Vot. XVIII/)

ENTRY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 8, 1855.

Poetru.

THE CHRISTIAN TRIUMPHANT. The hour of my departure is come: I hear the voice that calls me home! At last, O Lord ! let trouble cease, And let thy servant die in peace. The race appointed 1 have run: The combat 's o'er-the prize is won; And now my witness is on high, And now my record 's in the sky.

Not in mine innocence I trust : I bow before thee in the dust; And through my Saviour's blood alone I look for mercy at thy throne. I leave the world without a tear, Save for the friends I held so dear; To heal their corrows, Lord, descend, And to the friendless prove a friend.

I come, I come at thy command, I give my spirit to thy hand; Stretch forth thine everlasting arms, And shield me in the last alarms. The hour of my departure's come; I hear the voice that calls me home; 'Now, O my God! let trouble cease: Now, let thy servant die in peace.

AMERICA A LAND OF ANTIQUITIES.

Throughout the whole length and breadth of the entire country-washed, as it is, by the waters of two mighty oceans, and abounding in natural resources-enormous, beyond what is possible to conceive-we find much to admire in the aspect and beauty of nature, and whether we travel from the distant shores of Maine and New Brunswick to the golden sands of California, and the shores of the great Pacific, or from the bright, crystal lakes of Minnesota to the orange groves of Florida, we behold throughout this immense extent the features of nature, grand and beautiful in every form and aspect. The mineralogist, the geologist the naturalist, the botanist, and even the antiquarian, have all a rich field here.

Strange as it may appear, America abounds in antiquities so extensive, so beautiful, and so majestic, as to rival those of Thebes or Nineveh. Ruins of ancient cities, of immense extent; fortifications, mounds, and pyramids; temples with walls built of hewn stone, showing a refined taste in architecture-and adorned with human figures, beautifully executed; large altars, ornamented with hieroglyphics, probably giving a record of those who reared them. but which no man has been able to decipher; remains of ancient palaces, with beautiful specimens of sculpture and painting, with many other marks of ancient greatness, prove to us that this is not a new world, but that a powerful empire existed at a very remote period of time, teeming with a population highly skilled in arts, and in a state of civilization far beyond anything we have been led to conceive of the aborirines, previous to the discovery of the cou-

tinent by Euroneans. The antiquities of America extend from he eastern shores of Maine and Massachusetts to the Pacific, and from the great | Jakes and British dominions, to Peru and La Plata, in South America; in fact, hroughout the extent of both continents. immense forests grow over the ruins of ith indications that other generations of rees sprung up and grew before them, roves that the ruins were in existence before the Christian Era. In every portion of the United States, interesting ruins have een discovered. In the State of New York have been found sculptured figures of 100 animals of different species, executed in a style far superior to anything exhibited by any of the existing tribes of Indians. The State of Ohio abounds in ruins of towers, fortifications, with extensive mounds and pyramids. At Marietta, in this State, beautiful pottery, silver and copper ornaments, and pearls of great beauty and lustre, have been dug up from the earth. In the caves of Tennessee and Kentucky, mummies have been found, in a high state of preservation, clothed with cloths and skins of various texture inlaid with feathers: like discoveries have been been made at Carrolton, near Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin-ruins of huge fortifications appear. Similar ruins appear in the State of Missouri. On the south side of Missouri river, in the western portion of this State, is an enclosure of some 500 acres, which includes the ruins of a building, (no doubt an ancient tower,) with walls 150 feet high, and SO feet wide at the base, attached to which are a redoubt and a citadel, with work much resembling the structure of a tower in Europe. But it is in the south of Mexico, that magnificent and beautiful ruins present themselves in abundance. Ruins of majestic cities, and magnificent have for so many years past agitated the temples and alters, with beautiful works of Church, there are few earnest souls that do sculpture, tastefully wrought; and palaces not long sure for peace. They feel that adorned with painting-colors chiefly sky- even on their own side-whichever that blue, and light green-which show, by their may be-all has been said that needs to be

These ruins, majestic and beautiful in into the quieter mind of the Church, than appearance, but overgrown with thick by a continual and clamorous reiteration in forests of mahogany and cedar of immense; the ears of excited or irritated opponents. dimensions and great age, prove to the They believe that, if men of all parties world that a great empire existed here at would only come together more frequently a very remote period of time, and that this and unite more cordially in those good works empire teemed with an immense population in which they all agree, they would soon of people highly skilled in the mechanical discover virtues in each other, the existence arts, and in an advanced state of civiliza- of which they never dreamed of before tion. The most extensive ruins are to be and that confidence and love being thus found at Uxmal and Palenque, in the once more restored, their differences would

highly cultivated neonle.

richness and elegance, to be the work of said : and that it will be more likely to win

south-east of Mexico. At Uxmal are subside into their small natural dimensions, immense pyramids, coated with stone, and being no longer magnified and swelled by quadrangular stone edifices and terraces, the inflammation of raging controversy.

The highest of these pyramids is 130 feet, They have therefore longed sore for and on the summit it supports a temple; on peace. Their hearts have yearned for it, one of the façades of the temple are four. They have prayed for it to the Prince of human figures, cut in stone with great Place. And to secure the answer to their hearts burning within us, we shall no longer with the joys that are here.

exactness and elegance. The hands are crossed upon the breast, the head is covered in somethin ke a hemlet, about the neck is a garment of the skin of an alligator, and over each body is a figure of a death's head and bones.

At Palenque are immense ruins of a city of great extent, with the remains of a royal palace. One temple, that of Copan, was 520 feet by 650, and supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. Another temple of great dimensions is here, having an entrance by a portico 100 feet long and 10 broad; it stands on an elevation of 60 feet. The pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. Different objects of worship have been found,-representations of the gods who were worshipped in this country. These temples, with fourteen large buildings, and many other objects of curiosity, stand here as monuments of ancient greatness, to remind of the remote origin of a mighty empire. This city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travellers have supposed that it must have been sixty miles in circumference, and

contained a population of 3,000,000 souls. Centuries must have elapsed, and dynasties succeeded each other, before such orders of architecture were introduced, and a length of time must have passed before an empire would become sufficiently powerful to erect such temples, and possess city of such vast extent. In looking back to the past, we feel interested in the imagination that this people was once in the noon-day of glory, enjoying all the fruits and luxuries of an advanced civilization, but when we behold these ruins a melancholy reflection must at once seize our minds. On the ground where once nations met in their strength and power, wild beasts now roam, and venomous serpents wend their way; and over these vast cities, where once the busy hum of industry and the voice of merriment resounded, grows the vast cedar, on whose branches the owl chatters his discordant notes and the bat sleeps at meridian. In this country is exhibited the largest pyramid in the world -that of Sholula near Puebla. It covers 44 acres, and is about 200 feet high; on its summit was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with heams of wood, containing skeletons and idols; several smaller pyramids surround this large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into artificial shape. Its dimensions are immense, being nearly three miles in circumference, and about 400 feet high. It is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages, and bastions, elevated one above the other. and all formed with large stones skilfully cut and joined without any cement. In some respects the style of architecture resembles the Gothic, being massive and durable; in other respects it resembles the Egyptians-vet the general construction. manner, and style of architecture is different from anything hitherto described in the world. As in Egypt, hieroglyphics on stone denote remarkable events, which no man has yet been able to decipher. Dark

shades rest on the antiquities of America, and few rays of light enliven the gloom. men at all," that they are "no better than We have ancient history to inform us of the events of Egypt-how that empire was founded, and how it prospered and fellwe have the same on record of Babylon and Niveveh, of Greece, and Rome, and inge cities, and the gigantic size of the trees, Carthage—but not the least information have we relative to those who erected these cities, what people and from whence they came; not a ray of light to dispel the dark gloom which seems to rest on the early history of America. Architecture, sculpture, painting, and all the arts that adorn civilized lie, have flourished in this country, at a period far remote. There is evidence sufficient to prove that these cities were in ruins at least sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago. In Palenque are the remains of an altar, over which grows an immense cedar, whose powerful roots enshrine it. The whole city is overgrown with maho gany and cedar trees, of enormous size.

The concentric circles of some of these

trees-the well known cycles for a year-

have been counted, which showed they

were more than 800 years old, and there

were indications of another generation of

trees having sprung up before them. How

few reflect on the fact that America is an

old dominion-the seat of an ancient,

inighty empire. These facts are opening

themselves every day to the eyes of an

astonished world, and it is hoped that the

spirit of inquiry, which seems at present to

animate all classes of learned men, may

throw light on the early history of this re-

SEEK PEACE AND ENSUE IT.

From the Church Journal.

its full effect by suffering it silently to sink

After the long and angry contentions that

markable region .- Minnesota Pioneer.

And this result will be more sure to follow in the present state of feeling in the Church, than at any previous time. For the disposition towards Peace is so very general, the desire for it so very strong, that in attempt at a party victory note seems as ungenerous as it is unwise. Nothing provokes a stronger feeling of indignant reentment, than to find that the very moment when vigilance is thrown off its guard by proposals for Peace is the one chosen as the most available for a sudden renewal of the war. If mere party victories be still the main objects to be sought for, it is but hypocrisy to talk about Peace at all.

the road from Jerusalem to Emmaus, -is yet wide enough for two to walk abreast and for the Lord Christ, also, to walk with them. And He will be far more likely to join them when they are walking side by side together, than if they jealously keep far asunder. If they come not near one

Himself unto neither of them.

prayers, they have been ready to yield up turn our backs towards the Holy City; but I have noticed children, when they were almost everything for which they once felt rise up and once more return joinally on going out to a feast, they would eat but bound in conscience to contend earnestly our way to Jerusalem—the true Vision of sparingly, that they might have a keener -everything, so that " meek-eyed Peace" | Peace. might only once more return and dwell

AN ADDRESS TO THE YOUNG, among us. With this feeling we have ourselves sym-Br H. Verle D'Aubigué, D.D.

But this is not altogether a matter of the heart, though it hath its source there, and happiness in scientific pursuits, science will from thence draws the full, warm current of its life. It is our duty to seek peacebut not in such a way as can never result in peace. It is our duty, not only to seek Peace, but to ensue it. And it is for sound wisdom to decide how this may be done.

It is not by requiring all the concessions come from one side, or submitting to any on the other. This produces at once an and that you hope one day to see Him ustinctive feeling of injustice, a rising of purifying yourselves even as He is pure. the gorge at party proscription, and an un-'ensue" Peace but to renew war.

In opposing any policy, therefore which seems to us to lean, however slightly, in this direction, it must not be supposed that we intend for a moment to depart from that Peace Policy, which has been the leading feature in the tone of the Church pair. Follow faith-faith will never de- palace, and every loss is the purchase of a Journal in ecclesiastical matters. We are ceive you. only striving earnestly, honestly-bluntly, t may be-to ensue that Peace which we all profess to seek, and which a wrong way of the young are very numerous. There tiplied with a never-censing numeration;

intentions, render altogether impossible. The only way, then, to enjoy Peace, in iny Society within the Church, is that both parties should be content to go on their way positive doctrine which they hold to be essential or important to salvation; and only giving up the privilege of denouncing one nother. Let a man exalt, as much as he pleases, the necessity of a true Faith in Christ, and a thorough repentance for sin. He cannot well exalt them too highly. But let him not abuse others as "Romanists in lisguise," or as " Low-Papists," for believing in Sacramental Grace. And while High-Churchmen insist upon the Sacraments as "effectual signs of grace, by the which God doth work invisibly in us, and and confirm our Faith in Him:" let them forego their usual accompaniment of declaring that "Low-Churchmen are no Church-Dissenters," and that "if they do not hold the principles of the Church they ought to mit her Communion."

There has been entirely too much of this sitter warfare in times past. And the natural result of it has been to render each party anxious, if possible, to win some party triumph over the other-some advantage by which it may seem to have secured the condemnation of opinions honestly and earnestly cherished by the other. Now if we are to have Peace, this bitter desire must be given up, and given up on both sides. Notwithstanding the strong general desire for Peace, human nature is but human nature after all: and any such desire ndulged, or attempt made, on the one side will inevitably provoke retaliation upon the

No. The way, though narrow,-like another, it may be that Christ will join

And what better time could there be to

appetite for the coming dainties; so, dear friends, you are going to a feast above: do not dull your appetite with earthly joyssit loosely to them all-look upon them as pathized most deeply. The whole course 2nd, My children, "Flee youthful lusts," fading. As you walk through a flower of the Church Journal, from its first num- and "follow faith." I understand by faith garden you never think of laying down, to ber, has steadily tended towards Peace. an unshaken confidence in the truth and make your home among its roses; so pass There is no personal, no party, sacrifice favor of God. We must walk by faith through the parden of this world's best joys. which we would not cheerfully and rejoic- and not by sight, (2 Cor. v. 7th.) The Smell the flower in passing, but do not ingly make, could that heavenly blessing be just shall live by his faith. Let faith be tarry. Jesus calls you to his banqueting once more shed abroad among us. And your life. Follow faith, seek its constant house; there you will feed upon the lihes we have thus far sought, and are still ready developments in your hearts and in all your on the mountains of spices. O! it ill beto seek. Peace. Alas! my children, if you seek your sole | earthly banquet, when you are booking to sitting down so soon with Jesus; it ill bebenumb and chill you. Keep yourselves, comes you to be so much taken up with dresses and show, when you are so soon to

by faith, immoveably fixed to the fountain love, to which we can approach, and from faith in Jesus Christ. Always hold in es-

My children, give not yourselves to the easiness and suspicion in themselves fatal dreams of your imagination. Imagination moments are exceeded by eternity, and the to peace. To make this process an even- with its golden pinions will conduct you sighing of a man by the joys of an angel, nanded affair, equal privileges and oppor- through the most magnificent lands; but if and salutary frowns by the light of God's unities for reviewing and condemning and your loins be not girt about with truth countenance, a few frowns by the infinite proscribing, ought to be allowed to both (Ephos. 6th) the sun will wither your and eternal hallelujahs, so much are the parties, not to one only. And if it were pinions, and those brilliant dreams will illowed to both, we should forthwith be prove a frightful gulph into which you will respect of what is deposited for them in the plunged up to the eyes in the very contro- fall. Do you wish to keep your imagina- treasures of eternity. Their norrows can versies from which, it was hoped, we had bion from wandering. Sanctify it by the die, but so cannot their joys. And, if the at length emerged. This would not be to truth. God's word is truth. (John 17th blessed martyrs and confessors were asked v. 17th.) How many young people, al- concerning their past sufferings, and their lowing themselves to be carried away by present rest, and the joys of their certain the brilliant dreams of their youth, have expectations, you should hear them glory imagined life to be all poetry, and when in nothing but in the mercies of God, and they have found it otherwise have lost in the cross of the Lord Jesus. Every themselves in the mire and fallen in des- chain is a ray of light, and every prison is a

3rd. My children, "Flee youthful lusts" and "follow love." The desires and lusts of seeking may easily, and with the best is in you a natural, carnal, and worldly love. which, alas! brings forth sin and death. sanctity without sin, charity without stain, This love talks of devotion and sacrifice, but is at bottom the most perfect selfishness. It seems to tend to the promotion of your side by side, perfectly free to teach all the happiness, but if you possess not another country, where an enemy never entered, and more holy love, it will bring you to re- and from whence a friend never went away. morse of conscience and the torments of hell. It seems to make you happy, to tinge your countenances with colors of beauty, but its breath will blast your lives, blanch your cheeks, and perhaps cause you to descend, without consolation, into a premature grave. ,

What can prevent so great a misfortune? Genuine love, my children. That which will save you from the snares and devas. tations of carnal love is not the warning ef friends, the voice of conscience, the preachdoth not only quicken, but also strengthen | ing of the pains of hell, the fear of death. or the experience of the misery which this love occasions. All these voices are good

and holy, but something more is required. What will save you will be genuine love, the love which St. John speaks of in his Epistle, and of which he says, "we love God because he first loved us," the love which he says, "the love which he says," the love which he says the l will cause you like the "woman which was a sinner," to cast vourselves at the feet of Jesus and kiss them; the love which accord. ing to St. Paul is of greater value than the country. power to work miracles, or to use the language of Angels. "Love God," says St. Augustine, and then do as you will.

4th. Finally my children. "Plee youthfullusts" and "follow peace with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart." The young man loves to have the pre-eminence his strength. Quarrels and divisions are numerous in this world. My children, follow not with those who are filled with envy, jealousy and strife, but seek those guild, joined in the procession. The King, at-There are companions you must avoid, others with whom you should associate, Alas! what sin and violence wait but the example and incitement of the wicked to cause your ruin.

Associate, then with the good, and he at peace with them. Should differences prise among you, make use, solely, of the weanons which bear the impress of truth and who is also the God of your brethren, fear the Lord, who strives not, who cries not. who breaks not the bruised reed, and who has said " blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God.'

Adieu, dear children. Acquire these four treasures; guard them faithfully, and you shall be eternally rich. These are the riches which are recommended to you by of a third, -not unworthy to be commemorated Your Friend.

USE THE WORLD AS NOT ABUSING IT. It is quite right for a believer to use the things of this world, and to rejoice in them. in the troubles and discouragements of the j right to all the juys of home, and kindred, But this sadness should not alienate us, but should enjoy these things. He has a right rather draw us together, that we should to all the pleasures of mind, of intellect and talk together of all these things," and imagination; for God has given him all Lord will also draw near, and go with us, the world as not abusing it;" for the time in abide with us, and open our eyes, and we -you will have pure joy in God through shall know Him. And thus, with our ceaseless age. Do not be much taken

of living waters, to the stream of eternal love, to which we can approach, and from Brethren, if you are so much taken up which we can quench our thirst only by with any enjoyment that it takes away your love for prayer or for your Bible, or teem and power the true knowledge which that it would frighten you to hear the cry, has been imparted unto you; remember "The bridegroom cometh," and you would unreasonable exaction on the other. It is that you have not seen God, but that you say, Is he come already I then you are not by allowing the one side to blackball have recognized Him in His Son, that by labusing this world. O! sit loose to this everything which they dislike or disapprove faith you honor and love Him supremely, world's joy: "The time is short."-M'Cheyne,

> THE BLESSED COUNTRY .- So much as sorrows of the godly to be undervalued in kingdom, and every affront in the cause of God is an eternal honour, and every day of sorrow is a thousand years of comfort, muldays without nights, joys without sorrow, possession without fear, society without envying, communication of joys without lessening; and they shall dwell in a blessed -Bp. Jeremy Taylor.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Bishop of London has issued a circular to The Bishop of London has issued a circular to his Clergy, recommending that they should appoint a particular day during the season of Leat, on which the minds of their congregations may be more specially directed to the offering up to Almighty God of united prayers and intercossion for the safety and success of their brethren now serving in our armies and fleets, and for the restoration of peace. His Lordship suggests the Third Sunday in Lent, as a convenient season.

REV. J. C. HARR .- The death-of the vener-England, was one of Her Majosty's chaplains, vicar of Hurstmoncoux, and a prebendary of Chichester Cathedral. Some of his writings on ecclesiastical subjects are well known in this

THE 25th or JANUARY .- This 25th January was a notable day three hundred years since. On the 25th of January, 1555 being the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, there was a grane and solemn procession through London to give thanks for the conversion of the realm to the Catholic Church. In that procession there were young man loves to have the pre-eminence ninety crosses borne by one hundred and sixty—to oppress and to make the feeble feel surpliced Priests," singing very lustly." Then followed eight Bishops, and lastly, Bonner, Bishop of Loudon, carrying the pix under a

canopy.

The mayor, alderman, and livery of every St. Paul's Cathedral. At night, by command ment, bonfires were made in all the public places.
The fires they lighted up for rejoicing were soon rekindled for the destruction of heresy. In less than one fortnight a prebendary of St. Paul's manifest themselves openly in you and led the van of "the glorious army of martyrs," some to be followed by four Bishops, and above eighty other victims, in the same year.

It would be wrong to pass these things ove in silence. The children of Israel were commanded to tell of their deliverances to their sons after them; and it is our purpose, from time to charity. Fear not man, but fear the Lord, time, to bring the great events of "three hundred years since," as they successively pre tion of our renders .- English Record.

THE LATE JOSHUA WATSON, Esq. - The Church of England has lost some of its most venerable members within the last few weeks. The learned President of Magdalen, full of years and of honours, has departed from us. The grave has closed over the head of the munificent Dr. Warneford. And now we have to mourn the loss with the other two-Joshua Watson, Esq., D.C. L., who died at Ciapton, Hackney, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 30th, in the eighty-fourth year of his aga. They who are familiar with the Pastors of the Church of England both at home and in the colonies during the last half And what better time could there be to things of this world, and to rejoice in them. century, need not be reminded of his exemplary out this union, than during this sea- None has such a right as the believer has piety, his unwearied real, his wisdom and clearson of Lent? The two disciples, as they to rejoice and he happy. He has a right ness of judgment, his dutiful reverence to walked together, were sad, and there is cause to use the bodily comforts of this world—authority, his devotion in mind, hody, and contents to the cause of Christ and His Church enough why we also should be sad. There to eat his meat " with gladness and singlelie will be remembered as one of the Pounders mough in the sins of the past, full enough ness of heart, praising God." He has a and Pirst Treasurer of the National Society; and also of the Additional Curates' Pund; as one present, to make us sad and perplexed. and friendship. It is highly proper that he the most judicious friends and benefactors of the Clergy Orphan Society; as the Founder of a beautiful Church at Homerton; as Editor of one of the most scriptural and comprehensive Journals of devotion in the English language, "have communications one to another." things richly to enjoy. Still, he should "Hele's Offices of Devotion." His private acts. Then we may hope and believe that our rejoice as though he rejoiced not, and "use of kindness and beneficence can never be known. this world : and the quiet and boly influence and make known unto us more clearly those is short. In a little while you will be at His name will descend to posterity with those things concerning Himself which we were your Father's table above, drinking the of Walton, Evelyn, and Robert Nelson, and too slow-hearted to understand before, wine new with Christ. You will meet other pious laymen, who served God faithfully And after our fasting and sadness He will, with all your brothers and sisters in Christ and zealously in their generations; indeed, we might almost ray, that there are few who have ever realized more fully the genius and spirit of the Churc's of England, or exhibited in a more beautiful light her peculiar graces and excel-

and polity, or promoted more wisely and nobly her honour and welfare, than Joshua Watson.

English Churchman. A Tablet has just been erected in Christ Church, Watney-street, Commercial-road East, by the clergy, churchwardens, and congregation, as an affectionate token of their regard for the momory of the Rev. George Mockler, who, after having officiated as Curate of the above church for seven years, went out last spring as Chap-lain to the Army in the East. He joined the Third Division at Galata, near Varns; and, smonget other arduous clerical duties, admin-istered the Holy Communion to the officers and men of that division on that solemn occasion when they met for the last service before embarking for Sebastopol. The Rev. Mr. Mockler accompanied the troops to the Crimea, was present at the battle of the Alma, attended to the wounded, and buried the greater part of the English who fell in that engagement. He then marched with his division to Balaclava on foot, and was with the core of the same as most for and was, with the rest of the army, exposed for many days and nights to the inclemency of the weather without tent or any covering except ; blanket. This exposure, coupled with his overwhelming official duties, proved too much for his physical energies, and he died of exhaustion and fatigue shortly after his arrival at Balaclava.

The Tablet hears the following inscription:

"Erected to the memory of the Reverend George Mockler, M. A., formerly Curate of this church, and late Chaplain attached to the Third Division of the British Army, in alliance with France and Turkey, ongaged against Russia in active warfare. He had endeared himself dur-ing a ministry of seven years to his late congretion, who have raised this memorial of their attachment and esteem. The zeal evinced by him for the welfare of the dying, sick, and wounded after the battle of Alma, so enervated his physical energies, that he sank under the heavy labour imposed upon his exhausted nature. He died on the 2nd day of October, 1854, in the 34th year of his age. His remains were interred upon the heights of Schastopol."

COLONIAL

MELBOURNE CONFERENCE. We have received the "Minutes of Conference of the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Colony of Victoria," held in the month of June last year, at Melbourno, the Bishop 14th, the first day, two lay secretaries were ame day, and on the 16th of June the Conference went into committee on the ported to the house and adopted, a committee appointed (including the Bishop and if he be a clergyman, may give a casting vote Dean) to prepare a polition, and take the

Legislative Council:--

regulation and management of the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria: be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:--

I. It shall be lawful for any Bishop of the United Church of England and Iroland in Vic-toria, within his dioceso, to convene an Assembly of the licensed clergy and laity of such locese. And the Bishop, or in his absence a

them only so far as such regulation, act, or rewith, in regard of his ministry, membership, or right of patronage in, or management of the pro-perty of the said Church : provided that no such cept it be made with the concurrence of a majority of both clergy and laity, the votes of the clergy and those of the laity being separately taken, and except it receive the assent of the

Bishop.
III. It shall be lawful for such Assembly, by any regulation, act, or resolution as aforesaid, to establish a Commission for inquiring into all ecclesiastical offences, and also to frame rules for the conduct, management, and mode of pro-ceeding in such Commission, and all such rules from time to time to vary, alter, and repeal. And such Commission shall be so constituted as such Assembly may deem expedient: provided that no such Commission shall engage in any inquiry respecting persons who are not clergy—nen of the said United Church of England and seal, freland; and provided also that such sion shall report to the Bishop, within whose diocese any such offences shall occur, their opinion of the matters referred to them, and the penalty which they would recommend to be imposed, which penalty the Bishop shall not have the power to exceed.

IV. It shall not be lawful, by any regulation,

r by the act, or resolution of any Assembly. nor by the sentence of any commission as aforesaid, to impose any penalty or disability other than such as may be consequent upon a sentence of sus-pension from, or deprivation of, an ecclesiastical flice or benefice, or may affect such advowson,

right of patronage, or property as aforesaid. V. No collation, institution, or induction to any parish, living, church, chapel, or place of worship of the members of the said United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, shall be necessary in the exercise of any such advowson or right of patronage as aforesaid: provided that it shall be lawful for any Bishop of the said United Church in Victoria, upon stating his rea-sons in writing, to refuse to liceuse any person not already holding a liceuse as a clergyman from such Bishon or one of his predecessors, who may be presented to any such parish, living, church, chapel, or place of worship within his

VI. No regulation of any such assembly, which

Council, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or to the Metropolitan of the province, or the aub-ordination of the said Bishops, clergy, and laity, to the Metropolitan or to the said Archbishop, shall be valid, unless the consent of the said Archbishop, or of the said Metropolitan, thereto trentation, or of the said stetropolitan, thereto be previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal, nor unless such regulation be confirmed by an order of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and no regulation, act, or resolution made or passed at any Assembly shall be valid which shall after, or be at variance with, the authorized standards of father and development. the authorized standards of faith and doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, or shall alter the oaths, declarations, and subor shall after the outer, dectarations, and sub-scriptions now by law or canon required to be taken, made, and subscribed by persons to be consecrated, ordained, instituted, or licensed within the said Church.

VII. No regulation of any such Assembly shall be contrary to any act of the Legislature of Victoria, or have legal force or validity as

of Victoria, or have legal force or validity as against any such act.

Vill. Where any Bishop of the said United Church in Victoria shall see fit to convene an Assembly as aforesaid, such Bishop shall, at such time as to him may seem meet, previous to the first Assembly in his diocese, summon thereto the clergy being incumbents, or licensed by the Bishop, within such diocese, and the lay representatives of the diocese, elected as hereacontaitives provided; and for electing such representatives. provided; and for electing such representatives shall require each clergyman, instituted or licensed to a separate cure of souls, to summon a meeting of the laymen of the Church, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, resident within his parish at such time (within limits which may be prescribed by such Bishop), and at such place within the parish, or district, as to such clargymen may seem convenient; and every such lay member as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at such election.

1X. The said meeting, so soon as five persons at the least are assembled, shall proceed to elect a chairman by a majority of those present and the dergyman may be present and qualified to act as such chairman, and the chairman shall cause a list to be made of those who shall be present, and add thereto the names of any who

X. Every such meeting shall choose, as a reof June last year, at Melbourno, the Bishop of the diocese in the chair. The Dean of Melbourne, with twenty-one other reverend gendemen, represented the clergy; whilst forty-nine laymen were present. These latter subscribed a declaration that they were communicants, and had been so one mouth previous to their election. On the

XI. In case at any such meeting the number clected, and it was agreed that the votes of the whole Conference be taken together. The next day Dr. Macarinov, the Dean of Melbourne, introduced the draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislative Council, to enable the Church in that colony to produced to draft of a colony to produce the Church in that colony to produce the unwher which the meeting the number which the number of the number which the meeting the number which the number which the meeting the number which the number which the meeting is a challenged to allow the color, the challenged to allow the persons proposed. vide for the regulation of its own affairs, authorized to elect, as he may think fit; and it was read a first and second time the chairman shall declare the number of the votes given for each of the persons proposed, and the chairman, if he be not a dergyman, shall Conference went into committee on the be cutified to vote at, and may be elected by said bill, and sat daily upon it till the 29th such meeting; and where the votes of two or of June, when the following bill was remore persons are equal, the chairman, if he be norted to the house and adopted, a com-

for any such person,
XII. The chairman shall cause to be delivered necessary steps to bring the bill before the to each person elected a certificate of his elec-Legislative Council:— Bill for Enabling the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, to provide for the Regulation of the affairs of the said Church.

Whereous it is expedient to provide for the regulation and management of the affairs of the management of the affairs of the certificates, subscriptions, and lists which had been laid before the said meeting, and a certificate of the names, callings, and addisparent of the persons chosen; and the clergyman shall forward the said documents to the Bishop, to be inid before the Assembly at the meeting thereof. XLII. Each lay representative elected as aforesaid shall, before taking part or voting at such Assembly, sign and deliver to the president

theroof a declaration, in the form following: "I, A. B., where name is hereto subscribed, do declars that I am s communicant of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

commissary appointed in writing by him, shall preside in such Assembly.

If. Every regulation, act, and resolution of such Assembly, made by the lishon and the well for alterior the constitution of such Assembly, made by the lishon and the well for alterior the constitution of such Assembly. If. Every regulation, act, and resolution of such Assembly, made by the Bishop and the clergy and laity thereat, respecting the affairs of the said Church, including all advows and right of patronage, shall be birding upon every such Bishop and his successors and clergy and laity may be taken, and the declarations to be signed the diocese for which such Assembly shall have been convened, and upon none other; and upon himself a communicant of such Church), and also with respect to the licensing of clergymen solution may concern the position, rights, duties, by the Bishop, as for the adjournment and pro-and liabilities of any minister or member of the said Church, or any person in communion there-future Assemblies, and the mode of election of the lay members thereof; and every such Ascommunion, or may concern the advowson, or sembly may repeal, after, or vary such regula-

XV. The provisions of the act in relation to regulation, act, or resolution shall be valid, except it he made with the concurrence of a majority of both clergy and laity, the votes of the
thereof shall remain in force and be acted on until the first or any other Assembly shall other wise provide; and in any case not provided for by this act, or by the regulations for the time being of any Assembly, the Bishop of the dio-cese may regulate the convening of any Assem-bly in such diocese, and the form and manner of all proceedings preparatory thereto.

XVI. A copy of the regulations passed at the first Assembly of any diocese to be called under this act, and also of the rules in such diocese to be framed for any such Commission as aforesaid, and from time to time of any alterations of such as testifying his assent thereto, to the Archbi-shop of Canterbury, and the Metropolitan; and the said Archbishop may, within six months of his receipt thereof, submit the same with such observations thereon as he may see fit to make for the consideration of her Majesty in Council; and her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, may allow or disallow the same as to her Majesty shall seem fit; and the regu-lations and rules so allowed, and a netification of such regulations as may be disallowed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Archbishop to the Bishop transmitting the same, and shall by such Bishop be published in his diocese.

XVII. Any regulation, or rule, disallowed by her Majesty as aforesaid, shall, after the notifi-cation of the disallowance thereof shall have been received by the Bishop, cesse to be in force; but any act, matter, or thing done under or in accordance with any such regulation, or rule, before such receipt of the notification of the dissillowance thereof, shall have the same validity and effect as if such regulation, or rule, had been allowed.

XVIIL So soon as a province shall be constituted in Victoria, it shall be lawful for the Metropolitan thereof from time to time to convene the Bishops thereof, and to require them to sonvene the members of the several diocesan Assemblies, or such representatives of the same as shall shall affect any right of appeal to her Majesty in hereafter by any such Provincial Assemblies be

deem fit, to consider of, and determine upon, and a general statement of several funds.

all such matters and things as may concern the all such matters and things as may concern the considerable of the said Church in Victoria; and the clusively to the administration of the Endowsaid Metropolitan shall be the president of every ment Fund, shall be considered standing rules: such Provincial Assembly, and shall always pre side therein personally, or by such Bishop or in monies and lands, invest such monies. Bishops of his province as he may appoint his real property and securities in the colony, commissary or commissaries under his hand and vary and charge such investments. The board seal for that purpose; and the Metropolitan and Bishops attending such Assembly shall sit and vote as one house, and the clergy and lay members shall ait and vote as another house; and no vote as one house, and the ciergy and lay members shall sit and vote as another house; and no act or resolution shall be valid to which both houses have not assented. And on every division of the house of clergy and lay members shall be held to be carried by a main profits and securities, and securities. nothing shall be held to be carried by a majority of such house, but that to which a majority of both the clergy and laity voting by dioceses shall have assented; the vote of the unipority of the clergy present and representing each diocese being taken as the vote of the clergy of such diocese, and the vote of the majority of the layers present, and representing the laity of layers being taken as the vote of the laity of layers being taken as the vote of the laity of the both the clergy and laity voting by discesses ocese, being taken as the vote of the laity of such dioceae; and such Provincial Assembly three trustees in whom the property in the fund may pass rules and regulations for the uniform conduct of and mode of proceeding in all diocesan shall be taken, and to whom all lands shall be Assemblies. And all rules and regulations so conveyed; and from time to time to appoint new passed shall be valid, subject to such ulteration, allowance, or disallowance as has been bereinbefore provided with regard to the regulations of diocean Assemblies.

XIX. Nothing herein contained shall affect

the right to nominate or appoint any Metropolitan or Bishon of the said to be of patronage (if any), now vested in her Majesty, | ecclesisatical parish and district throughout the may be hereby expressly impaired, diminished,

XX. In the construction and interpretation of the provisions of this act, the word shall include the Metropolitan of the Province with reference to his metropolitan diocese.

XXI. And whereas for the due administration of the affairs of the Church, in accordance with the regulations, acts, and resolutions of any diocesan or Provincial Assembly, it is expedient that there should be an executive body for such Assembly: he it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for any diocesau or Provincial Assembly to appoint an Executive Council, so con-stituted and for such periods of time as to such Assembly shall seem fit; which Council shall administer such of the affairs of the Church, conformally with the regulations, note, and resolutions of such Assembly, as shall be entrusted to its administration.

In the minutes of the Conference we note, with pleasure, a disposition to exclude | all extenueous matter of discussion. A layman proposes an address of compliment i to Mr. Latrobe, the late Lieutenant. Governor; and the same day, the Denn of Melbourne, a resolution that all British subjects are entitled to the unrestricted use of the Bible. Both are met by the previous being moved and carried. Proquestion being moved and carried. Proposals for a Diocesan Educational Committee, and another "to compile a code of canvas," were both negatived; but the Diocesan Board to be formed is instructed at once to obtain a distinct fund " for the support of infirm and superannuated elergymen, and for the widows and ornhans of clorgymen." At the request of the Bushop, a Council of Advice for him to consult, is formed of the Denn, and two Palmer, A.B., seconded by tieorge Alexander, clergy selected by the clergy of the Conference, the Chancellor, the Registrar, and two laymen selected by the laymen of the Conference. Next a Diocesan Board. with the following rules:---

"1. From and immediately after the appoint ment of a board as hereinafter provided, the said two first-mentioned boards, and the Executive Committee of the Annual Stipend Board, shall he abelished, and the said rules and regulations

"2. A general board shall be established, having for its object the administration of the Annual Stipend Fund, the Church Endowment Fund, and all such other funds connected with the Church in this diocese, as may, with the consent of such board, be entrusted to it. "S. The name of such board shall be 'The

 Such board shall consist of the Bishop, the Pean, six clergymen, to be elected by the clergy at a conference or assembly of the Chirch tatives at such conference or assembly (such clerical and lay members respectively office until the next succeeding conference or assembly of the Church), and twelve others, of whom not less than eight shall be laymen, to be clocked annually at a public meeting of the subscribers. But, until such first numed meeting. the board shall consist of the Bishop and the Dean, and six clergymen and six laymen, to be pleased in conference as hereinbefore mentioned

subscriber of £50 in any former year or of £1 in the then preceding year, to any of the funds under the administration of the board, being a member of the United Church of Eng land and Ireland, shall be entitled to vote at al elections, and be qualified to be elected. "6. All lay members of the board shall be

communicants. "7. Any member of the board censing to re side in the colony of Victoria for a period of six months shall be deemed to have vacated hi

office.

**8. Persons shall be elected to fill vacancies on the control of the co caused by death, resignation, or absence, in the

same manner as the person whose death, resignation, or absence has caused such vacancy. may have been originally elected; but, until such election, the Bishop shall have power to appoint ad interim.

2. Five members of the board, of whom no

less than two shall be laymen, shall form a

quorum.

13. The heard shall have power to appoint one or more committees to act under it, but me act shall be done by any such committee, unless there be present five members of the board, of whom two shall be laymon, as required for a

"11. The board shall have power to appoint and pay its own officers.
12. The board shall have power to make all

necessary rules and regulations for its own pro-ceedings, and for the due administration of the funds entrusted to it, subject to any instructions and directions not repugnant to the present constitution of the board, which may be receive ed from any future Conference or Assembly of the Church in this diocese.

13. Any future Conference or Assembly of

the Church in this diocese may, with the consent of the board, alter the present constitution of the board, and limit or increase its powers, pro vided that nothing be done repugnant to the spirit of these resolutions.

the objects entrusted to the board shall be call. For Protestant Missions, ed, on some day to be fixed by the lighon in the ed, on some day to be fixed by the Bishop in the month of January in each year, at which meeting the election of the twelve members of the hoard shall take place.

"The board shall lay before such meeting a statement, showing-

"(4.) The amount of lands, monies, and securities appropriated to the endowment fund. inges and other dealings with them fif any) which may have taken place since the previous meeting; also the grants (if any) which may have been made to the board for the enwment of particular churches.

"(b.) The monies received on account of the

Annual Stipend Fund, the source from which they are derived, the mode taken to raise contributions, the application of the fund, and the balance (if any) in the treasurer's hands. "(y.) The monies (if any) that may have

ceived for other purposes and the objects "This clause, which was proposed and adopted subsequently to the consideration of the rest of the bill, is evidently misplaced, and may also require some verbal alterations.

C. M.

determined at such time and place as he may for which they have been severally contributed,

" (a.) The hoard shall receive contributions in monies and lands, invest such monies upon shall lease such lands; and, when deemed advantageous, sell or exchange them, and inve-

on community empsed.

one.) During the remainder of those twenty

" (d.) The loard shall have power to appoin

trustees. ... (e.) The board shall have power to accept

from persons wishing to endow particular churches any provisions for such endowments to be applied to the specific purposes coptem:

"17. The churchwardens, trustees, or othe

persons appointed by the board, shall be requested and empowered to make this collection in their respective parishes or districts, in such namer and by such means as they may approve "18. The board shall receive donations are annual subscriptions in aid of the fund.

"19. The fund shall be appropriated to the

maintenance of the clergy of the diocese in such manner, and according to such a scale, as the board may determine "20. The board shall be empowered to grant pensions to superannuated and disabled clergy-mon."

DROCK DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHERCH

BOCHETY, D. T. A meeting of the Brock District Branch of the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto, was held pursuant to notice at the town hall, Woodstock, on the evening of Thursday the first of March The attendance on the occasion was good nithough smaller than it undoubtedly would have been but for the coldness of the weather The clergy present were the Rev. W. Bettridge B.D., chairman of the District; the Rays. Messes. Palmer, Cronyn, Flood, Brough, Revell, Boomer subscriptions in Woodstock Parochial Associa-tion slowe exceed those of last year by £77.7s. 6d., the whole of which it was resolved to remit

intact to the Parent Society.

The following resolutions were moved and passed unanimously:-1st Resolution, - Moved by the Rev. Henry Revell, A.M., seconded by the Rev. J. W. Marsh, A.B., and supported by D. G. Miller, Esq.,—

"That the Report now read be adopted." 2nd Resolution, -- Moved by the Rev. Arthur

Emq.,-"That the secularization of the Clergy Reserves imposes on every member of our communion the selemn responsibility of manifesting to the world principle, which under the blessing of her gloriprinciple, which that the descript of all thet head, will camble her, independent of all extraneous aid, to fulfil her mission of peace in this colony."

3rd Resolution, - Moved by the Rev. Richard Flood, A.M., seconded by the Rev. F. D. Fauquior, and supported by Lawrence Laurason, Esq., Edward Doedes, Esq., J. G. Vansittart, Esq., and O. A. Gray, Esq.,---

"That this meeting, regarding the existence of a common fund as indispensable to the efficient extension of the ministrations of the Church and the maintenance of her integrity would coulde in the Church Society, energeti cally and judiciously managed, as the preper agent for dispensing that fund; and that in order to assist in relieving the present exigentransmitall subscriptions and donations collected in this Branch to the Tronsurer of the Paren Society, without any deduction whatever.

4th Resolution .- Moved by the Roy, Benjamin Cronyu, A.M., reconded by the Rev. Michael

Boomer, B.A.,-"That this meeting rejoices in the prospect of an early establishment of the Episcopate in this western portion of the present Diocese, as a harbinger of increased activity in the prosecution and extension of the ministrations of the

bit Resolution -- Moved by the Rev. C. C. Brough, A.B., seconded by G. A. Tomkins, Esq. and supported by William Gray, Esq., ---

"That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the Divine blessing for the increased circulation of the Bible and Common Prayer-book in this

We have great pleasure in recording the appointment of the Rev. Garrett Nugent, M. A. Inte assistant minister at Barrie, to the hear mastership of the Ventry Collegiate School Dublin, established in connection with the Irish Society for the education of Irish-speaking youth, with a view to their becoming minister

of the Church of Ireland. The Lord Bishop of Quebec returned to this city on Thursday morning, having been absent exactly a month, upon a tour for the inspection of the Missions and holding Confirmations, is the District of St. Francis, where he also at tended a meeting of the corporation of Bishop' College at Lennoxyme.

The Rev. J. N. Thompson, M. A., of Oucen' College, Cambridge, recently appointed as Divinity Professor of the University of Bishop's College, arrived from England white his Lord-

ship was on the spot. - Conder Chronicie. The Rev. St. George Caulfield, Incombent, St. Thomas, C. W., has been presented with a handsome table lamp, and silver cake basket, by the members of his Bible Class, as an acknowledge ment of the kind and efficient manner in which he has guided their study of Scripture.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the Witness (E. A. N.) furnishes the following interesting particulars concerning the yearly income of the various irit of these resolutions.

"14. A meeting of the subscribers to any of 1854, so far as he could ascertain them. \$1,517,590

For Tracts and religious books, For Christian Education. 426,535 For the conversion of the Jews, For the improvement of Scamen, 69,910 For sundry known charities not included in the foregoing,

timated at the least at.

500,000 \$8,080,800 Of this amount, there was contributed-6,034,730 In England In the United States 1,900,000 218,445 On the continent of Europe 186,715

\$8,880,890 Important reflections may be deduced from the foregoing statements. First, a most satisfactory, and encouraging one that the good work is advancing; that Christian hearts are alive to the great duty and privilege of extending the Kingdom of our

blessed Lord and Saviour, throughout the Earth.

race, our own and our mother country.

And further, that if, as we believe, the great uponthe Earth, that they might observe his statutes and keep his laws, then that the nations and people whom he uses and honors as instruments for this purpose are likely to be preserved in the fullest enjoys ent of prosperity and power.

And lastly, that the miserable pixtance con-

Manyland .- The growth of the Episcopal Church in Bultimore during the last fourteen years has been quite large, the strength of the denomination having been doubled. There are now 16 churches. -Five of those of the first class, with sittings on an average for over 1,660; four have sittings for an average of 700 to 800, while the rest will accomplate from 400 to 100. The entire amount of sittings is reckoned a: about 11,000, -or one seat to every 20 of the whole city population.

KENTUCKY .-- The correspondence of the Banner informs us that on New-Year's Eve the Bishop of the diocese visited Christ Church, Louisville, and confirmed eighteen persons. Two of these were recent convert fellvered an excellent lecfure in the course to young men. The congregation was the largest I have ever seen in

CHURCH IN TEXAS .- We learn from the Binue that the Rev. S. W. Dunn, Missionary in Texas, is soliciting aid to complete a church edifice, now partly erected, in Lockart. The personal sacri-fices which Mr. Dunn has made in behalf of the Church cutitle him to the sympathy and aid of Churchmen. The Bishop, in giving an account of his visit to Mr. Dunn's missionary stations, shows that no small degree of success had at-tended the Missionary's efforts to extend the Church in places where her services had been before little known.

QUARRENTS. - It is said that the Quakers in our country are rapidly going through the pro-Calendar.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription to the current Values of "Tuk Cucucu" are respectfully reminded that more than the first six months have expired, and that, in accordance with the pulliabed TERMS, the price would now be 15s. Until the 15th Murch, however, 12s. 6d. will be received as payment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. New Books--II. Rowsell. Trinity College - August Examination

LETTERS RECEIVED TO MARCH 28. Mrs. S. G., Newmarket, rem. to July 31, 1855; Rev. J. L., Nottawasaga, rem.; F. W. S., duelph, influence of this circumstance in no small rem.; Rev. G. J. R. S., Moore, com.; H. O. H., degree, that the violence with which the Munsey Town, rem. for J. W.; Mrs. R., Penelinasses assaulted Wesleyanism in its early tanguishone, rem.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed T. S. K. on the subject of the Protestant Orphans' Home, which completely refutes the columnies contained in last Friday's Globe. We regret that want of space prevents our inserting it this wook.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH S. 1855.

NOTICE.

The Hishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren the Clergy of the Home and Sinco Districts that he intends to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations during the month of May next.

For the Church. ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS

No. VI.

WESLEYANISM (Continued). tended to neutralize the salutary influence the opposition by which it was at first as. popular applause which is almost universally a symptom of an erroneous or

defective faith. The first of those causes unquestionably was the formation of an organized society bound t gether by ties other than the unity of the church, subject to new rules of discipline, and distinguishing itself by the

name of an individual presbyter. Although this society continued for a in sucraments, yet it had almost from the first, the proper features of a sect and early manifested its subjection to that unvarying law which impells all such bodies, to eventual separation. The influence of this cause in neutralizing the reformation began by the Wesleys is exceedingly plant. The better and more thoughtful among the clergy who felt how much room there was for improvement in the spiritual condition of the nation. were withheld from countenancing the movement by its evident tendency to run into schism and develope itself into a multitude of sects, an anticipation which has holiness in his own case, or the zeal and already been fulfilled to a very melancholy energy with which he inforced it upon extent. The more worldly-minded and others; neither may we question the purity vicious both among the clergy and laity they gladly availed themselves, to shut their thave embraced the system which he ears to the carnest counsels of those who originated. would have awakened them to a conviction of their spiritual danger-and thus a feeling of antagonism-apart from mere individual sentiment-sprang up between the society of Mr. Wesley-as such-and the church to the numbers of Mr. Wesley's followers true religion and piety in the church, but as the extension of a sect, altogether adverse to her spirit, her teachings and her laws, I

The Church.

in this most holy work are of the Anglo Sazon deterioration, which is the doom of all shronk. Excitement of a very earthly kind. schismatic bodies. Another cause which, indeed, often serves to produce that religious object of aimighty Power in bringing maninto ex. while helping to neutralize the influence of feeling which is a luxury that men love, object of aimighty Power in bringing maninto ex. while helping to neutralize the influence of feeling which is a luxury that men love, object of aimighty Power in bringing maninto ex. while helping to neutralize the influence of feeling which is a luxury that men love, object of aimighty Power in bringing maninto ex. while helping to neutralize the influence of feeling which is a luxury that men love. soothe the opposition of the multitude and unwavering obedience, which is a trial eventually to make it popular among the that-left to ourselves-we hate. approval.

authority of the parish priest, and to have ism has long enjoyed among a very large refused to hold communion with him would class in the community. have amounted a absolute excommunity. The causes thus enumerated appear

different. ual allegiance had arisen almost from among themselves, and thus were they placed in the position-most flattering to man's self love -of judging as to the correctness of opposing systems and of giving their patronizing support to that which was stamped with the implimatur of their generally most incompetent approval. Hence, it has come to pass that when a

by his neglect, or scandalized by his evil life. ie at once repudiates his authority, and is endered of importance in a religious community whose spiritual privileges he (from) of King William's political anodynes. want of knowledge) supposes to be equaln authority and superior in sanctity to those he is betrayed into the sin of leaving. A system therefore, which by helping to free men from obedience to lawful authority and to exalt the most incompetent into the position of judges of religious controversy gratified some of the strongest inclinations of unsanctified humanity, could not long be unpopular. It was unquestionably by the influence of this circumstance in no small and purer days, was gradually nitigated, and that by degrees it attained that popu-

larity which it has since possessed. There are other two causes which while tending to neutralize the reformatory movement of Mr. Wesley, were at the same time extremely powerful in securing for it that popular applause which ought to be to all who are the objects of it, a ground of fear and self-suspicion.

These causes arise-one, from (what may be called) the ecclesiastical,—the other from the religious system of Wesley-

unism. The mode of organization adopted by the people called Methodists" permits persons to teach in their congregations and o pray publicly, who have never undercone that ceremony which Grom want of proper investigation of the subject) they

appose to be ordination. This of course necessarily gives prominance and importance to a vast number of individuals who under the ecclesiastical Orphan's Home, -an institution to the system of the Church would be unknown. A man (or indeed a woman cither), how-ever small may be the amount of his religious

The introductory sentences in the burial We purpose, in accordance with the knowledge or principle, who happens to introductory sentences in the burial service were sung as an anthem by the intimation contained in our last article, to possess the "gitt" of a fluent tongue, beadvert briefly to some of those causes which comes noted throughout his neighborhood. The psalms and the lesson were read by for his wonderful ability in telling his es- the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. of that reformatory movement in the church | perience or in "making a prayer," and originated by the two Wesleys and their along with fame comes a considerable associates, -causes which gradually soothed measure of influence and respect. The same man under the Church system would sailed and eventually secured for it that remain in the undistinguished mass of private christians. There is of course no comparison in the mind of such an individual as to the comparative merits of two systems,—one of which exalts him into importance, the other of which would abase him to a common level of obscurity. To shrink from fame and influence-to be willing to be abased and humble and unknown is too high an attainment in the divine life for it or anything that tends to ally felt by the parish, and most severely time to maintain unity with the church produce it to be popular. This feature therefore of Weslevan organization while for good, has rendered it highly popular

among a large and influential class. The remaining cause adverted to is the is religious aspect has resulted in a system which—as popularly received—must be acknowledged to be a religion rather of

ireling than of practice. No one at all acquainted with the writings or the life of Mr. Wesley, can doubt the carnestness with which he followed after of heart and life and the undoubted excelfound in the same factan excuse, of which lence of multitudes of the individuals who

in her collective character. The addition vivid feeling for holy acts. That this ten- illustration of its varied excellencies; we came to be regarded not as the increase of takeably, manifested itself) should have a subject of common occurrence, in which He who became a Wesleyan was regarded perhaps is so effectual in setting the mean the matter of religious controverse. by churchmen as a traiter to the church; worldly-minded against true religion as the. The first question to be determined is he who refused to do so was regarded by inconsistencies of those who loudly profess simply this: What is the proposed end of Weslevans as a fee to the interests of to act upon its principles. That the same all religious discussion, and what the motrue religion. Thus, in consequence of circumstance should help to secure for the tive which prompts us to it! The assigned the unhappy step which has been referred system that popularity which we have reason is, by "proving what is acceptable to, the reformation which was begun by seen to be so constantly the token of an to the Lord," to convince men whom we church was to a great extent checked apparent. Strong and exalted religious and neutralized—its influence for good was rendered indirect—and the chief result has been the formation of a number of differing obedience to whatever G. Manuard course. That while we contemplate with advanced in the interpolation of the unsoundness of the interpolation of the unsoundness of their belief and furtility of their hopes and confidence towards God, with a view to mission to the mother country for the purpolate with advanced in their belief and furtility of their hopes and confidence towards God, with a view to mission to the mother country for the purpolate with advanced in the province, is about undertaking a gagement with the enemy, we must be a gagement with the enemy, we must be a gagement with the enemy, we must be a gagement with the enemy of the province, is about undertaking a gagement with the enemy, we must be a gagement with the enemy of the province, is about undertaking a gagement with the enemy, we must be a gagement with the enemy of their belief and furtility of their hopes and confidence towards God, with a view to mission to the mother country for the purpolate with advanced in the province, is about undertaking a gagement with the enemy, we must be a supplied to the province, is about undertaking a gagement with the enemy, we must be a supplied to their belief and furtility of their belief and furtility of their hopes and the british army and navy in the British ar been the formation of a number of differing unvarying obedience to whatever God dom and contribute to its honor and glory. and in the agricultural districts, so as to evince our sincer'ry by contributing sects, which, though containing many excelcommands—irrespective of the passing Assuming, then, this ground, whether of affind established and contribute of affind established contribute. sects, which, though containing many excel- commands - irrespective of the passing Assuming, then, this ground, whether of

mass, was the strong temptation it held out | A system therefore which tended to to gratify-under the garb of religious ear- magnify the importance of religious feeling. nestness-the sufficinction of our nature, which, among the uninstructed is by no which would leaf us to free ourselves from means difficult to excite,-which led its the restraint of lawful authority, and to followers to believe that the vividness of submit to that only which originates with that feeling was the best test of their ourselves and has the sanction of our own | spiritual state, and which depreciated all quiet unpretending obedience as mere Previously to the founding of Mr. Wes- heartless formality; a system thus underfey's societies there were whole districts of stood could hardly fail to attain that poputhe kingdom where to have denied the larity which, as a matter of fact, Wesleyan-

cation, but when "the people called Methods sufficient to account for the fact that the began to arrange themselves into cornest-hearted movement towards refororganized communities, and atlast arrogated mation originated at Oxford by Mr. Wesley to themselves the right of administering and his associates ended in the formation the sacraments, he case became widely of a variety of sects, instead of the thorough arousing of the Church and nation to the selves under the necessity of doing that his efforts on this behalf were under assistance of solves under the necessity of doing that which is ever galling to the unsanctified and rendered indirect by the unhappy step heart—the necessity of rendering obedience of organizing a distinct society, which same to those who had been placed in authority step has produced those further neutralizover them. A rival claim to their spirit- ing causes which have been adverted to. We must, however, confess with deep humiliation that whatever may have been the irregularities and errors of judgment into which Mr. Wesley was by his zeal berayed, the guilt and sin of the separation which has taken place between his followers and the Church does not rest undividedly apon bimself.

The movement of Mr. Wesley having parishioner is irritated by the faithfulness of been thus neutralized and rendered indirect his elergyman, no less than when offended in its influence upon the Church, some further efforts were required to awaken her from the lethargy into which she had occived with open arms, flattered, and been thrown by the reactionary influence of Puritan stimulants and the deadening power

Through the mercy of that long suffering Lord who is her Head, she was not cut off. of the Church Catholic, which owing to nor her candlestick finally removed; and passion, prejudice or want of information, in the bosom of her other university He prepared the instruments of His holy will. whose efforts as the reformers of their day we propose in our next article to consider.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. LETT. In another column will be found the dituary, which it is our painful duty to publish, of HARRIETTC, the wife of the Rev. Dr. LETT, incumbent of St. George's Church in this city. The funeral took place on Tuesday last.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto was present, together with the clergy of the city, and several of those in the immediate eighborhood, who attended as pall bearers. A considerable number of the leading parishioners and other friends assembled at the house; but the procession did not reach its full size until after it had left the church, when its great length shewed how general are the grief and sympathy excited by the afflicting event. At 4 p. m. the procession moved from the house to St. George's Church, which had been put in mourning, and was filled with persons, on whose dejected countenances sorrow was very visibly depicted. All seemed grave and sad: many were in tears. We noticed particularly several of the poor, to whom the deceased was a kind and diligent almoner and friend, weeping bitterly. An affecting feature of the occasion was the presence of the little children now in the establishment and management of which choir, with much feeling and solemn effect.

After leaving the church we observed that the shutters were put up before many of the shops on Queen street. In addition to the numerous carriages, there was a large number of parishioners and others on foot, and these walked the whole way from the church to St. James's Cemetery. where all that was mortal of the lamented dead was committed to "the house appointed for all living." The service at the grave was said by the Rev. H. J. Grasett. B.D., Rector of St. James's Church, and thus terminated the obsequies of one whose loss, universally regretted, is specifelt (alas!) by the stricken husband and the eight young children whom she has doing much to neutralize its real influence left behind her. The loss sustained by the bereaved family is indeed a heavy one; yet, in addition to the supreme consolations of the Gospel, it cannot but be a fact that the movement of Mr. Wesley in rich satisfaction and solace to them that, on the part of sympathising parishioners, kindness has done all towards healing the wound that kindness could do. Every anxiety that could be taken off the mourner's mind was assumed; every office of love calculated to refresh the mourner's spirit was performed by affectionate parishioners, animated by a genuine temper of Christian emulation in ministering to their pastor under so heavy a cross.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

So much that is pious and beautiful and It is however equally impossible for any true has been written on the subject of one who has had much opportunity of ob- Charity, which we are taught to believe is serving the practical working of Wesley- the very bond of Peace and of all virtues. anism among the populace, to shut his eyes that it would be both superfluous and to the fact of its tendency to substitute toreign to our purpose to add a word in dency (which very early, and very unmis, would briefly apply its principles to one powerful influence in neutralizing the less of Christian love and forbearance is good effects of Mr. Wesley's movement can manifested than in perhaps any other exerrequire no arguments to prove, for nothing case which engages, the mind of man-we

lent individuals, are nevertheless—as seets emotions of the hour—is a virily from the the two modes of argument, we ask, is the Canada as an advantageous field of emilia this fearful struggle.

Next, that the people who are chiefly engaged — rapidly pursuing that downward path of performance of which most men naturally more likely to answer the object in view gration. To this end Mr. Talbot purposes.

Next, that the people who are chiefly engaged — rapidly pursuing that downward path of performance of which most men naturally more likely to answer the object in view gration. To this end Mr. Talbot purposes. - the calmness and dignity which be- forwarding to the several municipal comquotation and the plain, quiet comments of may be consistent with perspiculty, the an intelligent and sober mind," or "the solution of which will afford the most conable proof and calm comment, especially several thousand of these, together with which is generally combined with these of the country of a more general nature. mind can for a moment doubt to which the also the diffusion throughout Great Britain preference is due.

> place between the Rev. Mr. Bruvere and the Globe, the details of which are familiar to the majority of our readers. Controversies carried on in the latter spirit, so far from being calculated to do any definite good, are, on the contrary, such as must inevitably convert the earnest-minded into bigots, or argue the sceptical out of religion altogether, and thus bring doubt and discredit on the purest motives. We are not about to analyze the various dogmas of Rome which the Rev. Mr. Bruyere advanced in his late lectures; suffice it to say, they have been refuted again and again from the Reformation downwards. The public platform is not the medium through which Romanists can ever hone to make converts to their cause; the secret confessional and splendid pomp of religious ceremonials which respectively bend to the priestly influence the minds and dazzle the eyes of the understanding of men whose consciences are not in their own safe keeping, must still be had recourse to by those zealots who would beat up recruits for the leaguer of Pio None. Why, then, by unseemly and unmean-

ing personal recrimination, which does not deserve the name of argument, put the cross to open shame, and rend afresh the body of Christ ?

We have great pleasure in directing the ttention of our readers to the following account of the meeting of the Huntingford Parochial Association of the Brock District Branch of the Church Society, held on Friday, the 23rd of February, when great interest in the proceedings, and a lively sense of the necessity of increased exertions for the support of their Church, was manifested by all present. The following resolutions were carried unanimously :---1. Moved by Hamilton Farmer, Esq., second-

ed by Mr. Thwaite, and re-olved-That the Church being now, as a consequence of the secularization of the clergy reserves, rendered wholly dependant upon the voluntary principle for the extension of her ministrations in this diocese, it becomes the indispensable duty of every member of the communion to contribute according to his ability to the funds of the Dio-cesan Church Society, and hus assist in carry-ing ou a work which, under the Divine blessing. well calculated to extend the Redeemer's kingdom. 2. Moved by Mr. Donaldson, seconded by Mr.

Barnes, and resolved-That the whole amount of the annual subscriptions and dountions to the Church Society collected in this mission be henceforth remitted to the parent society without any deduction

These resolutions, which shew, on the part of those who adopted them unant nously, so perfect an appreciation of the present crisis of the Church, will, we trust and believe, not be without beneficial effect upon other members of our communion. It is only by cordial co-operation. combined with a lively sense of the present requirements of our Church, that the sphere of usefulness of the Society can possibly hone to be enlarged. Surely, then, all those who value the privileges they enjoy as members of the true Church of Christ. will not fail to take pattern by the excellent example recorded above, but " go and on his appointment as her Majesty's representation do likewise."

Since writing the above we have received he report of the Society's proceedings at Woodstock (inserted in the usual column), which is of a like gratifying complexion. These two meetings have taken the initiative in exhibiting an improved tone of feeling among Churchmen, which cannot fail of being followed by the happiest results.

In publishing the answer of the Rev. Henry Roe to the address of the congregations of Trinity and Christ Churches in our issue of Feb. 22, the following omission (which we now supply in brackets) accidentally occurred. The paragraph should read as follows:

"I certainly have, however, tried faithfully and fully, as far as circumstances permitted, to carry out the system of our Holy Church,-to teach you to cling to her, not from feeling, not from principle, with understanding as well as with affection. [and to show you how all her appointments tend to edification], and to bring those who faithfully use them to Christ."

Reviews. Books and Publications.

The Edinburgh Review for January 1855; a republication of the London, Edinburgh, North British, and Wastminster Quarterly, Reviews Contents Best and Wastminster deration the Governor General's message regard Quarterly Reviews. Contents: Parlin- ing a provision for the Lunstic Aspins mentary Opposition-Cardinal Mezzofanti -Charles V .- Modern French L terature tinued till 6 o'clock. -Siege of Rhodes in 1480-Private Bill Legislation-Mount Athos and its Monasteries-Marsden's History of the Puritans -The War in the Crimea. On sale by H. Rowsell.

We have received the first number of the Upper Canada Law Journal. As the title implies, it is a monthly periodical of the University. wholly devoted to legal matter in every! form and variety, which will doubtless; (the plan of the journal having been approved by a committee of judges) command an extensive support from the members of the legal profession. It is well got up, and of a size to bind well. The name of James Patton, Esq., the principal editor, barrister, of Barrie, will be, we think, sufficient guarantee for its general excellence. Price, \$4 per annum in advance, and otherwise \$5.

Questions relative to Canada, for the Information of Intending Emigrants. Be Freeman Talbot, Esq.-This gentleman, well known in the western districts as afford reliable and practical information on

speak the consciousness of truth and of a cils of the Upper Province a series of speak the consciousness of their questions, to be answered as concisely at good cause, which needs nothing but fair questions, to be answered as concisely at rid cute, abuse, and exasperating language plete "Guide to Canada" which we think which usurp the place of honest, reason- has yet been laid before the British public; when we take into account the doctrine other statistics, accompanied with a map respective modes of conducting a contro- he intends distributing gratis on his arrival. versy with Rome"! Surely no impartial We deem the idea a happy one, and that of facts interesting to all classes, cannot fail These remarks are suggested by the to be attended with great benefit in a vanrecent angry correspondence that has taken lety of ways to our adopted country.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SATISTY OF THE DIOCESE OF TOROUTE COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHERCEN CHAPELS, AND MISSIONART STATIONS IN THE CHAPELS, AND SUSSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DISCESS, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN January, 1855.

Previously announced£120 18 11 Christ Church, Binbrooke, per Rev.

per Rev. T. B. Read ...

86 collections, amounting to£142 18 MISSION PUND. Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris ... £1 6 2 WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris ... £1 4 6 STUDENTS' FUND. Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris ... £1 1 9 . PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris ... £9 4 3 Warwick, per Rev. J. Smyth...... 0 15 9 ANNUAL DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

. Gaviller, Esq...... £5 0 0 Rev. J. Smyth..... 1 5 0

T. S. KENNEDY,

Correspondence. To the Editor of the Church.

· Merrickville, Feb. 26th 1855. DEAR SIR. - May I ask you the kindness to DEAR SIR.—May I ask you the kindness to let the following find a corner in your next issue. The Minister, Churchwardens, and congregation of Trinity Church, Merrickville, acknowledge must thankfully the receipt of another present to their Church from Mrs. S. Jones, Rockford, Brockville. This exemplary daughter of the Church, in addition to her former gift of marble font mounted on walnut pede this year furnished the Communion Table with this year furnished the Communion Table with a next set of cloths for sacramental purposes. On looking over the Church files, it appears that we are not the only privileged congregation, other churches also have shared in this pious our prayer, that she may be "remembered for youd, for the good deeds she has done for the home of her God and for the offices thereof." - Com.

Colonial.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Quebec, Feb. 27. The division on the motion for going into committee on the Probibitory Liquor Law Bill was as follows, —Yeas 51, Nays 18.

On the 28th petitions were presented against he return of S. Bellingham, for Argenteuil, by Mr. Masson: against the Bankrupt bill, on behalf of the Montreal Merchants and Traders: as also several petitions against the preposed

Lower Canada Municipal Law. At 4 o'c'ock the House waited on the Governor General at the Government sented his Excellency an address, tendering the congratulations of this House to his Excellency tative in this Province, and to renew the assu rances of our attachment to her Majesty's person and Government, to which his Excellency was

pleased to reply :--"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—I thank you very sincerely for the address of congratulation which you have just presented to me, and I receive with much pleasure the renewed assurance of your attach-

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Robinson, at address was ordered for copy of the report of A. C. Buchanan, Esq., on the subject of Immigration; also, for despatches or other cor spondence between her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Government of this Province, on the subject of withdrawing the troops from Canada and providing for the defence of the Province; and also, a copy of the report of the Commissioners on the subject of the Militis and the defence of the Province.

been already laid before the House, and laid the report of the Commissioners on the table.

A discussion arose on a motion to exclude spirituous liquors from the precincts of the liouse, which was withdrawn, the bar in con-nection with the saloon having been already

Sir A. Macnab said all such despatches had

shut up. March 2 Several motions and petitions relative purely local affairs were laid before the House; among them one, by Mr. Frazer, for the enlarge ment of the Welland Canal.

and the debate on the motion was con

The contingent committee reported in favor of paying members' travelling expenses. In reply to Mr. Foley, Sir A. Macnab stated that the subject of Separate Schools in Canada West was under consideration; also, that the proceedings lately taken against Mr. Mayard a U. C. College, had been brought under the metin of the Government, and referred to the season

PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a public meeting in aid of this fund, he in Streetsville on the 25th inst., the following resolutions were adopted: Moved by S. Price, Esq., seconded by Mr.

Barnhart.

Resolved—That this meeting regrets that the Counties Council of York and Peel have been compelled to declare their conviction, that make the Municipal Law the Council have no present to assess or levy a rate in aid of the Patrick Fund, but desire most heartily to pa-with the members of the Counties Cou feeling of sympathy for the British and French

armies in the Crimea.

Mored by Captain Harris, seconded by the Rev. S. Givena.

That while we contemplate with saint

by Mr. Wm. Magrath.

Similard—That the Councillor for each Ward remaining precisely as last reported.

in this Township do call meetings at the school in this connecting to the section in the Ward he loth February, and Lord John Russell had al-represents, at which he shall preside, and after ready left for the Austrian capital. represents as maked as came pressure, and after ready left for the Austrian capital, taking up subscriptions, appoint a local committee to be composed of persons resident in the ened by the accession of the Kingdom of Nation section who may volunteer to go from house to to its ranks. ise and make personal application to each inhabitant for a contribution, and that all sums ing further intelligence by the "Canada"—shall be collected on or before the 15th April. The Government steamers Esk and Exmouth shall be collected on or before the 15th April. remotted to the Township Treasurer, and by him to the County Treasurer, and by that officer to the party in England authorised to receive it. Mered by Mr. John Street, seconded by the

ler, R. J. Macgeorge.

That the Ministers of the various religious denominations in the township be requested to use their best exertions to promote the object John Russell is appointed plenipotentiary to of the meeting by bringing it before the notice Vienna, and Sir Francis Baring, chancellor of of their congregations, and otherwise as they ! Lancaster. eball deem expedient.

shall deem expedient.
Instructions were given to the Secretary to
address a circular to the several Ministers of
and intelligence scanty.

Latest authentic advices are to February 21st. the tio-pel in the Township, directing their attention to the fourth resolution, and respectfully requesting their co-operation .- Colonist.

The Barrie Herald states that the Town Coun-

the following.
We learn by special telegraph from Quebec. that the Report of the Military Commission, which has for some time been sitting in that city, recommends the establishment of Volunteer Troops of Militia Cavalry, Field Batteries, and Foot Companies, with Companies of Infantry armed as Rithemen. The strength of the force recommended is to consist of sixteen Troops of Caralry, seven Field batteries of Artillery, five Foot Companies of Artillery, and fifty Companies of Ridemen. It is further proposed that non-commissioned officers and men shall get two pounds each for uniform, which is to be renew-

able every three years.

Little change is recommended in the Sedentary Militia as it now stands; beyond their being supplied with fifty stand of arms.

The organization of a Marine force is also recommended; but of its precise character we are yet without information.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN NEW BRUNSWICK We were visited yesterday morning by what might be termed an earthquake in the real sonse of the word, if such a phenomenon can be judged by the state of our feelings. It happened about rundling noise which lasted for some seconds. The houses shook, some more and some less according to locality. The vibration may be compared to that which we experience from the blasting of a rock, without hearing a loud report or to that which we feel when on board a steamer, from the working of an engine. The general impression among those who heard the noise was that a number of heavy waggons on wheels were passing over a hard road, divested of snow; the windows, stoves, tins, and other metal substances were all in a violent agitation for some seconds. Some thought their chimnies were on fire, from the rumbling noise, and ran into the street, much alarmed, to ascertain if

such were the case.

Most people were asleep in their beds, and were suddenly awoke, as if they had received a galvanic shock. The sensation was more perceptibly alarming in stone and brick buildings, which shook as they would fall to pieces. In the Portland Valley, in the vicinity of the church, the shock was perhaps the greatest. We are informed that children lying in their beds were aroused and jumped up with fright. It was not a local affair, as is generally the case with earth-quakes, but was felt in various parts of the Proace at the same time -also in the neighbouring vince at the same time—also in the neighbouring
State—as we learn by telegraph. At Fredericton it was very perceptible—the same at the
Pend. An Dorchester it was so severe that
windows were broken, and "a large stone build ing shook like a leaf." It was also very severe Sackville and at Calais. The shock was very distinctly felt at Halifax, Dartmouth, and Windsor. In Chatham it was felt severely. In Vale it lasted two minutes. walking the streets were brought to a dead halt they felt the ground quake under them, and could scarely stand.—St. Johns News, Feb. 9.

EARTHQUAKE AT NOVA SCOTIA.-There appears to have been a slight earthquake lately in Nova Scotia. Judging from the following account of it in the Bruish North American of Halifax, 9th inst., it seems to have been rather

a pleasant sort of earthquake:-
"On Thursday morning a violent shock of an
earthquake was felt in Halifax by all who did not, like ourselves, rejoice in a sound sleep at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Some accounts presented the shock to have

been most tremendous. One gentlemen at the Waterford House says that as he lay on his hed with his eyes wide open, the sensation he felt was most delightful; another that a thousand Canaries gave utterance to the most exquisite music their little throats could utter; and another that he saw a sailor's hornpipe danced by a couple of plates, which stood, the melancholy remnant of his night's supper on the dis-

We learn by telegraph that the earthquake was feit sensibly at Windsor, St. Johns, Pictou—all other parts of this Province, and even at

DEATH OF ME. DOUGLAS.—The Brantford Courier gives the following: "Mr. John Douglas had been long known in connection with the press in this Province. He first started the Sentined in Hamilton, which lasted but a short time: afterwards he was editor of the Woodstock Bruish American, which post he quitted to take the control of the Brantford Conservative Expositor,—on leaving which he started the Western Mercury at Woodstock, which soon proved a failure. His death, which occurred at Woodstock on the 25th ult. was occasioned by his being thrown from his cutter a day previous, receiving such severe injuries on his head as to cause his death. Mr. Douglas was extensively known, and much esteemed throughout Western Canada, and his untimely death will be much

A flouring mill in the township of Seymou lately aprend apart and precipitated some 3000 bushels of wheat to the ground, by which action some eight or ten persons were killed!

European Mems.

The St. Louis steamship which arrived at New York. March 1st, bringing news four days later. Nothing of importance had occurred before

The first detachment of British troops from India had arrived. Disputches from Lord Ragian dated the 16th, says an insurruction had broken cut at Cabul, 12,000 Persians were besieging Boevasi. A murderous conflict has take place, but the besieged continued their resistance.

A French Company had offered to raise France a legion consisting of from 10 to 25,000 men for the service of the British Government, half the number to be ready within 15 days. It is said the English Government is favorably dis [-osed towards the proposition.

A telegraphic despatch says that the Czar bas issued a maifesto under date St. Petersburg 12th, in which he calls the entire population under An additional force of 800,000 men will be

ordered to be dispatched to the Crimes.

Dates from Sebastopol to the 81st, report the weather growing milder.

A despatch to the Exchange, dated 12th,
P.M., reports cotton dull, sales 1500 bales.

Arrival of the 'Canada.' HALIEAE, March 1st.

morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday 17th inst. of see that the French Government have determined to send General Pelissier to the East. He will be very obnoxious to the "St. Louis."

We regret to see that the French Government for the Birmingham, and contracts are represented to be progressing satisfactorily.

In a manufacture of small-arms, particularly guins and bayonets, continues very active in Birmingham, and contracts are represented to be progressing satisfactorily.

Her advices are three days later than those by the East. He will be very obnoxious to the Turks, in consequence of his barbarities in Turks, in consequence of his barbarities in

The Peace Conference was to open on the

the same of the sa

ened by the accession of the Kingdom of Naples We are indebted to the Colonist for the follow-

sent to craise off the channel, to receive inward bound ships, Winter very severe thoughout Europe. Much distress at Liverpool from lack of em-ployment: 15,000 out of work from dullness of

trade, and the severity of winter. The St. Louis brought intelligence that Lord

Two French divisions made a demonstration

The Barrie Herald states that the Town Council have contributed the sum of £125 towards the general Patriotic Fund.

The Patriot of Thursday evening last contains hore de combat, in the obscurity, one French Two French divisions made a demonstration and marched towards Inkerman.

The Allies were daily expecting an attack.

In a sortic last night 300 French were put hore de combat, in the obscurity, one French regiment firing on another. Feb. 2. - Many of the regiments were held in

eadiness last night for immediate action. The cavalry were under arms all night. Three miles of the railroad were marked off The commissariat supplies were sufficient in

most respects.
1,300 men, with provisions and stores, had reached the French camp.

The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol.

The allies continued to throw bomb shells into the city.

176 siege pieces are in battery
The Vicana Presse says the English are returning from the front, and are, with the French Guards to form a reserve at Balaklava General Neil has reported to the Emperor Napoleon that the situation of the French army is on the whole good, and the British not quite so bad as reported.

The long talked of important change in the French army is now announced. The army will be divided into two corps d'armee, one given to Pelissier, and the other to General Bosquet, rendering Canrobert a mere cipher.

PRUSSIA. Count Wedel, Prussian Envoy to France, remains at Paris, his mission unaccomplished. The Secretary had returned to Berlin for fur-

ther instructions. Opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and the Western Powers, but Prussia left to neutrality and its consequence.

BALTIC.
Admiral Dundas is appointed to the chief ommand of the Baltic fleet; Admiral Seymour, 2nd; Admiral Baines, 3rd.

TURKEY. The Turkish Government is about to issue £200,000 sterling in bonds at 10 per cent. A fire broke out in Constantinople arsenal Old Chosrew Pasha is dead.

There is a rumor that Lord Raglan and the Earl of Lucan will shortly return from the Crimes. The circumstances are not stated. The Moniteur says that Omar Pasha would embark from Varna on the 6th, accompanied by Colonels Dieu and Simon, for the Crimea.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO. Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase, calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is regarded as a menace in reply to the appoint-

NAPLES FORMS AN ALLIANCE. An important statement is made that Naples joins the western alliance, and will send, besides theet, a land force equal to Sardinia to the

France's guarantee to prevent revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the alliance.
Count Orloff, Russian minister, and staff, left

Naples and returned to Caserta.

Report has it that Spain will also join the Illiance against Russia with the view to have French influence against insurrection. It is also reported that Portugal will join with 12,000 men, but it is doubtful. All that can be said is that the Western Powers are asking to unite all secondary states in a general European league against Russin, and that that plan is making

Austria's warlike preparations are unabated. The Five Powers have formally signified the intention to confer, and the Congress, postponed from the 15th, meets on the 26th.

steady progress.

Lord John Russell represents Great Britain : M. de Bourqueny (or perhaps special minister) France: Count Buol, Austria: Rizzabey, Turkey: Gortschakoff, assisted by M. Titoff, ex Minister to Constantinople, Russia.

PRUSSIA. It is reported that Prussia will be permitted a sent at the board, and that business will be limited to offering Gortschakoff a categorical

ENGLAND.
Parliament renssembled on Friday evening. Lord Palmerston made an explanation of circumstunces attending his coming to power.

FRANCE. It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is about to marry the Princess of Wurtemburg.

SWITZERLAND. The affair of Mr. Phillips, an American citizen arrested at Messina, is settled by the payment o \$2000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

LIVERPOOL BREAUSTUFFS .- The market con tinues very quiet, with prices slightly in favour of buyers. Wheat and flour rather tend downward. Corn less so. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., quote Western canal flour, (old), 41s 6d a 42s 6d; new, 37s a 40s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s a 44s 6d; Ohio, 44s a 45s. White wheat, 11s 6d a 12s 6d; red, 10s 6d a 11s 6d. White corn, 48s a 44s; yellow, 43s a 48s 6d;

mixed, 42s 6d a 43s. Some circulars report a decline on wheat and lour of three pence, and on corn of eix pence.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Mesars. Richardson, Spence & Co. report:—Beef con-tinued inactive, sales confined to inferior brands. Pork also in limited demand. Bacon. new Pork also in fimited demand. Bacon, new Western, met a slow sale at auction; holders now moving quietly at 44s a 45s 6d. Lard in fair demand at improved rates; sales made at 49s 6d a 50s. Tallow rather firmer, but prices

unchanged. LONDON MARKETS .- Mesers. Baring Brothers report a fair amount of business. Colonial and produce markets—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm and 6d to 1s dearer. Iron dull. Money conand ou to 19 search. For dut. Stoke Stokes tinued in good demand, at full rates. Consols declined to 90; to 90; on account, and 90; to 90; for money. Bullion has decreased £32,000.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports ashes dull at previous rates. Bark scarce. Cloverseed, of five quality, sale-able at 55s to 57s. Rosin in moderate request; sales, to arrive at 5s 2d to 5s 6d, and in store, 5s 10d. No sales of turpentine or spirits. Rape

and seal oil unchanged. Sales of palm oil were made at £41 10s to £42 10s. Linseed oil dull; prices unchanged. Olive oil quiet, at former rates. In dye woods, very little business being Sugar in good demand, with extreme for refine. Coffee unchanged and quiet rates for refine Tea quiet. India rice in good demand; a few sales of Carolina at 25s 9d. Fruit of all descriptions dull. In theacen a fair business is being i.ne, at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL PREIGHTS .- Preights to the United States are unchanged, and little doing.

MAXCHESTER MARKET.—Trade continues dull.

No improvements in either yarns or goods, and

Morei by James Patterson, Esq. seconded From the seat of war there is little or no ad- Algeria; and it will be useless for the French to panding gas by the introduction of a platinum object to the Russian practice of killing the wire into the burners, which effects a saving of wounded, while they have such a man in their 17 to 25 per cent, while an equal amount of army. The reasting of the unfortunate Arabs light is afforded.

in the Cares of the Dayra is not yet forgotten. amp and depot to enrol men for the Foreign

There were 4.408 non-commissioned officers and privates and 60 officers in Scutari Hospital on the morning of the 14th inst. A detachment of 154 men embarked for the Crimes on that lay, and 183 invalids were to go home on the loth in the Bellerophon.

The Lords of the Admiranty mare issued an land it is said that the refer to all the dockyards for the whole of the men to act against Russia. ships now under repair which formed part of the Baltic fleet of 1854 to be expedited in their refitment, as they are required to be ready for service by the end of February, and to assemble n the Downs by the first week in March, where t is deemed probable the fleet will be inspected by the Emperor and Empress of the French, en route from France to England. Rear-Admiral Martin, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, is publicly reported to be the intended ommander in-chief of this fleet; and Rear-Idmiral Michael Seymour second in command. Before destroying the Fort of Bomarsund, the commander in chief of the allied forces careully collected the ornaments of the Chapel and other articles used in Divine woship, in order to preserve them from destruction. Some of these ornaments having been sent to France and some to England, the two Governments have given orders to place them at the disposal of the Rus

The Queen has appointed Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B., now Lieut.-Governor of the colony of Victoria, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over that colony. At a late chapter of the most noble order of

the Garter, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Ellesmere, and the Earl of Aberdeon were duly elected and installed as knights of the order. A congratulatory address, accompanied by

sword valued at 150 guineas, was presented to Sir De Lacy Evans, by a deputation from the inhabitants of the united parliamentary boroughs of Hythe, Folkestone, and Sandgate, at the Pa vilion Hotel, Folkestone.

Thirty vessels sail this month from the east coast of Scotland for the Greenland Seal Fishery. There are extensive preparations making for the sending out a number of whalers to Cumberland Straits, to the winter tishery, to be prosecuted in the same manner as Captain Penny prosecu ted it in the winter and spring of 1854.

A stupendous project has been started in Aus -viz., a railroad with a double track of seven hundred miles, and a single track of three bundred, to connect with Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. The cost is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. The scheme seeks for the protection of the home government.

The unvigation of the Murray river seems according to the last accounts from Australia, to have been carried on with most satisfactory results. Although the water had been lower than for many years, Capt. Cadell had again steamer in the Lady Augusta 2,000 miles from its mouth, and within twenty miles of the town of Albury in New South Wales, which he would have visit ed but for the river being impeded with sunge.

RUSSIAN CONTEMPT OF AUSTRIA .- On St Nicholas-day, according to the Greek calendar, the 18th, General Count Stackelberg, the military member of the Russian Embassy at Vienna gave a dinner in honor of his Imperial master The party was exclusively composed of Russians and severe strictures having been made by one of the guests on the conduct of Austria, a mem ber of the embassy observed that she was not to be feared, "for if Russia but showed her teeth and cried 'Down!' Austria would soon crouch at the feet of the Emperor Nicholas.' This allusion to the despatch in which Prince Paskiewitch announced that Georgey had surendered, and that Hungary was at the feet of the Czar, mot with general approbation.

In a scurrillous and flippant lewling article. entitled "Graven Images," the Tablet of last Saturday, referring to the sale of Advowsons in the English Church, observes-" We are ner sunded that the traffic in Advowsons proves the Protestant Establishment to be a Missionary propaganda to preach the great religion of gold, and not at all to preach the true religion of the Gospel." In the advertising columns of the same paper it is announced that High Mass will be celebrated at the opening of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Cirencester. and that PFront Reserved Scats will be 2s. 6d., Unreserved Seats, 1s. 6d." What do such distinctions of persons, and selling of Sacraments,

"I rove" the Roman Schism to be ! The fighting dress of the Austrian soldier seems to be perfect. His double-breasted frockcont—short, and fitting easily, and without strain to the figure, with a trouser of sufficient fuliness -leaves his muscular energy free for develop-ment, and the close hemlet, handy cartridge, and short sword, complete his useful coulpment. "I have seen," writes a correspondent of the Press, "some of these soldiers run races in their uniforms without the slightest inconvenience The Englishman, with his iron stock, tight coatee, and strightened pantaloous, would no be able to disport himself in so free a manner.

Among the curiosities which will be sent from Australia to the Paris Exhibition is part of the trunk of a gum tree now growing at Botany Bay, on which the great navigator, La Pérouse carved his name when he anchored off that part of the

The mayor of Hobart Town has paid into the colonial treasury £2000, to be remitted to England for the aid of the wires and families o British soldiers during the war. The Governor of Nova Scotin has issued a pro-

clamation admitting certain American goods, under the Reciprocity Treaty, free of duty. A ukase had been issued by the Czar ordering that the soldiers forming the garrison of Sebas topol each month's service shall count a year. A letter from Berlin states that the French

Government is buying up most of the stocks of wine in the Moselle for the army. An earthquake took place at Marseilles on the 29th ult., which was also felt in the country around. The shock, which came from north to outh lasted about three seconds. Two Juvenile Reformatories are to be built in

Liverpool, one on land, the other in a hulk in the river.

Three millions of francs are to be spent on the new cathedral at Litte. The competition for architect is open to all Europe. The successful competitor will receive 10,000f.; the second approved design, 4000f.: and the third, 2000f.
There are only 24,118 persons in Ireland assessed to income tax; and the total amount ansessed is £579,271—which gives an average

of £23 12s. for each person.

The lower part of the town of Dantzic has been inundated by some dikes in the neighbourhood giving way. The magnificent Gothic Barrecks were undermined, and in danger of falling. All the soldiers were got out in boats,

Tula and elsewhere. The Americans are going largely into the

Australian trade. They have a regular monthly line of sailing vessels conveying the mails from New York. In the fifteen months ending with three millions sterling. A pan, containing about 600 gold coins,

mostly Spanish but some English, was recently dug up in the city of Utrecht. The earliest of dug up in the city of Utrecht. The earliest of these coins is of the year 1436, the latest of Lett, of a daughter, being her sindhalid.

At Niagara, the view of the Ha Walter Hamilton Dickson, on the lat March, fast, of daughter.

Market and the control of the contro the first water with the water with the contract of the contra

Upon a farm near Ipswich several foundation A number of wooden huts are to be forthwith wails and a considerable quantity of tesseisted conveyed to Heligoland, where Her Majesty's pavement have been uncovered, and appear Government are about to establish a military to have belonged to a Roman villa. A successful inventor has offered the War Office an electric rifle which greatly surpasses any weapon is use, flinging a ball from 1000 to 2000) feet, at the rate of sixty shots per minute.

tish have captured no less than 92 Russian price We understand that recruiting is going on i oth in the Bellerophon.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued an actively in Suitzerland for the alhed armies; and it is said that Portugal will furnish 12,000

Since the commencement of the war the Bri-

THE LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP HECES .-We have accounts from Gibraltar of the 25th ultime confirming the news of the disaster to her Majesty's steam-ship Heela, Comman Hawker, on the 23rd ultimo. It appears that the Hicia was returning to Gibraltar from a cruise to the eastern ward, and at about half past four in the morning ran on shore on the stearn beach, the weather being very bad at the time. The captain immediately cut away the masts, it order, if possible, to save the ship; but, notwithstanding every effort, she remained strauded and in a very precarious position when the packet left. The officers and crew, all of shom were saved, were very busily employed in getting out the stores &c . the weather being remarkably fine for this operation. Shortly after the accident to the Heclo, the Sardinian brig Calterina, out 16 days from Genoa gan ashore off the Devil's Tower. She was laden with a general cargo, and had on board 174 passengers for Monte Video. The crew, with assitance immediately rendered from the shore, were employed to get out the cargo, which unfortunately shifted when the vessel struck, and crushed to death a number of the passengers. The passengers and cre saved from the unfortunate vessel were sheltered during the night in private sheds near the eastern beach. It is believed about thirteen persons perished on board, nearly that number of bodies having been recovered.

United States.

We see by the American papers that the transit of the Isthmus was regularly made from Ocean to Ocean by Railroad. The formal opening of the line would take place on the 20th inst.

The steamer Pearl exploded near Sacrameoto, and about 70 lives were lost, including Col. Alexander Anderson, a distinguished lawver of Nevada, and a native of Virginia, and the Captain and the Mate of the vessel, and about twenty Chinamen; 52 dead bodies had been found and 20 were missing. It was asserted that the Pearl was racing with the Enterprise at the time, but the agents deny it. Both houts were on their way from Sacramento to Wards ville. A large amount of treasure was on board, but was recovered.

NEW OBLEANS, Frm. 26. By the arrival of the steamer Orizalia we have lates from Vera Cruz to the 22nd, and city of Mexico to the 17th. The revolution was gaining ground in the South. Many of the governmen roops had gone over. Gen. l'alecia was beat Chilpaneingo by 3,600 rebels, and reduced almost to starvation.

BRANDY AND BITTERS .- A bill was lately handed to the authorities at San Francisco for payment for refreshments furnished to the grand jury of that city, while pursuing their investigations, which contained the following items: "One dozen cherry wine, 3500 eigars, one dozen Martel's brandy, four gallous ditte, five baskets licidscick, one bottle of bitters, two tins of crackers, and 123 dollars' worth of cherry wine." This would give to each of the twenty-three jurors, two-and-a-half bottles of cherry, 150 cigars, two-sud-a-half bottles of champagne, and one and a-half quarts of brandy. In reply to some inquiries of the supervisors, the chairman of the jury replied, their deliberations were so intense that they required som ertificial atimulants

The Boston Times noticed the chipments of New England rum from that gity to the Crime some time since. It now states that a ship is about to sail for the same destination freighte with metallic coffins, hermetically scaled, and containing all sorts of delicacies for the wounded and the weary. So, after administering to boilily wants and enjoyment, these agreeable evidences of the inevitable fate of men can be turned to their legitimate account, and carry nome for decent interment the mouldering bodies of the victims of sword and disease.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—the first bridge across the Mississippi will be the wire enspension bridge at St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Eight cables, cor aining about 1,000 strands of wire, have been thrown over the stream, and in a short time crossing will be pos-

The Buffalo Commercial states that the Ontario, Simooe, & Huron Railroad Company have chartered the steamers Key Stone State, Queen City and Louisiana, owned by Gen. Read of Eric. and the steamer Lady Elgin, by A. D. Patchin, and the steamer Lady Elgin, by A. D. Patchin, Esq., of Buffalo, to run from Callingwood to the Sault Ste. Marie and Chicago. It is contemplated, the Commercial understands, to run the Queen City to and from the Sauls, and the other bonts of the line to Chicago, touching at the Wisconsin ports. The above road runs nearly northwest from Toronto, through Barrie on Lake Sincoe, and terminates at Collingwood, eituated near the southern extremity of the Georgian Bay, distant from Toronto 95 miles. The section from Toronto to Barrie has been in operation since October, 1853, and the northern division -- 814 from the latter place to Collingwood, was finished and put in running order during the last fall and present winter.

According to late dates from New Mexico. the Indians are becoming exceedingly trouble-some. At l'uebla, on December 25, fourteen men were massacred by the savages, and several women and children carried off. The inhabitants of Santa Pe extected an attack from a ants of Santa Fe expected an attack from a large force of Apaches who had determined to take the town. The First dragogus had a fight with a party of Indians at Sacramento Mountain on the 25th January, when twelve lotte latter were killed. Capt. Henry W. Stankon and three privates, however, were slain by the Indians. Lieut. Sturges completely rounds, party of Apaches sixty miles from SantaFe, and recovered a number of stolen cattle. These occurrences had called out five companies of valenteers. ces had called out five companies of volunteers to protect the settlers. There was, however great disapproval manifested at Santa Pe to the course of the Governor in refuing to adopt the all the novelties in the business. summary measures recommended by the people for the suppression of hostilities.

We have to record the loss bysinking of three large boats trading between the port and New Orleans, within as many days. The unfortu-nate boats are H. D. Bacon, Dreden, and James nate boats are H. D. Bacon, Druuen, and ontice the price Robb, all bound to New Orlean with cargoes of the produce. We have gathered the following partiproduce. We have gathered the following partiproduces of the Materiali culars of these disasters. The officers of the steamer New Lucy, which arrived from New The Russian Government has issued orders to its agents to engage as many rifle gunmakers as possible in Germany and Belgium, and to forward them to the Imperial areas forward the Im forward them to the Imperial arms factories at Madrid, last Thursday. A hol was forn in her hull—and she began to sink raid... She was run ashore as acon as possible as... onk—her bow up to the guard and her shrn in fifteen or twenty feet of water. She is creened considerably, and it indoubtful whether be can be raised. September, there had arrived at the port of The impression is that the bouland cargo are a Melbourne more than 100 American vessels, total loss. The Dresden had in board a large with 125,000 tons of merchandize, valued at and valuable cargo.—St. Loss Republican of February 20.

On Thursday, the 22nd Feb, tharife

TORONTO MARKETS. TORORTO, March 7th, 1805.

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New Advertisements.

Trinity College, Toronto. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION

WILL COMMESCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 187, 1855. THE following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open

Matriculation and for Scholarships

to competition : Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, vis: one of £30 currency per annum, fore of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and examinations in the Arts

One Cameron Scholarship, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, appropriated to the sons of Clergymon of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference, cuteris paribus, to candidates in-tending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. The holder of this Scholarship is required to graduate in Arts.

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

on their seventeenth year.

One Wellington Scholarship of the annual value of £60 currency, tenable for two years, and one liurnside, and one Allan Scholarship, each of the annual value of £30, and tenable for three years, will be awarded to Students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly examination in the following

For further particulars application may be made to the Provost of Trinity College. TRINITY COLLEGE, March 1st, 1855.

NEW BOOKS, Just received from New York. MERICAN Girls' Book, enlarged-cloth the complete Works of George Herbert and the

Satires and l'salms of Bishop Hall-cloth 54. The Neighbours of Russia and History of the present War to Siege of Sebastope 3s. 9d.

3s. 9d. Getting Along-2 vols., cloth 7s. 6-l. Ups and Downs, or Silver Lake Sketching by Cousin Cicely—cloth 6s. 3d. Frank Lesslio's New York Journal of Romance, General Literature, Science and Art, published monthly-price is, per number.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, Toronto, March 6th, 1865. King Street.

SUPERIOR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A N ENGLISH LADY is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governman. She imparts all that relates to the higher branches of English, French (acquired in Paris), Music, and Drawing. Italian if required Highest testimonials.

Address (post-paid) B.B., care of Mr. Rowsell,

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto TISS McCARTNEY begs to announce that

M her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will reassemble, after the Christians vacation, on the 8th of January, 1865. Mrs. McCartney will conduct the domestic arrangeineilla Mr. Homennens. Singing

Mr. AMBROSE. Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. GRIPPITH Arithmotle Resident French Governess, Mille, BIHON. German and Italian if required. Terms per Quarter.—To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-

 Singing
 6 0 0

 Calisthenics
 1 0 0

 Miss McCastrer is kindly permitted to refer

to the following gentlemen in REV. DR. LETT.
RICHARD I REV. DR. LETT. RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WM. STANTON, Esq. DR. HODDER.

Judge O'REILLY,—Hamilton.

WALTER DICKSON, Esq.—Ningers.

J. RABBEY, Esq., -St. Catherines. II. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st Pebruary, 1866.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

HAS now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers, in fonts to suit purchasers, 100,000 lb Roman Type, of new cut, 50,000 "Fancy Type, or new cut, 50,000 "Fancy Type, 10,000 "Scripts of various styles, 5,000 "Germans, 5,000 "Grnaments in great variety, 10,000

5.000 " Borders, 30,000 feet Brass and Type-Metal Rules, and All the above Types are cast by steam-power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this Poundry, and which is certainly superior to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequalied rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or

Presses, Wood Type, and all other Printing Materials, except Paper and Cards (which have no fixed quality or price), furnished at manufacturers' prices. The latest Specimen-book of the Foundry is

freely given to all printing offices on the receipt of fifty cents to prepay the postage.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the lat of July, 1855, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount of my manufactures. esss-Gzozoz Bzccz, 13 Chamber-street New York.

GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from England, wishes a Situation as GOVER-NESS, to instruct Children under 12 years of age. Salary not so much a consideration as a

comfortable situation in town or country.

R. P., box 60, Post Office, Toronto.

New York, Peb. 12, 1865.

Toronto, Peb. 14th, 1855.

EDUCATION.

M R. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY property instruct with his own Sons Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1. St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. IDEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James Cathedral.

For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL

Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-

1st English Teacher, 2ml Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon.

Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Griffith, Prawing Mr. Bull, Singing......Mr. Humphreys.
The studies include a thorough English educa

ion, with French, Italian and German, Music Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind uperintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedial. TERRES

(To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) finishing Papils 5 "
Boatding and Washing 35 " (No extras.)

Mrs. Poeter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss linnery) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nor trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with suc-

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christman The FINISHING CLASS is under Mas. Portrkn's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge f our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing More time is also devoted to complete the educa

ion in toreign languages. Man. PORTER feels grateful to the parent other pupils for their kind expressions of satis-action at the progress of their children, and begto assure them that no effort shall be wanting of

The School will reduce after the Christ nas sacation on the 8th of January, 1855. Persons wishing for further information ar equested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 20th December, 1884

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Diviof this been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are payable either at the office

of the Company in Toronto, or at its various Br order of the Board of Directors. E. C. O'BRIEN.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Millinery and Dry Goods! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE.

0

Milliners, Single and Pancy Dry Goods, Militmery, Sample and Francy Dry Goods,
Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed
Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpates,
Sheeting and Shirting (bleached and unbleached).
Bed Ticks, Tuble Oil Cloths, Brown and
Bleached Linens, Breased and undreased Hollands, Striped Shirtings, Fancy Shirtings, Prints
and Ginghams, Devries and Denhams, Ladies
Cloths, Linen Shitts, Grey Cloths, Satinats,
bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Huckslack and Branet, Twille and Twilling, Cotton
Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff.
State and White Jeans: Gale Plaids, Laine Plaids.

The Grinnell Expedition in Search of Hir-Jankition in Search of History.

The Grinnell Expedition in Search of Hir-Jankition in Search of History.

The Grinnell Expedition in Search of Hir-Jankition in Search of History.

By John S. Joskims, Search of History.

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Bermutic Expedition in Search of History.

B back and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Staye, Drab, Buff. State and White Jeans; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Cashmerer, Cobourge, Orleans, kustere, Silke Sating, Filed Shawls, Woollen Scarfe, and Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Polkas;

Ribbons, Gloves, Mosies, -Woollen Sleaves and Head Dress, es Woollen Hoods, Calters and Ladies Scarfe, French Merino. Together with a general assortment of family

Bonnets, Cape, Head Dress, Clonks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and requisite. Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1854. 20tf.

MUSICAL TUITION. M.R. R. G. PAIGE. Organist of St. James's Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his friera and former pupils, and the public in general, that be will devote a portion of his time to giving justruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

Terms made known application at his place of business and residence, King-street. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854. NEW VOLUMES

OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD COMMENCE with NORTH BRITISH for November 1854, and the other Reviews and BLACKWOOD for January 1865. Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review-or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10;

HENRY BOWSELL, AGENT,

WILLIAM HAY. A REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

WANTED.

Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN & WOOD. FROM LONDON.

Toronto, January 10, 1855. 21-12mc MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GEORGE STREET, TORONTO. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened.

Sth of January, 1835. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John Musil, L.L.D., President of the Rev. John M.Csul, L. L. D., President of the University of Turonto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, H. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James'a, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incombent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-retary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 3rd January, 1835.

MRS. LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will re-open on Wednesday the 8th of January. Toronto, December 26th, 1854.

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128

with him: but he would not have been with him if Joseph had not drawn near to to counsel, to strengthen, to encourage, to himself. Thus may be save others. console, to sanctify. Blessed is the prosperity which comes by his holy presence in our souls; we are then blessed in ourselves and a blessing to all around us.

2. How can I do this great wickelness and sin against God. Gen. xxxix. 9.

The answer of the honest and good law of God is perfect; yea, it is righteous altogether: it is faithful to my best interests and to those of all his creatures; why then should I break it! The giver of I be so ungrateful as to disobey him!" Lord, grant me truth in the inward parts. I shall be pure in heart and life.

MARCH 12.

1. She laid up his garment by her until her Luke xi. 20. lord came home. Gen. 11111. 16.

the Lord to blaspheme.

2. The Lord was with Joseph, and gave him favour in the eight of the keeper of the prison. Gen. xxxix. 21.

All places are slike to God's faithful tion or relation in which God has placed station them affords them opportunity for this. Even a prison, the place of confinement of the worst of men, affords such a grace and guidance, and he will be with us; and if he be with us, what need have we to care for anything beyond? He is great reward.

MARCH 13.

1. And Joseph's brethren came and bowed down themselves before him, with their faces to the ground. Gen. zlil. 0.

They sold him into Egypt that they might be rid of him and of his drennis; but this very not of theirs brought about constrained to bow down before him. In vain do we strive to escape from that to ently his pleasure, and let him dispose of humiliation, it is because this bitter cup is needful for us. Let us awesten it by resignation and humility.

2. We are verily guilty concerning our brother. Gen. zlii. 21.

See the power of conscience. They knew not that they were now fulfilling his dreams. They know not that he was now recalling to them their illtreatment of him, by letting them feel a little of that bitterness of bondage into which they had so wantonly sold him. But they still had this great sin on their souls unrepented: by the bondage in which one of them is to be kept. If, like Joseph, they had said in great wickedness? the Lord would have been with them in every trouble: but now they have no companion but their sin-O that I may have a conscience void of

MARCH 14.

1. What is this that God hath done unto us? Gen. zlii. 28.

After an unexpected distress they have which they know not the origin, and which may be only a snare. And thus it must he with those who ain without repentance. unless they have become hardened in sin. Their conscience testifies that they deserve no good, and they cannot believe in good even when it comes. But Joseph's brethren do right in ascribing it to God: for it is the first step towards a childlike faith in him to believe that he orders all things, May I have this truth firmly fixed in my heart. May I add to it the persuasion that every thing Ho orders is best.

2. Fornication and all uncleanness or covet-

speak of it, but by abstaining wholly from be practised, it must be named, either for Thou art pure.

MARCH 15.

March 1877

ye light in the Lord. Epb. v. 8.

God if we do not improve the light with stantially they are the very same in which which we are favoured, nor walk as chil- "poor Joseph" expressed the ground of dren of light? God grant me so to improve his: " It is a faithful saying, and worthy the light now vouchsafed to me, that I of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came may be counted worthy of the eternal into the world to save sinners;' and why light above.

2. Have no fellowship with the unfruitful more? I mean not that the minds are works of darkness, but rather reprove them equal—that were folly; but that, as the Bph. v. 11.

I, Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead; and Chriet shall give thee light. Eph. v. 14.

MARCH 16.

And can a christian sleep? Worse than this, he may sleep amongst the dead-the heart to every temptation is this: "The dead in trespasses and sins; and his sleep, if he awake not from it, will be a sleep unto eternal death. And can one sleeping amongst the dead arise? Yea, if he arise not himself, none can arouse him. How that law has followed me with goodness gracious He who calls us when asleep in and mercy all my life long; how then can and for the promoe that he will again give us the light we have ex-And yet how often have I offended! O tinguished! O that I may never sleep And yet how often have I offended! O Shed abroad thy love in my heart. Then do thou, O blessed Jesus, arouse me and give me renewed light.

2. If I with the finger of God cast out devils, ne doubt the kingdom of God is come unto you

When we are received into the Church And thus that which was really the devils are cust out of us; for we are to proof of his innocence was to be made longer under their dominion, but can overappear as the proof of his guilt; and the come them. When we have made repentact, by which he honoured the law of God lance and faith our own, the finger of God written in his heart, was to bring him to has cast out other devils. In both cases shame and disgrace; and his former high | the kingdom of God has come to us, and estimation was to be buried in the dark- drawn nearer and nearer. But every priness of a prison. Let us not be discou- vilege involves responsibility. Have we raged if our obedience and self-denial welcomed our freedom? Have we reshould bring us to discredit. That has joiced in it! Gracious Lord, I acknowalways been the lot of God's servants. ledge in myself this finger of God. I Let us rather take care lest we give occa- welcome his kingdom. Let it draw nearer sion by our evil deeds for the enemies of and nearer, until it has taken full possession of me.

MARCH 17.

1. The last state of that man is worse than he first. Luke 21, 26.

When the finger of God has taken from servants. They need but a place in the evil spirits their power over a man, by which they may do their duty in the sta- bringing hun to contrition, but he has not filled his heart with the spirit and love of them; and every place in which he does God, but received back again evil passionand habits more and more powerful than those which were cast out, his state is far more hopeless than before he had tasted field. Only let us seek the Lord and his of the good word; for he has no power to deliver himself, and contrition, if he could feel it, would have less power than before. O that I may cherish the good Spirit of our everlasting portion and our exceeding God within me, and cultivate every Christinn virtue; then there will be no room for the return of evil spirits.

2. Yea rather, blessed are they that hear th word of God and keep it. Luke xi. 28.

The mother of our Lord was blessedwas highly favoured among women-was worthy of our benediction as the instrument by whom it pleased God to give us the fulfilment of his dreams, in their being the Saviour. But great as that blessedness was, it would have been less than that of those who hear the word of God and keep which Ho has predestined us, who is Lord it, if she had not likewise heard and kept of all our ways. Bather let us wait pati. his word. I cannot attain the peculiar blessedness of the Holy Virgin, but, praised us as he will. If we are destined to be God, I can attain that which he has pronounced to be higher. Let me then seek carneatly this higher blessedness, to hear the word of God and keep it.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE GOSPEL

What a happy thing it is that the Gospel comes into so little compass ! Often have I felt this when visiting the sick and the cing. - When I have found the mind in eapable of vigorous, expansive or continuous thought, how thankful have I been that the Gospel is so short and so simple; that and now it is to be recalled to their minds the elementary truths which give peace to the conscience and hope to the heart, can be stated in so few words! There is divine the hour of temptation, How can I do this wisdom and divine kindness in this. There are short sentences which contain essentially all that a sinner needs to know to give him a sense of pardon and confidence towards God: "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." "This is a faithful saving, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Josus came into the world to save sinners, even the chief." "This is the record, that God bath given to us now an unexpected gain: but they are eternal life; and this life is in his Son. He cast down and fearful, and dread gains of that bath the Son bath life; he that bath not the Son of God hath not life." These, and others of a like description, are precious sentences. They are what the dving " man of God," Dr. M'All, so emphatically denominated the core, the very core, of the Gospel. Connected with this is the striking fact that, in the hour which is sure and common to all-the hour of nature's last conflict and most pressing exigency-the hour when the mind is shut up to one point, and that point peace with God and

hope for eternity-that in that hour all minds come to be so very much on a level. in regard to what imparts their confidence. ousness, let it not be once named amongst you, as becometh saints. Eph. v. 3. that gives it to the greatest as well as to How shall it come not to be named the least, and to the least as well as to the amongst us? Not merely by retraining to greatest. It is most instructive and interesting to see how minds of the largest grasp it. that there may be no occasion for and mightiest power, when they come to naming it. But so long as it continues to this hour of trial and of final decision, when passing through the valley of the shadow reproof or for warning. O Lord, grant me of death, anticipating eternity, and conpower to abstain from all fleshly lusts, that flicting single handed with the last enemy, may give no occasion for naming them. have recourse to the same simple elements Grant me power to purify myself, even us of divine truth that are the springs of peace to the very weakest of the "babes in Christ." I have been struck with this in 1. Ye were sometimes darkness, but now are the biographies of some of the most distinguished of our modern divines -- Look to This was true, in a degree which could the terms in which they express the ground enabled invariably to meet with an article got up be seen, of those who were brought out of their everlasting hopes. Although, from from amongst the heathen into the light of previously knowing the character of their the Gospel. But it is true of us likewise; minds, you, of course conceive thoughts of for if left in nature we should have been a higher order associated with those terms. dark as the heathen; by grace we have a and although at times there may be coruslight which they have not, even if we do cations of brilliant sentiment emitted, that not use it. But how shall we answer to indicate the undying light within, yet sub-

not Joseph ?" What dving sinner can say

greatest and the least stand on the same

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY . In the works of darkness men seek a ground of condemnation, they must stand MARCH 11. THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT. delight and a knowledge which they cannot attain in the works of light. But, that he who has traversed the whole count
whatever knowledge which they cannot attain in the works of light. But, Though sold for a slave, he became the idelight will be but shortlived. The works depths, and scaled its heighths—has argued Though sold for a slave, he became the of darkness separate them from God, the with metaphysical acumen, and illustrated master of the house, because the Lord was only source of enduring satisfaction. What with matchless eloquence all its points; with metaphysical acumen, and illustrated fellowship then can the godly man have has read and has written volumes upon with them? If he derives to be safe him- volumes, when he comes to the test of a ready to be with us, whatsoever our conready to be with us, whatsoever our con-dition,—to enlighten, to guide and direct, to counsel, to strengthen, to encourage, to what the least equally with him enjoys, And the perfectly childlike submissiveness with which master-mads in Israel have avouched their reliance on the most rudimental elements of the truth, is among the marks of its divinity. It shows that, in the one point of need, in which all are alike, and which, in all cases caually, the Gospel is intended to meet, the adaptation of means to the end, is perfect.-Dr. Wardlaw.

> God weigheth more with how much love a new worketh, than how much he doeth. He doeth much that love h much

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Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will Michaelmas 191111 volumence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.

Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close

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The payment is £15-15s, per year for Pupils under 13 years of age, and £21 for Pupils above. 3. Elementary Instruction on the Piano-forte is given under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Bennett. Fee, £2 2s. per Term.

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Lincolinhore.

To Provision Hollower, there Sit.—Mrs. Sarah
Divon, of Liquornon-listreet, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable period she was
severely adhered with Secretalious Nores and Ulcers in her
arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although
the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a
large sum of money, the obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a
friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and
a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms
of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicures for a short time I longer, according to the directions,
and strictly athering to your rules as to diet. Sc., she was
perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of nealth,
I remain, dear sir, yours troly.

(Signed) J. NOBLE. -A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BUSION.

(Sigued)
Dated August 12th, 1552. AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIP-ELAS IN THE LEG AFTER NEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Marrick Road, near Bognor, Susses dates Jan. Opice, Marking Road, near Bognor, Susses dates Jan. 12th, 1823.

To Paurasson Hottoway,—Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Ergspeles, which at length settled in my ling and restated as medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your tinitment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was seminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the eljoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the intmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afficted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Nr. your obliged and faithful servant. (Signed)

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS

PEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker. Chemist Sc., L. wer Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853. Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker. Chemist &c. L. wer Mossiane. Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1833.

To Phoreason Holloway.—Dear Sir.—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast eff cete doing by the use of your combrated Olintment and Pil. Mrs. Martha Bell of Pitt-street in this town, has been for a coast sendler time labouring under nervous debitity, tessed appeared, and general ill health, occasioned by discrated we add in the breast. She had had much experience in the time of all the kin win remedies for the cure of attern. But tithout any beneficial result—in fact, she had nearly lost all fath and hape of a cure leving efficies. Littin distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was personated in have recourse to your invaluable Chimment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most withinhing: her appetite was speedily improved, the sares and inverse in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

Tiemain, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

(Signet) F. FORSER KER.

The following import it communication his been few warded to Professor Hallman for the control here.

The following impost of communication has been fer-warded to Professor Hollows for politication by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, Ming-attest, National.

DEKADFULLY DISEASED ANCES CURED AFTER
BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND
SCHOOL OF BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND A DEKADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER FORTSMOUTH DOSPITALS.

Copy of a Letter from Ciptain Smith, or Great Termonth andrea January 1916, 1831.

To Mr. Dixon — thear vir.— I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Relifency is invaluable medicines. Mr. John Walton, late in Her sidenty's Service in the British Fleet at Malta, not a very bad discreted andre; and after being in the Malta Hospital for six months was sent to kingland as a vinvalid to Portomouth inopital, where he remained an in mate for for-months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then conject Yarmouth, and was under a medical gestleman for a vist three mouths, but his andre be ential, by mr advice, he tries Professor's Ontiment and Pills, which, by uncomstet application, healed all the ulcers, and restored aim to perfect orally and energish. I remain, dear vir. yours very tuity.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth

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