failure of the last harvest, the requisite taxation will be cheerfully submitted to by the people of the British Isles, for they are fully animated with that high spirit which a good cause never fails to inspire. And our cause is, we repeat, a good one. There are very few who do not feel it to be so. Some, it seems, have been deceived by the Russian Emperor's specious statements in regard to his coveted "ecclesiastical protectorate," as though that implied a desire and a purpose to redress such grievances or civil disabilities as still rest upon the Christian subjects of the Porte. But the world at large, remembering that Russia has never done anything, nor even expressed a wish to do anything for the real relief of the Greek Christians in the Sultan's dominions, interpret the "ecclesiastical protectorate" in its true meaning of territorial acquisition. Great Britain and France therefore have united to repel wilful aggression far more in keeping with a barbarous age of brute force, than with the present age of extended Christianity and advanced civilization. We may pray, then, with all our hearts, and with perfectly clear consciences, that the Lord of Hosts will be pleased to lead our fleets and our armies to the battle. And when we so pray, a well grounded faith will cheer us with a comforting assurance that God will graciously hear our petition, as it is expressed in the appropriate special prayer of our liturgy which we shall soon be called upon to use in our churches—"Save and deliver us, we humbly beseech thee, from the hand of our enemies; abate their pride; assuage their malice, and confound their devices; that we being armed with Thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all perils to glorify Thee, who art the only giver of all victory, through the merits of Thy only Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 2ND SUNDAY IN JANUARY, 1854.

Previously announced in the *Church* newspaper, Vol. 17, No. 29......		£204 15 9
St. Peter's on the Credit	1 16 5	
Sydenham	0 9 6	
Port Credit	0 10 6	
—per Rev. S. Givins...		2 16 5
Christ's Church, Delaware....................	2 5 6	
Carradoc Academy......	1 5 9	
—per Rev. R. Flood ...		3 11 3
Trinity Church, Moore,	1 12 6	
St. Mary's, do.	1 0 3	
Sarnia	3 15 6	
Butlers	0 4 0	
—per Rev. G. J. R. Salter		6 12 3
Christ's Church, Amherstburgh—per Rev. Frederick Mack		1 0 0
Christ's Church, Grantham—per Rev. W. H. Phillips		1 0 0
Fitzroy Harbor	1 0 0	
St. Mark's, Packenham	1 10 0	
—per Rev. R. L. Stephenson		2 10 0
Trinity Church, Simcoe	2 4 9	
Christ's Church, Vittoria	1 4 5	
—per Rev. F. Evans ...		3 9 2
Norwood and Lakefield—per Rev. J. Hilton		2 12 6
St. George's, Georgina	0 10 3	
Park's School-house ...	0 5 7	
Sutton	0 16 5½	
Shepperd's School-house	0 5 8½	
—per Rev. W. Ritchie		1 18 0
Richmond, per Rev. J. Flood......		1 7 6
St. Peter's, Osnabruck, per Rev. M. Ker		0 10 0
Napanee, per Rev. W. B. Lander		1 0 0
St. Peter's, Tyrconnel...	1 4 4	
Fingal	1 12 4	
Trinity Church, Howard	0 19 9	
Clearville	0 13 10	
—per Rev. H. Holland		4 10 3
St. John's, Darlington,	1 10 6	
Enniskillin Church......	1 2 6	
—per Rev. Dr. MacNab		2 13 0
St. James', Biddolph ...	0 5 0	
St. Mary's	0 5 0	
—per Rev. A. Lampman		0 10 0
St. George's, Clarke ...	1 5 0	
Newtonville	0 10 0	
Orono	0 17 6	
—per Rev. H. Brent...		2 12 6
St. James', Dundas......	2 0 0	
St. John's, Ancaster ...	2 0 0	
—per Rev. Dr. Murray		4 0 0
St. Peter's, Cobourg, per Ven'ble Archdeacon Bethune		12 10 0
119 collections, amounting to......		£259 18 7

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND (*Additional*).

Previously announced	£437 15 3
Richmond, per J. Flood	1 2 6
Napanee, per Rev. W. B. Lander	1 13 9
300 collections, amounting to......	£440 11 6

MISSION FUND (*Additional*).

Previously announced	£199 16 0
Napanee, per Rev. W. B. Lander	1 0 0
157 collections, amounting to......	£200 16 0

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

Previously announced	£7 12 4½
Napanee................................	1 5 0
	£8 17 4½

DONATIONS.

Widows and Orphans' Fund, per Rev. W. Blakey	£2 15 0

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. G. Nugent......................	£1 5 0
" J. Flood	1 5 0
" W. B. Lander	1 5 0
" Henry Brent	1 5 0
	£5 0 0

THOS. SMITH KENNEDY,
Sec. C. S. D. T.

Toronto, Feb. 22, 1854.

Colonial.

The St. Catharines' people are about to build a macadamised road from that town to Port Dalhousie. We wonder they did not build it long ago.

On Saturday evening of the 28th ultimo, as the Rev. Dr. Ryerson was returning from Yorkville, the sleigh was upset, by which he was severely injured. Two of his ribs were broken, and it was feared for a time that he was otherwise seriously hurt. We are happy to state, however, that he is now so far recovered as to be considered out of danger, though it will be some time yet before he will be able to attend to his official duties: and those at a distance who have business with the Chief Superintendent personally, will be under the necessity of delaying it until his recovery.—*Chris. Guardian.*

United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The Baltic left at 6 o'clock on the 8th and brings 56 passengers.

The frigate Constitution sailed from St. Helena, Nov. 2.

The United States steamer Princeton returned yesterday from a trial trip of three days at sea, which was highly satisfactory.

The experimental trip of the Ericson steamer, on Friday, was very satisfactory to her proprietors. She made about 6½ miles an hour against a strong tide.

The brig Reindeer, from the Coast of Africa, reports the United States ship Marion, off Congo, arriving.

PORTLAND, Feb. 19.

She steamship Sarah Sands, from Liverpool, Jan. 31st, arrived at 6 p.m.

European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Halifax, Feb. 17.

The steamship *Canada* arrived this morning.

The steamer *Nashville*, from New York, January 16th, arrived off Cowes on the 2nd inst. having experienced heavy wheather, and lost part of her paddle boxes.

The steamship *Glasgow* arrived out on the 2nd.

The steamer *Andes*, from Liverpool, had put back.

The news is ominious of war. The answer from England and France to Russia enquiries respecting the entry of the fleet was declared, on the 1st July, to the Ministers in London and Paris.

The terms of reply did not transpire. The Russian Minister is reported to have withdrawn himself from London on the 5th.

England is sending a squadron of small steamers to take sounding at the entrance of the Baltic for the fleet.

Orders are understood to have been sent to the British and French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg to demand their passports. At a Council held at the Tuilleries January 30th, the question of sending in extraordinary land force to Turkey, was fully discussed; it is proposed to send 80,000 men.

England will send only a small force, but will pay half the expenses.

The British army is to be increased immediately by 11,000 regulars, and the Navy by 11,000 men.

No change had occurred on the Danube. Although abstaining from great operations, the Turks gave the Russians no rest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The crowd was much greater than usual on the route to the House, and the Queen was greatly cheered, but Prince Albert was occasionally hissed.

The Turkish Minister was cordially received.

The House was unusually full of splendid costumes, but no member of the American Legation was present, the Master of the Ceremonies having sent notice that all the diplomatic corps must appear in full costume.

The Queen, in her Speech, alluded to the difficulties existing between Turkey and Russia, and spoke of the co-operation with France to endeavour to preserve peace. She thinks it requisite to make further augmentation of the Naval and Military Forces, and recommends a Bill, she has ordered to be framed, opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations.

VIENNA.—Count Buol has drawn out a declaration of neutrallity, with a strong leaning towards the views of Western Powers, and has given this to Count Orloff as a final answer. Orloff's mission has therefore failed. The Czar's proposals were to form a defensive league with all the German Powers, and if the Western Powers attack any one thereof, Russia would make a common cause with them, and would not conclude any peace without consulting their interests. The German Powers, through Austria, definitely refused. Russia is therefore isolated.

The foreign Powers are immediately to demand the evacuation of the Principalities and will compel it forthwith.

FRANCE—declines answering the Russian question respecting the entry of the Fleet into the Black Sea.

Skirmishing was continued on the line of the Danube.

Col. Dier, who had been sent by the French Government to report upon the condition of the Turkish Army on the Danube, pronounces it able to keep the Russians in check for a long time to come.

A rumour is current of a Naval Battle between the Allied and Russian fleets in the Black Sea.

The Russian Commander at Sebastopool has been cashiered, for not preventing the English frigate *Retribution* from entering that Port.

The English engineers made prisoners at Sinope have been released.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde complained that the Queen's Speech gave no indication of the future intentions of the Government as to war. He thought British want of energy had deceived the Czar into the war into which Europe would soon be plunged.

The Earl of Clarendon defended the course pursued by the Government towards the Czar.

The Earl of Derby remarked that there was no allusion in the speech to other foreign relations, and no notice taken of President Pierce's message concerning important question pending with England.

The Earl of Aberdeen defended the delay in taking notice of these points, but gave no explanation as to the Eastern question.

A debate arose as to the recent imputations thrown upon Prince Albert, the Earl of Aberdeen and others defending the Prince.

The Government Engineers have reported the mail steamers unfit for war purposes.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, Feb. 20.

The Baltic arrived below last night at 9 o'clock. Dates to the 8th. Europa arrived out on the 6th.

The Czar's last proposal rejected. Negociation broken off. Russian Ministers left London and Paris. Instructions sent to English and French Ministers to withdraw from St. Petersburg.

France and England making open preparations for war.

All the rumors of the bad success of the Orloff Mission are now confirmed. It is not likely that he will prolong his stay, but will, it is said, leave directly for St. Petersburg; foreseeing the same rebuff at Berlin, he will refrain from visiting that capital.

It is said that the Servian Government, yielding to the suggestion of the Russian Consulate at Belgrade, will refuse to accept the new Firman of the Sultan, unless Russia gives her consent.

St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.

It is said that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavour to avoid a general conflagration, if he can only preserve his honour and his rights.

The influence of the Count Nesslerode is again in the ascendant. It is also said that the Czar is about to write an autograph letter to the Queen of England, in which he will endeavor to prove that he has not been the aggressor.

An Imperial Ukase confirms the summoning to arms of the Reserves as well as the Soldiers on the furlough.

WAR.—POSITIVE FACTS.—Several of the Cunard Steamers are taken by Government to carry troops to Constantinople.

Six thousand men go from England. Others will be taken up at different stations—about 10,000 will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition.

The 46th Regiment that was under orders for Australia, leaving all the old soldiers at home whose time would be up in a few years, is now to hold itself in readiness for foreign service, taking all the best men and leaving all the young soldiers and recruits at home.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Orloff leaves for St. Petersburg, probably on Wednesday.

The combined fleets were at Beycos Bay on the 27th January.

Six ships again convoy a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

BELGIUM.—Kissloff, late Russian Envoy, arrived at Brussels at six o'clock on Tuesday.

It is understood that four vessels originally taken up by the Government to convey troops from Ireland to Malta, and from thence to the West Indies, have been taken up on monthly charges, so that they may be available to proceed to any point on the shortest notice.

Breadstuffs slightly declined. Richardson & Co's Circular states,' Liverpool 2nd we have had a very thin and slender attendance at the opening of the market, but towards the close there was an increase in Millers and, Dealers of this immediate neighbourhood, and some from the interior towns, but all operated with much caution, and the sales of wheat effected were entirely of a retail character, and in these holders had to submit to a decline of 2d. a 3d. per 70lbs. on the prices obtained on Friday; and although the market was in an irregular state, and the same may be said of the Flour trade, as to extent of business done, and prices were 6d. a 1s. per barrel under those of our last date, and Philadelphia being obtainable at 42s. 6d. ex-warehouse, and 42s. ex-ship.—India Corn dull, sales at a decline of 1s. per 480 lbs. The improved feeling advised last mail has not been sustained. Flour and Wheat have declined 3s. per barrel, and 1s. per 70lbs. from the highest point. India Corn has receded 2s. a 6s.

Cotton active and upwards.

The Paris Bourse, a fall in the English funds affected, prices which early in the day showed a tendency to rise. Three's closed 68 a 30; Four and a half per cent 97 a 50.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

Intelligence from the seat of war indicates that important operations are at hand there.

The news of the most vital consequence is the open preparations for war made by England and France.

Debate in the British Parliament on the 6th, gives a view of the position of affairs.

Half of the British Revenue Coast Guard force are ordered to be drafted into the navy. This gives 2,890 well trained men.

The police of Paris have broken up a Russian club, called "*Bureau de l' Agence Etrangere.*"—This club, secret agents of Russia, received their orders to circulate reports on Bourse and in the streets. No arrests were made.

French papers are ordered not to speak of the movements of Troops or other preparations of war, except in terms set forth in the *Moniteur*.

Among other significant orders recently given by the French Government is one for 3,000,000 of cannon balls!

The Paris *Patrie* confirms statements, that Omar Pacha's movements have cut off communication between the Russian armies, that Kisseleff is to meet Baron Brunow, the London Ex-Minister, at Brussels. Orders are given to the Atlantic Squadron to proceed to Toulon, supposed to take troops on board.

Russian forces understood to be concentrated at Kalafat.

Private letters say, that the return of the Allied fleets was in consequence of the scarcity of provisions at Sinope, but this is doubtful.

The infant Princess of Austuria, the only surviving child of the late Queen of Spain, is dangerously ill.

Admiral Chance, is appointed to command of one division of the Baltic fleet. The command in chief has not yet been given.

The names of Admiral Seymour, as chief, with Sir Charles Napier, and Lord Dundonald, under him, are mentioned.

Omar Pacha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 and divided the Russian army—the right wing of which is at Gorgova—the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest.

Omar Pacha crossed in person at Oltenitza, at last accounts was only two days distant from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak.

The death of Silivo Pillico, is announced.

It is expected that Smith O'Brien will be pardoned.

McHenry quotes recent imports of Bacon cleared off, with good demand for Prime, but inferior lower. Beef and Pork languid.

BIRTH,

At the Parsonage, Leeds, C. E., on 9th February, the wife of the Rev. J. Carry, of a son.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ultimo, in London, England, Robert Mc Mullen, Esq., of Pembroke Road, Dublin, and father of Mr. Robert C. McMullen of this city, to Anne, only daughter of the late Beversham Harman, Esq., of Cork.

On Thursday evening, the 2d Feb., by the Rev, Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, George Brogdin, Esq., Solicitor, to Matilda Sophia, eldest daughter of William Hornby, Esq., all of Port Hope.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 22, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel	33	0	a	36	3
Farmers' per 196 lbs.	30	0	a	32	6
Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs. ...	7	6	a	7	6
Oatmeal, per barrel,..................	36	3	a	37	6
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	5	0	a	5	3
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	3	9	a	4	0
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs...............	2	9	a	2	10½
Peas, per bushel, ...	3	9	a	5	0
Potatoes, per bushel, ...	3	6	a	4	0
Apples, per bushel, ...	2	0	a	3	0
Grass Seed, per bushel, ...	7	6	a	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel, ...	50	0	a	60	0
Hay, per ton, ...	75	0	a	80	0
Straw, per ton, ...	40	0	a	50	0
Onions, per bushel, ...	7	6	a	8	9
Butter—Tub, per lb.................	0	8½	a	0	9½
Fresh, per lb.....................	0	10	a	0	11
Beef, per 100 lbs,....................	30	0	a	32	6
Pork, per 100lbs, ...	20	0	a	25	0
Eggs per dozen	1	0	a	1	3
Fire wood per, cord	18	9	a	22	6

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW AND COMPLETE

Gazetteer of the United States,

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

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

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. 30

Ladies' Select Boarding School,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

MISS MACNALLY begs to announce, that in consequence of the increased number of boarders in her establishment during the present year, she has made such arrangements as will enable her to accommodate a greater number of pupils, who will, as usual, be under her own immediate superintendence.

MISS MACNALLY is under the painful necessity of cautioning the public against the slanders of interested and malicious persons, who have endeavored to injure the Seminary, by spreading palpable falsehoods against the domestic comforts of the school. Against such unprovoked attacks, Miss N. is determined to appeal for protection to the laws of the country, and in doing so, feels she will receive the sympathy of her numerous friends, and all other right-minded individuals.

Feb. 20, 1854. 30 4

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

67, HARLEY STREET,

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter*, 1853,)

FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION,

AND FOR GRANTING

CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

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THE REV. T. G. HALL, M.A.
THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D.

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Consisting of the Professors of the College.

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Deputy-Chairman—REV. C. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S.

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W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.	John Hullah, Esq.
Adolphus Bernays, Ph.D.	F. P. Lacaita, Esq.
Isidore Brasseur, Esq.	Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.
The Rev. Michael Biggs, M.A.	Henry Warren, Esq.
The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.	

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Miss Barnard.	The Lady Monteagle.
Lady Bell.	Mrs. Murray.
Mrs. Booth.	The Lady Laura Palmer.
The Viscountess Canning.	Mrs. Proctor.
Mrs. Carr.	Lady Romilly.
The Countess of Charlemont.	Mrs. Edward Romilly.
Mrs. E. B. Denison.	Lady Kay Shuttleworth.
Mrs. Lewis Eyre.	Mrs. Stanley.
Mrs. Douglas Galton.	The Lady Caroline Stirling.
Mrs. William Hayes.	Mrs. Strutt.
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Mrs. Arthur Hobhouse.	Miss Twining.
Mrs. W. M. James.	Mrs. Hensleigh Wedgwood.
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Mrs. Arthur Malkin.	Lady Wood.
Mrs. Marcett.	Miss Williams Wynn.
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.
Geography..........................	Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Johns.
German	Dr. Bernays—Dr. Fischel.
Harmony and Musical Composition	Mr. Bennett—Mr. Baly.
History—Ancient, English, and Modern	Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Brewer.
Italian	Mr. Lacaita—St. Biaggi.
Latin	Mr. Plumptre—Mr. Biggs,
Method in Learning & Teaching	Mr. Johns.
Natural Philos'y & Astronomy	Mr. Cock.
Philosophy—Moral and Mental Reading	Mr. Nicolay.
Divinity and Church History ...	Mr. Trench—Mr. Biggs.
Vocal Music	Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—Mr. Bannister.

Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec. 17.

Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.

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 term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s. 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 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.

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 EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

This Class has been established to supply the want of good Elementary Instruction, and as Introductory to the College Course.

Arithmetic........................	Mr. Cock.
Biblical Instruction..........	Mr. Plumtre.
Drawing	Mr. Weigall.
English Grammar	Mr. Plumptre.
French	Mr. Brasseur—M. Enot.
Geography	Mr. Nicolay.
German (Etymology)	Dr. Bernays.
History, Ancient	Mr. Nicolay.
Ditto, English	Mr. Brewer.
Italian (Etymology).........	Mr. Bezzi.
Latin	Mr. Plumptre.
Reading	Mr. Nicolay.
Vocal Music	Mr. Bannister.
Calisthenic Master............	M. Rolla.
Lady Superintendent	Miss Parry.
Assistant	Miss Worth.

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 13.

Elementary Instruction on the Piano-forte is given under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. 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 other, 10s.

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

February 16th, 1854. 29

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LADY qualified to give instruction in Music and French, and the usual branches of an English Education. Address M. B., Post Office, Brockville.

Brockville, 1st Feb. 1854. 28tf

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.

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

Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854. 29

WANTED,

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.

Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkville.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853. 18-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEVEN LETTERS on the NON-RELIGIOUS COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, by Rev. Adam Townley. Demy 8vo. 55 pages, paper cover. Price 7½d. each; 6s. per dozen; 40s. per hundred.

HENRY ROWSELL,
Bookseller & Stationer.
King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 14, 1853. 20-tf

New Law Books.

HILL on Trustees, with Notes by Henry Wharton	£1 5 0
Syles on Bills, with Notes by Sharswood	1 2 6

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
8 Wellington Buildings.

Toronto, 26th January, 1854. 96

NEW WHOLESALE

Millinery Establishment.

J. CHARLESWORTH, would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, three stories high, to his premises, when be purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business,

MILLINERY IN PARTICULAR,

and is now manufacturing as large a stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street. 6 doors West of Church Street, Toronto,

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling department and in the general management of the Millinery business. Apply personally or by letter post-paid.

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street,

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WANTED,

AT the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street Toronto, Fifty good Bonnet Makers, also Fifty Cape and Mantilla Makers, to whom regular employment will be given.

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2 GOOD Salesmen for a wholesale and retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Good Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the indoor business need apply, and to such a liberal salary will be paid.

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STAPLE AND FANCY

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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THE Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery, for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada.

No Second Price.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, January 18, 1853. 25-tf

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

READING for a Month Preparatory to Confirmation, compiled from the Works of Writers of the Early and of the English Church, by the author of Amy Herbert....	£0 3 9
All's not Gold that Glitters, or the Young Californian, by Cousin Alice, author of No such Word as Fail....................................	0 3 9
Principles of Geology, or Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, considered as illustrative of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell, M.A.F.R.S.; new and entirely revised edition illustrated with maps, plates and Woodcuts...........................	0 11 3
lines of Scripture Geography and History Illustrating the Historical Portions of the Old and New Testament, designed for use of Schools and Private Families, by Edward Hughes, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S..................	0 5 0
Bible Maps, or a Historical Desoriptive Atlas of Scripture Geography, by William Hughes, F.R.G.S., cloth colored 10s., paper plain	0 3 9
The Language of Flowers with Illustrative Poetry......	0 7 6

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
8, Wellington Buildings, King-st. Toronto.

November 2, 1853. 14-tf

A CLERGYMAN and his Wife, resident in a healthful Country Town, within a short distance of Toronto, are anxious to receive four little boys, between the ages of 6 and 10, into their house; every attention will be paid to their religious and moral instruction, as well as to their education, which will comprise every thing they are found capable of learning: English, French, Music, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Terms, £40 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. and the Rev. the Secretary of the Church Society, Toronto.

December, 13. 1853. 20-tf

AN INDEX

TO THE

STATUTES OF CANADA,

From 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive.

1840 to 8150.

COMPRISING all the Acts passed and Repealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, together with a

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX,

shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent

By ÆMELIUS IRVING,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Royal 8vo., Price ONE DOLLAR.

Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Post, at the cost of three or four pence only, and will be mailed to any address on the receipt of One Dollar—(Post-paid.)

HENRY ROWSELL,
Publisher.
King Street, Toronto.

January 12 1850.

Pereira's Materia Medica.

VOL. 2 just received—Price, £1 5s.

HENRY ROWSELL,
8 Wellington Buildings.

Toronto, 26th January, 1854. 26

REMOVAL.

MRS. ELLAH informs her friends and the public, that she has removed from her late residence, King Street, to the house lately possessed by the Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, corner of Front and Bay Streets, where, from the superior accommodation and unremitting attention, she hopes for a continuance of former patronage.

Toronto, Feb. 28-tf

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. 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 after Easter.

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Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854. 28

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Toronto, Dec. 14, 1853. 20-tf

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Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. 28-tf

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Toronto, Dec. 21, 1853. 21-tf

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Principal of U. C. College.

Toronto Jan. 5th 1854. 24-6in

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Toronto February, 1852 27-tf

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Toronto, 27th December, 1853. 2-tf

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Toronto, April 6th, 1853.

Family Reading.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

[From the "Banner of the Cross."

The *Christian Witness* of last week has an excellent and judicious article on this subject, from which we make the following extract. What it says of families is equally true of parishes; and it is a serious question for the clergy to consider, in what way they can so effectually second the instructions of the pulpit, and arrest the evils with which a licentious press is now teeming, as by promoting the circulation of an approved religious paper among their people?

We have heard it assigned as a reason for not patronizing religious newspapers, that their influence, in consequence of the controversies with which their columns are filled, is so counter to the spirit of the Gospel, and so unprofitable in their influence upon Christian character and Christian life, that it is deemed to be a duty to discard them altogether. This course is neither wise in itself, nor effectual for good in its results. The newspaper press is, perhaps, beyond any other single influence, educating the mass of the people. All ages and all conditions read newspapers. No human power can keep the smoking issues of the newspaper press from the hands of all classes. The man who shuts them out of his dwelling, with the hope of saving his children from their contaminating influence, is pursuing a course, which will only serve to whet the morbid appetite of these children, and give them a keener relish for a stealthy indulgence of what cannot fail to corrupt their hearts and minds.

We live in a land and an age of newspapers. This is a "fixed fact," which no will nor wisdom of any one man or of any association of men can change. The question is not, whether we shall have the influence of religious newspapers, good or bad—for that question has long ago been irreversibly settled—but inasmuch as we do have this power among us, and must continue to feel its influence as long as we live, and which our children will feel when we are gone, what is our duty as Christian men,—Christian parents, and Christian patriots in respect to it, that we may so improve what is in itself a blessing, that it shall secure the greatest possible good with the least possible evil.

Parents, who profess to be the followers of Christ, and those also who make so much profession, but who entertain a deep concern for the moral welfare of their children, and who, for any cause, have neglected or refused to supply their households with a religious newspaper, should consider well the consequences of this course.

A vicious literature is flooding the land, and while, on account of some trifling prejudice, or on grounds of a false economy, they are depriving their families of the privileges of reading a religious newspaper, these very children are drinking in with the utmost avidity the poison that floats in the trash of 'fancy-covered issues,' which are deluging the land, pandering to the worst passions of the human heart.

Children will read—and catching the spirit of the times, they will read newspapers. Parents cannot prevent it, and they ought not to desire to hinder the development of the spirit of enquiry, which prompts to this love of newspaper reading, but they should seek to give it a right direction. How shall this be done? by keeping from their hands everything like a newspaper?

No; for as we have already shown, this would only tend to give to this natural spirit of enquiry an impulse which would send it to a poisoned fountain for satisfaction.

This end can be accomplished, by supplying what the mind craves, in the most unexceptionable forms.

A religious journal should be selected, whose principles and tone are such as to entitle it to confidence. Such a paper as it comes to hand week after week, serves to gratify the natural and imbibed desire for information now so characteristic of the young—while it tends directly to give a moral and religious direction to the thoughts of these active minds, at the same time contributing in no small degree to cultivate a refined taste, and thus in moulding the character of the young to fortify them against those wiles of the devil to which they are especially exposed.

To take a religious newspaper, is therefore in this age, no mere matter of patronage.

It has become an essential moral provision, which it becomes necessary to make for the good of those, whose moral and spiritual welfare is committed to our charge.

The Church of Rome in this country, with its usual sagacity and foresight, is wide awake to the value and importance of the periodical press. Twenty years ago, it had but four organs in the United States, and now it boasts of more than thirty; about half of which are published in the German, French and Spanish languages. They tell us that "wherever they are obliged to defend themselves, there a journal springs up full of zeal and vigour, and intelligence; conducted in many instances by clergymen of profound study and large experience, and in all cases by men of ability." They justly observe, that "the moral effect of such a press can scarcely be exaggerated;" and we hope the lesson it teaches will not be lost upon Churchmen.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE ROMISH PRAYER-BOOK.

On New-year's day 1570 Queen Elizabeth went in state to St. Paul's. A Prayer-book, splendidly bound, and illustrated with Popish pictures, was placed on her Majesty's cushion by the dean. Elizabeth examined it with curiosity, then frowned, and blushed. After a moment's consideration, she put it hastily away, and called to the verger to bring her the old prayer-book.

As soon as the service was over, in place of mounting her horse as usual, she walked into the vestry-room, called for the dean, and asked him why he had given her the new prayer-book. When he explained that he had placed it there as a new-year's gift to her Majesty, the Queen remarked that he could never have given her a worse, for she had an aversion to idolatry, to images and pictures of saints and angels, and the grosser absurdities resembling the Holy Trinity, and reminded him of her proclamation against images, pictures, and Romish relics in churches. When the dean humbly declared that he had acted in ignorance, the Queen expressed her hope that God would pardon his sin of ignorance, and grant him the Holy Spirit, and more wisdom for the future.

Upon enquiry it was found that *foreigners* had supplied him with the illuminated or rather the darkened prayer-book. The salutary effect of this spirited rebuke of our first Protestant Queen was soon seen in the careful eradication from the walls of all the London churches of the Popish paintings, and the substitution of scriptural texts against Romish errors. Perhaps one of the most striking instances of Loyola's profound policy (says Massy) may be seen in his directing novices to be carefully drilled in the proper method of teaching the catechism, accommodated to the intelligence of children and of ignorant persons; for it is by this mode of instruction that the minds of children and of the masses of the people are most easily and most permanently impressed.—*Massy's Secret History of Romanism.*

SITTING UNDER Mr.——

[From the "Church of the People.]

"Nothing, in fact, more strikingly illustrates the impolicy of developing one element of Christian education to the neglect of another, than the actual working of such a system, as exemplified antithetically in the Romish and Protestant communions. In the former, wherever it prevails, the churches are filled with the humbler and less educated, and deserted by the higher class of society. Yet that observer must be made of sterner stuff than ourselves, who could witness unmoved the deep reverence with which the worshippers enter the sacred edifice, and the fervour of their devotion whilst engaged in private prayer, or joining in the services of the day.

'How is it,' the visitor mentally exclaims, 'that the high born and intellectual rarely, if ever, tread these hallowed courts!' Let him look around, and in the dim, lurking confessional, the shrines of relics, the tawdry images, and numerous other objects of transparent significance, he will read his answer.

Rome knows full well the importance of the devotional element. It is the keystone of her power. The moment she appeals to the intellect, the entire arch crumbles to dust.

And now let us look at home. Certainly we have churches and chapels, besides tabernacles, Zions and Bethesdas enough to prompt the gibe of the shallow Frenchman.

Let us picture Monsieur engaged in an examination of the National Church, for he would at once consider it superfluous to pursue his investigation among the dissenting bodies. One professing Churchman tells him he goes to hear Mr. A.; another prefers 'sitting under' Mr. B., another is a follower of Mr. C. 'Oh, I understand!' exclaimed Monsieur, 'you go to church to hear sermons.' 'Why not exactly: the prayers and all that sort of things are all very well; but we like to go where we can hear the Gospel preached.' 'But surely, your liturgy in its prayers, its confessions, its thanksgivings, its selections from Scripture, embodies all the doctrines and inculcates the essence of evangelic truth?' Just so; but Mr. A's expositions of Scripture exactly meet my own views, and as I pay for my pew, I think, I have a right to select my teacher.' Monsieur bows, shrugs his shoulders, and is silent.

The mystery is a mystery no longer.—He at once understands why our churches are not resorted to by the poor and the comparatively illiterate.

What, in fact, are the circumstances under which, for the most part churches are built, especially in large commercial towns?

Some very respectable and very influential gentleman more learned in Tariffs than in Fathers, is assured by his wife, and especially by his daughter, Miss Dorca, as far better theologian than either of them, that they never heard the gospel preached until they went to hear the young curate at St.——'s. In a few weeks a committee is organised—a subscription is got up to build a church for the Rev. Mr.—— who is in due time nicely settled in his snug parsonage, facing his lecture room, with its snug vestry, its snug pulpit, with its snug cushion, blushing rosy red—alas! the only thing that blushes there. Anon the fair Dorcas disappears from her paternal pew to be enshrined in the Chancel, where, of course only the family of the clergyman are privileged to intrude.—Minister and flock are a self constituted committee for the regulation of the service—mutual concessions are made. It is decided whether the Saint days shall be observed or not. Whether psalms shall be read or sung, whether the preacher shall change his dress or not before he leaves the Communion table for the pulpit. In this way our churches become meeting-houses, where the ritual is tolerated as a foil to the sermon—the great business of the day.

The Holy Table itself, the goal, the focus of our Liturgical system, suggestive at once of all that constitutes the essence of Christian faith, worship and meditation—of that sublime ordinance to which all others are but introductory and subsidiary—that silent, but eloquent monitor is too frequently screened from view by an unsightly mass of oak or mahogany huge as those moveable towers used by the Romans in their sieges. The eye being at length familiarised with the intrusive object, and its accessories, the mind soon sympathises, and learns to regard the sermon as the all important element in the ministrations of the Sanctuary: whilst the first in importance, prayer—the mystical Altar of Incense, the divinely ordained channel of communion with the Head of the Church: being 'invisible or dimly seen,' sends up a flickering, scanty flame, its feeble ray scarcely penetrating the stiff cordon of respectability that hedges it about, and not the faintest wreath of its smoke discernible to the outlying masses beyond."

From our English Files.

Announcement of the Sinope Victory to the Czar.—The officer whom Prince Menschikoff sent from Odessa to St. Petersburgh with the despatches announcing the victory at Sinope, spared no exertion to accomplish his journey with unusual speed, and on arriving at the capital, was, according to Russian custom, immediately ushered into the Emperor's presence, to whom he delivered his despatches, saying, "I bring your Majesty intelligence of the successful issue of a considerable action." On which the Emperor, much gratified, took him into his cabinet, and seated himself, to peruse their contents. When he had finished, and addressed himself to the welcome courier to express his delight at the tidings, he found that the officer, worn out with fatigue, had fallen asleep, nor was he to be aroused by any ordinary means. With that quick appreciation of human nature peculiar to the Czar, he called out roughly, "So and so! your horses are ready;" and the zealous courier at once started up to his supposed duty. The Emperor then inquired of him what rank he had? "Kapitan" "Well, then (to an adjutant in attendance,) bring me a pair of epaulettes; I promote you on the spot to be *Podpolkownick* (Lieutenant-Colonel.) Embrace me;" and when the astonished officer had availed himself of this rare distinction, the Czar kissed him on the cheek. Since then no ruthless razor has been allowed to profane the cheek hallowed by the Emperor's lips.

Corruption in Russia.—It is well known that in Russia government functionaries are easily corrupted. The following instance of their corruption is related in a recently published work:—"A young man inherited a large estate in the government of Moscow; a neighbour unjustly claimed a part of it. The young man asked his uncle, the chief judge of the district, if he ought to go to law, or consent to an arrangement. The uncle recommended him to go to law, assuring him that he would gain his suit. Some months after he learnt that he had lost his action because his uncle had allowed himself to be corrupted for the sum of 10,000 roubles. He hastened to his uncle, and reproached him bitterly. 'It is true,' said the uncle calmly, 'that you have lost your action; true, also, that I accepted 10,000 roubles from your adversary; but that was all he had! If you had gained the suit here, as was your right, he would have appealed, and, by sending his 10,000 roubles to St. Petersburgh, would have gained his cause; but now, do you take the money, appeal, and you will succeed!" The nephew, delighted, gratefully embraced his uncle."

Charles James Fox as a Gamester.—His incredible recklessness produced its natural result. At twenty-five years of age he was oppressed and almost spirit-broken by the enormous amount of his debts. Gibbon says that about this time he sat at play without interruption, and rose from the table a loser of £11,000, while the entire liberation from these liabilities cost the estate of his fond and foolish father the incredible sum of £140,000. It is easy to imagine how much his political influence must have been impaired by a character which, if only on this account, was held by all the wise and good as little else than infamous. None of these excesses, however, seemed to cloud the faculties of this remarkable man. On the seventh of April, 1772, he made his motion for leave to bring in a bill to correct the Marriage Act then in force. He spoke with great ability, and answered Mr. Burke and Lord North in a singular manner, yet we are told that on that very morning he had returned from Newmarket where he lost some thousand pounds the preceding day; that finding some company at Hockerell, he sat up all night drinking, and had not been to bed when he came to move his bill, which he had not even drawn up.—*Electic Review.*

From Tasmania we are informed that the people of Hobart Town have determined upon a lasting memorial of their gratitude to the present secretary of the colonies, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on account of the abolition of transportation, which has been carried into effect under his direction. The form, in which they have chosen to commemorate the event, has been the establishment of a 'Newcastle Scholarship,' towards which the sum of £1,400 had already been contributed when the last mail left for England!"

Franklin and French.—Franklin, when he was ambassador to France, being at a meeting of a literary society, and not well understanding the French when declaimed, determined to applaud when he saw a lady of his acquaintance express satisfaction. When they had ceased, a little child, who understood the French, said to him—"But grandpapa, you always applauded the loudest when they were praising you." Franklin laughed heartily, and explained the matter.

Sir Archibald Alison says to the detractors of Glasgow, that, although there are 2,000 spirit shops in that city, there is also a sum of £646,000 at the credit of the working classes in the savings bank.

United States.

[The following sensible article we take from the *New York Times.* Ed. Church.]

Doctors of Divinity and Doctors of Law.—We have seen it stated that during this year, *ninety-one* D.D.s and *fifty-one* L.L.D.s have been made by American colleges. This is the last commentary on our national fondness for titles. It is one of the chapters, which our vanity furnishes to the history of 1853—one of the targets, which we take so much delight in raising on very tall poles for John Bull to shoot at whenever he happens to eat bad beef or lose his pudding. Colonels and Generals are quite exhausted. The circus-men, who fell on the lucky hit of popularizing monkeys by giving them military titles, were not aware what they were doing for the benefit of society at large, and monkeys in particular. It was a decided hit—the more so as it was evidently an unexpected stroke of genius. But the evil or rather folly is not cured. It has reached higher places, and places sacred. "Young America" has not much to do with faculties and trustees of colleges; but strange to say, the "fast" spirit has got into the Boards, and degrees are multiplied with tropical fertility.

The value of these titles is in their rareness. If they cease to be select, they are no longer desirable. Viewed either as acknowledgments of talents or services, they are designed in both cases to distinguish their possessor. The world ought to know its best men, and titles were an easy way of putting the fact clearly before the public eye. A merited D.D. or L.L.D. was once a substantial certificate, and the genuine coin so stamped could readily become current. If men happened to be in strange places, it was their passport, and no parchments were asked for by deacons, or vestrymen, or committees. But these sensible days have gone. D.D.s and LL.D.s have been seized with a Democratic furor, and the rest of the alphabet rebel against their pretensions. They have come to mean almost nothing, and doubtless, not long hence, men who desire to be distinguished, will feel bound, in defence of their hopes, to decline any such endorsement of mediocrity.

The usage in itself is noble. But we should rejoice to see the power to confer D.D.s and LL.D.s so abridged as to render its exercise more than an unmeaning ceremonial. If public opinion cannot correct this growing folly, let the power to grant these degrees be left out of charters for new colleges. As things are, the increase of petty colleges leads corporations to pander to popular tastes by making honours too cheap. There have been instances in the United States of granting these degrees to men who could not write a grammatical English letter. There have been numerous cases of wire-working and lobby-legislating to obtain them. Surely the republic of letters ought not to be so desecrated. Next to religion, men venerate true and worthy genius; and colleges should be the last bodies in the world to make their distinctions of no account.

Women and Ladies.—In the days of our fathers there was such to be met with as men and women; but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of gentlemen and ladies—or, to be still more refined, a race of ladies and gentlemen has sprung up. Women and girls are among the things that were; but "ladies" are found everywhere. Miss Martineau wishing to see the women wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden, "we have no ladies here at present, madam." Now so far as the ladies were concerned, it was very well that none of them were in prison; but then it sounds a little odd, ladies in prison! It would seem bad enough for women to be in such a place. A lecturer, discoursing upon the characteristics of women, illustrated thus:—Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who where the first at the sepulchre? Ladies. On the modern improvement we have heard but of one thing that beats the above. It was the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, performed by an exquisite divine up to all modern refinement. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying "I now pronounce you husband and lady." The audience stuffed their handkerchiefs into their mouths and got out of the room as quickly as possible to take their breath—*Washington (N.C.) Com.*

Unlawful Detainer.—Mr. Bibb related a story the other day which amuses us very much, and we presume it will do likewise to our readers.

A fugitive, now living in Canada, was keeping a barber shop in Toledo a year or two ago.—Suddenly one night he was seized by two officers of the late government, accompanied by the man who by the law of Kentucky, and also by the laws of the United States, which are operatice in Toledo, where the Kentucky statutes are not, held our friend as a chattel.

Morning came after an anxious night; and hope seemed to die in the heart's of the poor fugitive's friends; but he was a keen fellow, and decidedly smarter (intellectually as well as physically) than two constables and a Kentuckian. The time for the court came, and he was brought before the $5 commissioners, who so honor our nationality and glorify republicanism. The commissioner heard the deposition, and was about to pass him over to the hands of the Kentuckian, when the fugitive demanded counsel. He said he had a right to it, and must have it, and that he could demonstrate his freedom, if any opportunity were allowed him. Of course the court could not refuse. He was permitted to go out accompanied by two officers, to procre counsel. Arrived at the door of the layer whom he had chosen to defend him, they went in; they white men first of course; for pro-slavery etiquette would nat allow a negro to precede a whiteman. In this case, emergent business would not allow him to follow, for as soon as they were fairly over the threshold, he following closely, pulled the door, turned the key, and immediately demonstrated his "fugitive" propensities.

It was a most unlawful procedure!—no less than a direct insult to the majesty of the National Government in the presence of the two legally constituted representatives of its executive authority. But the lawless fellow utterly disregarded these solemn considerations; and to the imminent peril of the Union, emigrated forthwith to Canada.

New Material for Paper.—We have just examined several samples of paper made of reeds or cane, of a species which grows in great abundance in our Southern States; and also a sample made by the same progress from white pine shavings. In such an age of invention as this, incredulity is not to be tolerated; therefore, we submit with the best possible grace even, to the white pine. The reed paper is quite a promising article, approaching in quality, under the second experiment, to that on which the daily *Sun* is now printed both in color and texture. Another sample composed of rags and reeds, one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter, is quite a fine article, and its value is estimated by the makers equal to that from rags worth 12½ cents per pound. The paper from pine shavings is designed for wrapping or envelope paper. It was first bleached and then colored for that purpose, and is valued at 12½ cents per pound also. Paper has been made within a few years past from several subtances, and with various success. A small quantity made from straw was recently worked in the regular edition of a daily paper in a neighbouring city, and as the result of an original experiment was considered quite encouraging. The effort now brought to our attention is highly creditable, and has the promise of entire success.—*From the Baltimore Sun.*

A Year of Wrecks.—The New York *Times* publishes statistics which show that during the last twelve months, one hundred and thirty vessels of all descriptions, have been totally lost, involving heavy amount of damages, and the loss of nearly *two thousand lives.* We believe that no year within the last half century has been so fruitful in marine disasters as the one just passed.

Suffering of Emigrants on the Mississipi River.—In consequence of fourteen large steamers having been compelled to stop at Cairo on their way to St. Louis, a large number of emigrants has been left at that place and by the last account they were dying rapidly form famine and yellow feaver, a loaf of bread sold for from forty to seventy cents, and other provisions were at a corresponding rate.

The Mayor of St. Louis had appointed a Committee of Collections for the immediate relief of the emigrants, said to be two thousand in number.

Colonial.

THE RESERVES.

The *British Standard* of the 18th ult. contains a very able letter on the subject of receiving Roman Catholic aid, in defence of our property against the attacks of those who are determined to rob both Churches if they can. We subjoin a few extracts:

"We will now turn to a subject of more importance, because it is supposed to involve an important principle, and is paraded in false but specious dress before the public by those newspaper vendors who support a wretched existence by prowling about for savoury matter to dress for the public palate—who when they find none, imagine it—who, call upon their memories for their wit, and upon their imaginations for their facts—who when they have nothing substantial to lay hold upon, put this and that fancy together—draw their own conclusions from them, and from these spin out a sophistical cobweb to catch political plunder.

The noise that is at present raised by these enemies of the Church against her, in consequence of this so-called alliance with Rome for her own defence, is really deafening, and reminds one very much of the incessant din raised by a pack of jealous curs, on the approach of a stranger, for no other apparent motive than to shew their zeal in their master's service, when they have nothing to repel, and no cause for their clamour.

Because, indeed, the Bishop of Toronto expresses the hope that Rome will unite in defending the property of the Church, the inference is attempted to be drawn (it cannot be supposed that those who draw it really believe it) that the Church of Englahd is compromising her faith, and sacrificing a principle. No alliance, they cry, with Rome—no, for no object, and on no pretence. The Church of England is guilty of violating a sacred principle in seeking such aid, even to protect her temporalities—how now stands the case? A depredatory party conceives the honourable design of stripping the Church of her property—the Church seeks the aid of an ally against such a nefarious project, whereupon the plunderers cry out shame! shame! Nay more—how did they themselves get the power of attacking the Church? Why, by combining with those very same heretical, intolerant, superstitious persons, and that same party against which they are now crying out against the Church for having anything to do with! They themselves sought and cajoled them into an alliance that they might seize on the property of the Church: having succeeded they will make that seizure a precedent for likewise stripping their former friends, or rather dupes; and yet they presume to cast the first stone. 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanliness. Even so, ye outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocricy and iniquity.'

The question now arises here—is the Church really guilty of what is laid to her charge—a compromise of principle in seeking the aid of Rome for her protection?—or does she thereby necessarily expose herself to Romish corruption? To these two questions, which comprise the sum total of her imputed guilt, we answer most emphatically and unequivocally not. Before we proceed to the proof, let us first distinctly understand the subject. The alliance sought involves no question whatever of doctrine or ecclesiastical polity. It is simply a matter of Church property, affecting the principle whether this property can be legitimately torn from her or not. To illustrate it, we will imagine a parallel case—yes, a parallel case—notwithstanding all you say to the contrary. A Christian and a Mahommedan (the supposition, of course, is merely for example's sake) are amicably travelling together—the Christian is met by another, a man professing his faith—he demands his purse, threatening, if not immediately produced, to shoot him. The Christian who is attacked seeks the aid of his Mahommedan friend. Does the Christian violate any principle in so doing? Would any rational mind suppose that there existed any cause for apprehending a concession of his doctrines, and an amalgamation of sympathy with Mahommedanism? Such then is the case with the Church at the present crisis."

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