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A PLEA FOR TRINITY CHURCHYARD. From the N. Y. Churchman. O! ye, who guard our city's weal Who would her glory see, Turn not away from our appeal, But listen to our plea; And spare that consecrated place, Which bears His mystic name, Whose eye through every heart can trace The thoughts of good or shame: O! spare that hallow'd ground, "Gop's acre" fenc'd around !

There have we laid our cherish'd ones, With solemn rites and prayer, Through winter's storms and summer's suns To slumber calmly there : There rest the beautiful and brave, The honour'd and the wise, Who carried with them to their graves A nation's sympathies: O! spare that hallow'd ground, Spare each beloved mound!

With soothing hope, amid our tears, Those dear ones there we laid, And trusted that, throughout earth's years, None would their rest invade: We fondly deemed, as friend and friend Were gather'd to the tomb, The "trump of Gop" alone might rend Its silent, awful gloom : O! spare that hallow'd ground, "God's acre" fenc'd around!

We love that green and shady spot, Where from the passing din We may retire with tranquil thought, And meditate within; For, like a monitor, it tells The bustling, striving throng, That daily like a torrent swells-" Thus shall all be ere long!" O! spare that hallow'd ground, Where wisdom's voice is found!

O! will there not a curse alight On their ill-gotten gold, Who claim as theirs, with Vandal right, That land, for Mammon sold ? Will not His vengeance, from whose power The Temple's "changers" fled, Around those money-seekers lower, Who spoil His sacred dead ? O! spare that hallow'd ground, "Gop's acre" fenc'd around.

We loathe them-though by hunger led, The fierce hyenas, foul, That prey upon the buried dead, And through the graveyard prowl: Let not your hearts, from thirst of gold, Grow like the wild beast's den; But spare that sanctuary old, If ye are Christian men:

It is an unspeakable comfort to me to reflect that after filling, for nearly five years, a subor-dinate station in the charge of a part of this parish, I do not know one person high or low, rich or poor, young or old, among whom I serve in the ministry, that has any other feelings to-wards me than of Christian kindness and good will; a feeling, which I am sure, you will readily believe is mutual. While I thank you most sincerely for the very

handsome mark of your regard which you have just presented to me, accompanied too, as it is, by such kind and good wishes, I must own that I cannot receive it with unmingled satisfaction because I am too conscious that it is undeserved. It does not become me, however, to object to your exhibiting more kindness than I think you ought to do. That kindness I can never

forget. The nature of your testimonial will serve, I trust, to keep constantly before me the remem-brance that "the time is short," and the im-portance, on that account, of "redeeming the time," by laying myself out heartily in the work to which I am so called. I pray God, that when "there shall be time

no longer," those who watch for your souls may be enabled to give account for you "with joy, and not with grief;" and in order to this, that He may give you grace to stand fast in the faith, with one mind, and "to bring forth all the

with one mind, and "to bring forth all the fruits of rightousness which are by Jesus Christ to the glory and praise of God." While I pray for you, you will not let me want the assurance that you pray for me. And may God, of His infinite mercy, through Christ, grant unto us, that as we now pray one for another to our common. Eather so other to our common Father, so we may all hereafter be permitted to unite in never-ceasing praise to Him in that blessed place where there will be no separation, no sorrow, no sin.

Believe me to be ever, Your faithful and affectionate friend, and servant in Christ, ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, 18th March 1854.-Quebec Mercury.

JAMAICA.

[From the Gospel Missionary for March.] It is seldom that we are enabled to lay before our English readers any account of what is being done by our brethren in the old colony of Jamaica. That small island—not much larger than Yorkshire—is peopled by about 400,000 inhabitants, and has a Bishop of its own with about 100 clergymen, whose maintenance is pro-vided by the people of the island. A few of the Clergymen who minister among the poorest of the population are partly maintained by the So-ciety. One of these writes thus to the Society: ciety. One of these writes thus to the Society: — "On Sundays I generally have an early service consisting of the morning prayers and a sermon consisting or the morning prayers and a sermon at half-past six; between 50 and 100 persons attend this service. There is another service at eleven o'clock. But in the evening at six o'clock I have a congregation of about 400 people. Many of my evening congregation are very poor

persons who come out at night, but who shrink from appearing at service in the day time, being ed of their clothing. I have felt the difficulty in such a climate as

Jamaica, of visiting from house to house among a population of several thousands. Accordingly for some months I have tried open air preaching; and have succeeded in collecting in different parts of my district meetings of the people vary-ing from 100 to 300. I have preached the Gos-pel to them, and have invited them to attend the

lics of many of your brave companions who have gone to their final account, while the very nature McNab appointed to the latter, and the Rev. of the climate which you breathe would admonish you that you may be summoned to follow them with a celerity so sudden and appalling as if you were in the presence of an invading army, or were insulting with your line of battle the ter-

ritory of a hostile neighbour." The Bishop then proceeded at some length to describe the ravages of death until its ultimate overthrow by the triumphant Savious, the nature of the conflict in which all Christians must be engaged to the end of their mutual career, and the armour and aid accorded to the Christian warrior in order that he may pursue his course with hope, and, through faith in the prevailing Conqueror, with the assurance of final victory. The Bishop concluded his address, as nearly as we can recollect, in the following words :----

What then, in brief, is the lesson which all that we have witnessed, all that we have heard, all that we are now doing, should suggest and illustrate? Without doubt, it is a lesson of reponsibility, of fortitude, of watchfulness, of preparation: of responsibility, of stewards who and labour, by witnessing a growing zeal on the nust render an account; of fortitude, as good soldiers engaged in the service of JESUS CHRIST, and who must 'endure hardness' in following the footsteps of their suffering Master; of watchfulness as men that wait for the LORD; of pre-

paration, as workmen who know that 'the night cometh when no work can be done. "Let us; then, learn to realize this lesson; let it teach us, as it is intended, to lead a life of faith, a life of obedience, a life of prayer. Knowing that in the midst of life, however seemingly safe and secure, we are in the very presence

path of trial, nor shall we be removed from it without the full conviction that 'blessed are the dead which die in the LORD,' because the Spirit Himself testifies that they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.'

THE COLLEGE. The Bishop is very anxious to provide for a continual supply of zealous and learned clergy men for his diocese. He wishes to save the exense of having them educated in England and ughtover to Jamaica. So, having ascertained that there are young men in the island desirous of being trained for Holy Orders, the Bishop has given his own house to be used as a college for heir education, and he has himself retired to a small house in the neighbourhood, where he in-tends to reside. The house which the Bishop has so generousy given up for the use of the students, is in future to be called Bishop's College. It is represented in the accompanying engraving. Let us hope and pray that many a ongregation of African as well as European lood in Jamaica may in future generations have abundant cause to remember with gratitude the

gift from Bishop Spencer to their Church. ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

We have yet one more scene from Jamaica to present to our readers,-the beautiful little chapel of St. John which the Bishop recently consecrated. The following Hymn was composed for the occasion.

blems of eternity. From the hash of arms and blazoning of this brilliant and imposing array, I turn to the dark mists and clouds which roll be-low, and which seem at this instant emerging from the vale to remind us of the deeper shadows from the vale to remind us of the deeper shadows from the vale to remind us of the deeper shadows inision of sognear and rerey, which had been are happy to report that the sum of £20 7s. 9d. for some time vacant, consequent upon the stand is holy. We tread upon the ashes of the dead; we are surrounded by the mouldering re-Society.

District amounts to ten, being precisely double what it was ten years ago. If, in every ten years, we could thus double the entire number

work of collection. Feeling the pressure of of our clergy throughout the land, what a glorious result would soon be apparent for the their own local wants, the people of this parish are determined to use their best exertions to increase the funds of the Church Society; well Church; and what uncounted blessings might not the next generation be privileged to enjoy knowing that the more they raise for this pur-The following Parochial Associations are at pose, so much the more, proportionably, will they be enabled to appropriate to parochial purposes. Having been compelled to purchase from the Government a small endowment, which present in connexion with this District Branch, viz :- Cobourg, Port Hope, Cavan, Clarke, Dan ington, Cartwright, Manvers, Rice Lake, Grafton, Colborne, Seymour and Percy. Meetings have been held in nearly all these places during the was originally set apart as a Glebe, they are now making a united effort to redeem it; and present winter, and the claims of the Society advocated and pressed upon the people with intend to avail themselves of the allotted portion. much zeal and earnestness on the part of the elergy. These meetings, with very few excep-tions, were generally well attended; and our elerical brethren felt amply repaid for their toil payment may be made on the same. part of our members, and ; generous readiness to co-operate in carrying out and promoting, to the best of their ability, the various objects of

This parish is still engaged in the important and arduous work of completing their new church. The contract was some time since entered into for finishing the interior. entered into for finishing the interior; and im-mediately after Easter, the old wooden Clearch of St. Peter-now encirced by the more sub-stantial walls of the new edifice--will be re-moved. When it is considered that this great but necessary enterprize will involve an orther and find rest unit their sonis but necessary enterprize vill involve an outlay on the part of the parish of about £4000, from the time the new tower was commenced, it could been raised by the association, being a slight not be expected that more than an ordinary support could be rendered to other church objects. The committee, however, are happy to state that the subscriptions of this Parochial

warded to the Parent Society, for general pur-poses; the other three-fourths being reserved, Association for the past 7ear amount to £108 6s. 3d; being an increase of more than £23 on | as before stated, to assist in paying off the debt the contributions of the year preceding. The on the Glebe. From this statement it will be seen that the number of subscribers is about 200; and generally speaking, the subscriptions have been paid sum of £43 7s. 9d. has been raised in the miswith an alacrity which has greatly encouraged those who kindly undertook the office of col-Society during the year. sion of Grafton and Colborne for the Church

After remitting the usual fourth to the Parent Parochial Associations were regularly estab-lished in these Townships during the winter, the meetings for that purpose being well at-Society, with other standing payments, the balance in hand at the annual meeting in 1853 was applied, according to previous arrange-ments, to meet the monthly payments on the Building Society Stock held on behalf of St. Peter's Church. The expenditure for the present year is £9 1s. 7d. 'or Sunday School prize books, £2 16s. 3d. for free scholars under the tuition of Mr. Down and file 1s. 2d. for tended by the people. A gratifying circum-stance occurred in Cartwright, which is worthy of imitation in other parishes, and speaks well for this newly established association. After the meeting, held in January, the cause of the the tuition of Mr. Down, and £1 1s. 3d. for the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, and the other clergy present, the people came cheerfully forother incidental expenses. This, with one-fourth (£27 10s.) transmitted to the Parent Society, ward and paid down on the table the sum of £5 will leave a balance of £6717s. 2d. available for local purposes. The parochial committee towards the funds of the society. $\pounds 2$ have since been added, making a total of $\pounds 7$ from this association. In Manvers the sum of $\pounds 8$ has recommend the application of this balance to

the liquidation of the remaining claim of the Building Society; and this, with other resources which can be appropriated for that object, will at once finally discharge that claim, and leave ed from the stock in that asso-

blems of eternity. From the flash of arms and trict; the Rev. T. W. Allan has been appointed the utmost readiness being evinced, without a looked; and your committee are happy to report that, by the zealous and hearty exertions of solitary exception, on the part of our members four ladies of the congregation, the handsome to keep up, and in some cases even to augment their subscriptions, in order to prevent any sum of £21 10s. 9d. has been obtained for the diminution of the funds. And your committe Society, one-fourth of which has been set apart to be forwarded to the Parent Society in Tocrease on the collections of the preceding year. $\pounds 5$ 2s. of this amount have been paid in to the

Colborne

therein, and find rest unto their souis.

increase on the contributions of the year pre-

ceding. One-fourth of this amount will be duly for-

Cartwright and Manvers.

hurch Society having been forcibly pleaded by

been raised for the same object, making together the sum of £15, of which one-fourth has been

The above amount has been raised chiefly within the village of Bowmanville; but in future district funds for the benefit of the Parent years it is intended that an appeal shall be made in other parts of the Township, especially to the congregation at Enniskillen. The members in this neighbourhood are at present struggling Here the cause of the Society has been prosecuted with much vigour by a committee of four gentlemen, who have kindly undertaken the

with the difficulties arising out of their exertions to build a Church, in which they have been engaged for some time past. The building in question is now nearly finished, and will shortly be quite out of debt. The congregation is large aad attentive, the quarterly collections are im proving, and the people ore working zealously and efficiently for the prosperity of the Church

in the neighbourhood Rice Lake.

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From this association the sum of £5 has been guaranteed, one-fourth of which will be duly forwarded to the Parent Society, for gene-

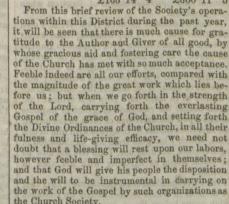
The following abstract will shew the sums or three-fourths, of what has this year been raised for the Church Society, in order that with this and other sums now in hand an immediate espectively raised by the various Parochial Associations within the District during the past year; by which it also appears that the whole amount thus obtained for the Society's objects The prospects of this parish are at present much more encouraging than heretofore. A heavy debt on the Church has been paid off-£300 11s. 5d. being an increase of £184 17s. 1d. on the amount raised in the preceding year. 1852.

the incumbrance on the Glebe is at present engaging the attention of the people. The con-Cobourg £85 0 0
 Cavan
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 Darlington Grafton Colborne 22 6 10 Rice Lake ... 8 15 0 Manvers ----Cartwright 3 10 0 Perrytown

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Although the objects of our Society are varied in their nature, and require for their full devetime * when the very name of Bishop was opment and successful operation, the combi-nation of much Christian zeal, talent, disinterdreaded, and awful apprehensions were heard from every side of despotism and spiritual ty-ranny, all growing very naturally out of the facts that it was just after the war of the Revolution, stedness, and self-denial, yet there is a princi ble of harmony pervading all its efforts, which is extremely grateful to every sincere churchthat most of tha Clergy of our Mother Chur h had been obliged to abandon their cures, and the man. In all our exertions in the cause of religion, the unity of the Church is fully recog-nized and acted on. Our Society is essentially whole land was under the influence of the various nized and acted on. Our Society is essentially and exclusively a *Church Society*, supported and Under these circumstances it was impossible for maintained by *Churchmen*, for the promotion and the friends of primitive order to see extension of *Church objects*; and by a principle all the proper rights of the sacred office. The

upon this assembly. In the immediate prospec of death, and only three days before he was released from his earthly tabernacle, in writing to the Secretary of this Branch of the Society, he thus expressed himself: "I wish the Society success; and I wish and pray that none of our Tlergy will either speak or act to injure it."

| No. 38.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN WILSON,

Secretar Cobourg, 8th March, 1854.

Correspondence.

(For The Church.) A few plain words on some points connected with Synodical action.

(Continued from our last.)

With one remark more these observations may be brought to a close, and some confirma-tions given of the view of the subject which has

been advocated. It is a principle laid down by Hooker, (viii, 6, 8,) as a "thing of which no man doubteth," that "in all societies, companies and corpora-tions, what severally each shall be bound unto, it must be with all their assents ratified. Against

all equity it were that a man should suffer detriment at the hands of men for not observing that which he never did, either by himself or by others, mediately or immediately, agree unto." The quotation which he afterwards makes from Pope Innocent, defending the liberties of the Laity, applies forcibly mutatis mutandis to the present case. "As the Laity should not hinder the Clergy's jurisdiction, so neither is it reason that the Laity's right should be abridged by the Clergy." Of the abridging of the Bishop's power there was at that time no idea: the notion would $\begin{array}{c} 45 & 11 & 10 \\ 81 & 14 & 10 \end{array}$ have been thought absurd. Surely it is on the same principle most equitable that the Bishop's power should not be abridged by the Clergy and Laity. Whithout attempting to go back to early times or to give any history of the Primitive Church:—for this, though it would be altogether conclusive, would require more space and labour than I should be able to afford, I would invite

£300 11 (attention to the following modern opinions : The first is a recent letter from Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, addressed to the Bishop of Quebec, the following extracts from which will e read with much interest, from the plain and forcible (one may say, *unanswerable*) way in which he states the matter.

"Your contemplated arrangements for Synodical action involve to a high degree the best in-terests of the Church of Christ, and I should deplore most deeply the error which would lead you to follow a defective model. The Episcopal veto, as it is very improperly called, is not to be found, I am sorry to say, in any other Diocese except my own, and was not found there intil I proposed the new Constitution, which was unanimously adopted in May, 1836, and reaffirm-ed, without the slightest thought of opposition, in 1851, on a general revision, for the purpose of publishing another edition. * * * Our oldest Dioceses, however, were formed at a time * when the very name of Bishon was

O! spare that hallow'd ground, ted Spare every humble mound ! essor of O! spare it for the living's sake, And spare it for the dead, For holy memories that wake an ad Above their lowly bed : est ari A relic of departed days, ffective It does its place adorn, ended s So let it rest, till meets our gaze The resurrection morn ! 1849. Ol spare that hallow'd ground, "Gop's acre" fenc'd around ! PEC e an in" Feb. 16, 1854.

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We have been handed the following address presented to the Rev. Armine W. Mountain on the occasion of his leaving for Europe, by parishicners (accompanying an elegant watch) on Saturday; together with the reply of their pastor. The universal regret expressed by the members of the Cathedral and St. Matthew's congregation at his departure is the highest tribute any minister could receive. We wish him a pleasant voyage and a speedy return to his home and friends.

PRESENTED. TO THE

REVEREND A. W. MOUNTAIN,

Quebec, 18th March, 1854. REVEREND SIR-

The Chapel Wardens and Members of the Congregation of St. Matthew's Chapel, having heard with deep regret the necessity of your leaving this country for a time, to proceed to Europe for the benefit of your health; beg to the high esteem and regard they have for you, stayed away. as their pastor and friend.

provided Deploring the cause of your departure from amongst them, they at the same time sincerely hope that, with the help of Almighty God, you tended to Mechan" will derive from your voyage all the benefit that you have reason to anticipate; and trust that You will shortly be enabled to return to your reet East. friends, perfectly restored to health. On behalf of the Members of the Congre-No. of Concession, name

Sation of St. Matthew's Chapel, We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, Your sincere well-wishers.

> ALFRED RICH.) Chapel JOHN HOUGHTON, (Wardens. JER. ALLEY.

		JER, ALLEI,
or	Share Tranil?	W. ANSTRUTHER MAINGY,
e.	, Members	HENRY KIRWAN,
	of the	JAMES COURTNEY,
	Congregation.	HENRY LELIEVRE,
	Aldure tua	JOHN BOOMER,
nd	Sin waran	W. H. BOOMER.
pt	MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS-	

cannot pretend to be able to express what feel at the proofs which have been afforded to surpassing interest and sublimity. These magme, in different ways, within the last few days, of the genuine kindness of those to whom I we been appointed to minister in holy things. would rather strive to shew you by my deeds ling city beneath our feet-these waving banners, TS for thy ams, command ;" and if it should be permit-BOOR all times, wherever I may be. It is too dear to "If on one side are conspicuous the beauties and "If on one side are conspicuous the beauties and the side are conspicuous the side are conspicuous the side are conspicuous the beauties and the side are conspicuous the side a

my heart ever to lose its place there.

regular services. The attention and order of the people is most remarkable. A few Jews and ses have attended, - I have thus been enabled by God's blessing to entreat many to be reconciled to Him who never enter His House.

MARY.

MILITARY BURIAL-GROUND.

We are now going to introduce our 'readers to another spot-the consecration of a military burial-ground at Newcastle in Jamaica. A lady who was present gives the following description

Newcastle, on the 2d of June, was one of the prettiest sights I have ever seen. At ten o'clock there was service in the hospital, which is used as a chapel; Archdeacon Courtenay preached, His text was taken from the 20th Revelations, 12th and 13th verses.

'And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those

ngs which were written in the books, according to their works. And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.

After the sermon we went to the burial-ground It was quite lined with soldiers. In the centre, under a spreading tree, was erected a canopy for the Bishop. He was very unwell that morn-ing, and looked so ill that every-body had made up their minds that he would not be able to do more than perform the service. However, he made them an address: not a sound, but his voice, was heard, -not a creature moved. The beautiful mountains round us; the robed priests, Congregation of St. Matthew's Chapel, as a mark of respect and esteem for him as their pastor. Onether 18th March 1854

solemu stillness peculiar to the mountains; all combined to enhance the effect of the scene, and to render it one of singular and striking interest. The Bishop's address was listened to with rapt

attention, and all seemed touched and impressed. The Colonel had given orders that all Roman Catholics who did not wish to be present should at to you a small testimonial, as a mark of absent themselves; but it appears not a man When the service was over, we stood on the hill to see the soldiers firing a salute for the Bishop, and to listen to the 'rebounding

echo of the hollow mountains,' which was truly magnificent. We had a lovely day, and I enjoyed it all extremely.' The Bishop's address was so very appropriate

to the spot where it was delivered that it is a harge, and the bosom of your family and great pleasure to read it with this scene before

'My Christian Friends, Fellow-soldiers, and servants of our LORD and SAVIOUE JESUS CHRIST, —After the full and eloquent discourse which you have just heard, it would seem to be almost superfluous to detain you with any pro-longed observations on the subject of the busi-ness which has convened us here. ness which has convened us here. If, however, the few words which I am able to speak may serve to deepen the impression already made by that discourse, or to heighten the interest which you have so obviously manifested in these pro-

ceedings, I think that I ought not, as the Bishop and principal pastor of this portion of the Church of CHRIST, to omit the opportunity of minister-ing so far to your spiritual weal and comfort. "The scene that I look upon is indeed one of ficent mountains and resounding streamsthat rich and varied plain-that glorious oceanbearing the produce of many lands to the spark

than by my words the gratitude I feel, not to them only, but to Him "Who can hearts, as prowess-the liberal honours with which your authorities have been pleased to welcome me this to me to continue to labor among you, you morning—all fade into insignificance before the more deep and solemn, the more wise, and yet own kind words and deeds may stir me up more melancholy thoughts connected with the Seater faithfulness in my Master's cause, act which I am here to perform, and in which That remembrance, indeed, I shall cherish at

HYMN FOR A CONSECRATION ; (By the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. Sung at the Consecration of St. John's Chapel.) As when erst the Hebrew monarch

Rear'd the Temple's glorious dome, And the ark, from all its wanderings, Brought in joyful triumph home; So with songs of grateful gladness, Hither, LORD, Thy people come. Here with praise, and prayer's oblation, On this lofty mountain throne, Have we laid the true foundation Of a home, henceforth Thine own; Hallelujah ! Hallelujah ?

"Christ Himself the corner-stone." If our trembling footsteps falter While through this rude world we stray, Here the Book, the Font, the Altar, Greet, and guide us on our way; Hallelujah ! Hallelujah !

Thou wilt teach us how to pray. By thy last commandment spoken, Which Thy saints remember well; By the sacramental token Which shall of thy presence tell; Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Lord, descend and with us dwell. And Thou great converting power,

Imaged by the gentle dove, Thou, the Church's richest dower, Bless our courts with peace and love; Hallelujah ! Hallelujah !

Strength and unction from above. Hark! we hear the rushing Spirit, Lo! the flaming tongues we see; This the promise we inherit, Faith, and Hope, and Charity. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Fill the home we build to Thee.

CHURCH SOCIETY DIOCESE OF TORONTO. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTICT

BRANCH FOR 1853. In presenting their Annual Report, your comnittee have much pleasure in directing attention o the onward progress of the Parent Society, and to the increasing interest which has of late een manifested in its operations. The fact of last year's income shewing an increase over that of the preceding year to the amount of about \pounds 800, is of itself a cheering evidence that the sympathies of our people are becoming more deeply enlisted in this good cause, and that they are determined to support an institution, through whose instrumentality the Church in this Diocese has, with the Divine blessing, been enabled to occupy a large and increasing field

of usefulness. The large increase in the quarterly collections also, both in number and amount, will, your committee feel assured, be hailed with delight by every sincere lover of his Church; as they evince a more lively interest on the parof both clergy and people in the designs of this noble Society. And from the greater interest

thus taken in its operations, and the exertions made to increase the number and efficiency of its Parochial Associations, there is good reason for hoping that the Books of the Society will for hoping that the Books of a local or general nature. Shew a much larger amount of income for the shew a much larger amount of the one-fourth of the whole amount sub-

In this district also, to which more especially heir operations are limited, your committee are to report a decided improvement in the happy affairs of the Society since the last annual aceting. It is at all times cause of deep gratitude to be able to note any increase in the

number of labourers in the Lord's vineyard, or

"If on one side are conspicuous the beauties and wonders of the time, on the other loom the em-

ciation wholly unincumbered. Port Hope Parochial Committee

The principal thing which the Port Hope Parochial Committee have to report is the mu-nificent gift of eight acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the town limits of Port Hope, valued at about £800, and deeded to the Chu Society in trust for the endowment of St. John's Church, Port Hope, by a pious and consistent member and constant communicant of the Church, Dr. Wm. Smith. If all who have the means "do likewise," the endowment of our Bishoprics, and every other temporal requirement of our Church would soon be amply pro-

During the last two years this committee found it convenient to collect no more than the usual sum transmitted to the Parent Society by this committee. But in consequence of the recommendation of the Rev. Henry Brent, Rector of Clarke, made at the general meeting and well received, local objects, particularly the increase of the endowment of St. John's Church, have been included in the list of objects of contribution; and, consequently, the whole collection this year has exceeded any collection hitherto made by this committee, and has amounted to the sum of £45 11s. 101d.

Cavan.

Although for a time the operations of the Church Society appeared to be checked in this parish, by the sad event which deprived the flock of their faithful and esteemed Pastor, yet your committee are happy to state, that under the care and superintendence of the present Rector, the good work has been carried on dur ing the past year with a zeal and devotedness, which is alike creditable to both pastor and

people. As soon as the members of the Church in this flourishing township understood that the present Incumbent was in a great measure dependent upon them for his support, they immediately came forward most cheerfully and subscribed

upwards of one hundred pounds per annum to-wards his stipend. Of this amount the congregations of St. John's and St. Paul's Churches respectively contributed nearly equal propor-tions. Besides this, the congregation of St. John's Church have subscribed and paid over the sum of £25 to procure a bell for their Church; and the congregation of St. Paul's are about making considerable improvements around their Church and churchyard.

Although these contributions for local puroses, properly speaking, should not appear in the Society's Report, yet your committee are of

parishes similarly circumstanced. St. Paul's Parochial Association. This associ-

ation has raised during the year the sum of £17 16s. 10d.; and from St. John's Parochial Association the sum of £18 18s. has been ob-tained making the total of sum of the total of tained, making together the total of £31 14s. 10d.; a sum your committee consider exceedingly creditable to the churchmen of Cavan. en, as above stated, they have besides con-

scribed (or £8) will be paid over and transmit ted to the Parent Society for general purposes.

plore the loss of some of the principal subscribers, either by death or by removal to some other part of the country. Within the last year or two second to be an on two second to be an or two second to be a number of labourers in the latt is they and the of usefulness and efficiency in the field of their missionary operations. And when we consider the rapidly increasing wants of the Church in stricken down by the hand of death, and these this extensive country, it is surely no slight afflictions have caused the removal from the salary to their clergyman; and the members this extensive country, it is surely no sight anticious have caused the removal from the salary to their dergyman; and the memoers cause of rejoicing to see the servants of our parish, in some instances, of the other members Divine Master going forth with faithful hearts and zealous hands to prosecute the Church's work, and to build up the waste places of our Society, has been severely felt. But notwith-

the sum of £15, of which one-tours, set apart to be forwarded to the Parent Society. By great exertions on the part of the members in Manvers, the debt on their Church has been happily liquidated ; their brother churchmen in Cavan contributing for this purpose the liberal sum of £33 5s.

Seymour.

In the course of last summer, the Rev. J. S. Clarke was appointed to this and the adjoining Township of Percy, and has been already permitted to witness the fruits of his labours in a greatly improved and still increasing congrega-The want of a suitable and appropriate place of worship, which was so long and so se verely felt by the members of our Church in this locality, has happily been supplied by the recent erection of a good and substantial stone hurch, which, though not yet finished, was pened for Divine service in November last.

Here also the devoted and zealous missionary as been nobly seconded in his efforts to place before his people the ministrations of the Church in their fulness and efficiency, by the generous and liberal contributions of some of the members. One pious and excellent lady in particular, has proved herself a benefactress to the Church, by presenting to the parish a comfortable and commodious parsonage house, sur-rounded by about twelve acres of valuable Glebe, including a site for the Church and burial ground ; besides the very liberal donation of £50 towards the erection of the Church. In consequence of the pressing demands

made upon the people of this mission, for the building of their Church and their contributions cowards their minister's salary, they have not s yet been enabled to raise any amount for the Society, through the medium of the parochial association ; but it is hoped that, in the course f the ensuing year, the Society's objects will meet with that degree of support to which they are so justly entitled.

Clarke.

The operations of this parochial association our committee have pleasure in reporting, have is year been somewhat extended, though not to he degree that could have been desired. The ubscriptions are larger, both in number and mount, than those of preceding years ; and vet from the difficulty of presenting the claims of the Society to the consideration of our members individually in this large and flourishing Township, the list contains only a small frac tion of the entire body of churchmen comprised within its limits. The recent separation of this parish from that of Darlington by which it has obtained a resident minister, whose missionary exertions will be exclusively devoted to the people of his new charge, will, it is hoped, be the Society's Report, yet your committee are of opinion that it is a convenient medium through which to acknowledge the contributions of the people, as well as to promote a spirit of emula-tion and Christian liberality amongst other rural tion and Christian liberality amongst other rural in other ways, so through the agency of this Society, thoroughly to identify themselves with her interests.

The subscriptions and donations raised by this association during the past year amount to $\pounds 30$, one-fourth of which is set apart for the Parent Society. The other three-fourths, which by the constitution of the Society may be ex. pended within the parish, the committee have decided upon appropriating towards the liquid-ation of the debt still due upon the parsonage.

Darlington.

Since the division of this and the neighboring In this parish the Incumbent has had to de-lore the loss of more the primited by the primited

to include every few Dioceses which were enabled to organize at man woman and child of our communion throughout the land. In circulating the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer, all, thought themselves obliged to assume the east objectionable form, and gave the Bishop in cuety, as well a Religious Book and Tract Society. In establishing and promoting Missions, it is a Church Missionary Society; in aiding and en-couraging the erection and endowment of Churches and Parsonage Houses, it is a Church Convention no higher function than that of a Presbyterian Moderator. And even when the with a negative power, as in the English Convo-cation. Nor would this, I presume, have been granted, if they had not had a convenient anal-ogy, in the Senate of the United States. The older Diocesses being thus formed under Building Society; in promoting and establishing Daily and Sunday Schools, it is a Church School Society ; and in making provision for the

families of deceased clergymen, it is a Widow's and Orphan's Society. All these varied and ex-cellent objects the Church Society comprises in its constitution, and is constantly endeavouring to carry out according to the extent of its abili And surely we must all admit, that in ndeavouring to promote such ends and objects, the Society is worthy of our best exertions and ost cordial co-operation. Other religious and peneficient societies may be more or less worthy of support, according to the principles on which they are established, and the objects which they are intended to promote. But to churchmen in this Province there is no Society which can present so many claims to their prayers and peneficence; nor, indeed, any other religious society with which they can consistently units in promoting similar objects. The Church Society s for churchmen, -a channel by which they can ecomplish the largest amount of good,-an rganization which is pervaded and governed n all its proceedings by the principles and doc-rines of the Church, as taught in the Holy scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer. Christ. Into this great treasury of the Church, there-fore, should all our people bring their alms and oblations, in full assurance that by such united and harmonious efforts, more real good can be accomplished than by frittering away their conributions, by bestowing a trifle on every asso- Christ, of the whole ?

ciation that may present itself before them. The Church of our fathers claims our warmest ove, our purest regards; and therefore, whatever measure of good we may be enabled to accomplish should be done through and by her instrumentality. The maxim which the great Luther recommended by his life and teaching, was-"Let us pray in the Church, with the Church, and for the Church;" and we should say to all our brethren, whatever be their station or circumstances,—" Let us work in the Church, with the Church, and for the Church." Let us never ompromise our principles, under the specious plea of a spurious liberality; nor be found bar-tering away our birthright under cover of a tering away our birthright inder cover of a worldly expediency, or in order to secure a mushroom popularity. The earnest and faithful churchman will be true to his princip es, sound in his allegiance, and devoted to the best inter-ests of his spiritual Mother. He will never be found pandering to her enemies, fomenting trife and discord weakening the tics which strife and discord, weakening the ties which should unite all her children in dutiful affection; nor attempting to build up systems which are ontrary to her divine teaching, by assisting to

contrary to her divine teaching, by assisting to disseminate principles and opinions which are at variance with those views of religious truth which he himself professes to hold. As obe-dience is the test of our discipleship : so if our principles are in accordance with our profession, they will make us humble, dutiful, and faithful in all things; remembering, that after we have one all that we can or should do, we are still, as our Saviour has taught us, "unprofitable

servants." Your committee beg, in conclusion, most earnestly to recommend the claims of the Church upon all her members; that they would study to promote her best interests by their prayers, their time, their talents, and their contributions. By such means only can they be instrumental in carrying on the work of the Gospel, first in their own hearts, and then in the Report in others. They beg to conclude their Report in the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, in his own the words of a departed brother, in his own the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, in his own the words of a departed brother, in his own the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the words of a departed brother, who was wont the present, in his own their own hearts, and then in the hearts of on such occasions as the present, in his own plain and homely but forcible and straightfor-

. ...

the pressure of peculiarly adverse circumstances, became, however, the pattern for the rest, and have been blindly copied without any atten-tion to primitive principle. Vermont is a small Diocese: the new Bishops were elected from the larger ones, and followed the prevailing custom. But truth and reason remain, notwithstanding, and no reflecting and intelligent Episcopalian can fail to see the absurdity of the plan, if pro-perly presented in its real aspect of inconsistency. The fundamental idea is simply expressed by the phrase, Church Unity. The Church is the the phrase, church only. In the case of the set of the and therefore cannot act healthfully or effective ly, unless they act together. But of those the Bishop is acknowledged to be the chief under If then, the Church cannot act, as it ought to act, unitedly and harmoniously, with-out the concurrence of the Laity; if, yet more, t cannot act without the conourrence of the Clergy, who are the guides and teachers of the Laity, how can it act without the concurrence of the Bishop, who is constituted as the Ecclesiastical ordainer, the Governer and Ruler, under

The question, then, resolves itself into the absolute necessity of unity. In your Synod, as in our Diocesan Convention, you will have the Bishop presiding of inherent right, in virtue of his Apostolic office. You will have the Clergy, deciding of official right likewise. You will have the Laity representing the mass of the people, as essential members of the body, the Church. There can be no action without the concurrence of the three constituent elements. If men insist on using the term veto, then the Laity have a veto on the Clergy and the Bishop ; the Clergy have a veto on the Bishop and the Laity, and shall not the Bishop have the same veto in his turn? Suppose the Synod passes a law merely by the concurrence of the Clergy and the Laity, against the Bishop, by what logic is this to be called episcopal legislation, when the only element which makes it Episcopal—the Bishop—is left out and annihilated? Such legislation would plainly be, not Episcopal, but Presbyterian:

The word veto, however, is altogether im-proper, because it is only applicable when a power interferes, from some higher quarter, with gress, the action of Parliament and Congress being first completed in a distinct and constitu-tional form, before the assent of the King or the President can be requested. It is quite otherwise in the case of a Church Synod. The Bishop is the essential head of the body, a member and the hief member without whose consent and co-oper ation it could not have any existence at all. his concurrence is not given on a distinct appli-cation, after the Synod has acted, but it is a part of the action itself. It belongs therefore, not to the character of the veto, which is a distinct power, aliande, as the lawyers would say; but to the fundamental principle of Church unity, by virtue of which the Church can only act, when

150

fact that mine is almost the only Diocese which agree that the spiritual benefits of Baptism, are has been blessed with such a rare amount of not intended to be confined to adults, but to ex-

the minutes of which have been published—the principle of the veto was adopted, after full dis-cussion, almost unanimously. There are all disprinciple of the veto was adopted, after full dis-massion, almost unanimously. There were, it is in proof that the Reformers held the opinion believed, only four dissentients out of the whole which he is advocating, I will for a moment body, 32 Clergymen and 37 Laymen being pres- glance at his definition of regeneration. I have ent. A third opinion to the same effect is con-tained in the proceedings of the Conference of tent with his own belief in the case of adults;

consists of Lay Representatives (being commu- not as following on the mere opus operatum, nicants) for all the Congregations.

the Church in this Diocese which shall not have received the concurrent assent of the Bishop, the Chapter of Clergy, and the Convention in

enquire after them. These happen to be the only ones to which the writer has had the opportunity of referring.

fluous. A difference of opinion exists as to whether we should endeavour to procure the authority of the Imperial or the Colonial Parliament for I function of the Imperial or the Colonial Parliament for I for the Imperial or the Colonial Parliament for the Colonial Parliament fo

any rules we please. But to enable the Govern-ors of the Church with any dignity or efficiency to administer these rules, when thus laid down, they must be recognized by the law of the land, as being laws in point of fact, so far as the body

they relate to is concerned. If then the sanction of law is to be given to the proposed Synodical action, it is to be con-sidered, from which Government it is to be sought, from the Provincial or the Imperial.

believe it should be from the Imperial. I believe it should be from the Imperial. If it be desirable to obtain for this or any other Diocese the power of acting legally in Sy-nod, it is manifestly desirable further, that no one Diocese should be singular in the system it adonts. Of source a system much be adjusted to adopts. Of course, a system must be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each particular Diocese; but it is desirable, for all that, that one and the same system in all its essential fea-tures, should be found in the several Dioceses, and which may be hereafter further united un-der one common head, or Metropolitan Bishop. It is not, in any way, intended either to deny the full authority of the Provincial Legislature, or to suppose any unwillingness on their

promptly, But as Churchmen, we naturally look back to the source from which we derived the blessings Our feelings and sympathies are can claim Becon as agreeing with his view of we enjoy. Our feelings and sympathies are can claim drawn closely to that country from which we Baptism. came forth, and from which we have received and continue to receive so much support, on the manner in which he has mixed up passages which it may almost be said that we are still

dependent for our exi-tence as a Church.

are mainly indebted to it, under God, for the grace therein" i. e., in Baptism. Again, we both order, harmony, and peace, while many others have witnessed no small amount of discord and agitation. * * * † h agitation. * * * T In the next place, let me call attention to the fact that in the assembly convened by the Bishop of Montreal, held on the 19th January, 1853— of Montreal, held on the 19th January, 1853—

subject, but on one thing we can agree, and that is, in hoping that the works of the Fathers of and I think the same inconsistency is apparent The Diocesan Assembly, it is stated, is consti-tuted when the Convention and Chaptar of Cler-gy meet together, and are presided over by the Bishon. studied.

Bishop. The Chapter of Clergy consists of every duly licensed Officiating Minister—Presbyters alone having the right of voting. The Convention consists of Law Representations (1997) and the free gift of God to faith, and icants) for all the Congregations. No rule shall be binding on the members of faith." If this be intended to apply to infunis,

possible I shall make no special reference to the Diocesan Assembly. Other confirmations of the view which has here been given might doubtless be produced without difficulty by any one who hal time to any distinct aliusion to the case of infants ; and On one other point a word may not be superthe case of infants ail passages which speak of

of the Imperial or the Colonial Parliament for the proposed Synodical action. It can hardly be asserted here that the Epis-copalians of Canada have not the power which other religious bodies have and exercise, of making such rules for their own government as they shall see fit. We may meet and agree to the shall see fit. We may meet and agree to the shall see fit. We may meet and agree to the shall see fit. We may meet and agree to the shall see fit meet agree to the shall see fit. We may meet and agree to the shall see fit meet agree to the shall see fit. We may meet and agree to the shall see fit meet agree to the sh

point under discussion. Indeed Coverdale him-self speaks of it as the similitude of the papists (page 268) where he undertakes to shew the similitude is not a fitting one. I think, however, it would be difficult to prove from anything which he there says that in the case infants the water Baptism is always accompanied

by the Baptism of the Spirit. And now let us turn to Becon, the only one from whom W. S. has brought any distinct and unexceptionable allusion to infants. I need not follow him in all the points he has taken up, because I can fully go with Becon in his high views of the spiritual benefit of Baptism when

It will be evident at once from W. S.'s own quotations that a very important difference exists between him and Becon with respect to Baptisor to suppose any unwillingness on their part to give the sanction sought. On the contrary, I believe they would comply with our wishes very depend upon the existence of faith in the infant, and therefore unless W. S. agrees with him in this regeneration he does not, I do not see how he

Your correspondent must excuse me if I say that which occur before Becon has made any allusion to infants with those in which he is evidently dependent for our existence as a Church. And besides feeling, we have already shown that we are drawn to the same conclusion by interest. And besides feeling, we have already shown that we are drawn to the same conclusion by interest.

the says, for instance, that Becon "holds, as regards the state of those who have been Imperial laws are concerned the Church in the Colonies is free to adopt rules of discipline for itself, as we have assumed, and as common sense The would seem to require-it is well to remember, words here quoted occur before Becon has made on the other, that opinions by no means to be any allusion to infants ; and, despised have been given to the contrary effect. comparing such persons to Judas Iscariot and This seems to form a sufficient reason for our Simon Magus, who, he says "fell away from waiting patiently awhile, for relief from the Im- their profession which they made at Baptism," Legislature, if there be any prospect of it. it would appear notwithstanding the strong toh prospect there is. The attempt has language which he uses, that he must have And such prospect there is. been made, in the Imperial Parliament, to meet looked upon them as never really washed by the been made, in the imperial rariament, to meet our wishes. For the present the matter is in abeyance. But those are pledged, whom we may trust, to bring the matter forward again, and there is good prospect of its being done with success. Shall we then waita lillewhile patient-income dupon them as here ready washed by the Becon begins his Catechism on Baptism by shewing its nature, and he explains fully its spiritual effects; and in page 207 he makes the installusion to the case of infants. And it is ly, or shall we go in a hurry to the Provincial Legislature to get done what the Imperial may, and probably will, soon do for us? Shall we and probably will, soon do for us? Shall we not for the present be content to join with other to the anabaptists, and for this purpose he argue Colonial Dioceses in petitioning the Imperial Government? There is nothing to hinder our go-ing on in the meantime, to make such arrangements fants have faith Becon says (page 212), "St as are necessary. Let us go on then, and let us still be patient, Paul saith, 'Without faith it is impossible t and wait the natural course of things. The please God.' But children do please God, result we desire may be not far off. If we are therefore children have faith." Now whether disappointed in our expectation of Imperial this conclusion is universal or not must depend Legislation, we can still resort to Provincial. upon whether the minor premiss is universal or There is no reason to suppose that at any time particular. In his next answer he gives his the Provincial Government would refuse our reason for believing that infants have faith as petition. The sanction we shall ask for from follows-"we read that Jacob, Jeremy the them will be then, as it is now, for the public Prophet, John Baptist, and such like pleased good as well as for our own, and the request is God." But it would be strange logic to argue indeniably a very reasonable one. If these imperfect remarks shall tend in any sequently that all have fuith. Becon, it is true, way to make the case as clear to others, as it ought to be. I shall feel that my labour has not been thrown away. I can only add the hope as in name. That this is his meaning, will, I that at the approaching meeting the subject will be taken up with a mild and gentle spirit, such think, appear from what he says at page 22. where he is arguing that infants may be saved as should be theirs, who feel that they are inwithout the Baptism of water in case it cannot deed members of Christ their Head, the spirti of be had. He says, "but as touching the young charity, which seeketh not her own, is not easily infants whom their parents would gladly provoked, beareth all things. unto God by Baptism (and in their hearts they have already dedicated them to God by prayer and a *free willing spirit*)" &c. From this and other passages I gather that Becon believed, what I am satisfied our Church To the Editor of the Church. April 10th, 1854. REV. AND DEAR SIRteaches, that when believing parents present their In requesting the favor of a place in your hildren to God by Baptism the spiritual benefit undoubtedly accompanies the outward sign.— This agrees with what Becon says (page 220), "that the sacraments are given to be an out-ward witness unto all the congregation of the columns to notice some points in the letters of W. S., I promise you to be as brief as possible. In your correspondent's first letter in reply to mine there are evident marks of its having been written under a feeling of annoyance. Its grace which is given before privately to every whole tone was, I conceive, contrary to that law of love which should guide christian men an, so that through Baptism the congregation of God receiveth the infant into the Church of even in discussing subjects on which they happen to differ. His second letter, I am happy hrist, which was received before of God through Again, in page 208 the grace of his promise." to see, manifests a different spirit, and as towards its close he expresses in the true in arguing in favor of Baptising infants he says, "The best and chiefest Baptism is given pirit of a Christian his regret for the severity of histformer letter, I shall make no o the infant, and shall we deny them the inferior and baser Baptism. God hath Baptised further allusion to the uncourteous remarks to them with the Holy Ghos/, and shall we disdain which doubtless he refers. I must, however, o Baptise them with water ?" I cannot see first remind him that the excuse which he makes ow this can be reconciled with W. S's. view. is altogether without weight, because it rests Again, in page 220, when arguing against the upon the unproved assumption that I am unotion that all unbaptised children are lost, he acquainted with the subject. In both the letters of W. S., written in reply says, "Can the lack of outward Baptism destroy nd make of none effect the election of God; so to mine, he appears to assume that I am endeavouring to prove that the Reformers held that whom God hath chosen unto everlasting alvation the want of an external sign shall cast opinions on Baptism not in accordance with the teaching of our Church; but I would remind down into everlasting damnation ?" It is vident that with Becon, election meant somehim that there is a difference of opinion between thing else than Baptism, which W. S. would us as to what is the teaching of the Church, and have us be ieve was Coverdale's opinion. And, now Mr. Editor, before I close this letter that I fully believe, as no doubt he does, that the opinions of the Reformers regarding Baptism I must apologize for citing another witness, not indeed one of the Reformers, but one who. I are in perfect accordance with the teaching of think, was not likely to be partial to the view I am advocating. I allude to the Rev. Mr. our Church. I shall now in a few words point out how far I am advocating. I allude to the Rev. Mr. Maskell, who before his apostacy to Rome was chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and was with W. S. and I appear to agree in our opinions upon the subject of Baptism, and where it is that we differ. As to the Baptism of adults, we him during Mr. Gorham's examination. In his both agree that faith and repentance must presecond letter "On the position of the High Church Party in England," he says, "I was not precede, if the person is to receive any spiritual nefit from Baptism. I do not, however, see how pared to learn, as I have learned, that perhaps this agrees with his definition of regeneration, in with two exceptions all the divines, which he speaks of "the reception of initial and archbishops, doctors and professors of the Elizabethan age" (of which Becon was one * Remarks to the same effect have came before the pub lic already from other quarters. For instance, see an ex tract from the Bishop of Adelaide's pastoral address in the Quebec Mercury of December 10, 1853. † It is unreasonably supposed by some persons that the desire to revive synodical action in the Church is connected the age be it remembered of the present Book ommon Prayer in its chief particulars, and of the book of Homilies and the 39 Articlesheld and taught doctrines inconsistent " (I write advisedly) with the true doctrine of Baptism .--Such was the candid avowal of Mr. Maskell that the opinions on Baptism which he held in

The Church.

common with the Bishop of Exeter, and which I think much the same as those of W. S., are altogether opposed to what was taught by the Reformers. Had I not already occupied too much of your space I could give many such passages from his letter, for although what he says would not prove the point in debate, yet I conceive it to be strong and impartial testimony conceive it to be strong and impartial testimoly to the fact that I have rightly interpreted the opinions of the Reformers. I have no wish, Mr. Editor, to prolong this controversy, and I shall not again trouble you unless W. S. advances very different proof from what he has observed to how what he has already brought forward. It is evident that we cannot agree upon this

our Reformed Church may be more generally Yours truly,

OBSERVATIONS ON F. T.'S LETTER. To the Editor of "The Church."

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-I have read with some REV. AND DEAR SIR. — I have read with some attention, and not a little astonishment, a letter in your last number signed "F. T."—levelled in very bold and pointed language against an article in a previous issue of your journal, signed "D. E. B." I am desirous, as a subscriber to the *Church* and a clergyman in this Diocese, to be permitted to say a few words with regard to that article. And I am sure that you will most willingly afford me a small space for the brief observations which I have to make, when I as-sure you that I am most averse to, and would sure you that I am most averse to, and would most carefully guard against *newspaper discus-*sion, as a most unwise, injurious, and imperfect step, for the promotion of the object on which the articles alluded to have been written; namely, "the Endowment of additional Bishop-rics in this Province."

Three features seem to characterize the epistle from F. T. viz., a charge against D. E. B. of opposing the Bishop of Toronto's plan, proposed in his Lordship's "Pastoral"—an exposition of what he (F. T.) conceives to be that laid down by D. E. B. ; and an expression of warm ap-probation of the Lord Bishop's scheme.

Now, sir, the first of these features is the only one upon which, for the reasons already stated, I am desirous to make a few remarks, simply because I believe that F. T.'s article is calcu-

lated to produce a very false impression in the minds of many respecting D. E. B.'s communi-cation—especially as nearly three weeks have elapsed between the appearance of the two letters, and therefore the plan proposed by D E. B. may not be quite fresh in the minds of your numerous readers. From a comparison of the two articles I am led to see, that although F. T. seems, without much risk of miscalcula tion, to think that "four hundred shillings

make £20, he does not all the while appear, with equal perspicuity, to comprehend plain and unassuming diction. The letter of D. E B. cannot possibly be

misunderstood. It appears to be a simple sug gestion, (or scheme, or plan, if you will so style it.) written in no arbitrary or authoritative characters; but kindly, and yet earnestly, as from one feeling a deep interest in his subject:

from one feeling a deep interest in instaction, and so far from calling upon the members of the Church in this Diocese to reject the well-digested plan lately proposed by the Bishop in his Lordship's "Pastoral," his (D. E. B.'s) letter opens by modestly expressing an opinion, that if the "plan" which he suggests "would be adopted, it would, in his judgment, vastly jucilitate the collection of the £50,000, proposed

of the churchmen in this Diocese; and which" (in another place he states) " is so decidedly pposed to the well-matured plan of our vener-

If the expr

BISHOPEIC OF KINGSTON.

To the Editor of "The Church."

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -Don't be frightened at a letter with the above heading. I'm not going to enter into that already too-much agi-tated question, as to whether Canadians should subscribe to their own shame and seek for one of their own countrymen acquainted with the country and its wants; one who in Canada's gnorant and unthinking, for the editors forests has borne the burden and heat of the day. I'm not going to enter on that question, Mr. Editor, but to make a few remarks with Air. Editor, but to make a few females that respect to the part that magnanimous city, Kingston, is acting with regard to the endow-ment. Though the churchmen of that great city have raised a great deal, I might almost city have raised a great deal, I might almost say all, of that unfortunate agitation which has been for some time going on as to who is to fill that See, yet up to the present I cannot hear of anything being done in the way of raising the endowment. Yes! While others are saying mothing as to who should be the Richar an

nothing as to who should be the Bishop, a much interested in it as that city, trusting t the wisdom of Synod, by whom the appointment must be made if the endowment be raised here,

but are endeavouring in a most praiseworthy manner to raise the required sum, Kingston has as yet made no move towards that object. There is another thing, Mr. Editor, which there is another thing incompletent with strikes me as very odd, rather inconsistent, with regard to this city of Kingston. While I sup-pose there is no place that talks more about the pose there is no place that taiks more about the rights of the Laity, yet I find her to be the first to trample on these rights; for I find that they have sent home a Delegate to have the appoint-ment made from England, thereby usurping all the powers of the Synod, overlooking Clergy, and Laity. Verily, this city of Kingston is an aspiring place. Yes, they would have the mat-ter settled at home according to their wishes, while knowing that to these wishes the majority. by far, of this new Diocese are in toto oppos as well as they are opposed to their other proceedings, as will appear when the Clergy and Laity of the See have an opportunity of speak-ing on this matter in lawful assembly. The country parishes are waiting for this great city

Bishop, and that he be designated by the style and title of Bishop of Brockville. I think this only fair, Mr. Editor, inasmuch town, is acting so addly in the matter of en-dowment; and if only properly brought before Synod, I think it will be found easy of accomishment. The justice of it will appear to all. It is needless to mention that Brockville is

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Yours .bediently A COUNTRY RECTOR IN THE PROPOSED SEE.

April 3, 1854.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO APRIL 19. J. K., Orangeville; Ven. Archdeacon S. ville; Rev. W. K., St. Sylvester, rem. for H. R and J. C.; Rev. E. G., Fort Erie.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

We beg to explain to the Rev. E. J. Boswell. hat we received the Report of the Eastern by the Lord Bishop to be raised for the endow-ment of the Sees into which the present Diocese District Branch of the Church Society through the Secretary of the Parent Society, who gave

ment of the Sees into which the present Diocese of Toronto is to be divided." I think then, from the very words of D. E. B.'s letter, which I have carefully quoted, it is clearly substantiated that no opposition to the Bishop's plan is even hinted at by its author. I cannot therefore understand by what course of reasoning F. T. draws the deduction that D. E. B.'s letter contains, as he says, a "scheme well calculated to defeat the best directed efforts of the churchmen in this Diocesse; and which" previous.

The Church.

columns garnished with the usual stereotype I tirades against a "dominant Church," the "blighting, withering effects of the union of Church and State," the "tyranny of the clergy," &c.; all which evils are to be done away for ever by the secularization of the Reserves. These are all specimens of the know perfectly well that the only dominancy the Church lays claim to is her superior purity of doctrine, in that she is " built

high-sounding phrases are mere cant, And where were the Pharisaical braw- Bill to relieve the Clergy of the United Church lers in those dark days-the men who aving no real meaning in this country at are always on hand when any churchplundering scheme is on the tapis-any Then again, it is quite overwhelming plot for secularizing our reserves ? I know to witness the tender solicitude evinced not where they were; but this I know by those journals for our spiritual wel-

fare, and the nervous ho ror they feel that our Protestant principles should be lamaged by receiving the votes of the French party in defence of our property, which is the last fence that protects their own. But these affected apprehensions are only anothe instance of the pia esten. sione. It may b, however, that they speak from experience, that they compromised their own Protestantism when they received the assistance of the Roman deserted their posts, and fled from the Catholics in placing the question in its present pos tion through the address to the English government ; but we beg to assure them so far as the Church is concerned that our principles are of such a character that we cannot make political barter of

A late number of one of the most inscrupulous of all the ministerial organs country parishes are watching for this great city to move, but there she sits in dignified silence with regard to the encowment. Taking all this into consideration, I would humbly move that Brockville be made the residence of the new Fra F lippo style of argument. It contains Fra F lippo style of argument. It contains the church consider that they are bound an editor al article on the subject of the Russian war. The writer commences by as the district, of which that is the principal laying down the axism that " when might would encroach upon right " there is never wanting a pretext, and that Russia has our space will not permit us to touch upon ound such pretext in religion. The more than one or two of them. He says, maginative editor then shews to his own "Everywhere the supply of funds is about hereby made. easy of access by steanboat to all parts of the satisfaction apparently, that to prevent the equal to the supply of suitable ministers." evils that threaten Europe from reaching lanada-to avert jealousies and "murder. in neighborhoods having but a thin popuous wars," it is necessary forthwith to lation and small farms, li tle could be expected from government funds, which are estroy all religious endowments. The merely expended on established rather Examiner we have observed, has octhan missionary stations." Both these asionally taken the same ground. We should not notice such nonsense were it statements are untrue. No impartial pernot that we wish to expose the clap-trap son acquainted with the province outside Ringston; T. G., Chippawa, rem.; Rev. T. B., Wolfe Island, add. sub. (10 copies No. 35 sent) Rev. E. F. B., Morrisburg; Mrs. O. J., Brock argument by our opponents, and the Mr. Roaf's assertion in the first sentence pretext " upon which these warlike qu ted; and as for the next, with respect ditors intimate they will visit us with all to the "Government funds," by which we the horrors of civil war. In the organ just presume he means the "Clergy Reserves," we assure him that there are about fifty quoted from there also occurs the followng paragraph :

"The United States of America have set the connected with the Church of England, in xample to all others, that a people may be Christian without state endowments, and that iety may exist without plunder."

Remarks of this kind are frequently nade by secularizing journals, and their bject is to hold out a threat-to insinuate that annexation would be a desirable thing. if the plunder of the Church cannot be accomplished. The paragraph just given discountenance voluntaryism. All our place an immense number of the popula-tion do not profess Christianity at all—a saries of life. The Cana lian Church contemporary says seven millions

within the limits of the truth.

was experienced by all the leading deno-

victims. We shall give a quotation hear or justify his presence in such a place. I have ing upon this matter from the Canadian long thought what I say to-day, that the parson correspondence of the New York Church who goes to the Opera on Sunday morning, Journal, which we copied into the Church tion from which he asks night and morning to a short time since. The writer says, be delivered ; prayer or sermon from the mouth "When the horribly pestilential typhus fever raged amongst the emigrants who lay in hundreds in the sheds near Toronto

COLONIAL CHURCHES.

our clergy nobly did their duty. Generally speaking, they were bound to life by do For the following copy of the Colonial Church Bill, introduced in the House of mestic ties of the strongest and swei test Commons by the Right Honorable Mr. character, but the Romish priests in their G'adstone, Sir Richard Bethell, and Mr. isolated state of loneliness did not behave Peel, we are indebted to the kindness of with more earnestness of spirit and devothe Rev. Dr. Adamson. tion to the duties of their sacred calling.

of England and Ireland resident in the Colonies, from any Disability as to the holding of Meetings in such Colonies for the Regulation of Ecclesiastical Affairs therein.

Whereas by reason of the Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances which affect or bind the Bishops and Clergy of the United Church of England and certainly, that they were not to be seen about the pest houses. Even so was it Ireland, doubts may exist whether the Bishops and Clergy of the said Church resident and during the cholera times. From the Bishop performing Spiritual Duties in the Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty can lawfully hold downwards, the imminent danger never caused any clergyman to shrink from the path of duty." Now this statement can-not be dury to Mr. not be denied, though according to Mr. of agreeing on Rules and Regulations tou Roaf's dec aration we should have expect-Ecclesiastical Affairs: and it is expedient that ed that the endowed Rector of St. James'-Ecclesinsucal Analysis and this expedient that such Bishops and Clergy should be relieved from any such Disability; Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiand his brother clergymen would have danger, while the Reverend secularizers ritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this prewould have devoted themselves to the sick sent Parliament assembled, and by the authority and dying. But the direct contrary is the of the same, as follows :

truth, and therefore Mr. Roaf must confess that the lack of zeal he attributes to the endowed clergy is a *pia estensione*,—a sham argument invented to serve a ternsham argument invented to serve a temthe Colonies of Her Majesty, together with his porary purpose. The true state of the case is this. These voluntary agitators only regard themselves as ministers to from time to time for the purpose at such meet-ings of making or entering into any such Regulathose who pay them, while the clergy of the church consider that they are bound to attend to all who have need of their circumstances shall in their Judgment render spiritual services. There are many other necessary for the management or conduct of "arguments" in Mr. Roaf's letter as incor-Ecclesiastical Affairs within such Province of Diocese : Provided always, that such Meetings, rect as the one we have just exposed, but or the Regulations, Agreements, or Arrangements that may be made thereat, shall not obtain any force or authority from the enactments

Whilst we appreciated the ability of F. T's Letter last week, we regretted the vein of sarcasm observable in some parts of it, as well as the too positive way in which D. E. B's presumed motives were alluded to. We felt, however, that we could not say much to any purpose without in some measure breaking D. E. B's incognito, and on that ground, though perhaps we were over scrupulous, we abstained rom comment. But as CLERICUS has opened the way for us, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to assure F.T., and our readers generally, that we heartily

concur in the confidence which CLERICUS has expressed in the purity of D. E. B's motives; and as we feel persuaded that nothing could have been farther from his mind than to embarrass the large and able dependent upon the Clergy Reserve fund project so nobly started by our Bishop, so we have not the slightest doubt of his vigorously aiding that project in every possible way. So far as our own humble opinion of that scheme is concerned, we have no expectation of seeing a better one accomplished. The paragraph just given is false in all its bearings. In the first clergy are in a greater or less degree de-clergy are in a greater or the neces

1854. 1854

At the Easter N wardens churches ST. JAMES ST. PAUL'

TRINITY C ST. GEORG

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April 19.

desire to revive synodical action in the Charten is *connected* necessarily with an undue estimation of actual observances. Why,—it is not easy to divine. It will be remembered that Bishop Hopkins has taken a firm stand in several mobilisations accing activementies on the subject.

B.'s letter contains have any meaning, he wishes "facilitate the collection" of the sum for the endowment of Bishoprics named by our esteem ed Diocesan, and simply to endeavour to adopt with it a plan for the amelioration of the condition of the inferior clergy. I am not here main-taining that this scheme is right or wrong; but not strive "to defeat the best directed efforts of

author expresses himself as "struck" with D. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop vovered with the most splendid buildings E. B.'s as "fallacious;" and, in conclusion, explains it to be "a scheme which, when tried by the test of common sense, is found wanting in every instance but one-and that is, the great benefit it offers to DEFAULTERS!" Therefore, from this, my inference is strengthened; for, assuming (if I may yenture so far without presumption) that the readers of the Church paper re generally speaking, not less competent han F. T. to comprehend plain English composition, and not less gifted with common se there need no danger whatever be apprehended from D. E. B.'s letter; and, therefore, as in the former case, it is not "well calculated to defeat the best directed efforts of the churchmen in this Diocese." And, further, allow me to observe that the very fact of D. E. B.'s letter appearing in your columns "without a name" is in my mind one of the strongest grounds to defeat F. T.'s charge; a charge, sir, which is in part brought against yourself for permitting this "nameless" article to appear in your paper. If the charge has any weight in this respect, as far as D. E. B. is concerned, may it not also be brought to bear on F. T. himself? Why did he not " append" his name to his own letter as that of some layman of "well-known zeal, energy and ability," as most people must believe him to be; and particularly in advocating a plan entitled to such respect, and emanating from

such high and unquestionable authority ? I you then are to be fairly censured for allowing anonymous articles in your paper, and D. E. B. for writing one, F. T. falls under the weight of

letter, from beginning to end, seems to inveigh egainst D. E. B.'s motives, and indeed in one place goes so far as to indulge in sarcasm! He accuses him of assuming a "kind of semi-pastoral style"_"semi-pastoral"-marked in italics. you'll perceive, lest it should not be sufficiently ticed, as it is intended to be a severe hit. But, rogating to himself any authority in the matter, he candidly says he is content to leave the plan he proposes to be discussed, received or rejected. as may be deemed most prudent by those who take an interest in such matters;" and commends-yes "*resp-ctfully* commends"-this im-portant subject (not "*his impartial plan*," as F. T. incorrectly quotes,) "to the earnest and favourable consideration of all the members of our communion in the Diocese of Toronto."

slightest. I cannot but know the gentler who wrote the article signed D. E. B.; and I believe there are few in the Province who do not. And I feel perfectly assured, from the high respect which he has always shown towards his Diocesan's distinguished talents, untiring and well-directed zeal, and exemplary character, that he would be the last to even hint at any plan which would exhibit the faintest opposition to his Lordship's superior judgment and matured experience, especially in matters of an Ecclesiastical character. I will further add, that D. E. B., in writing his letter, was actuated by the *purest and most disinterested* motives for the welfare of the Church in this Diocese; and which, were they more generally felt and exerised in other quarters, we would seldom hear of differences and contentions upon this, or any other subject of importance amongst the mem-

bers of our communion.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854. NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his from these premises I argue, and I think brethren, the clergy of the district of Ningara soundly, that D. E B. from his own letter, does that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their sevebrethren, the clergy of the district of Niagara ral missions and stations during the month of t e turmoil and trial of that stormy period. archmen in this Diocese." But in another part of F. T.'s letter the Sharila there is a cordance with the following list. Trinity Church alone holds forty acres,

requests the clergyman interested to notify him in New York, by a patent granted by Earl of the same in time to be corrected. Toronto, 12th April, 1854.

The Lutherans likewise hold large pro-Monday 16 St. Catharines.... 11 A.M. in Toronto, mentioned an extraordinary Tuesday 6 Eight Mile Creek 3 P.M case which occur ed in one of the States, 17 Niagara 11 A.M. " Wednes'y with respect to Church property held by Queenston 3 P.M. 18 Thorold 11 A.M. the Propagation Society from a period Thursday 18 Port Robinson ... 8 P.M. anterior to the revolution. It appears 19 Drummondville... 11 A.M. " Friday that the State Legislature threw covetous 20 Stamford. 11 A.M. eyes up in it in Canadian fashion, and Saturday 21 Chippawa 11 A.M. 22 Fort Erie 11 A.M. " Sunday secularized it, but the Society brought an " Monday action against the State, and by a decree of 23 Bertie..... 11 A.M. 23 Port Colborne 2 P.M. " Tuesday the "Supreme Court" the property wis 2 P.M. Wednes'y 24 Port Maitland 11 A.M. restored to the Church. Facts of this kind are however carefully suppressed, and "arguments" such as we have seen are

York 3 P.M. 26 Caledonia 11 A.M. " Friday " Saturday 27 Jarvis 11 A.M. " Sunday 28 Walpole 11 A.M.

PIA ESTENSIONE.

The bodies of St. Simon and St. Jude are enshrined in great splendour in the marks on a quotation from a letter written magnificent Church of St. Peter at Rome, by the Rev. Mr. Roaf to the Globe, and while, mirabile dictu, the same identical which was certainly entitled to be regarded bodies are likewise deposited at St. John's, as a pia estensione. He stated that "the the blow which (it may be said) he has raised unconsciously for himself, for his communica-Verona. Fra Filippo Ferraris, an illustri-danger in the States is not of a want of tion is also anonymous, and on the very same ous Jesuit, tells us expressly that these churches and clergymen, but of excessive But, in conclusion: F. T. throughout his same bodies may exist contemporaneously multiplication and rivalry." We showed

It is only a pia estensione. Now there is a trie proverb in common minations, with respect to the difficulty of

parlance as "old as the hills," namely, getting candidates for the ministry, which on referring to D. E. B.'s letter, so far from ar- "Extremes meet," or as it is occasionally scarcity was attributed to the insufficient rendered, "too far east is west;" and as provision made for the ministers. There time rolls on we are furnished with innu- were two or three other points in his letter merable proofs of the correctness of these which we could not attend to at that time, ancient sayings in many ways, but more but upon which we shall take this opporespecially in the fact that the " too far east" tunity of making a few comments, as we of ultra Protestantism, very frequently find the same "arguments" are frequently verges closely upon the "west," of the brought forward in different shapes by our Italian Church. A remarkable instance opponents. This gentlemen says, "the On the whole, then, what ground is there for ? T's charge? I confess I cannot see the very the continuum and the province of this approximation is apprent in the line of argument adopted by the Reverend cal indolence and pride," and again, "it is and Lay individuals who are desirous " to adverse to private influence and activity ;" secularize " Church property. It savours and of course the meaning of these stateremarkably of the pia estensione. Indeed ments is, that, in Mr. Roaf's opinion, the they evince more dexterity by far than clergy of the endowed bodies are disposed Cardinal Valerio, and could rival any Fra to be indolent, proud and inactive. Now Filippo of the whole brotherhood, in alter- it has been frequently admitted, as we ing, amending and suppres-ing plain simple could easily shew, by visitors to this protruths which militate against their unreason- vince, that it would be difficult to find any ing prejudices, and fore-gone conclusions. body of clergy more earnest in their voca. We shall now proceed to illustrate our tion than those of the Canadian church, assertions by a few examples from the from the Bishop down to the humblest hosts that present themselves before our deacon. But this is a mere general asser-

tion; so we shall turn from it to the stronger mental vision. Take up, for instance, almost any refutation of Mr. Roaf's insinuation which number of the Globe or the Examiner, or is to be found in the conduct of the clergy of any other sheet that advocates the in this city a few years since, when the spoliation of religion, and you will find its typus fever was carrying off hundreds of adduce no worthy argument whereby to excuse sitory."

saries of life. The Canadian Church while holds precisely the opinions contained in myriads of others hold deadly heresies : like the following extract from a distinguished nostile to religion and morality. But, speaker: " The principle of religious en-

* * "But as to church ordinances

missions in the remote parts of this province

each of which there are from three to

fifteen stations, where services are regu-

larly held, and all of which missions are

for their chief support, without which aid

they would have to be closed. For their

chief support we say, for the Church does not, as Mr. Roaf and hus friends pretend,

again, it is asserted that endowments do not dowments is never so efficient in its workexist there. This also is untrue, for various denominations hold property of and enlightened voluntary exertions of its great value granted long prior to the revoadvocates; so, on the other hand, voluntary lution, and honorably protected amid a'l elements of perpetuity."

We might proceed for hours exposing Combury and sanctioned by Queen An .e. misrepresentations and falsehoods to which these reverend and lay agitators have recourse, in order to excite political anibeen regarded by Christian men in all ages as the last sin, the consummation of We have not room for tarther details. all wickedness.

To repel the impending calamity all true lovers of religion should unite in meet of the Rev. Adam Townley's Letters on tempt they deserve-despising the sophistries with which ambitious politicians would seduce them from their duty towards invented, for the "Pharisaical brawlers" God and their country, and replying to the know full well that their occupation would soon be gone if they were circumscr.bed calumnies which are uttered against them by constant expositions of the truth. All whose hatred of the endowed bodies does In a late number we offered a few renot exceed their love of Christianity, in the Temple, through all succeeding ages, and never more signally than in our fatherland, has inevitably fallen upon the spoliators and desecrators of God's Church -His holy place and things.

DESECRATION OF SUNDAY.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times mentions in his last letter the following sad instance of strange forgetfulness of their sacred calling on the part of

certain American ministers, who, we are happy to sav, are not members of the Episcopal Church. The Carnival balls are always scenes of the grossest debauchery, and the particular one at which those " clergymen" disgraced themselves by attending is described even by a French the advertisement of Messrs. Small and paper as having been "a tremendous Paige in another column. Mr. Paige, who scene of uproar and frenzied conviviality." is a thorough master of his profession, to perceive the respect shewn for the of Planos and other instruments by the Lord's day by the English Ambassador, best manufacturers, which are selected by Lord Cowley.

attend the masked balls on Sunday morning. I may mention, in this connection, that Lord Cowley, who was at the fancy ball at the Tuil- are admirably adapted for small churches. eries on Saturday evening, withdrew at mid-night, as the Sabbath was dawning. At the English and foreign music, which their same moment that the British Ambassador retired from this scene of festivity, three Ame-rican ministers entered another through the Interest of the state of the doors of the Grand Opera. If Lord Cowley Toronto a choice and rare selection of the thinks himself-a secular officer-called upon works of the great masters of harmony, to testify, in his own person, to the regard felt both sacred and secular. Messrs S. & P. by his nation for the observance of Sunday, it seems to me that a clergyman, even though he represent nothing but his congregation, can

pared and resolved to meet their wise and thoroughly practical diocesan with a zealous and munificent co-operation.

On Monday last the foundation stone of ing as when strengthened by the pure the new Mechanics' Institute, in this city, was laid " with Masonic honours." The occasion was one of special public interest, ful, as when based on the stability of the for the building in course of erection proendowment system, and endued with the el gance, a structure of which this city will have reason to be proud. A large body of spectators assembled, probably not less the miserable subterfuges, exaggerations, than 4000 in number, besides those who enjoyed the privilege of sents on the platform. T. G. Ridout, Esq., the Grand Master of the Freemasons, and the Rev. mosity into the commission of revolutionary Dr. McCaul took a conspicuous part in the ward truthful, manly arguments, and ceremonial, the latter gentleman addressing therefore they are thrown for excuses with much f licity and force. A prayer spoliation of the temple of God, which has was offered up by Dr. McCaul at the commencement, and a benediction pronounced by him at the close of the proceedings .--

We are requested to state that a copy ing the ats and intimidations with the con- the Common School System, will be sent gratuitously by the publisher to each of the Clergy in the Diocese, and to each of the Lay Delegates who attended the Synod last year We respectfully suggest thay, in view of the approaching General Election. every legitimate effort should be made to give the public mind a sound tone on the vital subject of Education ; and the great should combine in averting the wrath of utility of Mr. Townley's Letters on this God from this highly favoured land, - head, as likely to incline public feeling to wrath,-which from the days of Heliodo us the religious and the right view of the question, will be warmly acknowledged, we are sure, by our brother-churchmen, whether clergy or laity, in the Diocese, and indeed wheresoever they may be read. Church papers in the United States have reviewed them most favorably.

> We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eve and Ear." As it has only just come into our hands, we have not been able to examine its contents.

> > MUSIC.

We feel much pleasure in directing the attention of such of our readers as may require music or musical instruments to It is most gratifying, on the other hand, always keeps on hand an excellent supply himself in Boston, New York, and Phila-"I spoke lately of American clergymen who delphia. They are also agents for War-

1854

Easter Monday, the following Church- words were the beginning of a song which wardens were appointed for the several Henrik himself had written; and his mother churches :--

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH .- T. D. Harris and Lewis voice :

Sr. PAUL'S CHURCH .--- W. Whitney and Walter McKenzie. TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET .- Enoch Turner

and Wm. Gooderham. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.-John Arnold and W.

CHUBCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- J. W. Brent P. Robarts. and ---- Berczy.

Through the kindness of Mr. Armour of this city we have been favoured with the first and second Parts of CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL of Popular Literature, Science, and Art,- a new publication of great promise. It is worthy of being classed with the other valuable publications issued by the same intelligent and enterprising publishers; and this is high praise. Mr. Armour is the Toronto agent.

DEATH OF COL. MOUNTAIN.

We transfer, with regret, the following obituary from the Montreal Herald. Among the items of intelligence brought by Europa, we regret to find the death of Col. Armine S. J. Mountain, son of the former, and bother of the present, Bishop of Quebec. This gallant and distinguished officer died at Futty-ghar, in the Bengal Presidency, on the 18th of February last; but it is not mentioned whether from disease or other cause.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Session 1853-4, the following gentlemen were sang:

Assistant Demonstrators	of Anatomy, (Session
1854-5)	.W Inner, and W. newat
Anatomy and Physiology	W. L. Herriman.
Institutes of Medicine	Sen. E. Goodman.
	Jun. J. T. McKenzie.
Chemistry	Sen. W. L. Herriman.
and the second sec	Jun. W. Lambert.
Materia Medica	Sen. J. Ryall.
	Jun. W. Lambert.
Obstetrics	Sen. W. L. Herriman.
THE REAL PROPERTY AND A RE	Jun. E. Goodman.
Practice of Medicine	"Sen. W. L Herriman.
	Jun. G H. Corbett.
Surgery	.Sen. W. L. Herriman.
argery	Jun. J. T. McKenzie.
	A PARTY AND A PART

The prizes will be distributed at the Meeting of Con-before her the corpse of her son, and with JAMES BOVELL, M.D., Dean of Faculty of Medicine.

April 19, 1854.

Our Rebiew.

FREDERIKA BREMER'S WORKS. "THE HOME, OF LIFE IN SWEDEN ;" "STRIFE AND PEACE ;" "A DIARY ;" have not here the barbaric custom of read-"THE H FAMILY ;" " AXEL AND ing from the pulpit announcements of all ANNA," and other tales ;—carefully re-vised and corrected by the latest Swedish stolen pieces of clothing, &c., which, to edition-2 vols : BOHN's edition. To- the worshippers, and especially to the parronto : Armour & Ramsay. Everybody is acquainted, or at least painful, and in cold winter days are enough ought to be, with the elegantly printed and to freeze all devotion." The strange, conveniently sized volumes of B hn's ghostly scenery of the Nordland coasts and Standard Library. Through the spirited the sudden storms which rush down from exertions of this publisher, many works of the icy mountains, are described with great value and sarity, which were only to great vigour : " Storms alternate with thick be found in the great public libraries and mists. The cliffs have extraordinary in the collections of the wealthy, have been shapes; now ascend they upwards like

made familiar acquaintances. For ex-towers, now resemble beasts, now present ample; in the "Antiquarian Library" we gigantic and terrific human profiles; and and carefully edited copies of the works of we can easily imagine how the popular "William of Malmsbury;" the "Six old belief sees in them monsters and giants English Chronicles;" " Roger of Wendo- turned to stone. A dark fragment of pa- of her commander, Capt. Morrison, that there ver's Flowers of History," and many other ganism still lingers about this region. It is works of a like character, which are the frozen fast into the people's imagination ;

At the Annual Vestry Meetings on calmly. They knock! I come !' These now at his request sang in a trembling

> They knock! I come! Yet ere on the way To the night of the grave I am pressing, Thon angel of death give me yet one lay-One hymn of thanksgiving and blessing.

> Have thanks, O Father! in heaven high, For Thy gift, all gifts exceeding: For life! and that grieved or glad I could fly To Thee, nor find Thee unheeding.

Oh thanks for life, and thanks, too, for death, The bound of all trouble and sighing. How bitter, yet sweet, 'tis to yield our breath When Thine is the heart of the dying !

By our path of trial Thou plantest still Thy lilies of consolation ; But the loveliest of all—to do Thy will—

Be it done in resignation ! Farewell lovely earth, on whose bosom I lay;

Farewell all ye dear ones mourning; Farewell, and forgive all the faults of my day; My heart now in death is burning.

We part! but, in parting, our steps we bend Close towards that glorious morrow Where friend no more shall part from friend-Where none knoweth heart-ache or sorrow. Farewell ! all is dark to my failing sight,

Your lov'd forms from my faint gaze rending; Tis dark, but oh ! far beyond the night I see light o'er the darkness ascending.'

" A change passed over the countenance of the young man; death had touched his heart gently, and its pulsations ceased .--At the same moment a wonderful inspiration inspired the mother ; her eyes beamed brightly, and never before had her voice At the examination held at the close of the so beautiful, so clear a tone as whilst she

> Thou callest, O Father ! with glad accord I come! Ye dear ones we sever! Now the pang is past !--now behold I the Lord ! Praise be thine, O Eternal, for ever.'

" The Judge was awoke out of his uneasy sleep by the song whose tone seemed

to have something supernatural in it. He hastened with indescribable anxiety to the sick room. The song ceased. A dreadful consciousness thrust itself like a sword through the heart of the mother. She saw

a faint cry she sank as if lifeless upon the bed of death." Strife and Peace is a Norwegian tale,

affording much insight into the manners and life of the peasantry of that country. Amongst other things we learn from it that " The divine service is not, as still in Sweden, mingled with worldly affairs. They takers of the sacrament, are so unspeakably

The Church.

heresy.' We are aware that the American Universalists lay claim to Miss Bremer as being a member of their semi-infidel sect on the strength of the following passage from her late work on the United States, entitled " The Homes of the New World": "How great and perfect is the doctrine that God is more than this law of the world, that he is a Father who regards every human being as his child, and has prepared for each, according

to their kind, an eternal inheritance in his house in his light ; he beholds even the fallen sparrow ; this is a doctrine that satisfies the soul !' We have not seen anything to confirm their claim in her other writings. Fortunately, however, as we before said, she obtrudes so little of her theology in her

Swedish tales that no one is likely to be 34,000 men. injured by it, even if they could understand

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. OLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE-HALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH 1854. £193 10 Brought forward Trinity Ch., Wolfe Island £0 8 6

0 4 0 do. 0 4 0 do. 0 9 6 G. Station . Station per Rev. T. Bousfield. ______ 0 17 Georgetown, per Rev. T. W. Marsh 0 15 Hurontario, per Rev. R. J. McGeorge Amherstburg, per Rev. F. Mack ... Chippawa, per Rev. W. Leeming ... 6 12 Paris, per Rev. Chas. Ruttan...... St. Mark's, Niagara, per Church-

5 3 5 warden 133 collections, amounting to £211 MISSION FUND.

Previously announced£456 6 Otterville, per Rev. Chas. Brown ... 1 10 170 collections, amounting to £475 16 2

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Sydenham, Credit, 1 collection Do. special, for W. & O. F. per Rev. S. Givins. 1 0

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. Rev. H. Hayward £1 5 0 THOS. SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T.

Toronto, April 12, 1854. MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT CONTINGENT

EXPENSES OF SYNOD. Previously announced in *Church* paper, 6th March, £6 0s. 0d.; Woodstock, per Rev. J. C. Gibson, £3; Elizabeth Town and North Augusta, per Rev. W. C. Clark, 10s.; St. Jas. Kemptville, per Rev. H. E. Plees, £1; Zone

Mills, per Rev. John Gunne, 10s.; Carleton Place, 10s.; Ennisville, per Rev. J. A. Morris, 10s.; making in all £12. THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

United States.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW. We copy the following with great pleasure from the New York Daily Times, because it holds

aut apparently well founded hopes that the City of Glasgow propeller may yet be safe, although o long behind her time: — "There is very naturally an increasing anxiety in reference to the non-arrival of the steam-

hip City of Glasgow. Opinions concerning her afety appear almost daily in the newspapers of Philadelphia, which is her port. In the Bulletin f last evening we find that men experienced in nautical affairs are very far from giving her up. Such confidence is felt in her stout, substantial build, and in the experience, skill and prudence are none who are acquainted with either the ship or the Captain who doubt her safety. The *City of Glasgow* sailed from Liverpool on the 1st March, 42 days ago. At the time of the

FRANCE.—The population of France is put down at 36,594,196. The army, on the 1st of January, 1853, amounted to 502,990, which with the "reserves," so called, constitutes an ag-gregate of 730,000 men. The France results of the second second

The French navy consists of about 120 ships. all in the highest state of efficiency. AUSTRIA.—The Austrian army, reserves in

cluded, is a little short of 600,000 men. The navy consists of 27 vessels, mounting 450 guns. Population, 37,533,753. PRUSSIA has a population of 16,846,625. The army comprises 614,000 men. The navy is yet to be inaugurated. PRUSSIA has a population of 2,450,000 men are nave to be inaugurated.

The navy comprises about 60 vessels of all classes, 400 guns

Recapitulatton.

Russian Army1,006,000 French 730,000 Austrian 600.000 Prussian 614,000 This does not embrace the naval force; but

f these England has nearly twice as much as in shallow water in the principal ports. all the other countries combined. It is not to be supposed that general war even would bring all the forces mentioned above into

action; yet the aggregate presents a striking picture of the manner in which the world is governed. Here are nearly four millions of men employed to keep a few States in order !

ARRIVAL OF THE HEEMANN. The Hermann arrived at New York on Friday, April 14th, at 12 o'clock. Richardson Brothers quote Balimore and Ohio 36s a 36s 6d; white wheat 11s alls 6d; red 10s 6d a 11s. White corn 43s; mixed 41s. Cotton very dull— $\frac{1}{3}$ decline. Beef scare, and wanted.

Pork firm. Lard 2s dearer. The political news by this arival is of the highest importance.

The Cabinet courier, despatched with the ulti-matum of France and England to the Emperor of Russia had returned to Londor with an official announcement that no reply would be made. In consequence of this a message from the Queen was sent down to both Houses of Parliament on the 27th, announcing the failure of all the negotiations carried on with Russia, and the consequent necessity of adopting other measures o enforce compliance. The Message concluded with the declaration

that the Queen relied upon the bravery of her

army and navy in the emergency. The Message was to be taken into considera-tion on the 31st, and a reply rom both Houses of Parliament will be voted in answer to it. In the meantime, an official declaration of war

appeared in the London Gazette of the 28th, and also in all the London papers. The British fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, the British fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, also in all the London papers. The British fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, has passed the Great Belt, and anchored off Kiel.

on the 27th ult. and Turkey was signed at Constantinople on

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna and Coast. Telegraphic despatches from the standard standar Matschin without molestation from the Turks. A large force was also assembling between Ges-A portion of the Russian f

A large lorce was also assembling between des-chad and Matschin. A telegraphic despatch from Belgrade states, that on the 15th, Gen. Gortschakoff wishing to depart from opposite Kalefat, while his troops depart from opposite Kalefat, while his troops were occupying the bridge, they were fired on by the Turks. The bridge was destroyed, and 2,000 Russians precipitated into the stream and drowned. The Turks suffered no loss. The British cavalry for the East were to pass through France, to embark at Marseilles.

The British cavalry for the East were to pass through France, to embark at Marseilles. The Duke of Parma was stabbed by an assassin, and died on the following day. The Emperor Napoleon was received by the Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm. A division of the Russian fleet had left Sebas-topol to provision the Russian fleet had left Sebas-topol topol topol

o, so long as they on their part respect the law. The war is to be in strict accordance with the treaty between the Porte, France and Britain, signed on the night of March 12th, and embracing five articles :- 1st, England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms,

to be inaugurated. DENMARK.—Population, 2,450,000. The nom-inal strength of the army is stated to be 32,781 men. The navy consists of about 36 vessels, open for the adhesion of the other Powers of open for the adhesion of the other Powers of Europe; 5th, Turkey guarantees to the subjects men. The first year and the subject of the subject

Meanwhile the campaign has begun in earnest, and it is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force. On the 29th, the day the Russians commenced

to cross the Danube, Omar Pasha intended to attack the Russian quarter at Pojana. The plan of battle was drawn up, but the Russian move-

ment disconcerted the plan. It was reported that the British land force

was to be increased to 30,000. His case should impres upon our minds the ratending to the Saviour's emphatic warning, "Be ye also ready." It is supposed that the first collision will occur at Vesel Islands. The light-house and buoys

are removed, and fleets of gun-boats are collected Accounts from Greece are unfavourable. The

Turkish minister had demanded his passports and left Athens. The allied fleets remained at Beycos.

There were rumors, not credited, however, of Turkish preparations to attack Sebastopol.

Napier's fleet, at last accounts, was again under weigh—their destination supposed to be to seize the island of Aland.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

NEW YORK, April 17, 1854. The Collin's steamship Arctic, from Liverpool April 5th, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS .- Wheat advanced 2d, flour 6d, since Friday. Indian corn receded 1s 6d. but had recovered. Market nearly bare of American yellow; wheat in fair average de-mand; white 11s 9d a 12s; mixed 11s a 11s 6d. Flour mostly in consumptive demand; Western Canal 39s a 40s; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 40s a 40s 6d; Corn 40s a 41s.

MANCHESTER .- Rather more inquiry on 4th, but recent accumulation of stocks have made anxious sellers even at a reduction in prices. LONDON.—Accounts to evening 4th say, small business in foreign Sugar, but prices maintained;

Coffee very firm and active. The Russians have taken the strong position

4000 Russians are reported to have left Sabas-

n the 27th ult. The Tripartite treaty between England, France Gortschakoff beyond the Danube. The Turks were throwing reinforcements into Varna and the British fleets are cruising off the

The late Russian movements have changed

A portion of the Russian fleet is frozen in phere; consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the agent's certificate, and be

Toronto, April 15, 1854.

TO PRINTERS.

Hotel.

nent of

Oil Cloth.

the books.

he Ladies to their

Toronto, April 20th, 1854.

Toronto, April 18, 1854.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 22nd of January, 1854, in the lst year of his age, Mr. Moszs WILSON, of the township f Huntley, C. W.

unday morning, the 22nd of sensery is a consistent of his age, Mr. Mosss WILSON, of the township ntley, C. W. deceased was a native of the Parish of Aunagh. In heary C. W. deceased was a native of the Parish of Aunagh. In heary C. W. deceased was a native of the Parish of Aunagh. In heary C. W. deceased was a native of the Parish of Aunagh. In shift to compare the source of the township of Huntley, the setfled in 1820. He was a sobar, industrious. Honest man, -a good neighbour, and a true Orrish Sincerely attached to the doctrines of the Church of and, zealous for her prosperity, and active in pro-ag her interest, both as a private individual, and ently as Churchwarden, he yet cherished the fullest ity towards those who differed from him. During the both or three years of his life his memory gradually d, so much that he searcely recomized his own wife children. But though thus oblivious of earthly relaships and worldly concerns, a few glimmerings of hir fous feelings still occasionally seemed to flash across mind. When, in the fall of 1852, a Clergyman was ointed to Huntley, on calling at Mr.Wilson's house, hi are o'prisely or or works guitary. And amidst the incree 'obscurity of his mind, the same feeling of religin w dent to the late. It was only two Sundays before 1 in that he spoke to his wife about getting ready to a divine worship: and two days before his departuleer in the the spoke to his wife about getting ready to a divine worship: and two days before his departulear to the late. The was only two Sundays before 1 in that he spoke to his wife about getting ready to a divine worship: and two days before his departulear to the late. The was only two Sundays before 1 in that he spoke to his wife about getting ready to a divine worship: and two days before his departulear to the late. The was only two Sundays before 1 in that he spoke to his wife about getting ready to a divine worship: and two days before his departulear to the late. The was only two Sundays before 1 in that he spoke to his wife about ge

nd divine worship: and two days before his depa a hearing a stranger using profane language in his] e said to his wife..."I'd turn that man out." he inquired "Why?" he answered, "Because feading God with his wicked words." We humbly perefore, that his infirmity did not cause death to pon him unawares, but that, having made his peace od, while his mind was unimpaired and his intelle ouded, he is now among those who have "washed bees and made them while in the blood of the Lan its case should impres upon our minds the necess trending to the Saviour's embhatic warning.

TORONTO MARKETS.

New Advertisements.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods.

MANUFACTURED BY

E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER,

50, YONGE STREET.

THE Subscribers are the only authorized

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

CAUTION-Allow no man to protect your

building without first examining the points of his rods; and if they have not the Platinum

Wire in the point, they are not Genuine. The

coating of the point is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years; the nature is soft and can be cut with

knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt inder the influence of Electric fluids. Look

under the innuence of Electric lates. Low out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W. They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, but are not. They are made of steel highly polished; but will become coated with rust

after the first night's exposure to the atmos-

sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED

NOTICE .- No Policy of Insurance covers

losses by lightning, unless burned down or set

E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BRO..

Foreman Rowsell's Printing Office.

50, Yonge Street

38-6m

38

38

38-tf

50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

UNTS, near the base.

AGENTS WANTED.

Toronto, April 20th, 1854.

of the Stewards, viz. :

Toronto, April 20th, 1854.

st. GEORGE'S DAY, 1854.

The Anniversary Dinner OF the St. George's Society will take place on Saturday, April 22nd, at Horwood's

Tickets, 25s. each, can be obtained from any

Messrs. A. S. Coulson, F. C. Capreol, J. Wor-

H. ROWSELL, Treasurer. F. W. CUMBERLAND, G. A. BARBER, JR. Secretaries.

thington, J.T. Arnold, L.W. Smith, G. A. Barber

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

COLLINS & WILSON

BEG to announce to their numerous Customers that they are now receiving their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

which have been selected with great care by one of the firm in the French, English and American markets, and which will consist of a large assort-

ALL THE NOVELTIES !

And the public generally to their tastefully selected assortment of Damasks, Carpeting and

Circulating Library.

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circula-

tion under the management of HENRY RowSELL, being about to be re-opened with considerable additions, by another party in To-

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER

CALLING AT

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

HENRY ROWSELL.

G. B. HOLLAND,

Agent.

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For the present and forthcoming season. '

Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel 32 6 a

Flour-Millers' extra sup. per Da Farmers' per 196 lbs. Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs. Oatmeal, per barshel, 56 lbs. Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs. Oats, per bushel, 48 lbs. Peas, per bushel, 48 lbs. Peas, per bushel, 24 lbs.

es, per bushel.

Fresh. per 1b,... Beef, per 100 lbs,....

Fggs per dozen Fire wood per, cord ...

ork, per 100lbs,

TORONTO, April 18, 1854.

not one in a thousand, even amon 1st read- nature which once gave it life." editions. So also amongst the miscellane- there is little doubt,a correct picture of fashous works published in his "Library," ionable I fe in the city of Stockholm. The along with such books as " Wheatly on the description given of a crowded, formal, but Common Prayer," " Butler's Analogy and very fashionable party, would suit many Sermons," "The Holy L ving and Dying" of the English Chrysostom, Jeremy Taylor, are likewise to be found translations of the tank, which, on account of the heat, swim most illustrious foreign writers. Admirable slowly about and wind about another, ver ions of Goethe, Schiller, the Schelels and only now and then move their gills a of Vasari, Sism n li, &c, are offered at a little." In the same volume there is a uniformly low price.

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The "Scientific Library" contains such bly," at which it is customary for the Royal works as " Humboldt's Cosmos," " Mar- family to migle with the humbler classes. tell's Petrifactions," " Richardson's Geol- The Crown Princess, majestic and glitter. ogy and Palaeontology,"-many of which ing with jewels, opens a quadrille with re beautifully illustrated. The " Classical Library," now amount- while the Crown Prince selects a bakeress, are beautifully illustrated.

ing to about forty volumes, is a series of or a butcheress, or a tailoress. Her honiteral prose translations of the Greek and our the Lady District Governess selects Latin classics, with notes; "Aristotle's some one from the lower side of the social Rhetoric and Poetics," with examination wheel, and so on through the various questions, is a very valuable work on this grades until, we should imagine, everybody feels out of place and thoroughly uncom-

It appears that Mr. Bohn now intends fortable. It is rather amusing to read of to extend the circle of his labours by Mrs. Archdeaconess -----, her honour Publishing, uniform with his "Standard Mrs. Judge So-and-so, &c. It seems to Library," various works of a popular char- be the custom in Sweden for the lady to acter, illustrative of the manners and share in the honours of the husband, which customs of foreign lands, and he com- is a fact worthy of note amongst the strong mences with the works of Miss Bremer. minded. We have not got quite so far on The two volumes issued contain, we be- this side of the Atlantic, though it is a very lieve, the most important of her tales, and usual thing to hear of Mrs. Colonel or Mrs. which are generally regarded as her most Captain or Mrs. Doctor So-and-so. truthful pictures of domestic life in Sweden The H-Family is a series of home and Norway. "THE HOME." the first on the list, is merely a record of a family Plot there is little or none, for it is only an in moderate but respectable circumstances. account of the every-day life of a country The head of the house is a judge, and his family of respectability. But Miss Bremer wife, children and their tutor are nearly the excels in her delineations of character, and whole of the dramatis personæ. Yet the out of her simple materials has made an character of each is beautifully analyzed interesting tale which will be apt occasionand described, and is made to abound with ally to produce as disastrous effects as the interest. Many passages of great beauty reading of "Corinne" by her honour Mrs. are scattered through the volume. The Judge, caused in her domestic economy, death of the eldest son-a noble-hearted "whereby," she says, " two dinners, one Young man and a true poet—is very pa. great wash, and seventeen lesser domestic thetic. He was his mother's hope and affairs all came to a stand still, and my do-

Pride-" her summer child"-and had just mestic peace nearly suffered shipwreck." gained the great portical prize given every It seems strange in one of these tales, which year at Stockholm by the Governmeni, was written some eight or ten years since. when, through over-exertion at a fire to read of Emilie Högquist and Jenny Lind which consumed their residence, he con- "being the two great ornaments of the tracted a fatal disease. His mother and Stockholm theatre." The one appears to he had many touching conferences while be as highly appreciated as the other, yet he lay on the bed of death. We cannot Jenny Lind has attained a world-wide reforbear giving an extract. Speaking of his nown, while we never heard of the lady favourite sister he said, with a faint broken with the unpronounceable name, until we

Voice : ... When I am no more then tell it saw her mentioned in this book. Gabriele prudently; she has such ten- With respect to Miss Bremer's theologider feelings, and she is not strong. Do cal views, there are very few of them not tell it to her on a day when it is cold obtruded, which is much to the advantage and dull, but on a day when the sun shines of her book. When she does allude to warm-when all things look bright and such matters, she usually speaks in the kindly; then tell her that I am gone away, misty, metaphysical style of the German greet her and tell her from me that it transcenden alists, and it is very doubtful to is not difficult to die,—that there is a sun us if she exactly comprehends her own on the other side.' He ceased, but with meaning. We are inclined to think she is a loving smile on his lips, and his eyes closed their lids as if from very weariness. of "our evangelic church," yet we can Presently after he spoke again, but in a find no trace of her belief in the "one very low voice: 'Sing me something, mother, said he, I shall then sleep more fearfully corrupted by this insidious form of

oundations of English History, but which it is turned to stone in the horrible shapes of

ing men, had an opportunity of se ing Previous to the publication of Mr Bohn's rather "strong-minded" lady, and gives, back towards England on the 10th, and reached Cork on the 22nd. The news of her safety CORE on the 22nd. The news of a statey reached New York by the steamship Africa on Saturday night, February 15th—just 49 days after she sailed from Liverpool. Now, as the *Glasgow*, without steam, could not sail as fast as the Allantic, under the same circumstances, without the all as the state to the state to the state of the s she ought to be allowed a still longer time to report herself-sixty days at the very leastsupposing that she had met with a similar accident, and it now wants 18 days of that time. It is the opinion of Capt. Wylie, of the Cily of Manchester, which arrived here on Saturday, graphic sketch of the " Now Year's Assemthat the Glasgow is safe : that she has been hemmed in and detained by the ice fields that have filled up the Atlantic; that in endeavouring to back out of the ice she has broken her propeller, and that she is now making her way to this port, or back to Liverpool, under sail, or has put into the Azores, or one of the West India Islands. The last dates from Fayal are to March 21st, which was too early for her to have reached that port. The multiple for her to have reached that port. The

supplies of provisions on the *Glasgow* were Exchange of sufficient for a much longer period than she has authorities. now been absent, so that no anxiety need be felt on that account. In every aspect we see ground of encouragement for the belief that the ship and her passengers are safe, and will soon be heard tain has been concluded.

European Dews.

BRITISH ARMY FOR TURKEY. For the following interesting statement we are indebted to the Globe. Names of general officers already appointed for this army, in order of precedence, with the present aga of each officer :---

Commander-in-Chief, Age General Lord Raglan, G.C.B 66 Generals of Division

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, Infantry,... 66 Maj.-Gen. Duke of Cambridge, G'ds & Inf. 35 "Sir De Lacy Evans, Infantry 67 "Sir Richard England, "...... 61

Earl of Lucan, Cavalry 54 Generals of Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. H. Bentinck, Guards 58 Sir Colin Campbell, Infantry 64 I. L. Penefather, Q'r.-Mas.-Gen. 54 W. Cator, Royal Artillery 69 Earl of Cardigan, Light Cavalry 57 W. Lord De Ros, "57 W. Tylden, Royal Engineers..... 66

Sir John Campbell, Infantry 47 George Buller, "

in time of peace is composed of 48,860 men, but increased in time of war to about 600,000. of seizing enemies' property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

286 guns, and carrying about 17,000 men. sessions. The regular army embraces about 162,000—increased by the aid of irregulars as icrcumstances may require. Dated at Westminster, 28th of March, 1854."

as a casus belli. Circassian coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, April 14. The America has just arrived, with advices from Liverpool to Saturday, the 1st inst. Breadstuffs very firm; prices advancing. Western Canal flour, 388 6d. Wheat advanced 1s.

PARIS, Friday. It is reported that Austria is more inclined to side with the Western Powers.

VIENNA, Friday. A Greek mercantile house have just received a despatch announcing that, on the 29th, the Russians had attacked Kalefat, and taken three

redoubts. The report of a rupture between the Porte

and Greece is repeated. The Austrian Bank yesterday declined a pro-position of the Government to advance hard cash, on security of State domains.

LONDON, Saturday.

Exchange on Friday in presence of the civic

The 5th regiment of Dragoon Guards is expected to embark for Boulogne immediately. A treaty between the Porte, France and Bri-War is now commenced.

This is confirmed by the Russians having crossed the Danube in great force, the object being to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French force.

On the 23rd, a Russian detachment under Gortschakoff forced a passage over the Danube above Tultcha, and captured 11 guns and 150 prisoners and recruits, and occupied Tultcha and

No less than 60,000 Russians are now on the Turkish bank. A desperate battle ensued on an attempt by

the Russians to cross the Danube, which re-sulted in their being obliged to return to their entrenchments.

The screw steamer *Teneriffe* sailed from Liver-ool for Malta on the 28th, and the *Cambrua* from Kingston, both with troops.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham was to be opened by the Queen in person. The threatened strike of seamen at Shields

had taken place. A serious interruption of business had been the result, and several ships had been detained for want of hands. The following proclamation by the Queen fol-lows the official declaration of war, and is of the

greatest interest to the neutral Powers :---

"Her Majesty having been compelled to take up arms in support of her ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from any unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing

George Binter, "49
 William Eyre, "49
 EFFCCTIVE FORGES LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN THE PENDING EUROPEAN WAR.
 RUSSIA.—Population, 65,931,970. Troops of the line, 594,000. Irregulars, 412,000. Total force in 1848, 1,006,000.
 The navy is composed of forty-five ships of the line, and thirty frigates.
 TURKEY.—Population, 35,350,000; of these, about two-thirds are Mussulmans. The army in time of peace is composed of 48,860 men, but
 Interest and the state of the stat

The navy consists of 4 ships of the first class, It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the 13 of the second, and 14 frigates-mounting 2286 guns, and carrying about 17,000 men.

ENGLAND, and her dependencies, comprise a And she further declares that, being anxious to Austria and Prussia opulation of 185,632,046; of which about one lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and serve neutrality. undred millions are in their East India pos- to restrict its operations to the regular organized

topol to provision the Russian fortresses on the to regard the crossing of the River Danube

France has loned 10,000,000 francs to Turkey. Austria still wavers, and Prussia makes rates. Apply to

It is positively asserted that the Russians have landed 3000 troops and seized a large Island in the sea of Marmora-below Toltscha Also, that a Russian fleet of thirteen ships have attacked Varna.

Public feeling is considerably excited in Con-tantinople, which causes disquiet to the Government. The Russians are razing all the fortresses on

Dobuscha. The general tenor of news is considered un-

The general converse favourable to the Turks. PARIS, Tuesday. The Legislative body sanctioned, by a vote of 184 to 52, the institution of prosecution against

Montalambert. The Central Jewish Consistory of France have petitioned the Emperor to extend the privileges about to be obtained for Christians in Turkey to

the Jewish subjects of the Sultan. On the Dobradagh all the fortified places with the exception of Paltzch, are in the hands of

the Russians, who are razing them to the ground—there are rumours of treachery on the part of the Commanders of Turkish forts. The Turks have been repelled from every

point on the bank of the Danube except Kalefat. It is stated there is not a ship of war in Sebastopol, and it is believed something is medi-

tated against Varna. Austria has demanded from Russia that her subjects in the Principalities shall not be com-pelled to take the Russian paper money.

The Russians commenced crossing the Danube in three columns by means of raft bridges. The principal column, led by Gen. Luders in person started for Galetz; Gortschakoff crossed between Isakcha and Torcha; and the third crossed below Brailow. Their forces amount altogether to 50,000, including 31 battalions of infantry-3

egiments of cavalry, 1 of Cossacks, and 140 leces of cannon.

The division under Prince Gortschakoff met with a vigorous resistance, but forced the pas sage and captured the redoubts on the right bank, together with 11 guns and 150 prisoners. Imperfect accounts that Hirsova was taken at

three days' assault, are not believed.

It is hoped that the allied fleets now cruising in the neighbourhood of Varna may interrupt the expedition from Sabastopol. Prince Pakiewitch was to set off immediately

from Warsaw for the seat of war. The Emperor himself was not at present to

isit the Principalities. The Paris papers say, that, stratagetically speaking, there is no cause of uneasiness on ac-count of the Russian army now on the right bank of the Danube. It has taken up a position believed to be quite untenable, and it is difficult to comprehend the meaning of the movement. The Turkish force that can be brought to bear upon it outnumbers it very considerably.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris, says, nothing of importance is attached to the passage of the Danube, except as unfor-tunate for Russia, and quite in conformity with the wishes of Omar Pacha. The ground they occupy is unhealthy and unsafe, being marshy and almost impassable.

It is thought they intend to draw the Turkish troops into an engagement, and to strike a decisive blow before the Turkish auxiliaries arrive. He also states that the news from Vienna is favourable, and there is little doubt of that Government eventually joining the allies.

Accounts from Vienna, however, state that Austria and Prussia seem determined to pre-Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning,

VIENNA, March 31. The expedition from Sebastopol are said to have landed between the George and Tatine mouths of the Danube, and have taken one of

weather permitting.

charge, induce them still to hold out the same advantages which they have hitherto done. The Fourth Term of this establishment will re-rommence on Thursday 27th April. WANTED, FOUR STEADY COMPOSITORS, to whom A. A. RIDDEL,

OUR STEADY COMPOSITORS, to whom constant work will be given, at the Society's es. Apply to A RIDDET Rev. Dr. Lett, once a week, in the school. Toronto, April 6th. 1854. 36tf

151

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The latest music from England, Paris, iermany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854. 33tf

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CALLING AT

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CITY OF HAMILTON, WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sun-

day excepted,) at 7 o'clock, commencing on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather

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

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arrived from Europe, by whom German and

Italian are also taught. Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needle

The high patronage and support experienced during the eight years Mons. and Madame Des-landes have resided in Toronto, and the entire

satisfaction expressed by the parents of the pupils who have been and now are under their

Day Pupils..... Under 12 years of age Singing

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PROFESSORS :

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permitting.

Toronto, April 5, 1854.

Of Music..... Drawing Master.....

the second

NEW WHOLESALE Millinery Establishment.

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

MILLINERY IN PARTICULAR.

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

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

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GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in an agement department and in the general management the Millinery business. Apply personally or

y letter post-paid. The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED,

A T the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto, Fifty good Bonnet Makers, also Fifty Cape and Mantilla Makers, to whom regu-lar employment will be given. They would particularly call the attention of JOHN CHARLESWORTH. MILLINERY, MANTLE AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWER DEPARTMENT,

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

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ronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Books as perfect as possible. Many complete works as well as odd volumes, were missing at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

the time the Library closed, and some of them have not yet been returned to him. Any party THE Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and fashionable, and offers great induce-ments to buyers. The stock of Millinery, for who may have volumes in their possession, or know where any may be found, will confer a favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course no charge is intended to be made for the loan of variety surpasses any other stock in Canada. No Second Price.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH. Toron'o, January 18, 1853. 25-tf

A GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons, and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in the transformation of the max received

return for any assistance he may receive in pursuit of his own studies. A situation with a private gentleman would not be objected to.

For further particulars apply to A. B., box

WANTED in Toronto, a daily or resident GOVERNESS, to undertake the charge of one Pupil. She must thoroughly understand teaching Music, French, and the usual routine of a sound English education. A liberal salary will be given to a Lady who is competent to un-dertake what is required, and who can devote five hours every morning to her Pupil—she must belong to the Established Church. Apply by letter to A. Z., Box 972, Post Office

February 23, 1854. 81-tf

THE STEAMER 217, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854. MAPLE LEAF. WILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday pext, the Set W Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday,

152

Family Reading.

A LITTLE CHILD MAY BE USEFUL. I may, if I have but a mind, Do good in many ways; Plenty to do the young may find, In these our busy days: Sad would it be, though young and small, If I were of no use at all.

One gentle word that I may speak, Or one kind, loving deed, May, though a trifle poor and weak, Prove like a tiny seed ; And who can tell what good may spring From such a little thing ?

Then let me try each day and hour, To act upon this plan,-What little good is in my power, To do it while I can; If to be useful thus I try. I may do better by and by.

POMPEII-ITS RUINS AND ITS PEOPLE.

In digging out the ruins of Pompeii, every turn of the spade brings up some relic of the ancient life, some witness of Imperial luxury. For far the greater part, these relics have a merely curious interest; they belong to archæology, and find appropriate resting-places in historical museums. But there are some exceptions. Here, for instance, the excavator drops an uninvited guest upon a banquet,-there he unexpectedly obtrudes into a tomb. In one place. he finds a miser cowering on his heaps, -another shows him bones of dancing girls and broken instruments of music lying on the marble floor. In the midst of painted chambers, baths, halls, columns, fountains-among the splendid evidence of material wealth-he sometimes stumbles on a simple incident, a touching human story, such as strikes the imagination and suggests the mournful interest of the great disaster,-as the sudden sight of a wounded soldier conjures up the horrors of a field of battle. Such, to our mind, is the seemed naked and open to people's eyes; latest discovery of the excavators in this at last she put it under her pillow, and melancholy field. It is a group of skeletons in the act of flight, accompanied by a dog. There are three human beings, the morning, not as usual, hastening to one a young girl, with gold rings and jewels still on her fingers. The fugitives her mother's room. had bags of gold and silver with them. santched up, no doubt, in haste and darktrack,-and vain their wealth, their flight, there. the age of one, the youth of the other.

tion picture that little group, in their own | Josephine, pitifully. house, by the side of their evening fountain,

At the close of the day Sarah could not languidly chatting over the day's events smile; there was a burden on her heart and of the unusual heat? Does it not hear, that grew heavier and heavier, and she with them, the troubled swell of the waters hardly knew what to do. Her mother saw in the bay-see, as they do, how the night something was the matter, but when she comes down in sudden strangeness, how asked what it was, the little girl turned her the sky opens overhead and flames break back and said nothing. At the same time, out, while scoriæ, sand, and smolten rocks two scalding tears trickled down her come pouring down? What movement, cheeks. Every way she turned, and come pouring down? What movement, what emotion, what surprise! The scene grows darker every instant,—the hollow monotony of the bay is lifted into yells and all dark, if she opened her eyes, there was shrieks,-the air grows thick with dust the blue bag; and if she shut them there

THE BLUE BAG. Among Josephine Day's beuatiful playthings there was nothing to equal the blue bag which Mrs. Gawtry gave her,-at least to Sarah's eye. Oh, that little blue velvet bag ! such a beauty ! and just such t one as she wanted. She wished Mrs. Gawtry would give her one; she would have cared a great deal more about it than Josephine. And Sarah eyed it, and held it up by the strings, and danced it on her ingers, and made believe it was hers. After all, it was Josephine's. • Oh, dear,' sighed the little Sarah. Many days went on, and every time Sarah went into Josephine's house, she said, 'Oh dear,' wistfully, over the blue bag.

One afternoon, as she was going up the steps to call Josephine to walk what should she spy dangling on a bush under the window but the blue bag ! Sarah darted her eye at every window, nobody was looking; she seized the little bag and put it in her pocket. Some one then crossed the entry and said Josephine was out, which Sarah was not sorry to hear. So she ran home with the prize in her pocket. "I only picked it up, she kept saying to herself ; there's no harm in that-only picked it

Sarah then went by herself, took it out, held it up, and put her kerchief in it, hung t on her arm, and examined it to her heart's content; it was such a beauty ! But when she heard steps on the stairs, she snatched it of her arm and hid it in her pocket. Her mother came into the champer, but, dearly as she loved her mother. what had just delighted her she dare not ask her mother to delight in also. Oh, no; and after a few kind words from her mother, Sarah stole away into the garden. When night came, Sarah was at a loss o know how to dispose of the bag; her mother might go to her pocket, so it was not safe there; neither could she be sure of keeping it hidden in any drawer or closet. Somehow or other, every spot there it troubled her like a thorn, for Sarah kept waking up and feeling after it all night. 'Oh dear,' sighed the little girl in

"O dear,' she sighed, dropping her eyes when Josephine entered the school-room, ness. But the fiery flood was on their and feeling in her bosom for the bag hid

'Oh, dear,' she sighed again, afraid to The burning lava rolled above them and play at recess, lest it should drop out; and of the Cross. beyond ; and the faithful dog turned back putting her arm about her neck in her own to share the fortune sof its mistress-dying loving way, told her how the house had at her side. Seen by the light of such an been hunted to find the bag, and how her incident, how vividly that night of horrors mother had reproved her for her carelesslooms upon the scene ! Does not imagina. ness. 'If I could only, only find it !' said

and kind, always kind and loving, to your brothers and sisters. Then, when you sit silently, years hence, in the eventide, the phantoms from the remembered past, which will be ever thronging your thresholds, and creeping to your firesides, which will fill the vacant seats beside yours, and flit along the walls, will all smile upon you, and you will rejoice greatly in their company. The father sand the mother's face will look kindly upon you, with earnest and pleasant eyes. The brothers and the sisters will float often by you, and you will love to see their graceful shadowy forms, and waving hair. When you awake, in the calm morning, they will be near you, and even in the

orightness of noon, they will not all be gone. They will be your chosen companions until you, too, lie down to sleep and rise up no more.

United States.

The horrible condition of New York is described in the following powerful language by the N. Y. Times. Speaking of the mortality it says:—"But, out of the number that have perished, it would be instructive if we could get at the number that have died unnecessarily. speak thoughtfully. We know that we must all succumb at last to the strokes of the Destroyer. But in New York we do not wait for him to strike us. We chase him as he is passing by .--We pull Death by the elbow and bare our breasts o arrows that he is just ready to let fly at others Not a word now of the man-traps that are placed along our walks, which keep the Street Com-missioner busy with winking at them,--not a word of the heaps of filth that breed contagion and death in every quarter. Off from the branch sides of the men who are responsible for these pestiferous nuisances, all the curses of orphans, the maledictions of mourners, and the rebukes the maledictions of mourners as buckshot from a and death in every quarter. Off from the brazen We are not disposed to waste words crocodile upon them."

GIVING AND PRAYING .--- Unfortunately these two do not always go together. We commend the following to those who would put asunder what God hath joined together. At a mission-ary meeting in the State of Maine, one of the fathers of the congregation, who happened to be rather hard of hearing, was asked "to lead in prayer." Some one observed the old gentleman putting his hand into his pocket, and shouted into his ear, "Not give, father Sewell, not give, but pray." "Ay, ay," he responded, "but I must give first, then pray."—Banner of the

The New York Observer states that Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, recently refused to lecture before the Young Men's Association of Pitts-burgh; and gives as "a very good reason"—in which all right-minded persons will agree—that Miss Lucy Stone had preceded, and Miss A. L. Brown was to follow him, as lecturers.—*Banner*

Advertisements.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GEORGE STREET, TORONTO. THIS ESTABL'SHMENT will be re-opened, L after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1854.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. retary of the Church Society

The Church. WANTED IMMEDIATELY. LADY qualified to give instruction in Music and French, and the usual branches Office, Brockville, Brockville, 1st Feb. 1854. 28tf

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto. Toronto February, 1852

New Law Books.

HILL on Trustees, with Notes by Henry Wharton Byles on Bills, with Notes by Sharswood 1 2

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL. 8 Wellington Buildings Toronto, 26th January, 1854. 26

TORONTO COACH FACTORY. 130and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

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> Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853. 18-tf



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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid Toronto, June 5, 1850. 21-tf

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HE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for MA-TRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will nmence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to competition: FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for four years, viz: one 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 two of which they must attend Lectures and Examinations in the Arts Course. ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency,

open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America. with a prefer ence, cæteris paribus, to Candidates intending receive Holy Orders in the Church of England.

The holder of this Scholarship must graduate in Arts. ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £30 currency, tenable for three years, either before or after the degree of B.A. The holder

must regularly attend the lectures in Arts till the time of taking his degree, and must 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 thei seventeenth, year. The subjects of examination may be learnt by application to the Provost of Trinity College, who will also furnish any other information re-

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

31-td

13

Per Hundred

Feb. 24, 1854.

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FEMALE EDUCATION. CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure

THE WILKIE GALLERY-a selection of the best pictures of the late Sir David Wilkie, R. A., includ-ing his Spanish and Oriental sketches, with notices Bio-graphical and Critical; Imperial 4to, Morocco. Parables of Our Lord, Hlustrated-by John Franklin; Imperial 4to, Morocco, extra. Poetry of the Year-pissages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, with twenty-two coloured illustra-tions from drawings by eminent Artists: 8vo, Morocco. Christmas with the Poets-a collection af Songs, Carols and Descriptive Verses relating to the Festivals of Christmas, Embellished with fifty tinted illustrations, by Bicket Foster, Am. Morocco. for his own child the advantages of home lucation under the superintendence of an accomplished lady, is induced to offer to receive one young lady into his family, to be treated in

Christmas, Emberished with fifty litted filosofations, by Bicket Foster, Am. Morocco. Lyrics of the Heart, with other Poems-by Alarie A Watts, elegantly Illustrated; Morocco. extra. The Book of the Heart, or Love's Emblems-Illustrated with Steal Foreguing all respects as a member of it. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church

with Steel Engravings. The Lady of the Lake-by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., with ciety, Toronto, October 26, 1853

SEVEN LETTERS on the Non-Religious JUST PUBLISHED,

AN INDEX

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1854

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October 19th, 1853. 12-6m

WILLIAM HODGINS,

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CHERRY PECTORAL 63 For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-

ness, Bronchitis, whoop ing-cough, croup. Asth ma and Consumption. MONG the numerous discoveries Science A has made in this generation to facilitate the ousiness of life-increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved without a would

that no medicine or con bination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length beer found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its nse, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular,

which the Agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

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The Cabinet of Poetry and Romance - Female Portraits from the writings of Byron and Scott, with Poeticai Illustrations-by Charles Swain.
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and hot with flames,-and at the moun- was the blue bag. tain's foot is heard the deadly roll of liquid lava. Jewels, household gods, gold and silver coins are snatched up on the instant. No time to say farewell ; darkness in front and fire behind, they rush into the streets -streets choked with falling houses and flying citizens. How find the way through passages which have on longer outlets ?--confusion, danger, darkness, uproar everywhere ;---the shouts of parted friends, the agony of men struck down by falling columns;-fear, madness, and despair units final meal, and Phrenzy striking in the dark to forestal death. Through all, fancy hears the young girl's screams,-the fire is on her jewelled hand. No time for thought,-no pause :-- the flood rolls on, and wisdom, beauty, age, and youth, with all the stories of their love, their hopes, their rank, wealth, greatness,-all the once affluent life-are gone for ever. When unearthed after many ages, the nameless group has no other importance to mankind than as it may serve " to point a moral or adorn a tale."-Athenœum.

HTTOWERS WORTH

THE ROOKS.

"A large colony of rooks," says Dr. Percival, "subsisted many years in a grove on the banks of the river Irwell, near Manchester. One serene evening I placed myself within the view of it, and marked with attention the various labours, evolutions and pastimes, of this crowded society. The idle members amused themselves with chasing each other through endless mazes ; and, in their flight, they made the air sound with a variety of discordant noises. In the midst of these playful exertions, it unforden turn, struck his beak against the wing of another. The sufferer instantly fell into the river. A general cry of distress ensued. The birds hovered with every expression of anxiety over their distressed air, and by one strong effort, reached the name.' point of the rock which projected into the water. The joy became universal; but

alas! it was soon changed into notes of

and so far from being sorry for any one places just as soon. who is weak and in pain, it is not uncom.

The worst of all was, Sarah had a grief she could not speak of. Heretofore, all her little sorrows and perplexities, as well as her joys, her mother shared ; now the child was trying to bear the burden alone. 'Oh, will not Jesus help me !' she cried aloud on her bed, tossing about. She tried to pray, but there was no heart in her praver. Leaning on her arm, she lifted up her head, and listened to distant footsteps in the entry. Mother !' screamed the child, 'mother mother !' The mother heard and ran to chained ;-here, Penury clutching gold it the call. 'My child,' she said, 'my child, cannot keep,-there, Gluttony feeding on what ails you ?' coming to her bedside and taking both of Sarah's hot hands in hers. 'Oh mother, I more than took it ; I stole it, thrusting her hand between the beds, and drawing forth the little blue bag. 'Mother will God ever forgive me? Can I ever be happy again ?' and the child sobbed bitterly on her mother's shoulder. What a sad and solemn hour was this ! 'Yes, mother, I knew better. I kept saying, It's only picking it up; but, mother, it was more. I knew it was more when I was afraid to show it to you, and I knew it was more when I could not tell you how I felt. Mother, I am a thief, neither more nor less, and Josephine may take me to jail. I had just as soon go, now I've told. I had

rather tell; and mother, will God forgive me?'

The mother looked very pale; she did not try to comfort her little one; she only took her by her side, and they knelt down together, to ask forgiveness of God. And early the next morning, the mother and her child went to Josephine's house, Sarah carrying the bag. 'Mother,' whispered the little girl, 'it's no matter what Josephine, or any one thinks of me; if I only confess my tunately happened that one rook, by a sud- sin and be forgiven, is it not a great dea better ?' As the child spoke, the mother thanked God in her heart for this sweet token of an humble and repentant spirit. "Oh,' said Sarah, many, many times after. wards,' and always with a tear in her eye, companion. Animated by their sympathy, 1 am sure that is sin which you are trying and perhaps, by the language of counsel to hide from your mother and from God ; known to themselves, he sprang into the and you can't smooth it over by any other

CHILDREN SHOULD REFLECT.

Look round, little reader. See, there lamentation; for the poor wounded bird, sits the father and the dear, dear mother, in attempting to fly towards his nest, dropped into the river, and was drowned, amidst the moans of his whole fraternity." APPLICATION .--- Children sometimes show rosy cheek. All the dear ones, perhaps but very little feeling and sympathy in re- are with you now, but they cannot tarry ference to others. If, in the midst of their games, one should be hurt, few perhaps, ther may be the first to lie low, with the if any, care for him; and if he succeeds, closed eye and the sealed lip of death. instead of rejoicing with him, he is often Or the mother, so patient and so mild, looked at with envy and dislike. Still may be borne away to the narrow grave. worse is it when they try to tease and annoy The baby's innocent heart may grow cold one another. Should a little boy or girl and its sweet voice be hushed for ever ere have something very nice or good, some another week goes by, and the brothers will do all they can to snatch or spoil it ; and the sisters may be missing from their

Oh, little children, if you would not have mon for a child, unwell, to be laughed at pale, sad faces and reproachful voices gaor mocked, or pushed, without any concern. thered about you in the years to come, be Might not the rooks teach them better ? dutiful and affectionate to your parents,

Toronto, 27th December, 1853. 2-tf

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