Portry.

(For the Church.) BE GENTLE. Gentle words, when gently spoken. Carry peace to those who mourn, Jerful makes the poor heart broken

One who is with sorrow torn. Gentle smiles, when gently given To the friendless wanderer here, Come on him, like light from heaven To this dark and sin curst sphere.

Gentle deeds, when gently done, To the sons of work and toil, Renew their strength the race to run. And man's dread tempter foil.

Gentle thoughts, if gently heeded. Make the happy owner blest, Such as there alone are needed, To make our carth a Heaven of rest.

Be gentle then unto each other, Gently act, speak, smile, and think; Every word of harshness smother, Ere it cause some heart to shrink.

Thus gently shall be brought the birth Of that great and glorious day, When from our thrice happy earth Sin and death shall fice away.

Brantford, Aug. 14, 1854. STAND BY THE CHURCH AS IT IS. We read in the beginning of the Book Lord "showed Himself," to them, "alive, after His passion, by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speakof God." When He had done the work, for which He came, He yet delayed returning to the heavenly throne, which He had left for us, for forty days, that He might instruct His Apostles, as to the Church which He was to leave them to establish. To no one subject did He ever devote Himself so long. And this was in His glorified humanity; and when the gates of heaven were open to receive him, who can suppose that He left any thing untaught? Who can believe, that, after these instructions, there was anything to be developed? Upon the clear warrant of the Holy Scriptures, as interpreted by the concurrent usage of all primitive antiquity, we have the Church which He commanded His Apostles to establish. We have rescued worship, in which St. Peter and St. John united; and which St. Paul committed to and to Epaphroditus at Philippi. Why should we wish to change it? How can we venture on the change? "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism." Who shall which are far more dangerous than a bold assault. Men meet an onset, who are cut off in an ambuscade. There are subtleties of addition, and there are subtleties of the name of Jesus, in the creed, receives no homage. On the one hand, there are flowers upon the altar. On the other, the claim for trine immersion. On the other hand, regeneration in baptism is denied. In either way, a lodgment is effected, for diversity. In either way, uniformity is lost. In either way, unity is in danger. It is will-worship, in both cases. Personal vanity exerts itself, above the order of the Church. Private judgment serves a supersideas upon the Prayer Book. What one may do, more may. There are diverse and strange doctrines, where but "one faith" was delivered, once for all, to the old saints. There are diverse and strange ministrations, where the believers of the first days were "of one mind and of one A stitch is dropped, here and there, in the garment, which was " woven. from the top, throughout;" and the coat, which was "without a seam," eventually is rent in twain. My reverend brethren, what can be the possible advantage of are their unity and unanimity. Let us the Bukop of Orford, was as follows:—
"Contend earnestly for the faith which. "The Committee of Convocation of the procause divisions and offences, contrary to ; the doctrine which" we "have learned;" and avoid them. Let us stand by the Bible, as the Praver Book interprets it: and by the Prayer Book, as it is proved by the B.ble; and by the worship, order and discipline of the Church, in strict agree-

them against the inroads of the Puritans;

as Latimer and Ridley burned for them,

when Papists had the sway in England;

as Ignatius stood to them, among the lions.

Like the Macedonian phalanx, which the

Apostle had in mind, no doubt, when he

was writing to the Philippians, let us "stand

together, for the faith of the gospel."-

Bishop Doane's Charge.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the S. P. G. T. P., at the Mansion House. London, the bishop of New Zealand is reported, in the Colonial Chronicle. to have alluded to the late withdrawal of his thus:-"I do not complain," he said, of her Majesty's Government. I wish to express my willingness to try the experiment; and I am glad, in some respects, that the experi-ment is to be tried by me first. Had I accepted the offer of translation to the See of Sydney. my successor in New Zealand would have had to make the experiment with all the disadvantages of a stranger in a new country. For myself, (he said smiling.) my twelve years' residence in New Zealand has made me acquainted with the best places for fern roots, and the haunts of birds and fishes, so that I am better fitted than another man might be for trypetter fitted than another man might be for trying the experiment of a self-supporting episcopate. One thing I wish to state, with all
seriousness, and most clearly and distinctly,
that it is my intention to go back to my own
diocese, and 'to dig and the beg,' if need be, for
my maintenance: for I am ashamed of neither."
It had been stated that the Kafir war cost three That was about six times as much as the whole church expenditure in New Zealand during forty years, which had the effect of con-verting the whole native population to the faith of Christ, of adding a new colony to the British Empire, and an important branch to the church of Christ. The idea that all works ought to be done by the government must come to an end nd for ever; and that led him at once to direct the attention of the meeting, first to the position of the heathen world, and next to the mode in which the funds for evangelising them might be supplied. There were no less than 500,000,000 of heathens, or 5.9ths of the whole human race, notually accessible to influence from those branches of the Church of England which were planted in our colonies, and to of the Acts of the Holy Apostles, that our whom it was their duty to give the blessings of the gospel. He wished to shew how easy it was to carry out this almost appalling work of the Church of England. First, the parochial system must be carried out in full in England. The ing of the things pertaining to the kingdom missionary operations must be brought to bear of God? When He had done the work in every hamlet and village, upon every street, and lane, and alley in the towns; and then this country being reinforced and actuated by the vivid principle of true christianity, would send streams of light throughout the whole world.

TESTIMONY OF SIR GEORGE CREY TO THE WISDOM OF THE GOVERNMENT IN SENDING OUT MISSION-ARIES TO THE BEATREN. 277 Sir George Grey, late Governor of New Zea land, bore his witness to the advantage which our traders dound in touching at spots where our missionaries had preceded them. He had seen himself, he said, in the islands of the Pacific, holy and pious men who passed long lives in endeavoring to reclaim and civilize the races amongst whom they resided. He had seen them regarded by those ruces as friends and benefactors. He had seen them impart not only the knowledge of christianity, but the arts of civilized life, raising in them wants for manufactured goods, and those articles which our it, through the fires, from the corrupt additions of the Panace. We have pre- and dilution, of Puritanism. We have the tercourse with the natives, and that persons Faith, we have the ministry, we have the shipwrecked were received with the grentest worshin, in which St. Peter and St. John he had himself partaken of the kinduess and hospitality of the natives. He had landed on Timothy at Ephesus, to Titus at Crete, islands on which, a few years before, no European dared to set his foot, and the whole population had come down to welcome him to their coasts. Such being the case, he felt coufident that, regarded as a mere money investment, the very best money investment this presume to separate what God has joined country could make was to send out, in advance together? I know with what instinctive of colonists or merchants, missionaries to pave shuddering the thought of vielding, upon the way for those who would follow them. It these great questions, will be met. "Is was said those races then received the new thy servant a dog, that he should do this they received them really as fellow-countrymer comers as fellow-christians. The fact was, thing?" But there are slow approaches, not only as fellow-christians; for on the islands of the Pacific, the proudest object of the natives was to identify themselves with the British race: to be considered, if possible, connected with an empire they thought the greatest in the world, and the subjects of a Queen whom they regarded diminution. On the one hand, there are as the wisest and most benevolent. He had superfluous genufications. On the other, beard aspersions cast on missionaries. He was a disinterested witness and although he did not mean to contend that every missionary was a good man, he could solemnly affirm, that amongst the large number he had known, the altar service is omitted, as near as may be, proportion of really good, pious, and self-devoted altogether. On the one hand, there is a men, had surpassed what he had found in any other class in life. He had seen missionarie not only devote their lives to the propagation of christianity and the service of the natives among whom they resided but he had seen them cheerfully surrender a large portion of their own property to promete the good of the cause in which they were engaged, and year by year

> MEETING OF CONVOCATION. On Thursday morning the two Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury assembled at Westminister for the purpose of receiving reports from committees appr session, prop matters affecting the interest of

give up the greater proportion of their income to supply, not their own wants, but the wants

of those over whom they ministered.

the Church, and on other business. UPPER HOUSE. The Upper House sat in the Bounty-office, the Archbishop of Canterbury preciding. There were present the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Salisbury.

The usual prayers were recited.

The Functions of Convocation. such a course as this? And, in what The Buhop of London presented the report of fearful evils may it not result? There is the committee appointed by Convocation to that "one Body," as there is but "one her Majesty thereon, "whether any, and if so Spirit.-There is but "one Baptism," as what, reforms in the constitution of Convocation there is but "one Faith," The multitude are expedient to enable it to treat, with the of them that believed, at first, were " of fuller confidence of the Church, of such matters one heart and of one soul." Let us emu-

was once," and only once, "delivered to time of Canterbury appointed to consider and the saints." Let us "mark them which report, with a view to addressing her Majesty ereon. ' whether any, and, if so, what, reform in the constitution of Convocation are convenient to enable it to treat, with the fuller confidence of the Church, of such matters as her Majesty may be pleased to submit to its deliberations report that they have met from time to time and taken into consideration the subject com-

.. In entering on this subject, the committee ment with them both, as we received them considered that their deliberations were limited from Seabury and White; as Laud asserted to such improvements as they could suggest in the constitution and working of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury, that is, the archbishop and bishops, and the representation of the clergy thereof. They have therefore not entered upon the questions whether the Convo-cations of the two provinces of Canterbury and York could be brought to deliberate together: nor whether, or under what limitations, and through what machinery, a representation of fast, in one spirit, with one mind, striving the lay members of the Church could be brought into deliberation with the clergy, though these two questions are, in their judgment, of the

following report:—
"I. In the constitution of the Upper House consisting of the Archbishop and Hishop of the provinces, we suggest no alteration,

" II. We suggest no alteration as to the seats of the deans and archdeacons in Convocation; but suggest that the proctors for the cathedral and the collegiate chapters should be elected by the chapters, including the non-residentiary

nd the honorary canons.

" III. We deem it expedient that henceforth there should be a proctor for the clergy of every tion on such matters as her Majesty may be archieuconry, to be elected by the clergy of pleased to submit to it for consideration." at archdescoury.
" IV, That all beneficed clergy and all

curates and chaplains, being in priest's orders, and being licensed by the Bishop of the diocese. should have a right to vote at the election of a practor for the clergy of the archdeacoury. "V. That whon the right of electing proctors shall be co-extensive with the archdencouries.

he archdeacon or his official should preside at he election, and possess the ordinary powers

of a returning officer.

" VI. Having thus made our suggestions a to the constitution of Convocation, we proceed to make certain recommendations concerning the due working of the body, which we cannot exclude from our consideration of the subject ommitted to us. They relate to points affectng the conduct of business in each House of onvocation separately, or of the two houses which unsettled may at any time disturb the relerly course of business. As to these, we think it of the utmost moment to adhere as closely as possible to the best precedents, and o suggest for the future conduct of the Convocation such rules as shall be most in accordance with them. The first, and so far as regards the Upper House, the most important of these points concerns the power of the President in the conduct and close of its deliberations, and may be summed up in the four following questions :-

" I. Has the President the power to refuse to submit to the Upper House any proposition made by one or more of its members?

" 2. Has the President a casting vote in case

of an equality of votes upon any question submitted to the Upper Rouse? " 3. Has the President a final negative upon all bills which have passed the two houses?" " 4. Has the President the power of pro roguing Convocation against the wishes of his

" As to the second and third of these ques tions, we think that there are precedents which clearly show that the President does possess

these powers.

"As to the first and fourth, the precedents appear to us not to be decisive; and, therefore, without attempting to settle the question of abstract right herein, we would venture to suggest, first, that it would be more expedient that the President should not be at liberty to refuse to submit to the Upper House proposi tions made by any of its members: and specific that it would be expedient that while the architector should person, when authorised by the Royal writ, the absolute power of prorogation, he should, n ordinary prorogations, act with the consen-

" VII. As to the questions which concern the business in the Lower House, and the joint action of the two houses, the members of the committee appointed by the Lower House have, at our request, drawn from precedents a series of statements, which we think might be ndopted and declared as rules for the proceedings of Convocation, viz:

1. That the Lower House should claim no

right to adjudicate in disputed elections of proctors, but should be held to be competent to institute inquiries into any disputes or alleged irregularities respecting them, with the view of representing the result of such inquiries to the President, with whom the right of adjudication

" 2. That only those members of the Lower House who are so in virtue of their office, should be held capable of appointing proxies; and that the President is the sole judge of the validity of such appointments. That not more than one such proxy should be held by the same member, and that members of the Lower House sione should be capable of holding them.

3. The Lower House should be held to

possess the right of presenting to the Upper House through their Prolocutor, in the form enominated articuli cleri, any gravamina, or reformanda, which may come under their notice, and which they think ought to be remedied or should be held to possess a similar right of preenting to the Upper House, through Proloculor, their oan special gracoming of eformande, when not included in such articles of the clergy.

4. That the Lower House should be held to possess the right of appointing committees of its own members for its own purposes, and of giving such instructions to them as it may think ecessary ; and that as the deliberations of such committees are entirely confined to the regulaion of the affairs of the Lower House and to the preparation of the business before them, i hould not be necessary to request the sanction of the President to the appointment of mmittees, or his approval of the names of those

who are appointed to serve upon them.

5. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of business committed to it by the Upper House, or of refusing to appoint mmittees when required by the President to

5. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of entering upon consideration, with a view to a synodal not, of business not previously committed to them by the Upper House : but that they should be held to have the right of suggesting the consideration by-laws, to secure Convocation, if it shoof such business to the Upper House by way of ever, under the Royal permission, be call petition or address.

" 7. That the President, through the Prolocutor, should be held to have the power to direct the lawer House not only to consider our subject committed to it, but also to appoint committee of its members for that purpose; that he should be held to have the power to require the Lower House to appoint a certain number of its members to meet a certain number of members of the Upper House, either for joint deliberation upon any subject or by way of conference; and further to require, as was usually the case, the names of those so appointed to be returned to him for his approval; and that, as has been usual in such cases, the I'rolocutor, as soon as he has received the instruction of the President, should proceed to nominate the members of such committee, without asking for the previous leave of the house to do so, but that the names so nominated should be sub-

mitted to the house for its approval. " That all committees of the two houses, when they meet together, unless for conference merely, should meet upon equal terms, and that the result of their joint deliberations should in

these questions may be more profitably discussed house, or after the fact of its having been read brought under the attention of Convocation -- a three questions may be more promising discussed in the Upper House has been announced by the such reforms as it may be deemed expedient to adopt shall have been effected in its constitution. Confining themselves, therefore, to what they a discretion in deferring the announcement of have considered to be the proper subject of the proposition to a later period of the day; their deliberation, they have agreed to the unless it shall have been declared by the Presithe prorogation to a later period of the day; Convocation the fair representative of the unless it shall have been declared by the Presi- Church, the disappointment felt by the Church

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 24, 1854.

dent that the prorogation is immediate.

Finally, we report, that we believe that the modification we suggested in the constitution of Convocation would make it more perfectly detract from it. If it should be understood represent the clergy of the province; that the proposed increase in the number, and the more direct election of the proctors of the parochial clergy, are due to their increased numbers and intelligence, and that the rules which we have proposed would, with the blessing of Almighty tical, secure its orderly and harmonious delibera-

The Bishop of Oxford, in seconding the adoption of the report, wished to say a few words in explanation of it. It was not an idea of the committee who had drawn up the report, that they ought to enter into all the matters to which it referred, for it must be manifest, from the nature of their recommendations, that it entered upon the question, and this was tantathe nature of their recommendations, that it referred to matters which it was desirable that they should have a full opportunity of considering before entering upon any debate upon them.

The course it would be better to pursue would thereafter. be simply to receive the report, and enter it upon the records of Convocation, and at some future time to take its various suggestions into consideration. With regard to the report itself, he might say, with reference to the second think that they were yet prepared to enter upon paragraph, that the committee were very the consideration of this question. The point anxious that it should be thoroughly stood, that their not entering upon the discussion as to whether the hity ought to be consulted cation, as at present constituted, was not upon matters relating to the Church, was not Whenever Convocation could be considered as a practically into question; and the leaving upon matters relating to the Church, was not because their claim appeared to be triffing, but fair representation of the clerky, it would be because the committee were themselves limited taken into consideration, as a most important by the terms of their appointment to the consideration of improvements in the present body of part in the discussions of their body. He was Convocation, and not to the formation of any sure that no persons could feel more deeply the deration of improvements in the present cony of Convocation, and not to the formation of any other body. The constitution of the present body was so markedly clerical that they felt body was so markedly clerical that they felt body was so introduction of the claims of the laity into the report would be a substitution of a new element instead of a reform of their own body. One member of the attend to discuss that report, for even if he did committee only differed from the others upon he should be utterly unable to give any opinion this point, believing that the terms of their commission did not preclude them from entering upon the question. He, however, assented in every respect to every word contained in the upon the question was, that the consideration of such a question by Convocation would require the royal license, and the committee wished in the lits deliberation as to the committee wished in ention not to have recourse to any body external to itself. He was happy to be able to state that in the discussion of this question the most perfect unanimity and harmony had prevailed among the committee, although their delibera-tions affected the privileges of the Lower House, and might have given rise to some jealousy. They had given rise to no jealousy whatever, and, in point of fact, the members of the Lower liques themselves proposed in committee those propositions which might seem to limit the powers of their own body. He thought it was important that this should be noticed as marking

> business which had for so long a time been caning these opinions, he certainly could not, committed to it. Upon another point of the report he wished also to remark, and that was the recommendation especially concerning the consent to be a party to a state of report he wished also to remark, and that was things which, according to his present impression, would be so, fatal to the best interests of power of the President of the Upper House, as the Church. Although during the meeting of the two houses as his right referred to in paragraph No. 4. The committee the committees of the two houses—as his right had come to those conclusions from a statement reverend brother had said—the utmost harmony made generally in reply to a communication by the Archbishop of Armagh to Archbishop the Archbishop of Convocation at that great and pressing interest came before them. time, and containing the four propositions The members of the committee had more or less eferred to in the report of the committee. The draught of the answer given gave in effect the recommendations which were now given by the committee. As to the first and fourth recommendations, in which alone the committee would propose to limit the power of the Presi-Archbishop Tenison said that his belief was, that all the precedents of former times lec him to believe that the power of the President was so limited, and during the forty years in which Archbishop Tenison presided over the Convocation of the province of Canterbury he had always administered upon the supposition that such was the case. He was succeeded in the primary by Archbishop Wake, who, carly in life, had maintained in his works the abstract power of the President to refuse to prorogue Convocation, even against the wish suffragons, yet who, during the whole time he presided over the province, acted upon the rule of his predecessor, Archbishop Tenson; and never, in fact, claimed what he had previously contended was in the abstract the right of the President. The committee found, therefore that, during all the last years in which Convoca tion eat and transacted business, and, in fact so long as any of the records remained which might absolutely settle the question, the practice of Convocation and been that which the con mittee recommended. Feeling, however, that there might be a doubt as to the interpretation of former precedents, and feeling that a large number of these precedents had been lost through the destruction of their documents in the fire of London, the committee had forborn to express any opinion upon the abstract right selves to what his grace would perceive was the prevailing practice during all the lutter years of Convocation of which the records remained. One other point only remained with which he need trouble his grace and the house, and that was to state that the committee had reason to think, from the examination of the subject that in these simple recommendations they had really met with much of the difficulties which prevailed during the last days of Convocation : and he ventured to submit to the house how easy it would be, by the adoption of such ever, under the Royal permission, be called upon to take a more active attitude, from the storms and troubles which so degraded and

diagraced its last days of active business. The Bichop of Lincoln said that the matter before the house was, he presumed, merely the reception of this report, and therefore it would any omission could be remedied. In its recoul whether they were to be from the minor canons all cases be reported to Convocation.

6. That the Lower House should be held to have no right to continue its debates after the of the appointment of the committee, this was and devout manner in which all joined in the

very highest importance. They believe that schedule of prorogation has been read to the one of the points which was specifically to be tion of this kind would be necessary to make generally would be very great, and, instead of adding to the confidence felt in Convocation such a measure would, he was sure, rather that these small alterations were to be the means whereby Convocation might more fully and properly deliberate on its own organisation. with a view to make it more co-extensive with the Church, then he could comprehend that the other question was, perhaps, fitly postponed to

> The Bishop of London said that the second paragraph in effect pledged them to 440 consideration of the question. The Bishep of Lincoln said, if that were understood, he had no objection to offer to the

adoption of the report.

The Bishop of London said that the paragraph

The Bishop of Lincoln was glad that he had drawn forth that opinion, for the point he had referred to was specially important.

The Rishop of London said that he did not was one which should be considered by a fair representation of the clerge, which the Convopresented that report.

The Bishop of Winchester said that he did not while he assented to the reception of this report from being supposed to have in any respect attered his opinion upon what he considered a pregnant question. The best consideration he had been able to give to the subject since they last met, and the observation of all that had passed since, had not tended to shake the opinion which he then entertained, and still entertained, at variance with those of a large number of his brethren. He should be at the same time uncandid, if he were not to state that, in the present state of the temper of th country, nothing mayo blim the smallest hope that a renewal of their synodal action would be

important that this should be noticed as sanking the soil of their synodal action would be that the time happily pervaled the different which pervaled the church at the time when the unhappy dissensions in Convocation led to its being prevented from going on with the business which had for so long a time been committed to it. Upon another point of the report be wished also to remark, and that was the recommendation especially concerning the power of the President of the Upper House, as on the particular subject referred to them ; but ld have been surprised indeed had it been otherwise, and any great manifestation of differing opinions had taken place. He was, however, satisfied that when many of the questions referred to yere brought before Convocation, whether entertained by them or not great inconvenience would arise to the Church and great cause of disaepelon in Convocation He thought, for these reasons, that it was right distinctly to state that, while this report was received with his assent, he could in no degree make himself a party to any steps towards the meeting of Convocation on business. The question was then put, and the report

(To be continued)

COLONIAL. Diocess or Gibraltan.-The Bishop has addressed the following latter (dated Pera, Countnutinople, May 22) to the Secretaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:

1 think I informed you of my intention of visiting Constantinople. It was my wish to time my visit so as to afford me an opportunity of doing service to our gallant countrymen who form the expeditionary forces of this country. and I have not been disappointed. The last three days have been very remarkable in a religious point of view, as connected with our Christian position in this Muhometan land. at Scutari, when 302 soldiers received the sacre rite. The notice which had been given had, o necessity, been very short, and the climplains had but little time to prepare the candidates, yet I may truly say that I have never seen the ordinance received with greater devotion. Among the 300 bronzed and weather-beaten of those who knelt to receive the laying on of hands, I did not see one which did no appear to be impressed with the solumnity. Many of them evidently felt it very decepty. At the conclusion, though the men had bee standing for two hours (for he had no seats), they requested that they might be allowed to great ferrour, being led by the band of the 38d. which had also chanted the usual portions of the Evening Service. The place where we assumbled was one of the upper corridors of the great Turkish barrack, about a mile from the

Yesterday being the Lord's day, we assembled not call for many remarks, as it would, of at the same place to celebrate the Holy Com-course, he considered thereafter in detail, and munion. On this occasion the majority were office, the whole number of communicants clause he observed that, while the electors of being between three or four bundred (we were proctors were defined, there was no definition of not able to ascertain the exact number on what persons were eligible to be elected, account of the inconvenience of the place Morning Service had been already perferme or canons residentiary. He could not help by the chaplains in their respective divisions, expressing a hope that when they received this so that we began at once with the communion expressing a note that when they received this service. I gave only a short sermon, or rather committee who made it had not thought it a very brief address, as the congregation were within their province, whether under what obliged to remain standing for want of seats; limit, and through what machinery, the lay and with the help of three of the chaplains we members of the Church of England should be were able to accomplish the whole service admitted to the deliberations of the clergy, and within a reasonable time. It was impossible that the question was not dropped, but only for any one not to feel impressed with this postponed. He confeased that it was rather a vervice, nor can it be easily forgotten by any disappointment to him to find, on looking at this who were present. Many were partaking of the report, that this question had not been touched. Lord's Supper for the first time, and many most

prayers and responses was both gratifying and dering the want of hands. I have been very affecting. And when at the close all kneeled fortunate, and have not yet experienced one hot upon the ground, the generals and principal wind. I find it very difficult to believe that this upon the ground, the generals and principal officers in front, and the rest in order behind, I found it difficult, without emotion to proounce the Benediction.

These services are considered, by those wh remember the habits of an Euglish camp in ormer wars, to be striking indications of the improved character of the British army in regard to religion. And I shall be thankful if they contribute, in however small degree, to advance the improvement.

I have now to bring under the notice of the ociety a project which I have formed for the of an English church at Constantic The want of a proper church for the British residents has long been seriously felt, and the religion of the English nation has been so completely cast into the shade, that doubts have been expressed by the Turks whether we have any religion at all. This is a state of things which ought not to exist any longer. The time has come when it ought to be remedied. And the presence of the British expeditionary forces scens to afford the most farourable opportunity that has ever occurred for putting the Church of England into its proper position

I have proposed, therefore, that a church suitable to the character of the English nation shall be eracted by public subscription, and that it shall serve as a memorial of the licitish Expedition for the defence of Constantinople and the Ottoman Empire. The proposal has been most favourably received by all to whom it has been mentioned here, and I have no doubt that considerable assistance will be given both by the army and navy as soon as I am authorized to bring it fully before them. But as the sum required will be large (the cost of erceting such a building here being greater than in England), it will be necessary to make an appeal to our friends at home for contribu-I have the less difficulty in this, when I tions. I have the less aimenty in this, which a feel how important the project is, both with reference to our national character, and to our setting up a church which shall be a bracon and landmark of pure religion in the midst of the great capital of the Mahometan world. Hitherto no such thing has been permitted, Christian dress will commend itself to the churches being usually thrust into by-ways and approval of all our readers: corners; but now it cannot be refused.

I hope, therefore, that the Society will be disposed to make a liberal grant towards this object. It is proposed to vest the church in five trustees, the ambassador and myself being two of them, and the others selected from the principle English residents. The chaplain of the embassy is to be the principal chaplain; but I am to have the power of appointing others, if they can be provided for. It is intended to attach to the church a religious library and rending-room, which will be of great value to the community and visitors."

Diocker or Newcastle -The public is kept little informed of the Church work that is loing in this Diocese, that our readers will be glad of the following sketch from the Occasional l'uper of St. Augustine's, by the Rev. A. Wayn, an Alumnus of the College, who thus writes of Bishop Tyrrel :--

writes of Blatop Tyrrel:—

"My tove and respect for him increase each day. The palace is a very alce, but not very grand, residence: which, with about 200 agrees of land surrounding it, the Blatop purchased form Mr. Clare, the confidence who at his own aburch is only a short distance from the palace and the other. In course of time the Bishop hopes to have a college between the palace and the church. His lordship's style of living is particularly simple:—at half-past seven in the morning, prayers; in a few minitten. living is particularly simple:—at half-past special that in outer these order countries of the second particularly simple afterwards, breakfast; dinner at one o'clock, without reading, and thought, and study: With and ten at about half-past siz. The fare is something like what we had at St. Augustine's; few missionaries in the Church have fary, volumes in the libratics. Now these things: the meals are very soon over, and then, without volumes in the Church have affy the meals are very soon over, and then, without volumes in their libraries. Now, these things my panes, to work. Indeed, he works so hard ought not to be. It discourages and paralyzes that the question is sometimes asked, 'Does the thin efforts of a Pastor, where such continued drafts are made upon him with such fields. effective sermons; his manner is exceedingly systematic efforts, each parish might provide a winning, his voice melodious, and his sermons suitable library for their Pastori and, not only extempore without the slightest hesitation. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary to sequire the habit of speaking extempore here, for often a Clergyman will have to ride some distance into the hush to read prayers to some five or six, with whom it would seem out of place to produce a written sermon. Last Sunday I went to church to St. James's bore in the morning, came home and dired, and then rode of with Mr. Bicomfield, the Rector, who had to celebrate diring acryles ten good infles distant in the bush; I read the lessons; there was a baptism after the service, and we had only just time to ride quickly home, swallow a hasty ten, and then to the evening service at Morpeth."

And again:-"This diocese is more than four times as large

as Great Britain and Ireland, and as there are only about thirty clergymen, it may be castly imagined that each district is of amazing extent. I have not been as yet regularly licensed to any district, but on last Sunday I began my work in a new district which has just been formed be-tween West Maitland and Bingleton. The bishop met me in the morning at Black Creek; he had ridden from Morpetli, a distance of nincteen miles, and I from Singleton, fifteen miles. I preached. We then went to another township, lochinvar, where we had afternoon service. After this service I returned, while his lordship actually endeavoured to get back to Morpeth for evening service. What would some of the good people in England think of such a day,—a ride of forty miles, three full services, and in the beight of an Australian aummer? This however, is comparatively not a large district in those up the country which are more thinly populated, the cleryyman rides from station to station, holding a service at each, and returning home after an almence of one, two, or even five or eix munchs, as the case may be. Illis lordship tells me that he will let me know in a few week whether my appointment to Black Creek and Lichinvar will be permanent or not, so that I still ain in doubt as to whether I shall have to go up the country. His lordship is rather in a been compelled to resign; and since he to form other districts, he is rather puzzled how to act. May we not expect some more men from St. Augustine's! Let them not be discouraged by the prospect of such hard work,-this what we ought to expect; and in this we shall find our truest commert. The gold-dig-gings make everything very dear indeed, so that the clergymen are really the poorest. i that the clergymen are really the poorest. It is almost impossible to get servants: an English emigrant will unblushingly ask you £40 a-year, and will do very little for it. Many people employ Chiners, a large number of whom have been imported, but they run away and often give a great deal of trouble. I have not as yet egun the duties of householder, still being with Mr. Blackwood; but here we have only one woman servant, who has been ill for months and upon whom, therefore, we have to attend we have also a little boy about as high as the table, and who is beginning to know which is the right and which the left hand. Surely this the right and which the left hand. Eurely this state of things cannot last. I groom my horse entirely, and I met a clergyman a few days ago who told me that he himself had put the shoes on his horse. The country is looking very well indeed; the harvest is good, and is being gathered in as fast as the people can do it, consi-

wind. I find it very difficult to believe that this is Christmas; the cloudless sky and burning sunseling in fauly to contradict such a notion. We are revelling in delicious fruits; the apricots are just out, figs in full perfection, peaches and grapes just coming in.

No. 4

" I hope my old fellow-students will excuse me for advicing them to make the best use of their time at St. Augustine's; there is very little time for reading now, and it is very necessary that we should have read extensively, especially in ecclesiastical history, so that we may have large and sound views, for the judgment of the clergyman here is continually being taxed in a way that never could occur in England."

UNITED STATES.

MICHIGAY.

The 20th Annual Convention of this Diocese was held in St. Paul's Church, Jackson, June 6 and 7. We have received its Journal this week, and are gratified at the evidences it affords of a wound and growing condition, though we regret, the absence of the usual statistics. The Standing Committee constats of Revs. C. Aldis, H. Illills, Jr., J. A. Wilson, and C. C. Taylor; and C. C. Trowbridge, H. P. Baldwin, and M. Italians, and M. Palmer, Esqs. Delegates to General Convention, Revs. D. T. Grinnell, C. Aldis, F. H. Cuming, B.D., and C. C. Taylor; and C. C. Trowbridge, I. P. Baidwin, P. E. Demill, and J. Summer, Esqu.

in reading Bishop McCockry's address, it is surprising to observe what an amount of episco-pal duty he is able to perform, although en-cumbered with the exclusive cars of a large combered with the exclusive care or a large parish, which is sufficient of itself to occupy, two persons. We trust that his extraordinary leatth and strength may long be continued. It is a reproach, however, to such a diocese, that they should so iong have suffered him to be thus overburdenest; and we are pleased to see that vigorous measures are about to be adopted to raise an Episcopal Fund, by which he may be relieved from his parochial duties.

The following extract from the Bishop's Address will commend itself to the attention and

"At no time in the history of the Church was there greater need for hearty ex-operation among all its members, than at the present moment. We meet everywhere, and with in-creasing boldness, the great enemy of the truth, and it becomes us to seek out points of agreement, rather than of difference, so that we can unitedly not to put down our common foe. The Church has suffered more from party differences within her own borders, and her influence has been more limited by this, then by all the opposition without. Our Dioceses have been tilled with accusations against our brothron; without any responsible accusers, and men have well asked, is this in accordance with the religion of Christ? We have been happly relieved from these things during the past year, and the hope is indulged that God in Ille mercy has brought such persons to better minds.

Our Bishops have recently all spoken out in

suitable library for their l'autoriand, not only no, might in cach year testify their sense of his high and holly calling, by gifts of books for his own use. I know that the laity will duly appreciate these suggestions, and use all their exertions to comfort their Pastors, and also furnish them the mesas for more extensive upo-

THE CHORCH IN THE WEST --- It is with no little pleasure that we have heard of an impor-tant movement which has just been commenced and that promises to be productive of yest results for good in our great Western missionary. field. We allude to the organisation of a "Church Land Association for the West," with "Church Land Association for the West," with the devoted Blehop Kunrus at its head, assisted, by a noble band of clergy and laity. The Church needs, and must have, now, lots and Innis in and about all the growing towns of the West, for the erection, at a suitable time here-after, of Churches and Parsonage. It is intended to secure locations now, while the price of lands is comparatively low; than which there is nothing so likely to promote the price there is nothing so likely to promote the pro-gress of the Church. There are many liberal. Churchmen at the East who own large tracts of land at the West, some of which its just where flourishing towns will soon spring up; and we, are happy to hear that not a few are willing to denote portions of such tracts to the Church, as donate portions of such tracts to the Church, assoon as Trustees are legally competent to hold
them for her benefit. Had such a plan been
adopted thirty or forty years ago, in relation to
what was then called "the West," who can
estimate what the results might have been?
We understand, from a circular received this

week, that it has been determinedlst. That the operations of this association should extend to lows, blinnesots, Wiscousin,

Nebraska, and Kansas. 2nd. That the sum of \$10,000 he raised immediately (and if possible in sums of \$500 each from twenty persons) for the purpose of purchasing lands and town lots and and the

direction of the trusters. BL That donations of lands and lots in these five States and territories for Church purpo strait at present, for three of his old clergy have he solicited from all Churchmen holding property therein.

4th. That the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., Rev. H. W. Lee, D. D., Robert B. Mintural of New York, Wm. H. Aspinwall, of New York, Edwin H. Sheldou, of Chicago, and John A. Diz-of New York, be incorporated as Trusteef of "The Church Land Association of the West." at once to take steps for the raising of \$10,000. [Here follows a list of the officers of the

CAUTION TO PERSONS USING CHOLESS PREVEN TATIVEA.—We are informed that no less than registry persons have been admitted into the Links tie Asylum in a state of inunity, commend to compare to prevent effective.

Some of them carried it about in their positions and kept from time to time sation small assets. and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy in all cases where it was taken in any quantity. in all cases where it was taken in any quantity, it produced insanity. It is a fact well known in that a comparatively small quantity of camphons, will set a dog used; and that he will soon after wards die. The public cannot be too cambous, in the use of this, and other cholera previous. tives .- Colonies

Colonial.

TRE LATE PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION .- IM-PORTANT DRAPATCH FROM LORD ELGIN. Copy of a Despatch from Governor General the

eri of Elgin and Kincardine to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 12) Government House, Quebec, June 22, 1854.

(Received July 10, 1854.) My Lond Dunn,-I have the honor to enclose have LORD DURK.—I have the motor to enclose herewith the copy of a speech which I delivered from the throne this day in proving the l'ar-liament of the province, and I beg at the same time to solicit your Grace's attention while I state as succinctly as I can the grounds on which I formed the resolution which has given occasion for the delivery of this speech.

2. It may probably be in your Grace's recol lection that during the course of the last accasion of the Provincial Parliament, two acts were aterial changes in the constitution of the popu lar branch of the Provincial Legislature. former of these acts raised the number of par-Hamentary representatives from 84 to 130, this the House of Amembly being so effected as to equalize to a greater extent than is now the case population and representation.

By the terms of the Constitutional Act an act of this nature could not become law unless it re ceived in each branch of the Legislature, on the second and third reading, the support of at least this act through the Provincial Parliament these conditions were compiled with, and having received a notification of this fact by address in the spatch. No. 6 of the 15th instant, had virtually made measuribed by the theorem. mode prescribed by the Constitutional Act, I o it in Her Majesty's name on the 1 ith by the administration.

3. The second of the acts to which I have referred was entitled "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions, by providing a system for the regis "tration of Voters," and the intentions of the act, as stated in the title, were duly carried out

4. While these proceedings were taking place in the Provincial Parliament, the Imperial Parliament passed an act repealing the Imperial Statute which had regulated since the year 1840 the distribution of the fund community known as the Clergy Reserve Fund of Canada and leaving the future application of this fund. as a matter of local concern, to the determina-tion of the local legislature. This important statute having been duly sanctioned by Her Majesty, reached me shortly before the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament.

5. The course which the Provincial Government ought to take at this conjecture, whethe in reference to the measures of constitutional change which had been enacted by the local parliament, or to the act respecting the Clergy Reserves which the Imperial Legislature had passed, became necessarily at an early period of the recess the subject of deliberation in the of the recess the ampiec of temperatum in the provincial cabinet. Some members of this body were strongly plodged to the socularization of the reserves, and it was believed that a proposal to carry out a measure of this description be supported by a majority in the existing Amembly. After full consideration and discussion, however, my Executive Council arrived nimously at the conclusion that, apart altogether from the merits of secularisation, it would not be consistent with their duty to undertake to legislate upon this subject in the parliament as then constituted. The Clergy Reserves ques tion was one on which it was notorious that the public mind, in Upper Canada most especially, was much divided, and the imperial statute on the subject had been renealed for the expres purpose of facilitating a actiloment which should be final and in accordance with the deliberate views and convictions of the people of the pro rince. The attempt, therefore, to settle such question in a parliament which had been already clared by its own vote to be an imperfact re For wear with the account and hundrescries Gorernment, was a course of proceeding obviously open to serious objection. In those views of the Executive Council I entirely con-

6. An immediate dissolution of Parliament was apparently the readlest mode of escape from the perplexities to which I have referred. n a difficulty presented itself. In order to give time for the completion of the system of registration, which formed part of the measure, the 1st day of January 1866 had been ing the franchise should come into operation To give effect at an earlier time further levisla tion was required. It was therefore finally re solved by the Government that the then subsist ing Parliament should be allowed to meet again for the purpose of legislating on this and other necessary matters, preparatory to a dissolution after which the opinion of the legislature, a constituted under the extended Representation and Franchise Acts, might be taken on these important questions, the settlement of which was auxiously desired by the people of the

7. In accordance with this determination i

me Grace by the last mail with my Despatch

my speech from the throne, which I transmitted

No. 5 of the 15th instant, I recommended the passing of a law for bringing into early operation the act of the preceding seasion which had ex-tended the elective franchise, in order that a constitutional expression of opinion might be obtained as speedily as possible, under the system of representation recently established, the various important questions on which legis lation was required, and I invited legislation in the then existing Parliament on two other subjects only; the one of these subjects being the Reciprocity Treaty, to give effect to which it was desirable that an act of Provincial Parlia ment should be passed without delay, and the other the Tariff, in which the prosperous condition of the revenue justified certain reductions. ER. The first amendment to the address was moved by the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, a leading member of the conservative party, who objected to the late period at which the parliament had been convened. The explanations on this head, however, were deemed sufficient by the majority of the assembly, and this amendment was accor-dingly rejected by 40 votes to 20. Mr. Cauchon, a French Canadian member, then moved that at the end of the fourth paragraph of the address in answer to the speech delivered at the opening of the session, the following words should be inserted:-"That this llouse sees with regret that His Excellency's government do not inter to submit to the Logislature during the present session a Bill for the immediate settlement of the seignorial question;" to which amendment Mr. Hartman, an Upper Canadian member, of

the liberal party, moved as an amendment to leave out all the words after " liouse" and add the following instead thereof:-" regret that | the prevalence of cholera. His Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present session a measure for the secularization of the clergy reserves, and also a measure for the abolition of the seignorial tenure." The ministerial and conservative parties concurred in opposing this motion, which was accordingly defeated by a majority of 64 to 16. Mr. Sicotte, another French Canadian member, then moved that the words "or one for the immediate sottlement of the clergy should be added to the end of Mr. Cauchon's amendment, and this motion was carried by 42 votes against 29,-the conservative members availing themselves of the ambiguity of the word "settlement" to join the party who were consuring the administration for not hav-

clarising the clergy reservos. 9. It will be obvious to your Grace, from the above statement of facts, that a most embarras-sing situation was created by this vote. It pledged the then existing parliament to settle the question of the clergy reserves, and it was carried by a combination of parties holding opposite views with respect to the terms on which the settlement should be effected. It was my

ing introduced during the then session a bill for

possibly have been carried through that House of Assembly, with the prospect, more especially, of an immediate dissolution hanging over the honds of its members. Against a measure of secularization carried under such circumstance the triends of religious endowments would, I conceived, have had good cause to complain. But if, on the other hand, out of the heterogeneous elements of which the majority was comdministration, and with the aid of that adminstration to passes measure for perpetuating that adowment, I felt confident that, in place of settling this versel question, I should by so olng only have given the signal for renewe and more violent agitation. The advocates o secularization would never have admitted the permanency of a settlement effected by a parlia-ment so peculiarly circumstanced, and the ministerial party might reasonably have been expected to assert in opposition the views on this subject for which they had incurred the sacrifice

foffice. Moreover, the position of the House f Assembly itself, in reference to the point which had been raised, was an anomalous On the issue, whether or not it was seemly that a certain class of questions should be dealt with before the dissolution, which would bring inte-operation a more perfect system of popular representation, that body might be said to be a party to the suit. Its verdict, therefore, in this particular case could hardly be held to carry particular case could narmy be near to carry with it the authority which, under ordinary cir-cumstances, would attach to the decision of the popular branch of the legislature. It is further to be observed, that the Legislative Council, by

10. Under these circumstances, when the numbers of the Executive Council informed m hat they were prepared to ask the judgment of the country on the policy of the postponement if the clergy reserve and saignorial tenure questions which they had adopted with my ful approval and sanction, I did not think that ould be justified in refusing to act on the advice tendered by them, and to dissolve Parlia-ment for this purpose; and having obtained from the law officers of the Crown a joint opinion favour of the legality of the course recommended to me, I summoned the House of Assembly to the Council Chamber in the usual manner, and delivered the speech, of which the copy is

I have, &c. (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE To the Duke of Newcastle.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Quence, 12th August, 1854. -! am desired by the Board t orward you the accompanying packet of "Regu ations," and to express their wish that you through the medium of your clergy cause from to be made known to such of the poorer population within your discess as are likely to be more particularly exposed to the prevniling epidemi I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's ob't servant, Tuos. Beatherwick, Secretary.
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Hishop of Toronto, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEG.

Thursday, 20th July, 1851. PRESENT: - His Excellency the Governor Gen

His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the following code of directions and regula-tions adopted by the Central Board of Health, under the provisions of the Provincial status 12th Viot. Cap. 8. — WM. H. LEE, C. E. E. CHAPTER 1 .- General and personal directions (

families and individuals. 1. Yards should be cleaned of all fifth; dungheaps, liquid manure, &c., should be removed without dolny; low and wet places should be drained, but if this be not practicable at the moriar, with a view to the absorption of the moisture. All premises around dwellings should he kept clean and dry. Privice should be thoroughly cleansed and washed, and their doors and covers left open to prevent the accumula-tion of foul air, and allow of tree ventilation.

2. Cellars which are inhabited, or used a kitcheus, should be kept dry and confortable by small fires, and a free circulation of the atmos phere, both by day and night, and their walls should be whitewashed twice a month during the prevalence of the epidemie; this also should done in old houses, especially those occupied i by the poorer classes. The thours of all houses where earpots are not used, should be washed and seculdual twice a week.

3. Every house should be well aired chimns oards and stove-pipe stoppers removed, am the doors of all spartments left onen both day and night. A ventilator in one window of each room, particularly in old and low dwellings would much contribute to health. Night-chairs dirty water, Se., should be removed: and where practicable, the upper and most airy rooms should be selected as the sleeping apart.

4. The bolding of every family should be well aired overy day, and left uncovered and exposed for a few hours, so that the perspiration imblbed during the night may be completely evaporated. Under any circumstances it is well to adopt this custom. The doors and windows of schools as well as those of mechanics shops, where many persons are congregated together, should be kept open day and night.

5. Personal cleanliness should be strictly ob-served; a tepid bath taken two or three times a week, and the body rubbed dry with a coarse napkin will be found very useful.

6. Flannel vests with sleeves, and drawers, should be wern next the skin, and persons subject to bowel complaints should wear, in addition, a warm swathe of flannel around the Alsiomen.

7. Strict moderation both in cating and drinking must be observed, and any excess of mental or badily fatigue excefully avoided. The diet should be of a light and nourishing nature, consisting mainly of animal food. Fish of all kinds should be eaten with extreme caution, and regetables should be used but sparingly, and has only to which the individual is well accustomed. Good mealy potatoes, steam-hoiled reasted, may be used as heretofore; bread should always be stale; rice should be used as much as possible; and green cooked vegetables, as peas, beans, callinge, &c., should be avoided. Those whose bowels are easily affected by yeal or fresh pork, or by boiled mosts, should not eat those articles. When fruit is eaten, let it be with the utmost caution, and none but the ripest and most mellow should be indulged in. Those fruits which require sugar to counteract their natural acidity, should not be used during

S. Those who from principle, or any other reason, object to the use of spirituous or fermented drinks at dinner, are recommended to take ten or toast water at that meal, but those who for years have been in the habit of using spirituous or fermented drinks, and in whom a sudden change in their mode of life might be attended with bad results, are strongly recommended to use these articles in small quantities, and of the very best quality.

9. Long fasting should be avoided. Those whose avocations oblige them to dine late, should take a wholesome nutritions luncheon. suppers and indulgence in several visuels at the same meal, should be avoided.

10. In the warm months of summer, the thirst generally very great, and cold and refreshing frinks are sought after with much avidity, than had nothing can be more dangerous. Cold and acid beverages, as eider, light acid wines, and brandy sipping, should be sedulously abstained from. Soda water, with an excess of alkali, or carners water, flavored with a little syrup of ginger, and tincture of ginger, mar be taken,

but in small quantities at a time. decided opinion that no measure on this subject | 11. Nurses and others who attend the sick, not sleep in the apartments of those they are offensive odours.

theless convinced that, with certain precaution many cases may be prevented from becoming serious, and under this consiction, it offers to the public some advice calculated to protect, and give confidence during an epidemic of

13. Experience has proved that in a large majority of cases, cholera is usbered in by certain premonitory symptoms, such as loosener of the bowels, names, ones iness of the stomac colic, &c. There should be at once attended to, as in this stage the disease is easily control and it is believed that many valuable lives have been lost in consequence of neglecting these indications. It is therefore advised that every family should have in the house some dies recommended by their respective physicians, which can at once he administered, and further that the presence of the medical attendant be required without delay.

14. It is recommended that the sick should not be attended by a greater number of persons than is absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the crowd of persons in the room is prejudicial t the invalid, and predisposes the attendants to contract the disease.

15. The public are cornestly warned against the use of strong purgatives and emetics during the prevalence of cholera; and also against the indiscriminate use of the various mineral waters so much used at present. These latter remedies are most valuable in many diseases whe selected and prescribed for the patient by hi medical attendant, but as it frequently happen that the patient himself decides upon the quan-tity and quality of them he should drink, it is feared that much injury will result from practice, although small quantities of them may be used with advantage. The Board also considers it its duty to warn the public against the use of the many kinds of patent medicines s extensively employed.

16. The clothing and hedding used by cholera patients should be destroyed by fire; when parties object to this course, they should cer-tainly be exposed to a high temperature in an place, shall be opened with the utmost caution, even, and then be thoroughly washed in the oven, and then be following mixture:

Chloride of lime, one pound; Water, fou

As the disinfecting agent, the Board would recommend the chloride of lime, or the solution of the chloride of lime, for out offices, privies sewers, drains, night chairs, &c.; and of opinion that in the sick chamber, and other apartments in the vicinity of cholera patients, omntie vinegar or burnt vinegar will be found useful and agreeable.

17. In conclusion, the Board would warn the addie against unnecessary alarm, as, in its opinion, nothing will more certainly predispoto disease of any kind, then giving way to depressing fear. The Board therefore, while it condemns in the most unqualified manner the assembling together of large bodies of persons, as at balls, theatres, races, &c., would recommend cheerful society, by family or other small remnions, as calculated to keep up the buoyancy of the spirits, and thus dispel cessury despondency.

CHAPTER 2 .- General directions to Local Boar and other authorities. The Central Board directs and orders:

1. That the local boards in all cities, town places, where the disease appears likely t-read, to adopt the system of daily medica spread, to adopt the system of daily medical domiciliary visits, throughout the city, town or place, where practicable, or, at least, in those parts of the city, town or place, lying low, o which are badly ventilated, and occupied by the poorer classes of society.

2. That small temporary hospitals should b opened in different parts of cities, towns or places, to which poor and indigent patients may be at one and indigent patients may be at one and indigent patients may be at a distance, a stop projudicial to the patient, and alarming to the citiens.

3. That there shall be established houses refuse in the non-infected districts, found so meful in Scotland and olsowhere, to which poor families, who may have lost any of their mem cholera, may be immediately removed while their own dwellings are being fumigated

4. The Board directs the attention of the loca hourds to the over-crowded state of the boarding houses occupied by emigrants and see at this season of the year, with a view to remedi this so fruitful source of disease.

5. The Board directs the attention of th proper authorities, particularly of Quebec auitreal, to the e ametal manner in which, o certain occasions, the stenmers trading between hose cities are overcrowded with steerage passengers. These people have just come off a long voyage, during which they often suffer many privations, are consequently already pre-disposed to disease, and, it is feared, often fall victims to cholera, upon being exposed to the night sir, or huddled together in large number

6. The Central Board, while it admits that the question of the contagious or non-contagious character of cholera is an open one, would novertheless recommend all local boards, or other authorities, to act upon the presumption that it is contagious; and would further suggest that the quarantino regulations at Gross Isle should be strictly enforced

7. The Board directs that, so soon as it shall become known that cholera exists in any city, town or place, the local board should cause the first few cases to be traced to their origin, which, with any other information that may be obtained with reference to the course of the disease or otherwise, shall be communicated to the Central Board. The members of the medical profession are also respectfully requested to communicate to the Board that line of action, which in their experience has proved most successful. The Central Board hopes thus to obtain much valuable information, and believes that the cause of humanity and science will, at the same time, be promoted.

7. The Central Board of Health do hereby direct, and the local and other boards and committees of health and health officers aforesaid are hereby authorised to see that the following directions and regulations be also strictly

8. That all putrid and unsound beef, pork, meat, fish, whether fresh or salted, hides, skins, all dead animals, animal exerction and remains, and every putrid, offensive, unsound or un-wholesome matter or substance, whether animal or vegetable, found in any street or other place, most effectually to secure the public health.

9. That all cellars, sinks, cess-pools, privies, and places containing unwholesome matter or substance, which require cleansing, emptying, altering or repairing, in order to preserve th public health, he forthwith so cleansed, emptied, altered or repaired, and abundantly sprinkled with lime, before and during the existence of any contagious disease or epidemic.

10 That all stagment water about dwellings, varily streets, and in cellars, bits, and vacant lots and other places, be at once drained off if practicable; and all hollow and wet places be filled up with fresh earth and sand; and all drains, sewers, and water courses, obstructed of the Colonal Government upon the Recistopped up, be at once opened, so that the waters procity Treaty. The fall trade is near at hard stopped up, be at once opened, so that the waters may flow freely and unrestricted; and where the public health is emiancered from the want of main drains or sowers in any street or place, that the proper authorities do forthwith cause be made, so as that all cellars, pits, and vacant lots, in which water remains, may be mmediately drained off.

11. That where swine are kept, if they occasion any bad or offensive colour, and especially our readers with the most reliable information, eyes and the top of the head, and also through if fed from the offel of butchers' sheds, or in regard to the time when the treaty will be the epening in the drupery of the status. The stangetter houses, they be immediately removed acted on in the coloures, and if ratified, become, Regent's Park, or the top of Primmose Hill, are to such a distance from any dwelling, so that law, we are permitted to publish the following suggested as fitting spots for its elevation.

12. The Central Board, while it admits that science has not as yet discovered any specific for the cure or prevention of cholera, is never-believed, in such wire as not to offend their structures, C. W. j. 12. That butchers keep their premises partislaughtered, in such wire as not to offend their neighbors, or the public, with the bad odours resulting from the patr, i ciliaria, so abundantly given off from such substances. It would more over be desirable that no slaughter house be allowed within the limits of any city or town.

13. That all skins and hides, and the skulls, horns and hones albertoy to such skins and the hides in tanger's yards and premises, and all hoofs and horns and hones collected for or intended to be used in the manufacturing of neats' foot oil, shall not be allowed to accomuate, but in every instance, be removed before disagreeable whom arese therefrom, to such place, or be put into such a state as that the public health be not enlargered thereby.

14. That tanyards and tanneries be visited by the health officers, at least once a week, to see that hides and skins are not piled up in heaps, or in a state of decomposition; and that the scrapings of hides and skins and everything appertaining to them, in the raw, green or crude state, be ut once removed, and burned or disposed of so as to prevent the escape of bad odours from their decomposition.

15. That all hones and skins collected for shipment, manufacture, or other purposes, be at once removed, when they occasion offensive slours, to a place or places where they are not The Board also recommends that depots of these matters should not be allowed to exist within the limits of any city or town.

16. That all imported hides and skins be at once examined, and that such as have suffered Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt. from wet, or are in a putrid state, or commencing decomposition, be conveyed away or disposed of, no as not to prove injurious to the health of

17. That great attention shall be mid to the management of cometeries, and other barying places. No interment shall be permitted within the walls of a church, or the limits of any city or town,—care shall be taken to avoid any rowding in upon burying places, and closed

18. That during the prevalence of the epidemic, undertakers and parties in charge of funerals, shall adopt the shortest possible route to the intended burying place, thus avoiding the slarm caused to the public by the frequent appearance of such processions in the public thoroughfares.

19. That during the prevalence of the epi demic, the keepers of hotels, taverus, boarding houses, and other places of public accommoda tion, as well as citizens in general, to report or cause to be reported to the local Board of Health for the District, any death from cholera which may occur in their respective premises.

20. That the sextons or persons having the charge of any burial ground, or place where persons who may have died of Asiatic cholera hall be buried, shall once every twenty-four hours, during the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in their respective localities, report, or cause to be reported, in writing, to their respective local or other boards, or committees of health, or health officers aforesaid, the names of all persons who have been so buried within the ground or place whereof they may be so in charge.

21. That captains or masters of all ships, steambouts, crafts and vessels, arriving at any port or place within the province, shall report without delay to the local board thereof, any deaths that may have occurred on board during the vayage or passage, in order that precautionary measures, elsewhere referred to, may be

22. That the local and other boards and committees of health throughout the province, do report to the Secretary of the Central Board at state of the public health in the city, ton in power on which they are and the number of deaths.

DINNER IN HOSOUR OF J. W. GAMBER, Esq. M. P. P.—On Thursday last a public dinner was given in the Weston Hotel, Weston, by the onstituents of J. W. Gamble, Esq., in 1 of their newly elected representative. Upward: of 150 gentlemen from various parts of the Riding were present. John A Donablson, Esq., of Weston, occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by the guest of the evening and Capt. Armstrong; on the left by Hon. W. Cayley, M. P. P., for Huron, and Rev. W. Armstrong. R. L. Denison, Esq., and W. Wadworth, Esq., occupied the vice-chairs. The hall was guily festooned with evergreens for the occasion. The dinner was served up in good style and was freely discussed. The tables being clear the chairman called for a bumper, and in a few appropriate remarks proposed "The Queen" which was drank with all the mours. The company then sang the Queen's

The usual loyal toasts followed, and were

warmly received .- Colonist. J. H. Hind, Landon, has discovered another J. H. Hind, London, has discovered another, new planet. It is like a star of the touth mag-nitude, and situated almost exactly upon the ecliptic, about midway between two stars of fifth magnitude-29 and 82 of Hamsteed in Capricornus.

We publish this morning details of news from the latest British papers. Important news was hourly expected from the Baltic. The English squadron, with French troops on board, passes Gothland on the 27th of July. A telegraphic despatch from Stockholm states that a heavy cannonading had been heard, at interests, in the direction of Bomarsand. Roar Admiral Marlin, with nine ships, was watching lielsingtors. Rear Admiral Chads was to effect the combardment of Bornarsund as soon as the French troops destined to occupy the Aland islands should arrive. The main force of the allied fleet was at Led Sound, south of the Aland islands, on the 25th of July. A report was current in London, but believed to be premature. that Homarsund had been taken with great less on both sides.

We learn with regret that the whole block of storehouses, &c., on the Main street, Chatham, is now one mass of smouldering ruins. The is now of splendid bridge across the Thames is also destroved. The fire took place early on Wednesday morning. The estimated loss of property is \$80,000. The fire originated in an unocupied building used as a tannery.

We learn from the London Prototype that William Quinn, a highly respectable farmer residing on Lot 2. 1st concession, London town ship, was killed on Saturday last, the 12th instant. He had been engaged stowing away grain in his barn, and while so employed, fell from the poles above the threshing floor into the apartment below, and died instantaneously.

W., on Monlay last, a resolution was passed istructing the town solicitor to petition the Governor in Conneil to proclaim London a city. s it now contains the number of inhabitants which cities are required by law to have. The Preforage estimates the number of inminitants of the intended city at about 11.000. gratified at such evidences of progress, and will be glad of the opportunity to write down " London, C. W. a City.

At a meeting of the Town Council of London.

From the charge Pimes THE RECIPROCIET TERATY.

Our citizens feel a deep interest in the action that Colony are both willing .- Message, and the Canadian crops are good, and if the provisions of the treaty can be brought into effect early in September, the advantages to 1: is contemplated to be of east iron, and one both countries will be beyond computation. It hundred feet high. There are to be three floors, will indeed be a commercial annexation, and in the sides of which it is proposed, shall be a lorn-regard to the material interests of this country, ed with bassirederi in cast iron, representing will be like adding a new and fertile state like all the chief scenes in the plays Ohio to our confederacy. With a view to furnish dramatist.

short of a measure of entire secularization could should take nourishment frequently, and should the inhabitants may not be annoyed by such correspondence between Mesers. Bronson A Crocker, and the Hon. Wm. H. Merritt :--Oswano, August 7, 1854.

DEAR Sig. - You will rejoice with us in the esage through our Legislature of the Reciproity Treaty. It has had a long struggle against tection policy. We doubt not that the measure come exceedingly popular in its practical operation; and those leading spirits who, like yourself, first moved the project and put forth the necessary effort to attain it, have great cause for satisfaction in the good they have achieved for our respective countries.

We do not precisely understand the plan which the Governments of your Provinces have for bringing about the necessary action there, or what delays may be expected in procuring Parliamentary action: or whether, after they have noted and concurred in it, the English Government will still have to act upon it. inquire, that we may understated as near as may be how much time will yet be required to carry it into effect, as the full business is now at hand, and it will be of great advantage both to your country and ours, if it can come into operation early next month.

We also in-luige the hope that after you Parliament shall have ratified they may be dis posed to follow it up by an early consideration of the subject of a double set of large locks on the Welland Canal, a measure so important to all the great commercial interests on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence.

BRONSON & CHOCKER.

Washington, Aug. 4.

DEAR Sin,-It may be agreeable to you to

know that the Reciprocity treaty was confirmed last evening by the Senate. I think the opinion of the country is decidedly in favor of the mea sure, not so much from commercial considers tions, but because it terminates all existing differences between the United States and Great Britain, and leads to the hope that the only contests between them will be a generous rivalry in all that ought to constitute the true progres

Respectfully Yours.

St. Cathanines, Aug. 10, 1854. Messrs, Robinson & Crocker:

GENTLEMEN-In reply to your favor of the instant, you will find by reference to the 5th article, the following words: "The presen treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonic which are affected by the treaty on the one hand and by the Congress of the United States of (Not having an official copy, this is taken

from the New York Times, who obtained the earliest published copy, which is generally

admitted to be correct.]
I apprehend the treaty cannot go into operation until the respective Governments of Canada, New Branswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Islands give their assent. The Canadian Legislature meet on the 5th prox. Any law to give it effect will pass immediately, by acclaimation. From the deep interest the Governor General has already taken in promoting the measure—no daubt he will summon or reques the different Governors to call a special session as early as practicable; therefore, I can see no good reason, under proper management, why the existing restrictions may not be removed by the 15th of September. Under the British possessions act of 1847,

the Provincial Legislature have the power t regulate duties; therefore, in my judgment, n law is required on the part of the Imperial Parliament to give immediate effect to the treaty

is far as we are concerned in Canada. Provinces, but it would be absurd, to suppos that a separate Government, composed of fron sixty-six, to two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, could successfully resist the onin ions of two millions-if so, the Imperial Parlis ment, who still retains independent power ove all her colonies, would soon exercise it. You will see from the enclosed letter from General Cass, that he aims at higher objects, it is noble sentiment and true nevertheless, unre stricted commerce is the highway to lead to the desired emulation for the benefit of lankind.

I entirely concur in your opinion that double set of locks should be commenced forthwith on the Welland Canal. One lift lock at Allanburgh, and one at Port Dalhousie, will bring the two lakes within five miles of each other, and the gradual construction of steamb docks on each separate end, would soon effect what Mr. Bronson and myself have long had is riew.

1 am Gentlemen. Your obed't serv't. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

The treaty signed was dated at Washington July 14th; and passing over so much of it as relates to the Fisheries, we find in Article 3 what will do for Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., in the way of trade:-

ART. 3 .- It is agreed that the articles en nerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall e admitted into each country respectively free

SCHEDULK.

Grain, Flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds nimals of all kinds: Fresh, smoked, and saited meats: Cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables Undried fruits, dried fruits: Fish of all kinds Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water : Poultry, eggs : Hides, furs, skin or tails undressel: Stone or marble in its crud date, slate; Butter, cheese, tallow; Lard, horns manures: Ores of metals of all kinds: Coal pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes: Timber, and lum-ber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unwhole or in part, firewood; nanufactured, in Plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool, fish oil Rice, broom-corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco;

4 .- The citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River t. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used for communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, with their vessels, as fully as the Queen's subjects, subject only to the tolls and other assesments exacted of the Queen's subjects. The British government, however, retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving notice to the United States Government

If England stop the St. Lawrence, Welland, Se., free navigation, the United States may step the reciprocity agreed to in Art. 3, till iver and canals are reopened.

British subjects freely navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence by Ameriems shall continue, and the United States authorities engage to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the Queen's subjects the use of American canals on terms of equity. The treaty is to continue ten years in force, to include Newfoundland, if England and

Status to Shakespene, -It is proposed to erect a g gantie statue of Shakespere in London. Light is to be admitted through the

Woodstock, rem. : Rev. J. S. C., Seymour In M., Stamford; W. T., Landon, add. sub. and rein.: Rev. J. G., Hamilton, rein.; Rev. J. if. N., Lennoxville, rem.: Rev. W. C. M., Bertuler: Rev. C. R., Paris: Rev. G. J. R. S., More, rem. for vol. 15 for self and Capt. W.; R. Y., Goderich, rem.; Rev. R. L. S., West Hawkesbury, (the book not on hand at present but shall be sent for); J. S., Richibuctoo, N. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Mrs. Crombie's School re-opened Monday 21st

Mrs. Beaven receives a few young ladies into

rem. to No. 13, vol. 19; H. B., Bu, ritt's Rapids,

1st September. Mrs. Coscus re-opens her School 4th Sent. Mrs Poetter re-opens her School 4th Sept. Lett re-opens her School 4th Sept. Clergyman wants an Assistant for his

Professorship of Natural History and Chemis try, King's College, Windsor, N. S., vacant.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1851.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK WIll (D.V.) sume his visitations as follows: Oshawa Monday Sept. Whithy, rear church Tuesday Whithy Harbour" .

Oakville Wed'sday Wellington Square Thursday 104 A.M. l'alermo 61 r.m. Milton Friday Hornby..... Georgetown "
Norval Saturday Streetsville Springfield Sunday Sydenham Brampton..... Tullamore Monday English Wilson's... Mono, St. John's ... "
St. Mark's .. Tuesday Lloydtown Tecumseth Wed'sday Bradford St. Alban's Machell's Corners . Thursday Newmarket "
Orillin Friday Saturday North Orillia 17, 3 г.м. Oro Sunday Shanty Bay Monday 18, 11 A.M.

We thankfully announce that the fearful disease which has proved so fatal in many parts of this city is so much abating that we have every reason to hope, that with a few days of such beautiful weather as we have now, it will altogether disappear, in which case we doubt not a day will be appointed by those in authority for a general thanksgiving.

The first three here named were postponed from the former visitation.

At the request of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, we publish in this number a copy of the regulations, &c. &c. forwarded to him by the Central Committee of the Raard of Health. It comes, we trust, too late to be of much present service, but that is not our fault.

We have just received our English papers by the America-they contain but very little news. We cut the following from the leading articles of the John Bull and the London Guardian.

"It is pleasing to see the altered tone of the public press with reference to Convocation.
With the exception of one or two journals, which assuma a Church affairs, and deem it right to persist in a wrongheaded view, it is very generally admitted that the report of the committees on the two important subjects referred to their considera-tion, is not only unolyectionable, but of great practical value. The Times itself holds lifferent language from what it did a year or two ago, -a sure indication of a vast change is public feeling with regard to this matter."

"There is hardly any perceptible movement among the hostile armies on the Danube, and the only reliable news we have from that quarter is sad news, relating to the deaths of three English officers, sacrificed, at the first crossing of the river, partly by their own adventurous gallantry, and partly by an error in judgment on the part of the general in command. The Turks have not pushed forward; they have contented themselves with getting a sure footing on the loft bank, and appear to be very cautiously feeling their way or. Nor have the Russians attempted the offensive on any considerable scale; they watch their enemies from a little distance, and block, or seem to block, the road to Bucharest. An assault on the trenches is reported, in which the Ottoman troops had, as usual, the advantage; but the rumour seems apocryphal, and the prospect of a pitched battle has disappeared as fast as it arose. Threatened in the rear by the great army which Austria is not yet quite prepared to use, Gortschakoff will hardly rist a decisive defeat; and it is probable that Onar Pacha will not challenge a general action without something more than the moral support of his Christian allies. Russians, Turks, French, and English-we are all waiting for Austria. When she moves, the former cannot choose out go, and the latter will have nothing to do but to pursue a retiring enemy. Her active assistance, when we get it, will repay us for long suspense We are earning a right and noty false starts.

and n any false starts. We are earning a right to it by cantion and delay.

"The latest reports are that an expedition against the Crimea is actually preparing, and from the other quarter) that Admiral Charls has taken or destroyed the forts at Bomarsund. not without considerable loss, to provide a lodg-

ment for the French army.

"Since the triumph of the revolution in Spain, public expectation has waited on the movements of the dictator Esparters. He has post; and long his murch upon the capital, posy through indecision-perhaps staying to hext his strength and secure his position in the north-perhaps conscious that his impor-tance in the public eye and his power over the Curt grew with every hour of suspense. The city has been full of barricades, the people ready to proceed to any extremity, and the old scheme of a union with Portugal again in circulation and enjoying considerable favour. But the manment danger to the throne appears to have now present away. The Queen has submette k as submit she must, to his terms, verbuy conveyed to her by an officer of his suite: she taillores, as her proclamation expresses it. milete master for the moment of it and her. iong as O'Donnell remains in arms, he can hardly be said to be master of the country."

We regret that the Roy, Garrett Nugent, has determined upon returning home to Ireland. He and his amiable partner passed through this city en route to-day. Our prayers and best wishes accompany taken out of the carriage, which was drawn to a

LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 23. them. In another column will be four Mrs. L. G. G., Amhersthurgh, rem.: S. F., a copy of an address presented to him ! West members of the Barne congregation, gether with his reply.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854 the Sixth Annual Meeting of the St. Jane Parochial Branch of the Church Society was held at the St James' School House. Th Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rectur, in the chair. Oct space only permits us to make the following extracts from the able report which was read

The average attendance of papils at the The average attenuance of pupils at the Parish Schools for the last year has not exceeded 110, viz., 60 boys and 50 girls. This may be considered a small attendance where the pepalation is so large, but it must be remembered Mrs. Beaven receives a new young her house for education.

Mrs. Forster's Lodies' School and Finishing that with one teacher only in each school in would scarcely be possible to do justice to a much larger number, and if a sound and action with the second of the secon tural education can be given to these in street accordance with the principles of our Church the time and money devoted to the purpose will not be deemed misspent. The children, parti-cularly in the male department, have made most satisfactory progress, not only in secular knowledge, but in that also which is of incomparably higher moment. The scriptures are daily read and explained in the schools and the catechism of the church taught with the expen-tion published by the Church of England Bristal Tract Society, and the children are examined and catechised weekly by the Clergy. The Sunday School, which still assembles at 9 A. M. contains an average of about 250, and is taught by an effective class of voluntary teachers, who have much satisfaction with their pupils. To Mrs. S. Ridout, the zealous and indefatigable elatigable Superintendent of the Ludies School, who has unweariedly devoted her time and talents for unweariedly devoted her time and talents for many years to her interesting charge, the com-mittee desire respectfully to offer the tribute of their cordial thanks. If it were possible to open the school in the aftermoon of the Sabbath instead of the morning the attendance would undoubtedly be much increased, but the engage-ments of the Clergy preclude them from making

As these schools are mainly dependent upon the annual grant voted from the funds at your disposal, the committee have no hesitation in recommending that this grant be continued.

The Parochial Lending Library was opened The Parochial Lemming Library was opened for the use of the Parish and the public generally in December last. It contains nearly 500 volumes of useful and instructive works, chiefly of a religious character, to which additions continue to be made from time to time as means are afforded. To II. Rowsell, Esq. and Mrs. S. Lidout the committee are indebted for donation of books. The Library is open on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 12 for the delivery and exchange of books, and the committee avail themselves of this opportunity to commend it to the notice of heads of families. For a trifling subscription of five shillings per annum they can obtain the use of many interesting and valuable works turnishing profitable reading for themselves and their children.

The late ion. W. Allan, who proved himself a warm and zealous friend of the Church Society from its original foundation, and was one of its most active Vice Presidents, bequeathed to the Rector of the parish £100 in trust for ever, the the purchase of books for the use of the Sunday, and Parochial schools. Your Committee hope and pray that the example of their departed benefactor, whose name will thus be perpetuated in connexion with this seminary of religious education, and handed down in grateful remem-

brance to future generations, may have the effect of prompting others to similar deeds of love and mercy.
Your committee have to announce with feelings of lively satisfaction, that the debt on the school-house is now entirely extinguished. To several benevolent ladies of the congregation, who co-operated with them in raising the means for accomplishing this object, their warmest thanks are due; as well as to Captain Beresford gregation, whose contribution for this purpose (being the balance remaining after the exercions

above alluded to had been made) amounted to the liberal sum of £17 19s 1d (Appendix B). The late Miss Cameron, of Gore Vale, a lady. distinguished like Dorcas of old for "good works and almsdeeds," the fruits, as we believe, of an humble and living faith in the Lord Jesus and who had contributed most generously during her lifetime to the funds of the church in which she worshipped, expressed her desire amongst other charitable gifts that the sum of nid of the Cathedral debt, a request which her surviving brother and representative has in the most liberal manner directed to be carried into

The subscriptions to the funds of the Branch this year amount to £133 7s 6d (Appendix A), shewing an increase of £17 12s 6d over the collections of the previous year. This result is so far most satisfactory; at the same time we notice with regret the scanty list of subscribers names compared with the large number of members of the Church embraced in the sphere of operations of the Branch Society: and your committee are of opinion that if some means were adopted by which every member of the congregation should be called upon the sub-

scription list would be greatly increased.
In concluding, the committee desire again to render their devout thanks to the Giver of allgood for the measure of temporal prosperity so bountifully accorded to this Parish during the past year, and would carnestly impress upon the minds of each member of the Society and congregation connected with them, the duty of abounding still more and more in the work of the Lord, and contributing of their pecuniary, means as God has blessed them; remembering the admonition—"He that soweth little shall reap little; and he that soweth plenteously shall reap plenteously. Let every man do according as he is disposed in his heart; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth &

cheerful giver. Toronto, August, 1854.

It was then resolved, that the report be adopted and published, together with the prothe report be printed for circulation.

That the sum of £10 be appropriated toward the Parochial Library.

That the sum of £5 be appropriated toward the Sum of £5. the Sunday School fund. That the balance in the Treasurer's hands be appropriated towards the Salaries of the Master

and Mistress of the Parochial School attached to the Parish Church. And that the committee for the ensuing year de consist of Messrs. T. W. Birchall, P. Paterson, E. H. Rutherford, W. L. Perrin, Alex. Dixon, E. Goldsmith, J. H. Richey, A. K. Boomer, G. B. Wellie, Wm. Atkinson, George

Hamilton, and H. E. Bennett. OUT-DOOR PREACHING.

Having seen some printed notices, informing the good people in the neighborhood of the village of Carlton, on the Weston plank road, that the Rev. T. S. Kennedy would (D. V.) perform divine service and preach in the wood to the west of the road, on Sunday evening, if the weather were fine, we felt anxious to hear the result, and were much pleased to learn that the experiment had succeeded beyond the Rev. gentleman's most sanguine expectations. A friend has given us the for owing account:

"The site chosen was well suited for the purpase. It was retired, with two or three bushron leading to it, and the people were made aware of the whereabouts of the place of renderrous. most able and indefatigable missionary, by finding a placard tied with grass to the trank of a tree—so here they paused. When Mr. Kennedr arrived, he guided them to a rising ground partially cleared, which he had discovered the control of the con covered in the course of the week. His horse was

had thoughfully caused some chairs and boards to be brought to the ground, and temporary seats were seen erected, and as quickly filled. Groups of men and women were to be seen here and there sitting under trees, or standing near the waggon, into which, as soon as the congreestion appeared settled, the Rev. gentleman pe pie to join in singing the 100th Psalm, and the he read all the evening service, omitting the psalms and lessons. The Evening Hymn the psalms and After the Collects usually read realing the 2 Cer. v. through, he repeated the goth and 21st verses, and made them the subject of an extempore address, which lasted shout (0) minutes. At its conclusion he inmed them that he would (D. V.) attend at the same place in the following Sunday: On drying away, it was a pretty sight to see the white-wending their way through the narrow and winding roads. It is computed that at least 120 per ple attended."

We are requested by the Rev. R. L. Stephenson to say that the church at Vankleek Hill, in the mission of Hawkesbury, towards the erection of which the following sums were collected by the Rev. J. Travers Lewis, was opened for divine service, on Sunday the 13th instant. The Lard Bishop of Toronto 5 0

Archdeacon of Kingston...... 5 0 Archdencon of York 1 Hen. H. Sherwood 2 10 Vice Chancellor Spragge 1 Wm. Spragge, Esq. 2 10 Lukin Robinson, Esq. 1 5 S. B. Harman, Esq. 1 0 0 John Arnold, Esq. I

The absence of one of the hands in the press room caused some confusion in the printing office, which may account for two absurd blunders which appeared in our ner of the Cross, and the extract was to have followed our first editorial, but it got misplaced; and in order to make sense of the last sentence, the word it was inserted ofter commending. And an extract from the London Guardian referred to under the heading Convocation, got into the next page under the heading European News. We have received from Mr. McClear

a book entitled "Off-hand Takings and Crayon Sketches of the Noticeable Men of our Age:" De Witt and Davenport, publishers, New York. It is embellished with twenty steel engravings, is well got up, and we can fancy that the likenesses are truthful.

The Rev. R. L. STEPHENSON requests that all communications to him be addressed West Hawkesbury, Ottawa river, C. W.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS OF BEHALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED to be taken up on the 9th of july, 1854. Brought forward 224 0 11

Narwood St. John's, Berkeley, per Church-

warden...

...... 1 4 9 and connections amounting to 226 10 8

150

United States.

THE ALLEGED SLAVE PIRACY.

. The telegraphic despatches from Philadelphia Published in the Commercial yesterday, reported the committal of Captain Donald, of the brig Grey Eagle, for trial at the next term of the United States Circuit Court, on the charge of slave piracy. The Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening of the examination :-

U. S. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.-Before Commissioner C. F. Heazlitt .- This morning, at 8 o'clock, Captain Donald, of the brig Grey Eagle, who is charged with landing six hundred negroes upon the Island of Cuba recently, had a further hearing before the Commissioner. Three of the crew of the brig, two l'ortuguese and one Freuchman, were examined. These witnesses were ob tained in New York under the following circumstances: -U. S. Marshal Wynkoop heard that a part of the crew were in New York. He despatched U. S. denuty Jenkins to that city to snot the various sailor boarding houses. Jenkins, as-sisted by a New York United States officer named De Angelis, soon discovered the three men above mentioned. Jenkins telegraphed this fact to Marshal Wynkoop, who sent on Deputy Marshal Crossin, with directions to arrest all three, and bring them on to Philadelphia. They were arrested and brought to Philadelphia last night. Their testimony was heard this morning.

The names of the witnesses are Joseph Town,

the boy, whose testimony has already been given to the public: Thomas Lynch, a Frenchman, and Charles Brown, a Portuguese. There was a second Portuguese whose testimony was not thought requisite to be taken. They had all adopted American names. Their testimony in every particular corroborated that given by the were shipped in New York in March last, to go t St. Thomas and other ports. The shipping arti-cles were produced, which contained the names of the sailors and the destination of the vessel After they had been out about 25 days, the crew were informed by the defendant that they were going to the coast of Africa for a load of negroes. The crew, up to that time, were not aware of the destination of the vessel and did not then object,

They landed first at Cape Palmas, and proceed el thence to Cajuda, about four days' sail, and there took in the load of slaves—600 and old in number; there was about 250 women, and 50 children : the Spanish captain seemed to have the Irineiral command after the slaves were taken on ard, but the vessel was jointly navigated by leth captains. On arriving at the island of Cuba the ressel was run into a creek, and the slaves istified under the protection of the police, the crew leing afraid of the soldiers: the head policemin. a Governor, was bribed for the purpose, Scient having been paid to him according to Solution having been paid to him according to the testimony of these witnesses. The slaves taken in the night to the plantation of Don Luis, which occupied about six hours travel over a bad road. The next morning the crew that the substitution of the Louis, where remained for several days in a sugar loft, unil a small schooner was procured to take the Fattation \$450 each, in addition to their wages. activing at Havana they were told that each lean must look out for himself, and arrived in the l'aited States on board of different vessels. Lee is y Town made a statement to the American " deal at Havana, and was sent to the United States in enstealy.

European News.

SPAIN.-According to the latest despatches imple at Madrid are still working at the harmonies, which they have rendered so strong

erenient position. Samuel Thompson, Esq., puise. The library of Sartorius has been burnt. and Count Quinto's superb collection of pictures value 1 at 20 0001, has also been destroyed. Mr Charles Ross, an English resident, protected Madame Salamanca, and, aided by five or six Spaniards, held the house against the assault of

> The following proclamation, published in the Ciamor Publico of the 20th, is in every one's hands, and has created the greatest enthu-

Saraguscans,-You have called me that I might help you to recover your lost liberty, and my before the sermon were over, he requested the heart overflows with joy at finding myself nen to jut on their hats, as they had all rebefore the serior that on their hats, as they had all re-near to jut on their hats, as they had all re-gain among you. Let the national will be ac-complished, and for the attainment of so sacred an object you may ever reckon on the sword of Luchana, on the life and on the reputation of your countryman. BALDOMERO ESPARTERO.

There has been some talk of offering the crown of Spain to the young King of Portugal, and the project is likely to be very popular, from the long-cherished desire to see the two countries united under one Monarchy. As to a republic, such a thing is impossible. It is observed that in the later proclamation there has been no men-tion of the Queen, and were she out of Madrid there can be little doubt that the scheme for uniting Spain and Portugal would be more proinently brought forward.

ABRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE

ALLIED ARMIES. Halifax, August 17. The steamer America arrived at Halifax at 5

o'clock last evening.
Flour had advanced 2s.: Wheat 6d. @ 1s. for 70 lbs. ; Indian Corn 1s. @ 2s. The news from the Danube generally favorable to the Allies, but nothing decisive has taken

On the morning of the 80th ult., the Russians are said to have attacked the Turkish and French camps at Giurgero, but were totally defeated with a loss of 2,000, and a large number of prisoners.

The Russians were retreating in forced marches. They had quitted Frateschi and it was occupied by the Turks. The evacuation of Wallachia was completed

and a proclamation had been issued declaring last number. Our publisher wished to that all soldiers who remained behind would be commend some hints taken from the Ban- considered as deserters. The Russians were being concentrated on the Sereth. Omar Pasha was expected to arrive at

Bucharest, 21st July, and would meet with a brilliant reception. It was believed that force must be employed to dislodge the Russians from Moldavia. The Austrian army under Prince Schsten-

stein, is ordered to advance from Pesth to Galetton. The army in Galleton is moving towards the frontiers. The Arch-duke Albreacht, has removed his head quarters to Cronstadt, in the south-east

corner of Transylvania. The total Austrian forces on the frontier reached 800,000 men, under the command of Baron Deckers. The frontiers have not been crossed, but preparations for hostilities were on

Russia makes no warlike demonstration owards the Prussian frontier. The cholera was increasing with violence a Constantinople.

The third French division left Varna on the

28th for Kurtagee.
The accounts from Montenegro are unsatisnctory. Prince Dureel was assuming a threatening attitude towards the Turks.

The Allied Fleets, with Generals Canrobert and Brown, had proceeded toward the Crimea to

The Times declares positively that a force of from 800,000 to 100,000 men. British, French. and Turks, will invade the Crimea, and will attempt to effect a lodgement on the heights that command Schastopol.

FROM ASIA.

The reported defeat of the Turks by the Buchleto in the beseiging Kars. Cholora has made its appearance among the British troops.

THE BALTIC. The fleet were at Letz Sound at the latest

Gen. Barnguay Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden. His Majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Vestern Powers on certain conditions. De Hilliers with the French troops had joined the fleet off Aland Island.
Since the 23rd the blockade of the ports in

the Gulf have been more vigorous, it not being for any vessel to enter or leave. 400 British troops on the 28th made a descent on the Island of Desch and afterwards destroyed

i boats. The Russian Archduke Constantine and the Archduchess had a narrow escape from being captured by an English steamer near Cronstadt.

Admiral Corry had returned home an invalid. Affairs generally tranquil. Espartero had taken the oath as President of the New Council.
On the 2nd inst., the barricades at Madrid

were being removed at Espartero's request.

The nomination of O'Donnell is the most popular of the new Ministry. GREAT BRITAIM.

The Canadian Legislative Council Bill was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons on the 4th inst.

The Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of interest to 5 per cent. on the 4th.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, August 19th, The Baltic arrived this evening. Cotton firm. Flour in good request but rather heavy; Western 32s., Ohio 34s. Wheat advanced 2d.: Corn 1s. Lard firm at 55s. Rice dull.; Pork do. Beef much wanted. Consols closed at 924 a 924.

THE EASTERN WAR. It is confirmed that the expedition against the Crimea and Schastopol has left Varna.

Nothing certain with regard to Boomers and has been received except that it is about to be

bombarded, and the Aland Islands taken. The steamer "Clddimerjasorgie" from Sebastopol destroyed three Turkish merchantmen and chased the English steamer Cyclops, which ressel had left her guns on shore to carry a large cargo of stores.

The Turkish army are advancing cautiously

on Bucharest.
The Russian rear guard was about half way between Bucharest and Barco on the 3rd.
The Turkish army had not entered Bucharest. It is said that retrograde movements are being

It is reported that according to an agreement between the Porte and the Austrian Envoy, that the Turks will not enter Bucharest, and that the Turkish troops shall be withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival of the Austrians. Omar l'acha has asked for provisions and

essels of war had cannonaded the Alland Islands for several hours, and the French were in occu-

The British steamer Fury entered Sebastopol in the night and remained until morning. She was fired at with both shot and shell, but suffered no damage.

The cholera in the English camp at Varna was decreasing.

The barricades had been taken down in Madrid. It was reported that an armed mob had forbidden Christina to leave without the payment of a large sum of money. Some of the wealthy inhabitants were leaving Barcelona, fearing insurrection and cholera.

ENGLAND.

The payment of £500,(00) on account of the to be able to resist artillery. Surtorius and last series of exchange bonds tended to increase standards are believed to have escaped in dis the pressure in monetary affairs on Tuesday.

Rombay dates are to July 1st. They speak of a disposition towards peace with the Court : right Irea Cours; or Mutual Indusaria. By

o the Austria-Prussia treaty. The Turkish fleet had sailed for Varna.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26. Said Pacha has granted an amnesty. He has abolished the corn monopoly which had belonged to the government. The Crar, supported by the grand duke Con-

fleets of the enemy have left Cronstadt, be is more determined than ever.

Count Nesselrode and the grand Duke Kronpours try all they can to prevail on the Emperor to change his policy. Their efforts are in vain The old Russian party has yet the prepender

Hollowing's Prize for the Cure of Newsons Debitup and Descrimination of Bland to the Head—Extract of a letter from Mr. I had Lloyd, of Erwaven, Harlech, Mertonethanne, "To Preference Hallows," Sig.—I think it my duty to the rm you that for a long period I was affected with pid those and mumming tuthe head and yes, attended by loss of appetite and generally impaired health livery means had falled to give me relief, and at length libecame so alarming that I was oftened of going out without an attendant. Mr. Hughes, chemiat, of Harlech, adviced me to try your Pila, which I humediately did, and am happy to say they effected a perfect cure, and restored me to health and strength." to health and strength."

In Guelph, on the 20th inst., after a short illness, William Immuner Powell, Eq., Judge of the County and Surrecasts (Vurts of the County of Wellington, and eldest son of the late Grant Powell, Keq., in the With year of his age.

At Hamilton, on the 14th instant, Sarah Maria, infant daughter of the Rev. J. G. Goldes, aged six weeks.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, August 3, 1854.

	8,	Ð		8.	D.
flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	33	9			
Larmers' per 196 lbs	32	6	4	34	9
Whent-full, per bushel, 60 lbs	6	0	4	6	3
(Intiment, per birrel,	37	6		40	Ü
Rye, per burhel, 56!bs.	5	0	a	3	ė
Harley, per bushel, to lin	4	0	•	- 4	3
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	3	10	4	3	0
Pear, per bushel,	4	0	4	ä	6
Pothtoes, per bushel	4	ō	ä	. 6	•
Gram Seed, per bushel,	N	9	-	11	3
Claser Seed, per bushel,	33		-	33	Ö
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Perk, per 10015s	20		-	23	ŏ
figgs per dozen		ıĭ	ī	ï	ō
Fire wood per, cord	.72		-	24	ō

New Adpertisements.

TOTO THE OWN

MRS. COSENS' Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, September 4th, 1854. The best Masters are engaged for Music, Singing, and Drawing-French, Italian, and

St. George's Square, 21st August, 1854. Upper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE after the Mid-

VV summer vacation, on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1854. The following papers will please give the above one month's insertion: The City Papers, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, and Herald, Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton Journal, Niagara Chronicle, St Catherine's Con-

stitutional, London Times. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal, U. C. Coll. Pupils will be admitted to the Resident

School House in the order they stand on the list of applicants. WANTED-A Gentleman to assist a Clergyman in the instruction of his Junior Pupils. As the time required would be but

Pupils. As the time required would be but four or five hours daily, this would be an eligible approximate for any particular fo Address A. B., care of Rev. T. S. KENNEDY,

Toronto, August 22, 1854.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROPPLOUS PLOKE -A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Eng., Mayor of Buston, Line dualize.

To Progresson Hollowsy. — Dear Sir.—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond-street, Hoston, has this day depu-sed before use, that for a considerable period she was sed before me, that for a considerable period she was severely afficied with kerofilous Sures and Uleers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the frest of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of m-ney, she notained no abstencent of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Befur recommended by a friend to try your Unitment, she procured a small pot, and a lox of the Fills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering the the toolicines for a short time longer, according to be directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the hest of health, I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINABLY AND BAPID CURE OF EDUSID-ELAS IN THE LEG APTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

ELAS IN THE LEG APTER MEDIUAL AID HAD FAILED. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, or the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bagnor, Susset dated Jan. 12th, 1833.

To Panorason Holloway.—Sir.—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Unitment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical curn of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall as a speak with the utmost conductor of your melinines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly affected, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant.

(Signed)

ELIZABETH YEATES.

DESAUPPLLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED APTER

BEING GIVEN UP BY THE PACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOMPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr. B. Diaon, Chemiat, King-street, Norwich:—

warded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr. B. Bliano, Chemiat, King-street, Norwich:—
Lopy of a Letter from Coptain Smith, of Great Yarmouth dated January 19th, 1833.

To Mr. Dixon—Dear Sir.—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines. Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service in the British Fleet at Malia, had a very bad ulcerated ancie; and aver being in the Malia Hospital for six months as sent to England as an invaid to Portamenth Hospital, where he remained an inmate for four months, there, as at Malia, refusing to these the limb amputated, he was turned out mourable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentlem in for about three months, but his anche a medical gentlem in or about three months, but his anche are decime so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he triod Holloway's Oninment and Pillis, which, by genemated application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, dear Nir, your very tenty.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

SEMPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NEW Yorks.

UBPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, SERVOUS

SUMPRISING CUBE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEADTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. P. Ker. Chemist &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated bed. 12th, 1863.

To Faustrason Hotowars.—Usen Sir.—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast effected solely by the use of your ceichtated Glotment and Fills. Mrs. Martha Belt. of Pitt-attert in this ton, has been for a const creable time-labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the knewn remedies for the cure of ulcera, but without any beneficial result—in fact, she had nearly lost all total and hope of a cure being effected. In this interessing and pauful condition of body and mind, whe was persuaded to nd hope of a cure being effected. In this single said audid condition of body and mind, whe was persuaded to have recovere to your invaluable Clintment and Prife, much be immediately did, and in the course of a very hourt too the affect produced was most astonishing; her ppetite are specify improved, the series and divers in the breat gradually sealed, and the persons excitement of her system was worth removed.

the breast gradually sealed, and the persons excitement of her spicin was welly removed.

I termato, dear hir, front faithfully.

I termato, dear hir, front faithfully.

The Pills should be used confountly with the Observable to most of the Libourg cases.

But Loge Chiepothoof Festulas Sore Nipples Bars Chiepothoof Festulas Sore-hirosts Bullions Corns (Soil) Evenings Pourty Bures Corns (Soil) Evenings Pourty Bures Of Most Corns (Soil) Evenings Pourty Bures Corns (Soil) Evenings Pourty Bures Corns (Soil) Evenings Pourty Said-Fise Stiff mats Resumation Uncers Cornsisting State Fise Stiff mats Resumation Uncorns Tumours Said-Fise Stiff mats Resumation Uncorns Tumours Said-Fise Stiff mats Resumation Uncorns Tumours Said-Fise Stiff mats Resumation Uncorns Vice of Clarke, Strand (near Temple Bars, 1 endon, and by all respectable Diregists and Dealers in Medicose throughout the Citylinged World, in Pote, at it, 2d., 2s. 2d., and 3s. each.

By There is a considerable awing by taking the larger Said.

S. B. Directors for the envilance of actions in control of the atter.

N. B.—Disertons for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

. New Books just received,

TPHE Iron Cousin; or Mittuel Indusence. By
Mary Cowden Clarke. Cloth
Katharine Ashion. By the Author of Amy Herbert. The hard's Daughter, Margaret Perceval,
&c. &c. Two parts, cloth
To hard the paper
Russia. Translated from the French by the Marquie of Custine.
Lectures on the Time, the Beautiful, and the Good
By M. V. Coustin Increased by an Approxia on
French Art, by O. W. Wight
Auxentration and Percussion. By Dr. Jeseph Sheda
The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1832
Lectures on Tractainnon, delivered in the Teum
Hall, Brighton. By Rev. Henry Neuland, M.A.
The Church Choir; containing Fashu and Humn
Tunes arranged for the Organ or Pianutoria by
Joseph Musmacher

ALGO. tantine, will resist to the last, and since the ALGO,

A fresh supply of Herch's Field Bank for Railroad Engineers, containing Formule for laying out Cursos, determining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c.

HENRY ROWSELL, 6, Weilington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

FINISHING SCHOOL For Young Ladies.

MRS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a limited number of Dural limited number of Pupils for tuition in special subjects, has been requested to extend the advantages of her system of instruction by enlarging her classes.

Mrs. Forster having determined to accode to this request, has secured the assistance of the best Masters, and will be prepared, on the 1st of September next, to give instruction in the following branches of Education.

English, French, Stallan, German, Music, Piune and Harp, Draning.

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

erson, all of whom have daughters under Mrs Forster's instruction. For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. KEN-NEUT, Church Society's Office, King Street; of to Mrs. Forsten, Pinchurst.

Toronto, July 19, 1854.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GRONGE STREET, TONOSTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday,

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. D., President of the University of Turonto, the Rev. II. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmind Baldwin, B. D. Rector of Foronto, nev. namuna manuwin, M. A., Assistent Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., lucumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretury of the Church Society. Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

Niagara District Grammar School.

Principal, The REV. H. N. PHILLIPS. Second Master, T. PHILLIPPS. T. C. Toronto. INIE Public half yearly Examination of the Pupils of this School, previous to the nidsummer Vacation, was held on Thursday

27th ult. The proficiency exhibited by the greater part of the Pupils bore satisfactory estimony both to their own application and liligence, and also to the care and attention of their instructors. The excimination of the junior classes cm-

praced the usual branches of English education, with necitations, which were given conventy and with good taste. The more advanced were examined in 6 books of Euclid, Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations, Greek Testament, Ovid's Fasti, Cicero and Plate. In addition to other recitations by the senior boys, a scone was given from the (Edipus Rex of Sophacles first in Greek, and then in English, the parts being taken by Masters McLeod, H. Phillipps, 11. D. Cooper, W. Frazer and S. Taylor.
The day's proceedings were conducted in the spacious school room, lately added by the Principal to his own residence, there being as yet no District School House in Ningara.

BAZAAR.

August 16th, 1854.

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

Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Mrs. Davy, Mis. Pinden, Mis. Mrs. Pinden, Mis. Mrs. D. Smith, Mis. Mrs. Gream, Mis. Mas. Patterson.

Aug. 12, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER CALLING AT

Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg. THE STEAMER



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

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, April 5, 1854. 37-16

MUSEU & MUSECAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Have constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLENALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes, From the celebrated establishments of Colland

& Collard, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York -Lunard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd, Boston, sud from other good makers, AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS. Melodeons, &c.

BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best Church Music. consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal

vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and 17 The latest movie from England, Paris, Gentiany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854.

Parta, for themse of Choirs. Anthems and Se-

Niagara Grammar School. THE REV. H. S. PHILLIPPS has rented eligible premises for boarders, in the vicinity of the Town of Ningara, and can receive nto his Family three or four Pupils, in addition o those he now has. For terms apply to the The duties of the School will be

WANTED.

An ASSISTANT ENGLISH MASTER, -- one who can teach French and I traving will be well remunerated.

resumed on Monday, 4th Sept.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

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

Elliott's Point,

and having thereon a spring possessing power-ful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this fler in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of fler Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Mahlen, have given their opinion, that t was entitled to rank with thittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from espectable individuals who have tested its offi

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is devoid of historic incident. It was the seene of the capture of the schooner 'Ann," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the hundle edifice which the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of mmediate operations, a house adapted to the dject in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned promises.

an also be leased on favourable term The property is within an easy distance of , which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the pavigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemio nor maignant disease has ever yet reached it. The seenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on the Lake pass within a few yards of the house. For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by latter, post pain.
The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Church, to copy till further orders.

Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854. A LADY recently from Europe wishes to meet with an engagement as French and English Teacher in a Ladies' Seminary, or to ravel with an invalid lady, as companion, or as Sursery Governess in a private family.

Unexceptionable reterences can be given if Address (pre-paid) Box No. 8, Post Office,

Picton, August 8, 1851. Upper Canada College.

WAILE Second Classical Master wishes to fucation a few Boys under 13 years of age, atending Upper Canada College. July 8, 1854.

AN INDEX

TO THE STATUTES OF CANADA.

From 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive. 1840 to 8150. OMPRISING all the Acts passed and Re-pealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from

the Union Act to the close of last Session, to-CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX,

shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent By ÆMELIUS IRVING, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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

Publisher. King Street, Toronto.

January 12 1850.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal,

and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-1st English Teacher, Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon.
Writing and Arithmetic ... Mr. Barley.
Prawing ... Mr. G. F. Hayter.
Singing ... Mr. Humphreys.

The studies include a thorough English educaion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

Cathedral. TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) additional.

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

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

of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-taction at the progress of their children, and begato some them that to effort shall be wanting or her part to maure their improvement.

The School will respen on Monday, the 4th of September next.
Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (it by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 1st August, 1851 MRS. LETT, having completed her arrangements for carrying A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE,

HENRY ROWSELL, 8. Wellington Buildings, King Street.

GREECE, AND THE BLACK SEA,

Price 1s. 3d .- For Sale by

116 Queen Street West, Toronto-

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MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic arrangements.
It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Princing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian f required).

Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Pupils under 12 years of age....... 12 10 Misthenics..... 0 0 0 The Misses McCantner are kindly permitted

to refer to the following gentlemen it TORONTO: REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ.

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WALTER DICKSON, Esq. - Ningara. J. RANNEY, Kno .. - St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Carberines Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 21st July, 1854.



Application to Parliament.

OTICE is hereby given that the Municipa-lity of the City of Toronto, will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature ar certain amendments to the "Toronto Espla

ande Act." And also for the passage of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of deraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality. CHARLES DALY, c. c. c. Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 15, 1854.

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All the city papers to copy till Parliament moets. Hing's College, Windsor, N. S.

TABLE Professorship of Natural History and Chambery, and that of Modern Languages, the above University, are new vacant of the former \$1,000 per annum, with apartments in the College, of the latter \$000 per annum with the privilege of taking private classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application (post paid) to be made to the Rev. C. Cochran, Secretary to the Governors, at Halifax, who will give such information as may

Halifax, N. S., July 18, 1854. PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES. TRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, wishes to receive into her house at Yorkille, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for he nurness of EDUCATION. Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 284, Post-effice, Toronto; or by ers and application at Yorkville.

August 1, 1854.

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Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. 32 Particulars of property for sale, &c., will found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspapet. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. MRS. LETT, having been induced to open an establishment for the Education of a mited number of young Ladies, announces tha she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately after Easter.
The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will comprise the

French, Italian and German languages, Music. inging, Brawing, Plan and Grunmental Needlework, &c.
In conducting this course of lustruction, the sid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. eti (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-

ligious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary. according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made. Boarders \\ \begin{align*} \text{£50} \\ \text{£00} \\ \text{£75} \end{align*} \quad \text{Day Pupita} ... \\ \begin{align*} \text{£15} \\ \text{£20} \\ \text{£30} \end{align*}. Purther particulars may be learned on applica

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

tion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square.

Taronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

ments for carrying out efficiently, and under the best system, the moral training and eflucation of young fulies, announces that her Establishment will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday the 4th of September. 51. George's Square, Aug. 1.

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eries 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypes, 2nd eries, 3s. tht. Cummings' Lectures on Daniel, 3s. 9d.

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OF THE University of Trinity College,

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Bookseffer, Stationer, and Printer,
King Street.
Toronto, July 3, 1854.

1854. And the said the said of the said of

CHINESE LIFE.

The following account of Chinese life is from a correspondent of the Colonial Church Chronicle. It is dited " Indian Ocean, Monday, January 9, 1854." The reader, if we mustake not, will find it well worth an attentive perusal :-

We reached Hong Kong at Inst. was very curious approaching China. A hundred miles away from Hong Kong we fell in with Chinese vessels-fishing-boats and junks-curious things, with high painted sterns, and low bows, and mut sails, and marvellous-looking men on board. We got safe to Hong Kong without being attacked by pirates - u thing our captain much feared, as he was carrying gold dust; and every fishing-boat nearly is manned by pirates. They are most bold. A few weeks before, a pirate junk ran neide an American clipper in full sail before a stiff breeze, hooked on by grappling irons, and tried to board .--However, H.M. steamer Hermes has been rather punishing them lately, having destroyed forty on her last trip.

The coast of China is very fine, mountainous, and indented by cliff-bound bays and islands. Hong Kong is a bold island; Victoria lying to the north, separated only by the straits from the mainland. It is a very striking place. The town straggles slong the bay, between the sea and the high peaks behind, and is full of fine buildings. I was surprised to see such a pretty place, and such handsome buildings.

The rathedral stands on a knoll, rising that it was designed, I believe, by the government surveyor: (1) a western tower standing on arches, a nave and aleles, transepts and eastern transept nisles, a few more feet of nave east of the transent, and a low arch under a window, admitting to an apse, which is the failing point, as it is low and small, and wants dignity. The windows throughout, clerestory and all, are full of Powell's quarries, so that the light is nicely toned down. Many of the windows open, and have venetians to take their place, necessary in a hot climate. The seats are all low, and made of open cane-work, very nice and cool. Two pulpits face you, standing against the east piers of the transent. East of them, in the space outside of the cose, is a chair and desk on the north side for the bishop, and banch and deak on the south for the clergy. The choir should be here, but are, with the organ, in the south transcpt. They consist of Chinese boys and young mon, the pupils of St. Paul's College, in part of which the Bishop resides.

The Bishop had lately returned from The Bishop had lately returned from Shanghae, and was full of the spread of Christianity. He has no doubt that in a little time all China will be Protestant Christiana. There is little doubt that the Tartars will be expelled. When we left on the 27th of December, the insurgent army was said to be less than twenty miles from Pokin, and everything gave way from Pokin, and everything gave way before them. Captain Fishburn, of H.M. atonmer Hermes, (which returned to Nankin the day before Christman,) sat. some time with me; he says he cannot doubt their sincerity. He was fired at by the insurgent army at Shanghae, returned the fire, and demanded explanation. They said they had been told by the mandarins that the Emperor had hired the English to destroy them; and apologised on his been spread, and that the imperial fleet actually followed him, he caught a boat on his way up to Nankin, drossed the men in insurgent colors, and sent them to the in-England took part with neither

At Nankin he found the insurgent troops roady to attack him; but on reading his letter they at once withdrew, and the people flocked on board the Hermes with the greatost confidence. The first thing they did was to ask about our religion, and on henring the Croed and Commandments. they at once claimed him and his ship's company as brothers. "There could be no lear of the Hermes attacking its brothren.'

. Cantain Fishburn said be had quite convinced himself of their sincerity in faith us worshippers of "Yesu," and in the Holy Teluity, though it is most likely imperfect, and in the moral discipline they carry out. He learnt also that none but " worshippers of Yesu" are admitted into the army; and these, after examination of faith, and professions of obedience to the Command. ments, and promises to strive against sin, are admitted by baptism with water in the name of the Trinity.

He asked how they baptized, and was shown. A basin of water is placed on the ground, and the person to be baptized kneels, and dips his head in, or has water poured on him, while the appointed person pronounces him baptized in the name of the Trinity.

The Bishop also gave us the same report, which he had learnt from a Chinese in the insurgents' camp, who had been with the missions in the north.

It is also said that they have appointed away all one heard; but I think the highest consisted of three Wangs, or Princes, of one; the second order of twelve Ti-shing, or some such name. The Bishop said it meaning old, and shing (if that were the word) something synonymous; but altogether it was a fuir and emphatic translation number.) The business of the twentyfour was to instruct those under them, and
when fit, to present them to the three
Wangs, and by their command baptize
them. This, I am confident, was in substance the Bishop's account, but, in tranacribing it from my journal, it strikes me
as disagreeing with what was asserted
about none being enrolled in the army till
how mass handled. There may be some

There may be some

I do not know. I should think the English
Stores on the Church for Campa
men attended the service at Hong Kong;
the HENRY ROWSELL.

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men attended the service at Hong Kong;
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men attended the service at Hong Kong;
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Stores on the Church of Confermathem to the three
there have a the chartent by Store of the Church of Rome works much more
about none being enrolled in the army till
how mass handled the service at Hong Kong;
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HENRY ROWSELL

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The blocks.

The blocks. distinction made between the enrolled China; I believe it is a corruption of the un old Portuguese settlement, to get the soldiers and those in preparation, who yet | English "business." fight in their army.

airem as great. He anw their service, which consists d of hymns, reading from a translation of part of the Old Textament. repetition of the Commandments, and prayers. They said they knew they wanted i instruction, and would receive teachers, but they thought it would be better to defer this till they had finished the matter in hand, taken Pekin, driven away and destroyed the Tartars, and established the new dynasty. They had no doubt of success. It was not man's work, but God's, and must succeed. The English might take part in it if they liked, or not; it would make no difference either in their uccess or their friendship towards us.

We went to Canton. It is distant from Hong Kong eight hours by steamer. We passed the celebrated Bague Forts, and up the river to Whampon; the river awarming with bonts of all kinds up to great painted junks of 600 tons burden, especially along the fifteen miles from Whampos to Canton. The country, too, is very pretty-fine mountainens hills and rich plains, studded with villages, or square clusters of houses, joined in rows, with narrow streets, about four feet wide, with s strong gate at each end, shut at night an defence against pirates. Every street in every town is closed by gates at night. This speaks well for the honesty of the people! We were reminded of England and her church towers by the constant pagodas near the villages rising from among the trees.

The only place where foreigners are permitted in Canton is in the Foreign Factory, as it is called, a block of buildings. really a very nice building, considering houses, hongs, and offices, with a gardent English church, shot off from the town by the rest of the world keeping a lock of bair gates. The garden is pretty. The buildings (the Chinese confers) are the finest excepted.

We steamed up through rows of onchored bonts, forming regular streets, to opposite the factory. Here a bong-bout, gaily painted, was sent to take us on shore. and the younger Mr. Jardine emertained us most hospitably in the house of the firm.

Faw of the merchants there ever venture fifty yards into the town, and they warned and begged us not to go. But we found Mr. Guy, the chaplain, Mr. Parker, the interpreter, and Dr. Dixon, ready to go anywhere, and so it ended in our walking all about the town. No foreigner, notwithstanding the trenty, has ever entered the city. I pushed in through one of the gates, but was hustled out again directly. We made the circuit of the city on two different occasions. It is surrounded by a high wall of atone and brick, and is of

nariow; as you walk along you may touch the bancos was butle diclose I should say the streets vary in width from four t seven feet. The houses are low. The fronts of Chinese shops, for the most part tomove bodily, or are always open, and closed at might only by wooden upright bars, which fit in close to each other; but many shops, where gold and silver and other valuable wares are exposed, and, denying this. Finding that the report had perhaps, the better sort of shops generally, are closed in front. The shops are painted and gilded outside, and have always long boards up and down all the sides, painted and inscribed with characters, which are surgent camp with a lotter, saying that "good words," or sentences from Confu clus, to drive away evil spirits. Every house, and room, and door has its "good words" posted up. The shops inside are very handsome. Near the door two coolies generally stand, who open the door, and welcome you, and go on errands; there are chairs at the sides, and perhaps a counter, and at the further end is always a quaint lattice, work screen, gilded and ornamented, with an arch in the middle The master of the shop sits here, within the latticed arch, with a high ornamented table in front, on which whatever you ask to see is exposed. Tea is handed to you. or if not, there it stands, and you can help yourself. It is not particularly good. It is made just us we make it, in a teapot, or very commonly is kept boiling all day long in an earthenware kettle. There is always a "joss-house" somewhere in the shop, with purhaps a small image, and a lutle lamp burning, a plate of sweet cakes another with three oranges, perhaps, and three little cups of ten, and a few joss-stick; burning. In the wall, too, by every door of house or shop is a small recoss, like a piscina recess in a church, and in this, morning and evening, they make a wioss

-i.e., they light up a few joss-sticks. Every junk, too, has its joss house at the storn, where a lamp and jossisticks always burn; and every beat and common sampan has the same. You get into a boat; in the midst is a carved and painted brought to him by some one connected covering, under which you sit. The father rows, and manages the sail with his boys or girls shead. The good woman, with a ministry consisting of three sorts of perhaps no feet, steers all, her haby tied orders. It was a little difficult to enery on her back. Here, too, is the kettle boiling and the dinner cooking, and the centre where you sit is presided over by whom the celebrated Tine ping-wang is the household gods, in the shape of a joss, with offerings and a burning lamp, under the seat you sit on. Yet, with all this was a very fair term for the office. To apparent reverence for the suscen (for whether Joss represents Gen or Sunn I never could ascertain, but I believe the latter), there is really the greatest indifferof elder or prosbyter. The third order ence. You may handle everything, and consisted of twenty-four to every camp of you may see man or woman in the justi-10,000 (and there were ten camps of that house, "chin chinning fose,"- 1 c., mak-

pigeon," or, as they say, " chin-chin jess,"

each. perhaps, rather more. I never saw worindeed ever taking part in the serviceare for the people.

One was painfully struck by the resemblance of the altary to European altars: the same shape, covered in most cases with super-frontal and antenendium, always stoled with a narrow embroidered stide, a row of six or more candlesticks, and vases of flowers, &c.

The service consists of a low, mounto nous, and rapid chant, hardly heard beyond the door; the priests kneeling, one behind the other, from what we should call the east to the west end; one of the front priests keeping time by striking a tom-tom to every syllable, varied by another priest every now and then striking a small silvery gong. At intervals a young priest, whose position was always alone, near the west door, staiked up to the altar, bowed, and went back again. The priest's dress, which seems to be the same in the temple as ont, is of pale yellow and brown silk or stuff, made something like our B.A. gown. down to the river, in which stands a decent! His head and face are close shaved; all on the crown, which is plaited with silk and fulls down in a pigtail to the beels. any where in China, the imperial palace not; They are a despise i class, being generally foundlings. Any parent thinking his son sickly, and not likely to be of much use to bim, may deposit him in a temple when he is consistered dedicated. Up to the age of twenty-one a man may enter the priesthood, and he can never leave it. The temple at Honan had about five or six hundred attached to it. They are supported by lands and offerings.

We went all over this temple. There were many yards, with numerous joss. houses, closters, cells, targo kitchen, refectory, pagodas, and garden and orchard. In the garden was a stone building, in which the body of every priest who dies is placed in a chair, and burnt; and arm. ther near, circular, with four circular holes, one on each side, in which the ashes are placed.

This was a Buddhist temple. Lafterwards went to the Temple of Longevity which, Littlink, belongs to the Taonists, and the same day to the Temple of the Five Hundred Gods, a new building of the National, or Confucian religion. It was a large oblong building, standing sur. rounded by courtyards, as usual; in it were six rows of idels as large as life. We had great difficulty in getting in; a mob collected, and I thought we should have had to give it up, but we persisted. and at last a Chinese who spoke a little broken English, and had a shop near the factory, came up to us, and inquired what was the matter, and very kindly went and asked the abbot to admit us. As far as I could make out from him, every person might take any one of these idels as tutelary. They seemed to represent all classes - mandarins, crowned heads, mitted heads, and one odd figure in kneebreeches, cont. and hat, which, I supposed, opprobrious expression used as you pass along the streets, which means, I believe, "foreign davil." At the end of the building were the usual three large idols, behind na altar, and in front a single figure behind a lower altar. The Chinaman went in front, and made his reverence, and said it was the Emperor. I asked him-" Do you chin chin the Emperor!" "Yes." And he repeated it. "But is he Joss?" "No." " Why do you worship him then?" He had great difficulty in mustering Eng. lish, and I in understanding. But gathered from his words and signs that the belief is, that Joss being invisible, and unable to communicate with men by word of mouth, has the Emperor as vicegerent on earth to communicate with man. But I never could find one who could give mo any information. They marry very young; and it is a disgrace for a man not to be married before he is twenty-one.

If there be any religion, it is useless for their moral improvement. I believe the people of Canton and the south are far inferior in every respect to the people of the north; but throughout China honesty and morality are unknown. The utter pollution of the people seems to have produced the effect St. Paul speaks ofstruction of all natural affection. By law tibal respect and nurture are never wanting but most strictly paid. The male child therefore is carefully preserved. The temale child perhaps is drowned as soon as born. I never saw any in the river myself. but I was told it was quite a common sight. Or else a girl is kept and soid. It is a fact that you may buy a child for a few shillings. There is no love for their children. Numbers and numbers are bought and brought up as prostitutes. Cargoes of young girls from eight to nine years old and upwards are bought for a few dollars a-head, according to the age, and sent for this purpose to California. Quite young girls, gaily dressed and painted, sohert you in the open day in the streets.

What we have done in missionary ways habits and minuers of the people, as well We visited the temple of Homan. It as to perfect themselves in the dialect of Captain Fishburn spoke of their enthus covers a great space. You enter through the district they mean to work in and then

a large giteway, guarded on each side by in Chinese dress, with shaven head and a hoge grady image, and are admitted pigtar, go right away into the country-into a court-yard. Right and left are detached justification, with a fine tree before learn. They say themselves that they Facing you is the great temple, are all over China, and have converts with doors open wide in front. Inside, everywhere; and that gone a large part of facing these doors, is a great altar, with the inhabitants in the interior are Roman three hisleous and gaudy idols behind it. Catholies. If this is so, how is it that they At the side are other abars and figures, have known nothing of, and have done The building was but shallow, there being nothing to stop, this Protestant movement perhaps from ten to twenty feet, in most I It is also said that they make but slight saw, between the disor and the altar. Yes, difference in their particules, merely in many cases adding an image of the Blessed shippers inside during the service, nor Virgin, and that their Curistianity is but the worship of the Virgin grafted on the nothing but pricets. I dare say the com- old worship. Certainly the temples require moniposa-houses, which abound everywhere, but little change. In mony cases, a statue of a figure with a child in her arms already stands in the joss-houses. But of this I really could find out withing.

Adbertigements.

Trinkin College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for MA TRICULATION and for Scholasships will commerce on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following Scholarsutes will be open

FIVE DIVISITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for four years, viz: ore of £30 currency per annum two of £25, and two of £20.

The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first we of which they must attend Lectures and Examinations in the Arts Course.

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ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £30 currency, tenable for three years, either before or atter the degree of B.A. The holder must regularly attend the lectures in Arts till the time of taking his degree, and most declare his intention of afterwards prosecuting the study of

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

seventeenth, year. The subjects of examination may be learnt by who will also furnish any other information re

ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLABSHIP of the air nual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one Bunnsion Scholansh Pof £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination n the following June.

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