Vol. XVII.

Doetry.

WRITTEN IN A CATHEDRAL. BY T. K. HERVEY.

How soft, amid these silent aisles, My lonely footstep falls, Where words, like ancient chronicles Are scattered o'er the walls;

A thousand echoes seem to rise Beneath my lightest tread, And echoes bring me back replies From homes that hold the dead!

Death's harvests of a thousand years Have here been gathered in, The vintage where the wine was tears, The labourer was Sin; The loftiest and the least Lie sleeping side by side, And Love hath reared his staff of rest

Beside the grave of Pride! Alike o'er each-alike o'er all Their low memorials wave-The banner on the sculptured wall, The thistle o'er the grave; Each, herald like, proclaims the style And bearings of its dead, But hangs one moral all the while,

Above each slumbering head! And the breeze, like an ancient bard, com

by,
And touches the solemn chords Of the harp which Death has hung on high And fancy weaves the words: Songs which have one unvaried tone, Though they sing of many an age, And tales to which each graven stone

Is but the title page! The warrior here hath sheathed his sword, The poet crushed his lyre, The miser left his counted hoard, The chemist quenched his fire; The maiden never more steals forth To hear her lover's lute, And all the trumpets of the earth

In the soldier's ear are mute! Here the pilgrim of the hoary head Has flung his crutch aside, And the young man gained the bridal bed Where death is the young man's bride! And the mother is here, whom a weary track Led sorrowing to the tomb, And the babe, whose path from heaven back,

Was but his mother's womb! The morning falls, with its sad, sweet smile, O'er the heedless painter's rest;
And the organ rings through the vaulted aisle,
But it stirs not the minstrel's breast.

The mariner has no wish to roam From his safe and silent shore, And the weeping in the mourner's home Is hushed for evermore!

* * * My heart is as an infant's; still, Though mine eyes are dim with tears, I have this hour no fear of ill— No grief for vanished years. Once more for this wild world I set
My solitary bark;
But like those sleepers, I shall yet
Go up into that ark!

SOME LEAVES FROM THE BOOK OF

KNOWLEDGE NOT THE LIMIT OF BELIEF.

Jов xi. 7. A wild and rough sea one day tore a sea-

weed and a zoophyte from the rocks, and cast them together upon the sands. Now every body knows what a seaweed is,

but every body does not know that the little brown tree-shaped things that grow among seaweeds on the rocks, are not really seaweeds, or any sort of plants, but are, on the contrary, animal creatures, which "live, and move and have their being," according to God's appointed law.

These little brown animal-trees, with their berry-like seed vessels, do, however, look so very like plants, that it is no wonder that for a great number of years they were thought to be plants and of course considered to belong to the "vegetable kingdom."

But the closer examination given by the use of the microscope, at last revealed to paturalists that the "animal trees" were full muddled when he talks about them, poor of cells or open holes, out of which tiny crea- fellow!" tures were seen to put out feelers for the purpose of catching prey for food.

How strange that the very naturalist who first made this discovery about zoophytes known in England, should at the same time have committed a mistake in natural history by classing among the zoophytes a certain set of very common lilac-coloured sea-weeds, covered by a hard limy coral-like coating, and called Corallinas.

The discovery about the real zoophytes was so interesting, that people took the naturalist's word for the transfer of the corallinas also to the animal kingdom. But during the last few years this mistake has been corrected -the corallinas are restored to their vegetable position, while the zoophytes maintain their rightful place among the lowest forms derfully odd mistakes."

These statements should be borne in mind in the perusal of our fable-

It was but the banging of the door, blown to by a current of wind from the open window, that made that great noise, and shook the room so much!

The room was the naturalist's library, and it was a pity that some folio books of specimens had been left so near the edge of the great table, for, when the door clapt to, they fell down, and many plants, sea-weeds, &c., were scattered on the floor.

And, "Do we meet once again?" said a zoophyte to a seaweed (a corallina), in whose company he had been thrown ashore,-" Do we meet once again? This is real pleasure. What strange adventures we have gone through since the waves flung us on the sands

"Ay, indeed," replied the seaweed, " and what a queer place we have come to at last! Well, well-but let me first ask you how you drying and squeezing, and gumming, we have

undergone? Zoophyte. "Oh, pretty well in health, but very sad. You know there is a great Zoophyte. "Nay, don't be angry, Book. difference between you and me. You have worm."

little or no cause to be sad. You are just the same now as you ever were, excepting that you can never grow any more. But I! ah. I am only the skeleton of what I once was! All the merry little creatures that inhabited me are dead and dried up. They died by hundreds at a time soon after I left the sea; and even if they had survived longer, the nasty fresh water we were soaked in by the horrid being who picked us up, would have killed them at once. What are you smiling

Seameed. " I am smiling at your calling our new master a horrid being, and also at your speaking so positively about the little creatures that inhabited you."

Zoophyte. "And why may I not speak positively on what I know so well?"

Seaweed. "Oh, of what you know, by all means! But I wonder what we do know! People get very obstinate over what they think they know, and then, lo and behold, it turns out to be a mistake.

Zoophyte. "What makes you say this?" Seaweed. "I have learnt it from a very curious creature I have made acquaintance with here-a bookworm. He walks through all the books in this library just as he pleases, and picks up a great deal of information, and knows a great deal. And he's a mere nothing, he says, compared to the creature who picked us up-the 'horrid being,' as you call him. Why, my dear friend, the bookworm tells me that he is a man, and that a man is the most wonderful creature in all the world; that there is nothing in the least like him. And this particular one here is a naturalist, that is. he knows all about living creatures, and plants and stones, and I don't know what besides. Now, would you not say that it was a great honour to belong to him, and to have made

acquaintance with his friend the bookworm?" Zoophyte. "Of course I should, and do." Seaweed. "Very well, I knew you would; and yet I can tell you that this naturalist and his bookworm are just instances of what I have been saying. They fancy that betwixt them they know nearly everything, and get as obstinate as possible over the most ridicu-

lous mistakes. Zoophyte. "My good friend, are you a ompetent judge in such matters as these?"

Seaweed. "Oh, am I not! Why now, for instance, what do you think bookworm and I have been quarrelling about half the morning? Actually as to whether I am an animal or a vegetable. He declares that I am an animal full of little living creatures like yours, and that there is a long account of all this written on the page opposite the one on which I am gummed !"
"Of all the nonsense I ever listened to,"

began the zoophyte, angrily, yet amusedbut he was interrupted by the seaweed-

"And as for you-I am almost ashamed to tell you-that you and all your family and ions, considered as vegetables. It is only lately that these naturalists found out that you were an animal. May I not well say that people get very obstinate about what they think they know, and after all it turns out to be a mistake? As for me, I am quite confused with these blunders."

"O dear, how disappointed I am !" murnured the zoophyte. "I thought we had really fallen into the hands of some very interesting creatures. I am very, very sorry. It seemed so nice that there should be wonderful, wise beings, who spend their time in finding out all about animals and plants, and such things, and keep us all in these beautiful books so carefully. I liked it so much, and now I find the wonderfully wise creatures are

wonderfully stupid ones instead." "Very much so." laughed the seaweed; though our learned friend, the bookworm. would tell you otherwise; but he gets quite

"It is very easy to ridicule your betters," said a strange voice; and the bookworm, who And thenceforth these beautifully branched had just then eaten his way through the back brown structures were called zoophytes or of Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning, appeared sitting outside, listening to the conversation. "I shall be sorry that I have told you anything, if you make such a bad use of the little bit of knowledge you have acquired."

"Oh! I beg your pardon, dear friend!" cried the seaweed, "I meant no harm. You see it is quite new to us to learn anything, and, really, if I laughed, you must excuse me. I meant no harm-only I do happen to know -really for a fact-that I never was alive with little creatures like my friend the zoophyte; and he happens to know-really for a fact-that he never was a vegetable-and so you see it made us smile to think of your wonderful creature, man, making such won-

At this the bookworm smiled; but he soon shook his head gravely and said-" All the mistakes man makes, man can discover and correct-I mean, of course, all the mistakes man makes about creatures inferior to himself, whom he learns to know from his own observation. He may not observe quite carefully enough one day, but he may put all right when he looks next time. I never give up a statement when I know it is true: and so I tell you again-laugh as you please-that, in spite of all his mistakes, man is without exception the most wonderful and the most clever of all the creatures upon earth !"

"You will be a clever creature yourself if you can prove it," cried both the zoophyte and seaweed at once.

"The idea of taking me with my hundreds of living animals for a vegetable!' 'sneered the zoophyte. " And me with my vegetable inside, covered

over with lime, for an animal !" smiled the seaweed. Bookworm: "Ay! have your laugh out.

are this morning, after all the washing, and and then listen. But, my good friends, if you had worked your way through as many wise books as I have done, you would laugh less and know more."

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

I know too well the cause of all the folly you are talking, so I excuse you. And I am now puzzling my head to find out how I am to prove what I have said about the superiority of man, so as to make you understand it." Seaweed. "Then you admit there is a little difficulty in proving it? Even you con-

fess it to be rather puzzling?" Bookworm. "I do; but the difficulty does not lie where you think it does. I am sorry to say it-but the only thing that prevents your understanding the superiority of man is your own immeasurable inferiority to him! However many mistakes he may make about you, he can correct them all by a little closer or more patient observation. But no observation can make you understand what man is. You are quite within the grasp of his powers, but he is quite beyond the reach of yours.

Seaweed. "You are not over civil, with all your learning, Mr. Bookworm.

Bookworm. "I do not mean to be rude. I assure you. You are both of you very beautiful creatures, and, I daresay, very useful too. But you should not fancy either that you do know everything, or that you are able to know everything. And, above all, you should understand them."

Seaweed. "And am I then to believe all the long stories anybody may choose to come and tell me about the wonderful powers of those wonderful powers are, am I to be told that I can't understand them, but am to believe them all the same as if I did?"

Bookworm. "Certainly not, unless the wonderful powers are proved by wonderful results; but if they are, I advise you to believe in them whether you understand them

Seaweed. "I should like to know how ! am to believe what I don't understand." Bookworm. "Very well, then, don't! and emain an ignorant fool all your life. Of ourse you can't really understand anything but what is within the narrow limits of your own powers; so, if you choose to make those oy, for you certainly won't be overburdened

with knowledge." Seaweed. "I will retort upon you that it is very easy to be contemptuous to your inferiors, Mr. Bookworm. You would do much better to try and explain to me those wonderful powers themselves, and so remove tables!" all the difficulties that stand in the way of

much, I should not succeed. You can't understand even my superiority."

Seaweed. "Oh, Bookworm now you are growing conceited."

connections were, for generations and genera- shall judge for yourself. I can do many that I could know what seeing is!" things you can't do. Among others, I can "Oh, Seaweed, Seaweed! I wish you would

Seaweed. "What is that ?" Bookworm. "There, now! I knew I should puzzle you directly! Why, seeing is something that I do with a very curious is quite different! Will that do?" machine in my head called an eye. But as you have not got an eye, and therefore cannot see, how am I to make you understand

what seeing is?" Seaweed. Why, you can tell us, to be

Bookworm. "Tell you what? I can tell you I see. I can say, Now I see, now I see, has no sensation." as I walk over you and see the little bits of you that fall under my small eye. Indeed I can tell you what I see, but how will that teach you what seeing is? You have got no eye, and therefore you can't see, and therefore

also you can never know what seeing is." Zoophyte. "Then why need we believe

there is such a thing as seeing?" Bookworm. "Oh, pray don't believe it don't know why you should, I am sure! There's no harm at all in being ignorant and narrow-minded. I am sure I had much rather you took no further trouble in the matter, for you are, both of you, very testy and tiresome. It is from nothing but pride and vanity too, after all. You want to be in a higher place in creation than you are put be only content to learn wonderful things in have a great deal of pleasure in telling you upper branches."

Zoophyte. "And pray what way is that?" Bookworm. "Why, from the effects pro- phyte. uced by them. As I said before, even where you cannot understand the wonderful powers themselves, you may have the grace to believe in their existence, from their wonderful results."

call 'seeing' are"-

"In man," interrupted the bookworm. that he gets to know everything about you and all the creatures, and plants, and stones cells of the little creatures that live in you- his way to them for a friendly chat again. how many feelers they have, what they live upon, how they catch their food, how the eggs come out of the egg cells, where you live, where you are to be found, what other zoophytes are to be found, what other zoophytes are related to you, which are most like you-in short, the most minute particulars; so that he puts you into his collections, not among strange creatures, but near to those you are nearest related to; and he describes you, and makes pictures of you, and gives you a name so that you are known for the same creature wherever you are found all over the world. And now, I'm quite out of breath with telling you all these wonderful

results of seeing.' "But he once took me for a vegetable," nused the zoophyte.

"Yes, as I said before, he had not observed quite close enough, nor had he then invented a curious instrument which enables his great big eyes to see such little fellows as many; perhaps his badness being an evidence of his greatness, in that the hero thereby mani
And the proposal embraced in the Bishop's

Bookworm. "Oh, I'm not angry a bit! that instrument, and looked very carefully, he saw all about you." " Ay, but he still calls me an animal," ob-

> served the seaweed. "I know he does, but I am certain he will not do so long! If you are a vegetable, I will warrant him to find it out when he exa-

mines you a little more. "You expect us to believe strange things, Bookworm," observed the zoophyte.

"To be sure; because there is no end of strange things for you to believe! And what you can't find out for yourself you must take upon trust from your betters," laughed the bookworm. "It's the only plan. Observation and Revelation are the sole means of acquiring knowledge."

Just at that moment the door opened, and two gentlemen entered the room.

"Ah, my new specimens on the floor!" observed the naturalist; "but never mind," added he, as he picked them up, "here is the very one we wanted. It will serve admirably for our purpose. I shall only sacrifice a small branch of it, though."

And the naturalist cut off a little piece of the seaweed and laid it in a saucer, and poured upon it some liquid from a bottle, and an effervescence began to take place forthwith, and not dispute the superiority and powers of the seaweed's limy coat began to give way, another creature merely because you cannot and the two gentlemen sat watching the re-

"Now," whispered the bookworm to the zoophyte, "those two men are looking closely at your seaweed friend, and trying what they other creatures?—and when I inquire what call experiments, that they may find out what he is; and if they do not succeed, I will give up all my arguments in despair."

But they did succeed!

The gentlemen watched on till all the lime was dissolved, and there was nothing left in the saucer but a delicate red branch with little round things upon it, that looked like tiny

"This is the fruit decidedly," remarked the naturalist; "and now we will proceed to examine it through the microscope."

And they did so. And an hour or more passed, and a sort of sleepy forgetfulness came over the bookworm and his two friends; for they had waited till owers the limit of your belief, I wish you they were tired for further remarks from the naturalist. And therefore it was with a start they were aroused at last by hearing him exclaim, "It is impossible to entertain the slightest doubt. If I ever had any, I have none now; and the corallinas must be removed back once more to their position among vege-

> The naturalist laughed as he loosened the gum from the specimen, which he placed on weeds. And soon after the two gentlemen left the room once more.

"So he has really found me out!" cried "So he has really found me out!" cried France had peace. Yes, they say, but he must the seaweed; "and he was right about the come back to unseat the tyrant king. Yes, we Bookworm. "Indeed I am not; but you fruit too! Oh, Bookworm, Bookworm! would answer, but the people willed the banishment of Napoleon, and why should be throw wide

> not waste your time in struggling after the unattainable! You know what feeling is? Well! I would tell you that seeing is something of the same sort as feeling, only that it It sounds like nonsense." "It is nonsense. There can be no answer

but nonsense, if you want to understand 'really for a fact,' as you call it, powers that are above you. Explain to the rock on which you grow, what feeling is!"

"How could I? said the zoophyte; "it

"No more than you have sight," rejoined the bookworm. "That is true indeed," cried the zoophyte Bookworm! I am satisfied-humbled, I must confess, but satisfied. And now I will rejoice in our position here, glory in our new master, and admire his wonderful powers, even while I cannot understand them.'

"I am proud of my disciple," replied the bookworm, kindly.

"I also am one of them," murmured the seaweed; but tell me now, are there any other strange powers in man?" "Several," was the bookworm's answer

but to be really known they must be possessed. A lower power cannot compass the full understanding of a higher. But to limit in, and no good ever comes of that. If you'd one's belief to the bounds of one's own small powers, would be to tie one's self down to the the only way that it is open to you, I should foot of a tree and deny the existence of its

"There are no powers beyond those that man possesses, I suppose," mused the zoo-

"I am far from saying that," replied the

bookworm; "on the contrary"-But what he would have said further one knows, for once more the door opened, and the naturalist, who now returned alone, Sexweed. "And the results of what you spent the evening in putting by the specimens in their separate volumes on the shelves. And it was long, long time before the bookworm saw them again, for the volumes in which they were kept were bound in Russian he looks at :- so that he knows your shape, leather, to the smell of which he had a parand growth, and colour, and all about the ticular dislike, so that he never could make

We gave an extract from the Recorder, in our last issue, on the subject of Mr. Abbot's Napoleon, now in course of publication in Harper's Magazine. A few words more on the same subect, as continually represented to us in the pages of some of our popular writers, and espeally in our school books, may not be out of

We believe no example, than that of the Corican Tyrant, could be more deleterious in its nfluence on the political, social and religious We do not want our oung men to be incited to the imitation of any ach models. There is enough already, in our epublican country, leading in that direction. Our duty is to guard against it, and especially for the sake of our young men, who have far of Argyll and the Isles has but just announce greater need of models of sincerity and truthdness and stern principle, than of any such reckless, though brilliant characters.

fested his lofty superiority to all the petty conventional rules of truth and obedier well now almost appears without the slightest would it be believed!) has found an apologist It may be, that hereafter, even Henry VIII. that first of modern statesmen, will be so praised for his bravery and chivalry, that even his vices will appear but as those foibles which are the

Partly such, is the cause of Napoleon's popularity. But we would appeal to reflecting men, whether the acts and words, and the whole character of the Emperor, even as recorded in the pages of his most ardent admirers, are worthy of the praise of any good citizen and good Christian; and whether they can per-mit their sons to lend a willing ear to his pre-

judiced and sophistical eulogists.

We object to these writers, first, on the ground of morality; as witnessed in their chameless apologies for almost every crime which Napoleon committed. Take, for example, the massacre at Acre. We had supposed that this tragedy would have gone down to posterity, together with the massacre at Drogheda, as one of the most inhuman, cold blooded actions that have stained the pages of modern history. Yet it, too, is excused

We object to them, politically; because they we object to them, politically; because they hold forth the Emperor as the great champion of the people's rights, as against all the tyrants of Europe. Why then did he carve out Europe as kingdoms for his family—Naples and Spain for Joseph, Westphalia for Jerome, and Holland for Louis? What had the French people or any people; popular rights or any rights, to do with this? But again; page after page of his life are given by them, showing a greater despotism than was ever exercised by a caliph. And how do they get rid of this? Why, by saying that circumstances compelled him to resort to this tyranny to sustain himself-the very pretext to which every tyrant, from Nero down, has ever resorted, to cover his actions. Do these writers think it complimentary to imply that Napoleon was not cruel and despotic edlessly, and from mere caprice? We think the excuse is fatal to them. We have read, cerning an Eastern ruler, a sort of bulletin on which it was announced, "the Emperor has lecided, and the boars are deliberating." we have seen an order that was given by a Western ruler, (with a similar order of sequences,) somewhat to the following effect:—
"A. B., to be sent to London to be tried and executed." We doubt, however, whether even these rulers had not the same apology to offer for their absolutism as Napoleon had for his. But is this a justification?

We object to them as historians, in that they eave out facts, and so qualify and arrange those they do give, as, in effect, to make much of their accounts but half the truth, which we know is falsehood. Examples of this are every-

We object to them on the ground of preju dice; in that they represent Napoleon as the idol of the people, contrary to facts. Even Morell, a French writer, tells us of the people welcoming the allies to Paris. England was ot more rejoiced to get a king again upon the throne, at the time of the restoration, than was Francobject to them'for saying that Napoleon was ever longing for peace; was forced to war by the relentless hostility of England. Why hen, we ask, did he leave Elba? open the gates of war, and that too, against the on his conduct in the matter of the Conference of Chatillon. All Europe longed for rest. She was exhausted. Yet Napoleon charged his ommissioner, though he presented his ultima tum, not to let anything be settled until the fortunes of another battle had been tried. So much for sincerity and peace together. Moreover, that ultimatum demanded that a large art of the continent should be parcelled out t oleon's family and friends. Previously the ies had offered him enough territory to make n the most powerful monarch in Europe; but ought so little of peace as to refuse it unless is own extravagant and selfish interests should

gratified. Is it true, then, that he was long-Again we object to them, for making a false sue. They say the English writers have tra-aced the character of Napoleon; and that, as we get most of our views from these writers, we have not known the truth itself. All this is very popular. It awakens many friendly pre-judices. But it is away from the point. The estion is not one between England and France. gland might be swept from existence, and still their views of Napoleon would prevail; for German and French writers have pronounced pon Napoleon the same sentence. Personal mbition, deception, inhumanity, despotism, are the charges brought against the popular idol, y Germans and French. As protestants or re-ublicans, could they judge too unfavourably of him who had imprisoned the Pope and banished a king? We should like to quote from Schlosser of Heidelburg, and Kohlrausch of Hanover; from Mignet and Lamartine of the very country that Napoleon ruled; our readers would see that the English but re-echo such sentiments in substance; although it is, at the same time, reasonable to suppose that national antipathy has not made all the excuse that should have

We have only to add, that we do not enter upon the subject of Napoleon's views of Christianity, as we think any favourable claim on while we have a Washington for a model (socially, politically and religiously,) to the youth of our country, we need not go abroad to Europe for one; least of all to him whose words and acts and character would be so utterly de-

Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

"MORE CATHEDRALS."

(Condensed from the Scottish Ecclesiastical.) Under the above title, we lately observed in the John Bull newspaper, among the Ecclesias-tical Intelligence from Scotland, the following

paragraph "It is said that under the inspiriting influence of the example set in the constitution of St. Ninian's Cathedral, steps are in contemplaion for the establishment of Cathedrals in the Dioceses of Moray and Brechin.

[The S. E. Journal thinks the announcement nature; but expresses strong hopes of the fact being realized.] But besides the two Dioceses that have been

named, we have at this very time to record another as having publicly pointed its aspirations in the same direction. to his Synod that the Collegiate Church and College of Cumbrae, are, with his sanction, designed by their large-hearted founder to become lamentable thing for us, that hereworship is becoming so popular. A great man, ment his reverence added the hope that the though a bad one, we fear, is to be the idol of Diocese of Argyll might also some day be simi-

statement met with the unanimous approval of situate. The new Church is to accommodate the Clergy of the United Diocese. DIOCESE OF CHESTER. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GRASSENDALE, AIG

BURTH.—This Church was opened for Divine Worship on Mond with the support and sanction of the Bibbo of the Sufficient to addition to the Chippenham Railway station, in the parish was preached by the Incumbent, the Rev. John Evans, M.A. In the course of the morning the Rev. Incumbent announced that the Church 1000 and only Church accommodation of 5000 and only Church accommodation of 5000 and only Church accommodation of the Bibbo of the Diocese in the immediate neighbourhood of the Chippenham Railway station, in the parish of Chippenham. The town contains a population of 5000 and only Church accommodation of the Bibbo of the Diocese in the immediate neighbourhood of the Chippenham Railway station, in the parish of Chippenham. yet sufficient to audirise its consecration. Rev. Incumbent announced that the Church would be open for Divine Service every Wed-nesday morning at ten o'clock, and on all days ordered by the Church to be kept holy; that after morning prayer on Wednesdays he would catechise the children; and that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper would be administered at eight o'clock on the morning of every third, and t the conclusion of service on the morning of every first, Sunday in the month. At the close of the service the sum of £72 was collected. There was also a second collection in the evening, amounting to £31. The church, which was raised by public subscription at a cost of about £3,000, is a very handsome structure, of the red sandstone of the district. The style is Gothic, of the decorated or Edwardian period; and the Church, it is estimated, will ac date 750 worshippers, a considerable number of the sittings being free.

DIOCESE OF EXETER.

St. SIDWELL'S NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS .-The interesting ceremony of laying the founda-tion stone of the new Parochial Schools for the parish of St. Sidwell's, was performed last Thursday, by the Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter (R. S. Cornish, Esq.), in the presence of a large concourse of persons, and upwards of three hundred children. The uncertain tenure of the building at present rented from year to year, for the purpose of instructing the children of this large and rapidly increasing parish, together with its inadequacy to the requirements of the school, led to the formation of a comnittee, headed by the zealous and esteemed noumbent of St. Sidwells, the Rev. J. L. Galton, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of new school-rooms. The Dean and Chapter, who were applied to, kindly presented, in fee simple, an eligible site of about 100 feet square it the north-west corner of the meadow between Well-lane and Hill's-court. The National Soety promised a grant of £110 on the completion of the undertaking, and the remainder is sought to be made up by subscription, among the parishioners and the citizens generally. Subsequently the Committee obtained plans which received the approval of the Committee of Privy Council, and the promise of a grant from the Council. The building, which is to be prected by Mr. Ware, of this city, from the lans of Mr. Ashworth, architect, High-street, will consist of a girls' school, 78 feet, 6 inches v 18 feet, one of its sides forming a frontage Well-lane; adjoining this school is a class-om 16 feet by 16 feet. Parallel to the girls' ovss' school, of similar dimensions, but on a naving its class-room 18 feet by 16 feet. The master's house, fronting north-east, connects the wo schools and forms the third side of a quadorick, with mullioned windows, tall chimneys, and high-gabled roofs, showing the timbers internally, so that the character of the whole is ourely old English—though, with the exception of a bell-cot on the northern gable, there are no features which can be called ornamental. estimated cost of the building is about £1,400;

and it is calculated to accommodate four hundred

DIOCESE OF LONDON. CONSECRATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LIMEouse.—On Monday morning the Bishop of ondon, attended by his Chaplains, proceeded to lime-house, for the purpose of consecrating chnrch which has been recently erected at the orner of Vincent-street and Salisbury-street, Limehouse-fields, one of the most densely populated and neglected districts in or near the tropolis. The church, which is a very capacious icture, appears to have been erected more with regard to practical utility in such a neigh purhood than to the display of architectural taste, and yet there are many portions of it which are of a higher order of excellence. The altar is very magnificent, being raised two or three feet above the flooring, and there are no view of the congregation. There are no galleries, and the pulpit, which is of stone, and very wes its erection to the liberality of the Bishop f London and some other individuals, and to grant from the Metropolis Church Fund, and rants from the Commissioners for Building lew Churches, the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, the Council on Education and the National Society, together with the munificent donation of £5,000 by a lady whose name has not transpired, but who is generally supposed to be Miss Burdett Coutts, who has ready done so much in various ways for the The endowment was principally provided by the Bishop, who, when the wealth; nefice of St. Andrew Undershaft, a short time since, became vacant, alienated from it about £500 a year, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the new Rector (the Bishop's son), which sum he placed to a and towards endowing churches in Bethnalgreen, and other places in the Diocese where they are needed. Of this sum £175 per annum has been appropriated to the new Church of St. John. The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. Charles Heathcote Carr, M.A., late curate Limehouse, to the Incumbency of the new Church and district of St. John. ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER .-- An

ccident, which narrowly escaped being attended with serious, if not fatal consequences, occurred on Thursday afternoon last to the Right Rev. Monck, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol Right Rev. Prelate had been staying at his Episcopal Palace at Stapleton, near the las mpiscopal raince at stapleton, near tables named city, and having occasion to pay a visit on business connected with the See to the Forest of Deon, which lies at a remote point of his Diocese, he entered a carriage for the purpose of proceeding to the railway. His Lordship had not proceeded far when, in descending a hill, one of the horses commenced kicking and plunging at a furious rate, causing great alarm to inmates of the vehicle, who were placed for time in a position of considerable danger. After a time the animal got his leg over an iron bar, by which means he was thrown down, and was happily disabled from doing further serious hief. A servant was thrown from the arriage, but the venerable and respected prelate escaped any further inconvenience than the error which so dangerous an occurrence was calculated to create

The Conservative Land Society has reserved a ortion of the land on the summit of the ookley-hill Park estate, near the crystal Palace, for the cite of a new Church. Subscrip tions for the endowment have been already promised by many shareholders. The proposed Church will be surrounded by an ornamental garden, with walks, shrubberies, &c., for the special use of the allottees, on the terrace, hich commands one of the finest views in all

laid on Monday at Bollington, in Cheshire, by the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hordern, Vicar of Rostherene, the parish in which Bellington is Town."

TNo. 7.

about 350 persons, and will be built by sub-scription, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington

contributing the land. A new district Church is about to be erected, with the support and sanction of the Bishop of for 1000, and hence the necessity for another Church being erected in the parish. The new Church is to contain 800 sittings, two-thirds of which are to be free: the cost of the erection i stimated at £4000, exclusive of the site for the Church and land for burial ground, presented by the Rev. Robert Ashe, Rector of Langly Burrell, a contiguous part of which parish will be apportioned to the new district.

Our Review.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE for September. Toronto: Thomas Maclear.

Besides the copious variety of selected matter, we find in this Number eleven original articles or headings. The utility of the History of the War of 1812, in meeting inaccurate statements which one-sided writers have given to the world, may be illustrated by the surprise of Elizabethtown (now Brockville), on the 6th of February, 1813.

"A nocturnal predatory expedition, which has been thought worthy of being ranked amongst the 'brilliant achievements' of American valour, took place on the 6th February. General Arm trong, in his 'notices of the war,' says, 'Forsythe, with two companies of rifle corps in sleighs, ascended the St. Lawrence from Ogdensurgh to Elizabethtown on the Canada shore, urprised the British guard, made fifty-two risoners (among whom were the Major, three aptains and two Lieutenants), liberated sixteen eserters, and made prize of one hundred and forty muskets and a considerable quantity of ammunition, without losing a man of his party. This statement, officially made, was of course highly gratifying and consolatory to the American public. In James's version, however, the affair assumed a different aspect. 'After wounding a militia sentry, the houses in the village, the gaol not omitted, were ransacked, and the male inhabitants to the number of fifty-two were carried off. Several of these, as in the United States, held commissions in the militia.' This circumstance, according to James, was a fortunate one, and 'the American public was a few days afterwards officially told of the capture, in a very gallant manner, of a British guard coning of fifty-two men, including two majors three captains, and two lieutenants (of militia not added). One circumstance connected with this affair will place it in its proper light. Major McDonnell, of the Glengary Fencibles, was despatched with a flag of truce to remonstrate with the American commander about 'the de-predations committed by the narriag under his was met with 'insolence, taunts and boastings,' and a challenge to the British officers to meet the Americans on the ice. This challenge co not then be complied with, as Sir George Provost declined to sanction the proceedings, as signing as his reason, 'that he did not wish, by any offensive acts of the sort, to keep alive a spirit of hostility.

In the description of Montreal, we meet with the following curious extract from an old

Canadian newspaper of 1535. "The said town is quite round, and enclosed with a palisade of three ranges of wood, in the orm of a pyramid, the middle one as a perpenicular tie, then tiers of wood laid lengthwise of the height of about two spears' length; and there is only one gate of entrance, which is astened with bars, and over above which, and n many places of the said palisade, there are inds of galleries, with ladders ascending to

em, which are stored with rocks and stones for the defence of the same. "There are in this town about fifty houses, of three feet above the flooring, and there are no huge pillars about the church to obstruct the to fifteen paces in width, all made of wood, covered and garnished with great skins of the bark of the said wood, as large as tables, well sewed together, artificially, according to their node; and within the same there are several areas and chambers. In the middle of these houses there is a great hall, where they make areas and chambers. In the mic their fire and live in common, and then retire into their chamber, the men with their wives and children. And in the same manner they have garrets in the upper parts of their houses

where they put their grain, of which they make bread, which they call "Caraconi." * * "The said people live altogether by cultivating the ground and fishing, for they set no value on the goods of this world, because they have no knowledge of them, and they don't stir out of their own country-not being wanderers like those of Canada (the district of Quebec) and Saguenay—notwithstanding that the Canadians are their subjects as well as eight or nine other

"Thus endeth the chapter."

We commend the sketch of Canvass Town to those who are possessed with an infatuated determination to exchange better for worse by going to Australia, -we refer more particularly to that class whom nature has not favoured with colossal legs and muscular arms; but to whom she has given brains to he used for better purposes than abandoning solid comfort and a land of bright prospects, such as Canada is, for gold-fields in which

they have no strength to delve. "Deaths and funerals are more than usually melancholy sights in Canvass Town. The dead are often utterly friendless. One day a tent where a man and his wife and child resided, was closed for two or three days, the tent being laced up, and they never appearing. On looking in, all three were seen lying dead among some dry rushes-of want, slow fever, broken hearts quite as gloomy when there are one or two rela-tions or friends. The nearest relations carry the body; the rest, if any, follow. Someting the body; the rest, if any, follow. Sometimes you see the husband and wife carrying the little body of a child enfolded in something—with, I believe, only canvass underneath, for coffin and shroud. Once I saw a husband alone, slowly carrying the dead body of his wife, with a little child following-the one mourner.

"Great efforts were made in this colony some short time since to induce people to come to Australia—the Home Government still sending out ship-loads. Now, we have come too nuerously on a sudden. We did not come to blige the colonists, but to reach the gold fields, and therefore we should not expect any marked hospitality. Still, we ought not to be made to feel that we have landed on the most inhospit shore on the face of the civilized globe. Yet uch is Melbourne, colonized by people speaking our own language, and professing our own reli gion-in fact, our own countrymen; and many hundreds, nay, thousands, will say the same besides the unfortunate denizens of Canvass " Editor's Shanty."

"LAIRD .- Here's the backsliding to which I refer: - Oh, what a glorious conception was the Travellers' Club. Our president and secretary were the oldest members of the society, and residents of the city, having attained the requisite qualification—for the privilege of "settling down," where cars and steamboats cease from troubling, and the traveller is at rest!'

"DOCTOR.-Well, what is so peculiarly out of

"LAIRD.—I am sorry to hear you ask sic a question, Sangrado! Is there nae harm in making a ribbald jest o' the word o' God? Bethought proper to hash up into a flippant mess for the amusement of the witless and the pro-

of sacred writ! Would that the witlings who thus transgress could have grace and judgment sufficient to understand that genuine wit and profanity can never walk hand in hand. Even an infidel, if possessed of taste, would shrink from placing a cap and bells upon a volume so pregnant with sublimity as the record of the Christian's faith? Why such a one would refrain from pasting a meritricious carricature christian's faith? Why such a one would re-frain from pasting a meritricious carricature upon one of the magnificent columns of the heathen temple of Elephanta! A feeling of incongruity, to speak of no higher motive, would keep back his hand from such an act!"

On this sound and religious principle, the explicit and honest statement of which is creditable to the Magazine and its Editor, we should object to the accommodation of Scripture which occurs in the selection, "Death of Josn of Arc." "Who is this that, cometh from Domremy? Who is she that cometh in bloody coronation-robes from Rheims Who is she that cometh with blackened flesh from walking the furnaces of Rowen?" This is too close an imitation of Isaiah LXIII to be otherwise than designed; and the application of language prophetic of the Redeemer of the world to the Maid of Orleans, if not evincing so bad a state of mind as the wretched burlesque of Holy Writ censured by the Editor, is open, at least, to very grave objection, and offends Christian taste and feel-

DR. BEAVEN'S MANUAL FOR THE VISITATION OF THE SICK.

The Canadian Correspondent of the N. Y Church Journal, in his last letter to that excellent Church paper, notices this valuable Gazette. little publication. We have seen the book CHAR ourselves, and are quite ready to endorse the remarks upon it which we quote below :-

"I would strongly recommend the attention of some of your Church publishers to the 2nd.
Ed. of a "Manual for the Visitation of the
Sick." lately issued by that sound divine, and
profoundly read theologian, the Rev. J. Beaven,
D. D., Oxon, and now of Toronto University, many of whose works are already as well known to the American Church as to the English. The book, though small and convenient for carrying in the pocket, is very comprehensive. It contains the Church Services for the Visitation and were passing along Grave-street, in that town is a very searching examination on the Apostles ried into a cab, which was in waiting, and charity with all the world, is very close and suggestive. Portions of scripture suited for a was out of sight. The occurrence has revealed sick room are arranged under certain heads, and the following melancholy story:many prayers are introduced, suited to the various exigencies which may arise, beyond the

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for August 1853. New York, Leonard Scott & Co.

Contents: "Theories of Poetry, and a New Colonial Policy," Dr. Henry. "Marshall and Military Hygiene." "The Text of Scriptor of the fortune she had brought him at the time ture." "Free and Slave Labor." "The Early Christian Life and Literature of Syria. "The Grenville Papers and Junius." "Germany in its relations to France and Russia."
"The Government of India." "The New

THE LAMP AND THE LANTERN, by James Hamilton D.D. Robert Carter & Brothers, where the outrage was committed. New York; Armour and Ramsay, and H. Rowsell, Toronto.

This neat little volume contains several prettily written chapters, under the heads of What fifty years have done for the Bible." "What the Bible may do for ourselves." " The Bible and the Scholar" "The Christian." "The Inquirer." "The Moabid," &c., &c., and its chief object is to point out the manner in which the holy volume may be rendered "an instructive and interesting book." The author is, we believe, a Presbyterian minister in London. In his chapter vast treasures of research, the expositions of the Divines of the Church of England.

dissolution of the body, are transferred to heaven, whereas we are assured that they are heaven, whereas we are assured that they are or of a "Christian Gentleman"? removed to the "safe keeping" (φυλάκη) But we will leave Mr. Egan, and come to a and the incomplete bliss of "paradise." This speech of a "celebrated Catholic Divine," as the erroneous view completely does away with Tablet of last Saturday calls him-Dr. of a funeral sermon touching the intermeledge, was the means of bringing a highly crowded and highly influential assemblage ledge of the truth on this point.

We are pleased with the following in the career. The statements and calculations made in the Report shew that the utmost care is taken to secure perfect safety to all the insurers, and this is the important point for every person to feel confident of, when he effects an insurance on his life. A surplus divisible profit is shewn of £3,134 14s. 8d., which enables the Directors to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. to the assured, of the first five years, on the premiums paid by them during the year ending April 30, 1852. A dividend of £2 10s. per share is also declared to the Shareholders, which is not, however, paid in cash, but added to the paid up stock of each Shareholder. A variety of details as mair touching or poetical sentence than that which your client, T. Addison Richards, has Report, and also some comparisons with respectable English companies, which are exeedingly interesting to all who are concerned

"MAJOR.—Give me your hand, honest old valet of mother earth! 'Blessings on your frosty pow' for protesting against one of the most revolting iniquities of our age! You can hardly unfold a newspaper without having your eye pained by a Merry Andrew misapplication of sacred writ! Would that the witlings who thus transgrass could have grace and judgment of which the system is capable, combined with the most reliable security for the policyholders.

> CHRISTIAN TITLES; a series of Practical Meditations, by Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, New York. R. Carter and Brothers, New York; H.

This work is composed of two of the uthor's annual series of daily lectures, in the eason of Lent, delivered in his parish in 1852 and 1853. His object is, to derive ractical instruction from the various names by which the Lord describes his people in he holy scriptures. Each of them, he believes, leads to a distinct line of practical neditation; each of them presenting a disinct view of human duty. Though we do ot sympathise in many respects with the Doctor's views, and think that he has found it rather difficult at times to carry out the idea of his book, still we are pleased with the vigour and earnestness of spirit manifested in almost every page.

Romanism and Dissent.

DR. NEWMAN'S DEFENCE FUND .- We are inormed that the Rev. Dr. Newman has handed over the balance of his defence fund to the new Roman Catholic University in Ireland, with the exception of a few hundred pounds given to one of the religious houses in this country. The balance amounted to £3,600.—Birmingham

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. — The late Mrs. Maltby, of the Royal Crescent, Bath, by her will, has left the following handsome bequests for charitable purposes free of legacy duty:—Bath United Hospital, £200; Bath District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £200; Bath Mendicity Society, £200; Bath District National Schools, Weymouth-street, £400; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign

ARDUCTION OF A CHILD BY A ROMANIST PRIEST.—The Liverpol Standard, of Wednesday, states that last Sunday week, as several persons Creed, showing in detail the influence the belief hurried off in the direction of Lime-street in it should have upon the feelings and conduct.

The examination also, whether the sick is in which was driven off at a rapid space, but were

order enggested by the Prayer Book. I have seen many works of this description, but never met one, so small and portable as this, yet at the same time so admirably suited to the varying the same time so admirably suited to the varying the ranks of the papal priesthood, but was refused until he could make an arrangement with his wife to separate from her and lead a life of celibacy. Accordingly he had a document drawn up, which his wife refused to sign, on "Our Colonial Empire, and our portion to him. She would agree to the separaof her marriage, as would enable her to support herself and child comfortably. To this the pervert would not agree, and he determined to work upon her maternal fear; so, to preserve her child the unfortunate lady was forced to go to Liverpool to be out of his way. Some person dogged her, and the result has been that her child has been taken from her. The matter has created considerable sensation in the locality

ARE ROMISH PRIESTS CHRISTIAN GENTLEMEN? Judging from the speeches and letters of Roman Priests in Ireland, which are frequently coming before us, we should say that the title of "Christian Gentleman" is one of the last which any well-educated and refined Christian man or woman would think of applying to them. Whether we judge them according to the rules of God's Word, or the precepts of the wise and good in all ages, we find it equally and utterly impossible to reconcile their vulgarity, scurrili ty, and irreverence with that character which is presented to our mind's eye when we think of a

"Christian Gentleman." Our readers may have observed in o r last on "Helps to the studying of the Bible" he excludes, as we might expect, almost all those of Birr," respecting the Dissenting Ministers who have lately gone to Ireland on a special mission. Our article on that Mission, last week, CLARA STANLEY; or a Summer among the shews how strongly we disapprove of the scheme; but we have not the slightest doubt Hills. Robert Carter and Brothers, New that it has arisen from good motives, and we York; Armour & Ramsay, and H. Rowsell, see no reason to suppose that the Missionaries are any other than earnest and intelligent men. A well written tale, the main object of honestly bent upon turning men and women to which is to inculcate the necessity of self-which is to inculcate the necessity of self-it, to Truth of doctrine. We firmly believe that government, The scenes are chiefly laid in their zeal has not been altogether according to a "manse," in the Highlands of Scotland. knowledge, and, as we said last week, we fear Presbyterianism is, however, but little ob- that they have seriously interfered with and truded upon the reader. We perceive that the author, in common with the majority of the author, in common with the majority of the Romanists. But, because we think thus, dissenters, and a few members even of the Church, holds the unscriptural view, that the souls of the righteons immediately on the

the terrific realities of the last awful scene, when the quick and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged, and the dead shall stand before the great white throne to be judged. receive their final sentences. Did space the United States—possibly with a view, and a hope, to beguile the Irish Emigrants back to Romanism, by concentrating in one man's speech of a funeral sermon touching the intermediate state, by the English Chrysostom, Bishop
Jeremy Taylor, and which, to our own know
Ireland. The Tablet informs us that "a densely educated and talented dissenter to a knowthe ladies, gentry, and citizens of Dublin met on
Monday evening at the Rotunda, for the purpose of paying a public tribute of regard and NUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH AN-LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CANADA
LIFE ASSUEANCE COMPANY.

We have received the Sixth Annual Report
of the Canada Life Assurance Company, and
congratulate the Directors and Shareholders
on the continued prosperity which marks its

Tespect to our gitted and patriotic fellow country and patriotic fellow country and patriotic fellow country and tryman, the Rev. Dr. Cahill." Among the "Clergy and Laity" enumerated are the "Mayor of Drogheda, three "Very Reverends,"
and sundry "P. P's;" and the report goes on to state that "besides the Clergymen and gentleman gave some examples of the infallible sign of the true Reformed Church."

(Loud laughter.)

The reverend gentleman gave some examples of the infallible sign of the true Reformed Church."

(Loud laughter.)

The concluding sentence of this disgusting paragraph comes with a peculiarly bad grace from one whose master, the Pope, not long ago to the true Reformed Church."

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The concluding sentence of this disgusting paragraph comes with a peculiarly bad grace from one whose master, the Pope, not long ago to me the infallible sign of the true Reformed Church."

(Loud laughter.)

The reverend gentleman gave some examples of the infallible sign of the true Reformed Church."

(Loud laughter.)

The concluding sentence of this disgusting paragraph comes with a peculiarly bad grace from one whose master, the Pope, not long ago in Ireland, would be lost but for the society for Irish the Society of Irish the Society of Irish the Society of Irish the Society of Irish the Society for Irish the Society of Irish

gentlemen from England and Scotland." It was reverence, in their desire to pour out their conalso announced that "letters had been received from several Members of Parliament, who expressed their regret at their unavoidable absence are, we doubt not, among the most earnest, from a demonstration at which they would have much wished to be present;" and that "several Prelates would also have attended, but it happened that this was the season when religious

We are not at all surprised to find that in such an assembly the toast of "The Queen" was received with "slight hisses;" and when we are afterwards told that "the toast of 'Prince Albert and the Royal Family' was duly honored," we of course understand that it received as much honor as could be reasonably expected from Irish Romanists. In fact the Chairman— Mr. John O'Connell—in proposing the toast, took good care—with characteristic taste—to remind the meeting of the insignificance of Princes, by quoting Goldsmith's well know

The next toast was "the memory of O'Connell," and the proposer—a Mr. Burke—after speaking of Dr. Cahill as "a great Catholic Divine," proceeded to state that Mr. O'Connell "made England's proudest statesmen bow to the dependent of the connection his demands; even compelled royalty to humble its haughty head, before a people's might; and

"Born no King, made monarchs draw his car." Of course this seditious balderdash was received with "loud cheers." At last the Chairman came to "the toast of the evening"—"the Rev. Dr. Cahill, may he prosper in America, and speedily and safely return." He described a Communion into which a single Goratoler and Speedily and safely return." He described a Communion into which a single Goratoler and Speedily and safely return." Of course this seditious balderdash was re-

At last we come to Dr. Cahill's speech: and now let us see something of the man whom the Romanists of England and Ireland delight to honor. He tells them that "the noble English people, Clergy and Laity, vied with one another in conferring upon him marks of their kindness and regard." Further on we find him speaking of "the progress of English outrage and injustice towards Ireland'—that she "sowed the seeds of revolution in the very heart of Spain and Portugal," and that in addition to many other corruptions of European States, "she other corruptions of European States, "she robbed Ireland of her Parliament, and left the Irishman without a home"—that "she fawned on one nation, bribed a second, bullied a third, deceived a fourth, and cajoled the rest"—that "she prepared her disastrous plans and matured her accustomed perfidy"—that for "five and twenty years she played the rebel, the revolutionist, the traitor, the sycophant, the hypocrite and by this terrific admixture of political poisor she diseased the blood of Christian society"-—that it "has ever been the perfidious art of England to loudly condemn abroad the very conduct which she practises at home"-that "she raises there in her favour a shout of public applause which drowns the faint cries of her bleeding victims at home."

After sundry hits at "old English captains preaching on a tar-barrel," and "Neptune in lawn sleeves kneeling in prayer," he proceeds to assert that "the tradesmen class of England and Scotland read Tom Paine, and avow their be ief in his doctrines," and that "the Churches are empty on Sundays"-that it is the grossest deception of the public to send thousands of Bibles to Ireland, where they are not wanted, while they take no pains to substitute the same book for Tom Paine, which is universally read by the classes referred to" (i. e. the tradesmen ignorance, rong, har tarseint out aften extreme From what follows, it is very evident that the numerous conversions from Romanism are "the head and front" of the offence which has called

"Here we have it, at the end of three centuries, gulling the generous English people with lies of conversions, incapable of keeping its old flock, tending every day to infidelity, trying to misrepresentation and calumny of others, and seeking to make converts to its tenets by mixing gruel with Genesis, thickening beef soup with extracts from Deuteronomy, and keeping their faith warm by Bradford blankets and Kilkenny coal. (Loud cheers and continued laughter.)

* * * These new Missionaries seem to
place more confidence in oatmeal than in the

lished in Hartford. It need not excuse its fr
quent attacks on us—"it's of no consequence."

Ibid. Apocalypse; and their touching appeals are made first to the stomach, as being the nearest point to the heart—holy weavers and devout discarded policeman from England are hired at ten shillings a week to make Evangelical soup

as a cure for Popery, and as the sure sign of the true Protestant Faith." (Loud laughter.) And then, as if glorying in the shame of the deeds of violence which Priest-excited mobs of Romanists perpetrated upon defenceless men, he goes on in the following irreverent strain:—

"All these Missionaries wear tight white cravats, and are therefore called in Connaught by the appropriate name of an ancient fighting iction in Ireland known as the "Caravats; and as a matter of course they are opposed wherever they go by another remarkable Popish faction called the "Shanavests"—let the Caravats preach where they will the prayers always end in a fight with [? cowardly assaults by] the Shanavests. (Loud laughter.) Bibles and brickbats, prayer-books and pitch-forks, Papist, police, and Protestants, curses, cut heads, and court-houses, are invariably the apostolical accompaniments and the blessed results of these holy fights for the beatification of Ireland. (Laughter.) The ancient Apostles, being only have never fought their way through all nations sterling annually to procure soup and justifica-tion, with Lord Palmerston at their back, they took place on Saturday, 30th July, when one hundred of the faction from England, Ireland, morning at the King's-bridge Terminus, and on the lines to Cork. I saw them, for I travelled with them. It might be called rather a holu spree, in which religion and revenge, faith and frolic, seemed strangely mixed up. The whole scene looked more like what might be called a Apostles could not afford to have a divine spree of ized by the London boots which he wore on his

"I have heard an Irish song which exactly duties (another significant distinction) of a very urgent character demanded the presence of the Bishops."

suits these sainted spree-missionaries—a song which they can sing at home over their wine when returned to England and Scotland:—

"We boxed at Kilkenny, played cards in Tralee, Broke doors in Belfast, and got drunk in Ardee; We danced at the races, and loved at the fairs, While thinking of bright eyes, and not of our prayers; And what's that to any one whether or no, Shin theshin thin theshin na bonin shin vo!"

lines." In fact, it appears that Dr. Cahill and his audience did mentally what the Irish Romanists did physically. They acted in the spirit of the old song-

"Father and mother and I,
And a stout and trusty band,
Beat a poor little beggar-boy
Till he could'nt walk nor stand."

These are the "Catholic Divines"-these are "P.P.s" [? Pattern Priests]—these are the fruits of that Faith for which men and women, professing to yearn for greater holiness and reverence—for a more saintly example and guidance—have removed themselves from the Church in which God's Providence had placed them—a Church to which they were solemnly bound by promises and vows, and in which "the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraand speedily and sale.

him as a "Clergyman of the purest character—
him as a "Clergyman of the purest character—
a scholar and philosopher of the foremost class,"

"a treat" to their "American brethren," and he expressed his hope that Dr. Cahill would bring home better accounts of the Irish who had gone to America than those which the papers

gone to America than those which the papers

gone to America than those which the papers

gone to Erom an extensive perusal of the speeches, pamphlets, and letters of Roman Priests in the British Empire, during the last Priests in the British Empire and Priests in the British Empire and Pr

Will gas explode? Sometimes. But it is always good for inflation. See reports of speeches and doings at the recent "pilgrim" celebration in Plymouth, Mass. The 1st of August, being the 233d anniversary of the departure from Delft Haven of members of the sect of Brownists,

"——true patriots, be it understood, Who left their country for their country's good," was made a grand occasion for magnifying those emigrants, called, by poetic license, "pilgrims."
How those same emigrants would open their eyes, could they witness the ovations, oblations, libacould they witness the ovations, constitutions, laudations and declamations now made to their praise and glory! So we are to have another "forefathers' day"—perhaps another, in honor of their embarkation at Southampton. There is a promise of increase to the scanty stock of puritan feasts! Joy to the world! Could not their sectarian representatives save themselves further troub, e at invention of festivals and saints' days, by adopting at once the Romish Calendar? No wonder that Romalus and Remus were at last accounted descendants from the gods!

We speak thus of this occasion, because on this and similar ones, great injustice is usually done to the Church of England, and the Puritans are unduly extolled, and presented as persecuted martyrs, at the expense of charity for our con mon ancestry remaining in the mother country. bake in honor of Sam Patch, or other hero, pro ancestry .- Calendar.

We give a specimen of the truth, wit and elegance of the Christian Secretary:

"Our high churchmen, now a days, disclaim the name of Protestant, and occasionally style ing Prayer:—
their's "the Catholic Church," or "the Holy Marson American Church," and in these borrowed plume they will strut like a boy of five summers with a new wooden sword."

We inform our readers, that the Secretary self styled "Christian," is a weakly paper pub-lished in Hartford. It need not excuse its fre-

"The Church of Rome was not an idle witness

IRELAND. IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS. (From a Speech of the Rev. J. O'Callaghan, a Convert from

of the great Reformation which was now going forward in that land, but was using all her carnal weapons to marits progress. She could not re-enact the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but she was able to employ other means—the bell, the book, and candle,—the withering and eloquent curses in Irish, after the Irish prayers, the calling out of names from the altar, were means which she employed with terrible efficacy. Nothing was more terrible to the poor creatures who were subjected to it than the disgrace of being "called" in a chapel. They (the meet-ing), who had never been acquainted with those things, and who valued none of them, did not know how powerfully they operated on the Romish mind. But when such means proved to be unavailing against the influence of the Word of God, what did the priests do? Wherever a road or a bridge was to be made, and employment was offered, there they and their agents twelve in number, and generally old men, could used all their influence with the contractor or have never fought their way through all nations on this new principle of the Blessed Reformation. Peter would have been killed if he attempted it the first sermon he preached, as he should have fought single-handed against three thousand persons. But the English missionaries being so numerous, having eight million pounds. being so numerous, having eight million pounds success. In Castlekirke and on the shores of Lough Corrib, where in 1846 and 1847 there was scarcely a single Protestant; there were calculate that, by the aid of Gunpowder and now fixed and regular congregations of steady Stilton cheese, they can easily change the conscience of the Irish, and by making them liars, hypocrites, perjurers, and infidels, they will, it is merly used to receive a congregation of about presumed, after a few years' practice in these twelve, had been enlarged so as to contain five reformation virtues, be fit to become members of the new Holy Alliance. (Cheers.) The latest appearance of the Caravats in large numbers of the reformation virtues, be fit to become members of twelve, had been enlarged so as to contain five or six hundred, and it was reasonably filled every Sunday. The congregation of the parish church of Oughterard was as large, and more intelligent and respectable, than that which was to be found in the chapel, and the children in and Scotland appeared about ten o'clock in the the Protestant schools there were the best instructed. The movement had affected the took an apostolical excursion trip to all the towns character of the people. There had never been any litigation amongst the converts of Castle-kike; but plenty of Romanists would be found contending with each other in the petty sessions spree, in which tengely mixed up. The whole scene looked more like what might be called a spiritual lark than the mission of God. The spiritual lark than the spir scribed and bought a better cow at the next Apostles could not allow the were too poor to fair, which they drove home to the poor woman's sport at Damascus in well-shaved groups, and door. Last winter, while a school was being they had no act of the Roman senate to sustain built on the shores of Lough Corrib, a Roman they had no act of the Roman senate to state them while standering, mocking, and insulting the Jews and the Greeks. (Cheers for several minutes.) You have all read the result of this minutes.) You have all read the result was as late lark of the reformers; the result was as the bricks were lost; but the converts submight be expected. The mission ended in a fight in Limerick, in which the Abbey boys of the Violated City worsted the English Caravats. the Violated City worsted the English Caravats. The bricks were lost; but the converted a sum which enabled the man to repair his boat and to provide a new load of bricks. He (Mr. O'Callaghan) handed him the money. (Rapturous cheering and loud laughter.) One Saint crept under a bed for protection, another thanked him on his knees for what had beer Apostle was discovered in a hay-loft, and recog-done by the converts. As to the sincerity of the converts, he could bear testimony to it, holy feet, and a third was taken into a butcher's having been by the death-beds of many of them. top, where he hid behind a quarter of fat beef, The reverend gentleman gave some examples of

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The time for receiving subscriptions on the terms of advance payments expired on the 1st September, but as a change of publishers took place soon after the commencement of the present Vol. the time for receiving 10s. as the subscription is extended to the end of the month. Those who have not already paid their subscription to the late publisher, Mr. Plees, or to Mr. Rowsell are requested to forward the amount to the latter (post-paid) before Sept. 30. After that date the increased rate will be required.

LETTERS RECEIVED UP TO SEPT. 15. Rev. J. G., Goulbourn, add. sub. and remit.

And the Tablet tells us that "it would be apossible to give any just idea of the successive rem.; W. H., North Augusta, rem. for self, and impossible to give any just idea of the successive rem.; W. H., North Augusta, rem. for self, and fits of convulsive laughter which followed these L. O. (1s. 6d. due from Mr. P.); J. E., Belleville, rem.; Major P., Toronto.

> Mr. A. F. PLEES will shortly visit such of the subscribers to this paper as are in arrears for the past volumes.

The subscriptions for the present volume (XVII) are to be paid to Henry Rowsell, Publisher, Toronto.

Day Date.				1st Lesson.		2d Lesson	
В	Sept.	18.	17th S. aft. Tri.	{ M E.	Ezekiel	14 18	Matt. 1 1 Cor.
Mo.	"	19.		ME.	Zechar.	4, 5	1 Cor.
Tu.	"	20.		M E.	"	6 7	1 Cor.
We.	"	21.	St. Matthew.	M E.	Eclu.	35	1 Cor.
Th.	"	22.		ME.	Zechar.	9	1 Cor.
Fri.	66	23.	Ember Day	ME.	. "	10 11	1 Cor.
Sat.	66	24.	Ember Day	ME.	"	12 13	1 Cor.
B	66	25.	18th S. aft. Tri.	ME.	Ezekiel	20 24	Matt. 2 1 Cor. 1

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

BISHOP'S ORDINATION.

Toronto, 16th August, 1853. The LORD BISHOP of Toronto will hold an Ordination in St. James's Cathedral, on Sunday, the second day of October next. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual testimonials and si quis on the previous Wednesday, (September 28th,) at

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The clergy are respectfully reminded that the collection in behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Church Society, D. T., is appointed to be taken up at the several churches and stations throughout the diocese, on Sunday the 25th day of September, being the 18th Sunday after Trinity.

T. S. KENNEDY. Secretary, C. S. D. T. (Signed)

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) resume his Visitations westwards at the periods men-noned below. He requests the attendance of bake in honor of Sam Patch, or other hero, pro-vided they let the Englsh Church alone, and not disgrace themselves by disgracing their English other Parishioners as may find it convenient to be present at those places respectively. The addresses, or other business, usual on such occasions, will be preceded by Morning or Even-

ч			
	MerseaThursday,		15-11 A. M.
	Col. Lyttle's "		"—6 Р. М.
ı	Chatham Friday,		16-11 A. M.
1	Dawn Mills "	66	"—6 Р. М.
	Zone MillsSaturday,	66	17—10 A. M.
	Bell's Station		"—3 P. M.
	Cox's Station Sunday,		18—10 A. M.
	Wardsville "	"	"—2½ P. M.
1	Mrs. White's		"—6½ P. M.
	MorpethMonday,	"	19—11 A. M.
	DunwichTuesday,		20—10 A. M. "—2 P. M.
į	Fingal	"	"—6 P. M.
	Port Stanley "	"	21—11 A. M.
	St. Thomas Wednesday,	**	"—8 P. M.
	Westminster "	Basa	-0 F. M.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MY DEAR BRETHREN :- In my circular to the clergy of the diocese of the 4th of August last, I announced that in the present critical position of our ecclesiastical affairs, it was my intention to request the clergy and laity to assemble in conference on the 12th of October next, and at the same time to hold my riennial visitation.

My clergy will therefore be pleased to assemble on that day, in the cathedral church of St. James, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In regard to the lay representation, it is my desire that every clergyman of the diocese invite the members of their mission or congregation, being regular communicants, to neet and select one or two of their number whom they deem the best qualified to accompany him to the visitation and conference. For the sake of order, it is requested that

such lay members be furnished with certificates signed by the minister and churchwardens, that they have been duly appointed, to entitle them to take part in the proceedings which may take place subsequent to the visitation.

This meeting of the clergy has been postponed to a late period of the season, in the hope that the Bill for the regulation of the church in the colonies, introduced into parliament by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, would have passed and required immediate action; but as it has been thrown over to the next session, our deliberations must be confined, as at our conference in May, 1851, to such local matters of temporal character as require our urgent attention.

and congregations as accede to this invitation, will take measures to defray the necessary expenses incurred by their clergyman and representatives in their attendance on this nportant duty. I remain, my brethren,

It is expected that such parishes, missions

Your affectionate Diocesan. JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, Sept. 12, 1853.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, will assemble in Trinity at half-past ten o'clock a.m., for attend-

ton & Co. Toronto: Henry Rowsell.

The exposure of popular delusions is fre-

tices, notions, and language very distressing to a reverent mind. Yet the extreme absurdity or the immorality or the profaneness paraded by the promoters of the unchrisof a system of falsehood is, unhappily, no guarantee against its obtaining a wide circulation. What could be at once more wicked and more preposterous than that gross combination of imposture and vice, Mormonism? Yet this gigantic and offensive delu- of any Satanic delusion that might assail sion has nearly achieved, and threatens in the him. He says: end to do more than achieve, the absorption of an entire State of the American Union; whilst the increase of its gross practice of polygamy is exciting no little alarm amongst the more civilized and the more religious the more civilized and the more religious afterward. I had read and heard from the pulpit so many contradictory and conflicting documents. communities nearest the sphere of its demoralizing influence. With such delusions, then, the duty of Christians is plain. They must | did not understand." conquer their fastidiousness; they must touch, in the hope of destroying, the irreverence or induced to attend an exhibition of the the pollution from which the instinct of a "rapping manifestations," and, judging religious nature shrinks with sickening dis- from his own statements, we have no hesigust. They cannot look upon the mighty tation in stating our impression, that he fell mischief, spreading like the prairie fire far into the hands of an accomplished gang of and wide, without making-God being their swindlers, who, perceiving his weakness, helper-an earnest effort to arrest the moral soon taught him to believe many things, and religious ruin. With these feelings we which we do not imagine he perfectly untake up the subject of that sinful and gross derstood. For four months he devoted his imposture of the day, spiritual-rappings. In morbid, unhealthy mind to the subject, but provoke a shuddering which nothing but a ing the exhibitions two nights in each week. called spiritualists; and considering besides would make rapid fortunes. The judge that these false Apostles have come hither says: also, we cannot allow mere sensitiveness to also, we cannot allow mere sensitiveness to stand in the way; but feel that we are bound to speak against the growing sin, and that, too, in the plainest words we can find. The work before us, we trust, will be productive of upon its top at our feet, then lifted up over our great good. It is a conclusive exposure of great good. It is a conclusive exposure of heads, and put leaning against the back of the the whole fraud. The Fox family who sofa on which we sat. I have known that same originated it are shewn, by evidence as clear as the light of day, to have been nothing hatter than contemptible jugglers, turning it neither fell over of itself, nor could any perbetter than contemptible jugglers, turning their wretched tricks, otherwise frivolous and childish, into dark and deadly sin, by pretending that they were marks of a celestial mission and the results of direct communication with the spiritual world. Dr. Page speaks reverently of God's Holy Word, and from that armoury draws many of his weapons. Chaucer's description of his mediciner, that

spirit world." We presume the editor is among the "respectable citizens," for he prised to learn, that he and the "Church" of which we believe he is the "Father and founder," and the numerical force of which, we learned from his own columns lately, amounted to 19, should be smitten with this contagious delusion; for experience has taught us, that those who are farthest removed from apostolic unity, and evangelical truth are most prone to be swept away by such impious vanities. We do not mean to assert that all the practisers of this foul jugglery are so fearfully wicked as to act what they know to be a lie; but of this we are confident, that those sneer at our holy religion, ridiculing her solemn ordinances, and the spiritual graces of her sacraments, are always foremost in plunging into the mire of unbounded credulity and mocking blasphemy. This has been clearly manifested to us by the spread of this miserable delusion in the adjoining republic, where already it is stated, there are 300,000 believers in it. As the painful results of its voluntaryism, a vast pro-portion of the population are of no religion the precise order in which I wrote them, without whatever, while many who do profess my even taking my memorandum out of my christianity hold it in such a wretched pocket, and when I knew that not a person preadulterated state, that they are rarely betadulterated state, that they are rarely better in spiritual condition, and at times even worse than those who profess no religious mortal man or woman, have been freely spoken belief. Yet from these materializing, un- to as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I spiritual classes have been taken the great bulk of the converts to this imposture.

In examining the progress of these "rappings," we perceive that in almost all cases, there is a feature united with them, at the exhibitions, which has commanded general belief, and which has been, we be- and it is a fact that can be attested by many, that lieve, the chief cause of the success of all the rest. For there is a tendency in weak eign languages and unknown tongues by those human nature, to adopt a whole system, whether it be ethical, political, religious, or even ridiculous, when it is satisfied with the validity or truthfulness of one or two items of that system, without any minute investigation into all the other particulars of which it is composed. The feature to Moving, and it is invariably connected with land and Toledo." the spiritual rappings. Now these " moving experiments" we believe to be conducted in some cases, by a newly discovered magnetic or electric power, and not wretched poetry and worse grammar perby an "involuntary force of muscular action," according to Mr. Faraday's theory, unusual things, we are confident, have been performed by the exercise of this Addison, Locke, Swift, and other masters natural power. But a painful result flows of the English language, and the ignorance from such exhibitions. Like the Pagan manifested by St. Paul with respect to the priests of old, who by some trumpery ex- Greek language. But enough, the theme periments in "natural magic," now known | borders too closely upon blasphemy for us to schoolboys, gained credence for the to dwell upon. Church, in the City of New York, on whole of their monstrous system of impos-Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, ture, so the "rappers," by exhibiting singular experiments with tables, watches, aminer are disposed at present to look ance upon divine service.—The two hats &c., which are contrary to the ordi- favourably upon this wicked folly. That houses of the General Convention will be nary rules of cause and effect, seduce those, wily individual Wm. Lyon McKenzie, it organized in the same Church; but will who are prone to delusion, to take for grant- seems, was present at one of the Toronto hold their subsequent sitting in St. John's ed that the whole of the exhibition, spir exhibitions, but was not perverted. He itual, as well as natural, is based upon says:

PSYCHOMANCY, SPIRIT-RAPPINGS AND TABLE- truth; and therefore they adopt all that they G. Page, M. D. New York: D. Apple-ble to refute or deny a single particular.

All the propositions, which we have advanced above, have been abundantly conquently a very painful duty, so much are we firmed by the narrative of the perversion liable to be brought into contact with prac- of Judge Edmonds of the Supreme Court of New York to the "spiritual system," written by himself, and now triumphantly tian jugglery.

From his own statement, it appears that the judge was a melancholy hypochondriac, possessed of no fixed religious opinions to hield him from falling under the dominion

"It was in January, 1851, that my attention was first called to the subject of "Spiritual Intercourse." I was laboring under great depres-

In this unhappy state of mind, he was dealing with this lying wonder, we meet with without coming to any very positive condoings and sayings which shock us; which clusions, though he made a point of attenddeep sense of imperative duty could overcome. At length the "physical manifestations" But we have in our view the mad-house were brought to bear upon him, in a manpeopled with victims of this delusion; the ner that would have been creditable to startling and the grievous fact that 300,000 Signor Blitz, Monsieur Adrien, or any persons in the United States have embraced other modern necromancer. Exhibited it; the organization of a new sect (as if the publicly, as described by the misguided world were not sufficiently rent already) judge, we doubt not but that the exhibitors

"In the mean time another feature attracted son present put it back on its four legs. I have seen a mahogany table, having only a centre leg, and with a lamp burning upon it, lifted from the floor at least a foot, in spite of the efforts of those present, and shaken backward and forward as one would shake a goblet in his hand, and the lamp retain its place, though its glass pendants rang again. I have seen the same tafrom that armoury draws many of his weapons.

Chaucer's description of his mediciner, that the lamp must have fallen off unless restrained there by something else than its own gravity, we tit fall not reproduct the same target again. I have seen the same target again. "his studie was but litel on the Bible, is yet it fell not, moved not. I have known a dintrue of too many of that profession; and we ner bell taken from a high shelf in a closet, rung are always rejoiced to meet with cases, like over the heads of four or five persons in that that of Dr. Page, which serve to redeem his closet, then rung around the room over the heads noble profession from that imputation—exhibiting the physician as the ally and the coadjutor of the clergyman, as he ought to be

The editor of the Examiner is, we perceive, much taken with the rapping imposture, which we regret to learn, from his the one thus affected. I have known a mahogature, which we regret to learn, from his ture, which we regret to learn, from his columns, creates no little sensation in To-back and forth on the floor, no one touching it, ronto, and has already converted "several through a room where there were at least a dozen respectable citizens to a belief in the real- people sitting, yet no one was touched, and it ity of an audible communion with the was repeatedly stopped within a few inches of f not arrested, must have broken my legs.

"This is not a tithe-nay! not a hundredth pronounces the matter "to say the least of part of what I have witnessed of the same charit very strange." Nor should we be sur- acter. I have heard from others, whose testinony would be credited in any human transaction, accounts of still more extraordinary trans-

These fantastic and childish tricks do not, after all, come up to what we read of the extraordinary legerdemain of East Indian jugglers, which might with equal prooriety be alleged as evidence of direct communication with the spiritual world. The difference is simply this, that in the one case, the tricks are professedly tricks; in the other, they are just as much tricks (less curious and less adroit) used for the purpose of wicked imposture. These exhibitions, however, confirmed the judge in who are always ready to fling a jibe or a his delusion until he became a raving monomaniac, whom, we fear, it may yet be found necessary to place under restraint in common with several other victims of the same delusion. He says:

"I have known frequently mental question answered, questions merely framed in the mind of the interrogator, and not revealed by him. Preparatory to meeting a circle, I have sat down alone in my room and carefully prepared a series of questions to be propounded, and I have been sent even knew that I had prepared questions, have privily entertained have been publicly revealed; and I have once and again been admonished that my every thought was known to and could be disclosed by the intelligence which was thus manifesting itself.
"I have heard the mediums use Greek, Latin,

Spanish, and French words, when I knew they had no knowledge of any language but their own, often there has been speaking and writing in for-

who were unacquainted with either.
"When I was absent last winter in Central America, my friends in town heard of my whereabouts and of the state of my health seven times, and, on my return, by comparing their information with the entries in my journal, it was found to be invariably correct. So in my recent visit to the West, my whereabouts and my condition were told to a medium in this city

Doubtless our readers generally have met with accounts of the blunders made by these pretended "mediums;" the petrated by Lord Byron's spirit,-the nonensical twaddle, well garnished with genuine Yankeeisms, dictated by the spirits of

We are not aware that any, save the immediate circle of the editor of the Ex-

"The Editor of the Message went, by invitation, last Thursday, to the house of a citizen of Toronto, to witness the calling of spirits from Selwyn; but it is also said that doubts are their everlasting rest, table rockings, asking questions of the dead, &c. He took no part in entertained as to his acceptance of it. It the proceedings—made no enquiries—and came to the conclusion that the whole was a mere to the conclusion that the whole was a mere to leave his present sphere of duty, in man from Boston, and she showed us letters written from the spirit-land!!!"

We cannot conclude these remarks withthe Holy One comforting them, when be- to be created an Archbishopric. reaved of friends and relatives, with the solemn words, "He is not dead but sleepeth,"-all who believe in the Divine sayings with respect to the dead-" they have entered into rest,"-" they are in Abraham's bosom,"-" they are with Christ in Paradise,"-"they are under the shadow is "the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for," we caution to carefully avoid encouraging in any degree this "earthly, sensual, devilish" delusion. True religion alone is the only protection against its contagious leaven, for a mere secular education, however high, will not save a man, as we have a sad proof in the case of Judge Edmonds.

SYNODALIA.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

republished in this paper a short time since to see a "union among all Protestants" to from the Penny Post, must have been considered by our readers very satisfactory. They furnished, we think, as clear and as composing a statement of the matter as could be desired. We use the term "composing" because it seems to us that not a little groundless alarm has been felt about infringing the royal supremacy in synodal

In the debate in the House of Lords on the Colonial Church Regulation Bill, Lord Alliance," no prophetic wisdom is needed Monteagle, it will be remembered, said,--"He thought it would be necessary in the present bill to take care to disqualify the assemblies (the Colonial Church Synods) er, with precision, his ideas as to the nature University:and extent of the royal supremacy; but they seemed to border closely on the strict at all to the Victoria Institution, for it is nothing Parliamentary view of Convocation at but a hybrid having many of the features of a Common School, and a few of a Grammar School. Home, as an antiquated ecclesiastical asinvested with the privilege of being sum- instructed in branches they might learn in any The general strain of Lord Monteagle's remarks would lead us to suppose that his University or Trinity.' idea of the Church is about the same (as ereigns and prime ministers, who, ignoring, College" with Trinity College. as to the right of self-government, the Church's divine mission, have considered and treated her simply as a very useful engine of state. If this—the cold, sellish, indevout creed of mere earthly-minded statesmen—be Lord Monteagle's view.

Spencer, in this City on Monday last. His Lordship, it will be remembered, for-This explains fully the apprehension he professed to feel as to giving Church Synods the power of making "regulations" which should have "the force and authority of canons;" as though that were not of necessity implied in the very notion of discipline. We have no doubt that a great deal has been said about the royal supremacy which is quite beside the question, and calculated to make most persons imagine that much more is comprehended in that supremacy than is really the case. We are glad, then, to possess the Lord Chancellor's opinion delivered during the debate to which we have alluded.

"THE LORD CHANCELLOR said that, as he had been appealed to, he would state what he believed to be the law with regard to the Queen's supremacy. Among other statutes passed at the time of the Reformation was one which declared that the Sovereign of this kingdom should be the supreme head of the Church of Christ in England, or which contained words to that effect. In the reign of Queen Mary all the statutes passrevived those statutes generally, did not revive the particular statute to which he had referred; but the 1st of Elizabeth contained an enactmen providing that the Sovereign should be supreme in all causes, ecclesiastical or civil, and therefore in common parlance they spoke of the supremacy of the Crown."

The theory, to our minds, is perfectly clear; but, as in England and Ireland state patronage must involve a certain proper amount of state interference, which is too often improperly exercised and enlarged, doubts and difficulties may occasionally arise, in practice, owing to the ambition entertained by Parliament to display wheresoever it can, the strength of its arm. But here-in the Colonies, to claim the same disproved their own case; and that he could degree of state interference where the ob- not receive further evidence of a case not in the ligation of state patronage has been expli-citly disavowed, would be manifestly unjust, the injustice being that of exacting the fulfilment of one side of a compact, the other having been cancelled. Our gracious Queen is the most august member of our Church: long may she live to adorn it; and long also may the British Crown be worn by a race of monarchs not merely anointed with the holy oil of the Church, but practically obedient to her teachings! Whilst, from our hearts, we are loyally moved to breath this prayer; whilst in its spirit we pay due fealty to the throne, and respect the laws of the land, in "causes ecclesiastical as well as civil," we have no REV. AND DEAR SIRS,fear of infringing, in conscience at least, I have skill to use, that Divine obligation to the the supremacy of the Crown.

The Bishops have met at Camden, New Jersey, to investigate that unhappy subject of ecclesiastical dissension; the charges against Bishop Doane. On Wed. nesday, the 7th instant, the paper prepared by the committee of the diocese of New Jersey was read. "It is," says the Register, "very emphatically on the side of Bishop Doane." After the reading of this paper, the report of the investigating committee on the new charges made to the convention was unanimously laid upon the table. We have no intelligence later than Wednesday.

bagatelle, an amusement, with nothing in it which Divine Providence has so signally whatever. The lady medium was a clever woblessed his indefatigable exertions. Should he accept the offered appointment, it is not unlikely that Archdeacon Williams, who out cautioning all who believe in the Bible has been for many years in New Zealand, -all who have heard the solemn voice of will succeed him in that See. Sydney is

The Rev. H. Mulkins has written the Pilot in answer to misstatements and misapprehensions of that journal with reference to the Provincial Penitentiary. His letter, of which we purpose making use next week, furnishes an interesting sketch of the Almighty,"--all in fact whose faith of the working of the Penitentiary Sunday School. We have received the "Prospectus of

the Protestant Palladium, a weekly journal to be published in Bytown, C. W,"the main object of which is to establish "a perfect and indissoluble bond of union among all Protestants, in order to defend their common Faith against their covert and overt enemies—the Jesuits, the Priests of Rome, and their master, the Pope." So far as uncompromising opposition to Popery is concerned, that, of course, is right; and towards this very end we should be glad in this Province—that Church which has ever proved Rome's most efficient and most dreaded antagonist,-in preserving her property as something of a counterpoise to the Romish estates in the Lower Province. If the Protestant Palladium is to be conducted on the principle that the mere negation of Romanism is the assertion of the Nicene Faith, and aim at repeating the problem of the "Evangelical 10 predict its failure.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

from passing any acts restraining or affect-ing the supremacy of the Crown." From R.) thus defines, very correctly, we are A correspondent of the Patriot (A. K. anything which the noble lord said at the persuaded, the status of this Institution, time it would be extremely difficult to gath- which assumes, improperly, the title of an

Home, as an antiquated ecclesiastical as-semblage maintained as a curious form, and should call them) is 150. Of these 90 are being moned at eleven o'clock in the morning, to Common School, and 60 are in Latin and Greek be prorogued at three in the afternoon. classes. I should like to know how many of the 60 are out of the Grammar yet, and how few could by any possibility, matriculate in Toronto

We should not have noticed this matter to state support and connexion, at all at all, but for the ambitious comparison events), with that of too many of our sov- instituted by one of the friends of "Victoria

> We had the pleasure of paying our respects to the Right Reverend Bishop official visit of the American Bishops to England.—His Lordship preached in St. James's Cathedral on Sunday morning

We have likewise the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, and of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Members of the Deputation of the S. R. G. F. P.

A brother Clergyman, desirous of promoting the support and circulation of this Journal beyond the benefit of his own subscription, has offered to take a certain number of additional copies at the usual rate (10s. per annum, in advance), which he proposes to circulate, at the rate of 5s., amongst persons who may be unable to pay more than that subscription. His direct contribution for the benefit of the Paper will, therefore, be 5s. on each copy thus distributed. Will not others of our ed with reference to the Reformation were abol-ished. The Act 1st of Elizabeth, although it posed to adopt a similar course? posed to adopt a similar course?

IN CHANCERY.

In Re DAVID PATERSON and others vs. JOHN GEORGE Bowes, Mayor, and the Corporation OF THE CITY OF TORONTO. The £10,000 Suit.

This exciting case terminated on Tuesday in favor of the defendants. The Patriot of Wednesday, at the conclusion of a long review of the evidence, upon which we do not feel ourselves called upon to enter, thus states the issue of the action :-"Immediately after Mr. Ridout's evidence, the Chancellor briefly informed the plaintiffs' counsel, that they had, by their own witnesses, proceedings. The case was thus disposed of the Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day."

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

COLLECTIONS MADE IN BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY. Annual Subscriptions.

Township of Murray— Hon. R. Wilkins, to March 31, 1853, £1 5 0

Correspondence.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.—TITHES. SECOND LETTER.

I proceed to vindicate, with as much brevity as payment of Ministerial Tithes, which though, for reasons of unity, not positively asserted in the resolution I propose to offer for Diocesan adoption, is yet a doctrine which I hold, and would earnestly endeavour to impress upon

The grounds upon which I do so are the fol-

The Divine Sovereignty. The dignity of Christ.

Catholic consent and Pagan usage

The necessity of such a law to the Church. The benefit to private Christians. The entire failure of every other scheme.

8. The temporal evils resulting from its neg-9. I shall endeavour to meet some of the most

popular arguments by which it is attempted to

pose that He cares to receive no homage but that only which is prompted by a similar affection in our own bosoms, and directed in its developments by our own fancies. Now herein is a manifest error; for while, as our Father and Saviour, the Eternal is doubtless pleased to receive, and even, as it were, condescends to solicit voluntary proofs of our gratitude to Him; yet He never forgets what is due from His creatures to Himself, as the Eternal Majesty of Heaven. Hence it is, that He has instituted outward formal worship; and, holding a prominent place pose that He cares to receive no homage but that mal worship; and, holding a prominent place amongst such worship, is the offering to the Lord of our substance.

Lord of our substance.

As the Creator of all things, He constantly claims the Sovereignty of the Universe, and most jealously requires to be paid the honour due unto His throne as such. Thus He tells us that "the gold and the silver and the cattle upon a thousand hills are His;" that it is He who gives us "seed-time and harvest;" and, that let us labour as we may, still it is He alone who "giveth the increase." He has also unmistakably manifested His determination to have this Sovereignty acknowledged by man in all his earthly career. acknowledged by man in all his earthly career This He has done by instituting the Sabbath by His rigorous laws against all creature-worship by that awful reverence which He so positively requires to be paid to His Holy Name; and by the command to render unto the Lord of our

Reason itself would teach us, that the Almighty must require a constant acknowledgment of His being the Lord of all, in our use of whatever worldly goods we may possess; especially as it is earthly property, which, beyond all other things, is so apt to estrange our hearts altogether from Him. Neither would it be consistent with the dignity of the Divine Majesty to leave it the dignity of the Divine Majesty to leave it uncertain what proportion of our earthly goods were to be thus paid in homage, or as worship to Him. Where offerings are simply designed as proofs of individual affection, then indeed, their measure may very properly be left to be determined by the degree of that affection. But the offerings of which we now speak, having respect to the honour of God, as the sole Ruler of the universe, rather than designed as a criterion of human devotion, it appears evident that a certain fixed portion of the products of the earth and its wealth must have been required by the Divine Majesty as an offering to Himself in acknowledgment of His Sovercignty, from the very foundations of the earth. "When we approach to worship God, we must sacrifice of our mammon before Him, to shew that we depend upon God for our whole subsistence," says Leslie. This for our whole subsistence," says Leslie. This much even reason teaches, as it contemplates the awful majesty of the Eternal.

Here I will take the opportunity of explaining that this certain portion of our goods, which is demanded as an act of worship or homage to the Divine Majesty, was never expected to comprise the whole of our offerings to God; that we give as subjects; but there remains beyond and, if you please, superior to it, those willing offerings of love and gratitude which we bring as children. Thus the Eternal demands the Lord's Day, but does any one suppose that He will be pleased with those who worship Him only on that day. So, the Israelites, over and above the tithes and offerings required by the law, in the days of offerings required by the law, in the days of their purity, gave liberally both to the poor and to the Temple. In fact, it would seem to be those willing offerings which we present, after having first paid our dues to the Lord, that we shall, if faithful, find in the day of eternity to be peculiarly "treasure laid up in heaven;" they serving as tokens to shew that even our legal obedience has not been forced, since it is gal obedience has not been forced, since it is us accompanied by voluntary acts plainly sulting from self-denying and grateful love.

statesmen—be Lord Monteagle's view, there is no difficulty in understanding his apparent anxiety to invest the Crown (or rather, the cure power, the Parliament), with as much indefinite authority, and the with as much indefinite authority, and the Country, to represent the Bishops of the Church with as little freedom as possible. Church at home in returning the late "He came to His own, and His own received the Church at home in returning the late "He came to His own, and His own received Him not." How did He come, as a private Him not." How did He come, as a private Him not." How did He come, as a private Him not." How did He come, as a private Him not." individual? Nay, but as the great High Priest of our profession,—"the end or fulfilment of the law." He, therefore, was, in the persons of the Aaronic Priesthood, the receiver of all the tithes and offerings offered under the law. But, because "His own received Him not" in His true character, He refused all sacerdotal intercourse of the Black Sea, entered the harbor, and three others on the 14th, 17 people who acknowledged Him as their Lord and Christ than He at once received as His right those offerings which they so freely paid to Him. Thus it is written, "For as many as were possessors of land or houses sold them, were possessors of fand of houses soft them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet." But why "at the Apostles' feet?" If not, that from the instinct of a holy faith, they felt that as the Apostles' possessed the spiritual functions of their Master's priesthood, so they must in holy justice possess the temporal rights of that priesthood. Even as Christ had Himself delivered to them, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you," He further told those Apostles, and through them their successors, that though men should revile and persecute them, yet, that He Himself would watch over every hair of their heads, as being His anointed ambassadors. Is it then, to be imagined, that He withheld from them, and without the slightest intimation that He did so, the right, hitherto inherent in that ministry which He so formally pestowed upon them, to a certain peculiar portion of the goods of the flocks over whom they were placed; thereby leaving them to have their temporal wants supplied at the mere will of their people, whether zealous as the Ephesians, or cold as the Laodecean? Such an idea is, in truth, as derogatory to the character of Christ, as it is repugnant to every feeling of what is just

But, the supposition that Christ left His min-He done so, He must have been indlfferent to His own dignity, both personal and official. That our blessed Redeemer is not thus indifferent, we know, because it would be inconsistent with that self-respect for His own exalted nature, which, sen-respect for his own exatted nature, which, as a perfect Being, He must possess; and, indeed, the sacred Scriptures afford abundant evidence of His holy jealousy herein. The High Priest, under the Mosaic Dispensation, was His personal type, and he was surrounded with all honour; being, when not the first, the grocellary. being, when not the first, the second person in the nation. So, also, on the Mount of Transiguration, the only time during His humiliation that He assumed the dignity which rightfully belonged to Him, it is evident that He appeared in the greatest splendour. Yet, further, wherever spoken of in the Book of the Revelations, He is ever represented as being clothed with glory and as receiving the profoundest homage from all the angelic hosts. Now the Apostolic Ministry is His representative upon earth; its members, because they share His priesthood, are distinctly declared in Holy Writ to be "ambassadors for Christ." The person of an ambassador, even amongst earthly potentates, is always held as sacred, and his style and retinue are expected to bear some proportion to the rank and power of his sovereign. The dignity of an ambassador of Christ is, however, mainly supported by the sacred and mysterious excellence of his official powers; still, is it for a moment to be believed, that the exalted Jesus so forgot the reverence due to His own Divine humanity, as to neglect to make a positive earthly provision for the social respectation of these whose the social respectations of the social respectations. ported by the sacred and mysterious excellen to neglect to make a positive earthly provision for the social respectability of those who, as His ambassadors, represent that humanity upon earth? Why; He secured His Ministers the most ample support, even under the Jewish Dispensation, though the priesthood then only prefigured that Divine humanity which had, as yet,

It is reported that the Metropolitan See disprove the moral and evangelical obligation to cause the human nature and priestly office of Ministerial Tithes.

The most high God bears a two-fold relamilitude, is beyond dispute, with all those who tion to man, one of Sovereignty, and another of love. By confounding these two very different claims which the Divine Being has upon us, many Christians make fundamental and, in their results, very injurious mistakes as to the nature of that service which He requires from them Because God is love, they seem to suppose that He cares to receive no homogo but that ambassadors, at least as stringent as that which

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, 11 p. m., Sept. 8. The Asia from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th, arrived at 10 30. Nothing new from the East. Matters dull and

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—market continues excited, with weather again unettled and prices undiminished. Wheat ranging from 4d to 8d per bushel, and 1s 6d a 2s per bbl on 30s a 31s 6d; Ohio 30s 6d; sour 28s 6d. White and yellow Corn 31s 6d a 32s 6d.

Provisions-Beef-considerable sales in inferior and ordinary at fair prices. Pork steady and transactions small. Laid in fair demand and small sales at 54s a 60s. Tallow—considerable done in North American.

London Markets very excited—weather very unsettled—the harvest was progressing rapidly—

No political news of importance. The Eastern question totally unchanged; nothing new having transpired. Every body regards it as settled.

It was reported that the Russians had recrossed the Pruth.

The troubles in Servia, as before reported, do not reach the dignity of a revolt, but were mere On the 24th ult. Mr. Ingersoll announced his re-call, and Mr. Buchanan was presented to the

On the 24th, at Osborne, Mr. Ingersoll delivered to the Queen his letters of recall, and Mr. Buchanan was presented by the Earl of Clarendon.

Archdeacon McCarron, parish priest of Waterside, Derry, died, Sunday 21st, while officiating at

The receipts at the Dublin Exhibition are now close up to the paying point. Eight thousand to nine thousand visitors is about the daily average. The settlement of the Eastern question is now

generally regarded by the Parisians, as a fait accom pli. The questions of the day are the state of the crops; the measures taken by the Government to crops; the measures taken by the Government to provide against any deficiency of food, and the vast commercial speculations that are on the tapis. Gen. Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, has just died at Paris. The preparations for his obsequies had been stopped "by high command," from which it is inferred that a public funeral will be given.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Dieppe, where they were well received. They will be absent from Paris two or three weeks, and will afterwards visit Fontainbleau and Compiègne. wards visit Fontainbleau and Compiégne.

The Espana publishes letters from Manilla, June 12, containing accounts of the operations of Col. Mariano Oscariz, in the Sea of Jolo, against the pirates who infested its coasts. With the boats from his steamships he killed 80 of the pirates, took 200 prisoners, and libe ated 33 Christians from sla-

SPAIN.

PORTUGAL.
Lisbon letters bear date the 19th ult. The prospects of the Government were not very stable, although the Cortes had voted all the supplies before closing on the 13th. The Legislature will reassemble December 15th. Grape disease was still spreading, although

Fifty-eight vessels laden with wheat entered the others on the 15th. On 16th there were eight

nore in sight. ROMAN STATES. The Pontifical Government has published the public accounts of the triennial period 1845-7, and the budget of the expenditure of 1853. From these documents it would appear that at the close of the reign of Gregory XVI, the annual revenue was over 7,000,000 Roman Crowns, the expenditure 10,000,000, leaving a deficit of 3,000,000.—
The budget for the present year shows an income of 11,390,717 crowns, and an expenditure of 12,35,37 leavings. 12,735,837, leaving a deficit of 1,346,125

It has been already announced by telegraph, from Rome, that some agents of Mazzini were Letters state that those prisoners were the advocate Petroni, of Bologoa, an energetic leader of the liberal movement; Signor Ruiz, accountant, Signorina Ruiz, his sister; Castellani, son of the well known jeweller, on the Corso, Rome; Casciani, son of Major C. of the Palatine Guard; together with others of less note, 29 in all, including some emissaries from Genoa. The against these unfortunates is that they intended to take advantage of the 15th, when the French troops were celebrating the fete of St. Napoleon to attempt a coup like that which recently failed at Milan.

Emperor of Morocco's forces had obtained a signal cepted.) advantage over the insurgents in the interior.— Two of the rebel chiefs had been captured, and were beheaded at Mequinez. The Emperor was isters without a moral claim to a certain ratio of support, is further forbidden by this, that had acts as Viceroy, to return to the capital. On the coast there was a good deal of activity in com-mercial affairs. A British steamer had arrived at Larache for the purpose of exploring the rivers o

At Weston. on the 27th of August, the wife of Mr Henry Cooper, of a daughter.

Henry Cooper, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In St. Jamea' Church, Kingston, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Stewart Beatson, Captain of Royal Engineers, to Charlotte Frederica Z., eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Deputy-Commanding Royal Engineers, Canada West.

On Thursday the 1st instant, at St. Paul's Church, Chatham, by the Rev. F. W. Sandy's, Rector, Rowley Pegeley, M.D., of Chatham, to Violet, youngest daughter of the late James Woods, Esq., of Sandwich.

of the late James Woods, Esq., of Sandwich.

DIED.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Mrs. Barron, the amiable and respected wife of the Principal of Upper Canada College. After a protracted and painful illness, which she bore with the meckness of a true Christian, terminated in her removal from a world of sin and sorrow on Sunday last. Her remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of her friends and others.

On the 5th inst., near York, Grand River, after a lingering illness, Margaret S. Nelles, the beloved wife of Col. Wm. W. Nelles of the Township of Seneca, aged 53 years.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Aug. 30th., 1853.

to existence. Is it reason, then, to suppose that He would fail to do the same, now that His actual humanity demands our deepest adoration, insomuch that at His human name of Jesus, New Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on FRIDAY, September 30th.
The examination of candidates for Scholarhips, and for admission will be held on October, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th. The number of Scholarships offered for competition is 8. Two with the annual stipend of £35, and ex

emption from Fees.

Two with the annual stipend of £30, and exemption from Fees. Two with the annual stipend of £25, and

exemption from Fees.

Two with the annual stipend of £20, and exemption from Fees. One of the Scholarships in each of these grades will be awarded in the Classical, and the other in

in the Mathematical Department.

Each of the Scholarships is tenable for Four years, on certain conditions, which may be learned on application to the President.
Candidates are required to produce certificates of good conduct, signed by the Principal or Head Master of the Institution at which they have

been educated, or by the Tutor by whom they have been instructed. During the Academic year, 1853-1854, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following

Metaphysics, &c..... Rev. J. Beaven, D.D. Chemistry, &c..... H. H. Croft, D.C.L. Agriculture G. Buckland.
Mathematics and Natur-

al Philosophy J. B. Cherriman, M.A. History and English Lit-

The Courses which are to be delivered in Michaelmes Term, will commence on Tuesday, JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. A S there are more applicants for Residence than can be accommodated in the Resident School House-

is hereby given that Pupils will be admitted to vacancies in the order of their application. F. W. BARRON, M.A.,

Principal U. C Coll. Toronto, Sept. 9th, 1853.

YOUNG LADY, of some years' experience A in Teaching, and who can obtain strong recommendations from the family in which she was last engaged, is desirous of a re-engagement in Western Canada. She is competent to give instruction in Modern Languages, the Pianoforte, and the usual branches of an English Edu-

Apply (post-paid) to B. B., Box 284, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, September 8th, 1853.

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker, No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, and in a few days will have in Stock, his usual

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., one of the best importations of Fancy Goods he has ever held in Stock. The encouragement this establishment has met with, in keeping a select assortment of the best class of clothing in some accounts say, its malignity had much abated.

Series assorting to the varied styles, has induced him to extend that branch of his business, the travelling company to the varied styles, has induced him to extend the varied styles, has induced him to extend the varied styles. munity and others, having fully appreciated the advantage of being able to supply themselves at once, with an article got up in the best possible

> N. B.—The subscriber has much pleasure in intimating to his customers, west of Toronto, that having secured the assistance of an experienced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of business in September and October, with Patterns of the latest styles, making his arrangethe time of the Provincial Fair.

In the different orders of Official Robes, that strict regard to correctness of style will be adhered to which has secured to this establishment so large a portion of that branch of the business. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the Petition of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, the BELL of St. Lawrence Hall will be Rung for a short period, every present date.

By order, CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, Aug. 31, 1853.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL-NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Pas-From Morocco, Aug. 9, it is announced that the Toronto and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays ex-Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives

at Bradford, at 10.25, A.M. Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3,30 P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5.45, P.M. modation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15, A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.30, A.M. Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M., arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M.

Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 71., Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in the Cars, by passengers taking their places at Stations where Tickets are sold. All Extra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent.

ALFRED BRUNEL, Superintendent. Superintendent's Office, ? Toronto, July 13, 1853.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, which is a literations, each No. in a near printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York. THE STANDARD BEARER,

An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New York. The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any

part of the Province: For one or more copies (less than eight) 1s. 6d. each copy, per annum. Eight copies to one address, 10s. per annum, payable invariably in advance.

HENRY ROWSELL.

Church Depository. King Street, Toronto. PROCLAMATION.



JOHN GEORGE BOWES, ESQ.,

the same secured and prevented from running at large during the necessary period.

This is therefore to require the Owners of all DOGS and BITCHES in the City of Toronto and Liberties to secure the same, and to prevent them from running at large from the date hereof until the 1st day of November next, or they will be destroyed.

J. G. BOWES.

running at large without Collars with the owners' name thereon, may be destroyed at any time, whether a Proclamation requiring them to be secured is in force or not.

AS GOVERNESS.

A N English Lady is desirous of forming an engagement with a Family as Resident Governess. She undertakes to instruct in French and Music, and all that relates to a solid English Education. Address to X. Y. Z., at this office. Toronto, Sept. 6, 1853.

COBOURG CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the acceptance by the Rev. H. B. Jessopp of the Parish of Port Burwell, the above School will re-open on Thursday, Sept. 22nd, under the direction of the undersigned, in the house formerly occupied by the ate George Manners, Esq.

References kindly permitted to the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, Hon. G. S. Boulton, G. M. Boswell, Esq. Dr. Goldstone, Wm. Graveley, Esq. Terms may be known on application to the Principal. HENRY HOLLIS,

Vacancies for a few Boarders. Cobourg, Sept. 5, 1853.

City Assessments.

THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the current year, will meet on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice. The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours,

> By order of the Court, CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto 18th July 1853.

until the Assessment of the City is revised.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad. THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8

A. M. for Bradford.

Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at S A. M.

Freight for this train must be delivered before 7, on the morning of departure; or it will be received from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous

ALFRED BRUNEL,

Toronto, June 23, 1853. THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

Lady Principal,..... Mrs. POETTER. Lady Resident,..... Mrs. WARNER. ASSISTANTS: 2nd " " . Mrs. Liddell.
3rd " " . Miss Driscoll.
Resident French Governess, Mad'lle Coulon.
Writing and Arithmetic Mr. EBBELS.

Drawing,..... Mr. Bull. Singing, Mr. HUMPHREYS. The Studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing.

The religious instructions are under the kind inperintendence of the clergymen of St. James' Cathedral.

TERMS: (To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.) Education £15 per annum. Finishing Pupils 5 additional. Boarding..... 30 The great success which has attended the first

year of this institution, has encouraged Mrs. Poetter to leave nothing undone that can add to the advantages already offered in her School. In consequence of the increase in her pupils, she has engaged another Music Master, (an English Professor from Boston,) who has been highly recommended as a finished musician. Poetter has during the past year taken her more advanced pupils through a course of English Studies, which have prepared them to give their time next year only to the higher branches of English Literature, and the French, Italian and German languages, in which they have already made some proficiency. Mrs. Poetter will take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure she has felt at the kind and satisfactory letters she has received from many of the parents, and she trusts that her system, combining home comforts with the advantages of a sound and finished education on such very moderate terms, will continue to be appreciated and encouraged.

The School will re-open on the 5th of Sept. Mrs. Poetter has taken the splendid house, with grounds attached, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Jones, situated on Front Street, where she will have increased accommodation for Boarders. Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER,

Front Street. Toronto, August 3rd, 1853. United Service and General Life Insurance and Guarantee Association.

20 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London G. MURRAY JARVIS, Front Street.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, GEORGE MICHIE, Esq. JOHN T. SMALL, Esq., M. D. G. MURRAY, JARVIS, Esq. MEDICAL REFEREE: JOHN T. SMALL, Esq., M. D.

A. G. McLEAN, Esq. THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to issue Policies without reference to England

except in cases of diseased lives. The DIRECTORS are also prepared to make G. MURRAY JARVIS,

AGENT. Toronto, Sept. 27, 1853.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened after the Mid-Summer Recess, on Wednes-

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Toronto have by a Resolution authorized me to issue a Proclamation requiring OWNERS of all DOGS and BITCHES to keep the same secured and prevented from require. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-retary of the Church Society. Toronto, 1st August, 1853.

TO TEACHERS.

Mayor's Office,
Toronto, Aug. 31, 1854.

N. B.—By the City Law all Dogs or Bitches uning at large without Collars with the owners' of the former £100, and of the latter, £60 a year, besides fees.

Candidates are requested to present them-selves for examination at the Grammar School, Hamilton, on Friday, the 30th September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to forward testimonials of moral character, and experience and success as Teachers, on or before the 26th September.— Subjects of examination the same as for Matriculation at the University.

By order of the Trustees.

W. CRAIGIE, August 30th, 1853.

WANTED.

August 30th, 1853.

A LADY competent to teach English, French, Music, Drawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet country life.
Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep conthe Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Steamship, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells, made in an entirely new way recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals awarded for "the best Bells, for sonorousness and purity of tone." Nearly 10,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this foundry. We can send to New York in four hours, and by Canal and Railroads in every direction at an hour? and Railroads in every direction, at an hour's notice. Mathematical Interuments of the most approved construction on hand. Address

> West Troy, N. Y WILLIAM HAY,

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

M. ANDERSON,

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

IN his tour of the British Provinces, has visited Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street. Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, (Opposite St. Jumes's Church.) REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal Toronto, October 1st, 1859.

TORONTO COACH FACTORY. 130 & 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN & WOOD

(FROM LONDON.)

Toronto, July 8th, 1853. WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES

HAMILTON, C.W.

PINEHURST, TORONTO. THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French. PROFESSORS: Of Singing Mr. Humphries. Of Music...... Mr. Ambrose. English Master..... Mr. C. Luscombe. Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien.
Writing Master..... Mr. Ebbels. Calisthenics..... Mr. Goodwin.

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including a the various branches in English and French, wi Music, Drawing and Needlework...£15 0 Day Pupils..... Singing Dancing for the Season..... Calisthenics 0 15 0 Toronto, April 6th. 1853.

VENTILATION.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish at their Foundry the most powerful and economical house-warming and VENTILAT-ING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes-from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Specific directions will be furnished gratis by appli-cation to Henry Ruttan, Esq of Cobourg. J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO. Toronto, April 30, 1853.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, THREE RIVERS.

COURSE OF STUDIES for the current HALF YEAR, ending on DECEMBER 23rd. FIRST CLASS.

GREEK.—The Electra of Sophocles; Aristotle. LATIN.—Horace—Odes, Book IV; Epistles, Book II; Epistle to the Pisos. SECOND CLASS. GREEK .- Hesiod, Isocrates, and the Phoedo of

Plato. LATIN.-Cicero-Offices and Orations; Juvenal Satires-I and VIII. Of the following studies, some are pursued in

combined Classes, others by individual teaching: The Holy Scriptures ; the Greek Testament : Investments at six per cent per annum, on good City Property. Application for which to be made in writing to the Agent.

English Grammar and Composition; History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c.. &c. S. S. WOOD, A. M. Corp. Coll, Camb. Rector.

5-4in Three Rivers, Aug. 2, 1853. 5-in

Moetry.

THE LIFE GUAGE. They err who measure life by years, With false or thoughtless tongue, Some hearts grow old before their time, Others are always young.

'Tis not the number of the lines On Life's fast filling page,
'Tis not the pulse's added throbs
Which constitutes their age.

Some souls are serfs among the free, While others nobly thrive;
They stand just where their fathers stood,
Dead, even while they live.

Others, all spirit, heart and sense, Theirs the mysterious power To live in thrills of joy or woe, A twelvemonth in an hour.

Seize then the minutes as they pass; The woof of Life is Thought! Warm up the colors, let them glow, By fire of fancy fraught.

Live to some purpose—make thy life A gift of use to thee! A joy, a good, a golden hope, A heavenly argosy!

Family Reading

THE EVENING READING. (From the Churchman's Companion.) "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth, lessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the fildren of God."—S. Matt. v. 5, 9.

"And thus she walks among her girls, With praise and mild rebukes; Subduing e'en rude village churls
By her angelic looks.
She reads to them at eventide,

To cast the captive's chains aside;
To liberate the slave."—Longfellow. I have heard many people say-and earnest, good people too-that they did not know how to employ Sunday evening; that they were grieved to allow such to be the case. and blamed themselves for the very feeling; but yet that it was a fact that they were over! It may be even that I have felt something of the sort myself, -a kind of weariness of body and spirit that it was difficult to shake off, and that no effort of my own will was therefore very anxious to write down an ac- again. count of a Sunday evening, in a place where I have spent many happy hours; in the hope story may take the lesson it gave me to their hearts, and "go and do likewise."

It was at a rather large house in the country that I was staying in February, 18 -.. howled round the corners of the house, and speak to her, when she came to kiss and be rustled the leafless branches of the beech grove which immediately adjoined it. But and Alfred's sobs again came thick and fast, the comfortable dining-room at Fairford Hall, bad Michael would have felt, when he was Deep red curtains were drawn over the two large windows; the fire had just been replengleams upon the quaint old figures which said, were earved on a highly varnished wooden

my own special request, to the "evening read- to tell Ellen you are sorry at once?" Seated in a dark corner, behind the friendly shelter of a large antique screen, I | did not answer. was able fully to take in the scene before me, (O, for the pencil of an artist to render it as your wrath," resumed the lady. I saw it!) and without disturbing the others, or even, I believe, in their eagerness, unthought of by them, to gaze lovingly upon the

place and the door.

of a single lamp failing full upon her, sat the young mistress of the house. But a few years and Alfred was going slowly up to her, when since a bride, and now the "happy mother of the little girl came and threw both her arms children;" methought she looked even as a round his neck, and embraced him so lovchild herself,-so young and so fair. In front ingly, it was plain there was not a thought of of her were ranged a row of children, allowed, unkindness in her little heart. As I saw as an especial favour and reward, to come to this little scene, I thought to myself, "Blessed the "evening reading." Some were choris. are the peacemakers, for they shall be called ters, some the first-class girls in the village | the children of God." school, and one (a young man now) had been the lady's favourite pupil in her own distant all gone, and the sounds of the gentle voice in home, and being in place in the neighbour- my ears were as a "tale that is told:" but I hood, considered it a special privilege and did not forget that evening reading for long. delight once more to hear his former teacher's and I determined to write down this little voice, and be present at her "evening read- account of it, in the hope that possibly some

bright, eager faces, drinking in every word at Fairford Hall. Then may this little crumb that fell from her lips, as if it came to them I "cast upon the waters of life" be found from some superior being, and had great effect again "after many years." It is a true story, in impressing the good words there spoken on and I have therefore neither added to it nor the hearers; some of them had come over a taken from it, but told it just as it occurred. wild, heathy path; from very comfortless It is not very often that such bits of encourdwellings, where the wind we had been listening to as a solemn and distant thing that mediately the fruit of their instructions. Like affected us not personally, blew in upon them the green spots in the sandy desert, these by their scanty fire through many a crack and cheering buds of promise bloom but rarely by crevice of their poor cottages. What won- our paths in the pilgrimage of life, to cheer on der, then, if the scene I have been describing the weary and the faint-hearted in what is seemed fairy land to them? It was not very often but discouraging labour, because we see different to me even, as I sat there listening and looking, and fancying the old family portraits, lighted up by the flashes of the crackling fire, looked down with benign, approving eyes upon their youthful descendant! She the little word we speak to the reserved and always took pains to find interesting books to read to the children, as her object was to heart, and bring forth fruit there after many make the reading a pleasure to them; and days. this evening it was the story of " Michael, the Chorister," that she read.

explanation and comment, which brought the story more home to the hearts of the hearers; and all seemed deeply interested. Tears came into many of their eyes as they heard the touching account of little Michael on his to end as we began, with the beautiful words sick bed; but when the feelings which made him escape from the temptation of fighting were related, one of the hearers, little Alfred Hill, burst into a fit of crying, and sobbed bitterly. Alfred was a slim, delicate-looking boy, about ten years old, and one of a 1: rge family. He had been brought up in the school, as had been his father, and now was a chorister, though he had left school to help do!" cried little Fanny West to her mother. his father in his trade, which was that of a "She is such a good-tempered girl. I'm sure shoemaker. Alfred had no mother; and the I like her better than anybody in the world, lady therefore felt a particular interest in except you; and you, you know, I must him, and his little sister Ellen, who was also always love the best, because you are my one of the party I have been describing.

story was perhaps really too painful for him, and she offered to leave off; but he begged her so earnestly to go on reading, that she did, determining to talk to Alfred a little by himself, when the others were gone, as she thought there was something on his mind he would perhaps tell her, and feel the happier for having spoken of it. She finished her reading, therefore; and then the children clustered round her piano-forte, while she closed their happy evening by singing with them, in her sweet and thrilling voice, several avourite psalms, hymns, and chaunts.

When they were all departing, she called Alfred back, and said she wanted to talk to him a little more. The moments of story feeling had passed, and a cloud of reserve was beginning to form over the heart of the done so before; but I never had such a nice, boy; but the gentle words of the young lady soon melted it away. "Tell me, Alfred," she said, "what it was

that made you so much more unhappy than the other boys about poor Michael. What did you think about ?"

"He was so very good," faltered Alfred. on the verge of another cry, which, however, he stoutly repressed.

"So very good?" said the lady, inquirngly. Alfred did not speak. What did you think most good in him? His love of going to Church? or his patience

when he was so sick? or his not fighting?" "His not fighting," said little Alfred .-His stopping, though he wanted to fight, when he saw the Cross upon the Church spire." And his eyes flashed for a moment in a way which showed the difficulty subduing his temper would have been to him; as indeed it is to most people, ever since the days when wise King Solomon pronounced "him that ruleth his own spirit to be greater than him that taketh a city."

" But why should Michael's being so good make you sad?" resumed the lady. "Perhaps you have done something wrong you glad when the evening of the Lord's Day was feel sorry for now, and you think Michael would not have done so? You had better tell me; you will feel happier when you have spoken it off your heart, I think, and perhaps I may be able to give you some advice how powerful enough entirely to subdue. I am to conquer the bad feeling when it comes

The kind voice and the gentle words overcame all Alfred's hesitation. He squeezed that, possibly, some one reader of this little his bands together in the intensity of his nervous feeling, and then, in a low and tre-

mulous voice, said, "I felt very angry with Ellen at dinner time to-day; she took my piece of crust; The weather was cold, and the wintry wind and then I was very naughty, and would not friends; and then-I went to Church,"wind and weather were alike excluded from while he stammered out, "and I thought how dying, if he had done so wicked a thing."

The lady was deeply touched at the workished with two great logs of wood, and gave ing of the boy's mind, thus revealed to her a glowing, blazing light, which pervaded every by his own candid confession; and she paused corner of the apartment, and cast strange a few minutes before she replied. Then she

"I am pleased, Alfred, to see that what I settee, which projected between the fire- have read has been of some use to you, and that it has made you think of your own faults, The house was very still. In general it and helped you to see what was right. I rang merrily with the voices and laughter of hope, next time you discover angry feelings happy children; but now they were fast stirring in your heart, little Michael will come asleep in their beds, though they had sat up into your mind again. You know we may a little later than usual, the much-prized and any of us die at any time, and it might have and quietness reigned over the house. Din- peace with your little sister; and how sad ner had been over some time, and the rest of | that would have been! I am glad you told the family were in the drawing-room; but, as me what was in your heart, as now you will an old friend of the family, I was admitted at feel happier. And now, would you not like

Alfred looked very downcast at this, and "God said, 'Let not the sun go down upon

"I should like Ellen to come, if you will call her," said Alfred timidly.

Then the lady called little Ellen into the room, and told her it was his conscience tell-In the centre of the room, with the light ling him he had been so unkind to her, that

The reading was over, the children were one reader of this tale may try and imitate And so she read, and they listened, with the practice of the Sunday evening readings agement occur to a teacher, as to see so imno results. Still it does not follow that, because we do not see them they are not there. The little seed we sow in the earth lies long hidden there before it brings forth any fruit; seemingly inattentive child, may sink into its

May God grant that this little story may be of the grue bread which is found after Here and there she put in a few words of many days, as it proves the history of Michael. the Chorister, to have been! May He bless those who heard that evening reading, and her who read those words to them, and long preserve her to the prayers of the poor; for, of the American poet,-

It is their prayers which never cease,
To clothe her with such grace;
Their blessing is the light of peace.
That shines upon her face.—LONGFELLOW.

THE FICKLE GIRL.

" Well. I do love Ann Nicholls, that I mother. It is true, and I shall always love His distress at first made her think the her; yes, as long as I live I shall love her." | College; and being a nicely sheltered spot, seat. But it was a sorrowful parting, from

together; and that is a long time to keep a land, in December 1851. friend is it not?"

Fanny coloured. "I am sure I shall accenting every word-"quite sure: nothing will alter me, and I am sure that I will never is at home. give her pain. (The motion of Mrs. West's head showed she wished that she never might.) I know what you mean; you think I am apt to change my mind: I may have kind, good-tempered friend as Ann. I am

Her mother made no observation; she looked, indeed, as if she could have said something if she had been so disposed, but she pursued her work in silence; and Fanny, though much nettled at the hint which had been thrown out, and longing to repeat her assurances of unalterable affection, had no other resource than to follow her example. No sooner, however, was she in company with Ann, than she repeated the conversation which had passed between herself and her mother.

"And will you change?" asked Ann I thought you would."

"Change? dear, no," cried Fanny; "I'm sure I never shall, you are such a darling. such a sweet girl; those that mother meant were not like you, they were queer, disagreeable girls, not worth keeping for friends; and besides, I never loved them; and you know how dearly I love you."

you choose them for friends at all?" inquired may hope, what enabled her to say, 'My go-Ann, by no means so satisfied with her answers as Fanny wished her.

Fanny was puzzled what reply to make to for friends, if they will do so; can we?"

keep my friend forever.

O! to be sure," cried Fanny, "so should change, we must change, too; it would be hard to be blamed for them. But don't let Islands. us talk in this way : you will never be different from what you are now, and I shall always love you as I do at this moment." And throwing her arms around her she kissed her tenderly. Ann, smiling fondly on her, returned her caresses; and no two little girls could seem happier or more attached to each other than they were.

Soon after this, Fanny's aunt, the wife of a respectable tradesman in a neighbouring town, came with her daughter, a girl about Morgan, for such was her name, being anxious ing after him to send the Bishop and Missionnever-forgotten privilege of Sunday evenings; pleased God you should die without making to avoid putting her sister to expense, which aries; and one boy, a brother of Meste's, she knew she could not well afford, yet came on board, and asked the trader to take riority, brought with her, as a present to Fanny, a very pretty frock, exactly like just after the Bishop had sailed. her cousin's. The frock was joyfully accepted, and immediately made up. Sunday came, and-who was so delighted as Fanny? who had such a kind, good aunt as she? or such a pretty, agreeable cousin as herself? Mrs. West and her sister led the way to church, the two little girls followed. Fanny saw not the ground on which she trod, so high did she hold her head; but she contrived, appearance altogether smarter than herself, and she was not a little flattered at walking

had such a relation belonging to her.

further notice of her. time with her own and Mary's appearance. of it, nor any thing else, till the departure of lessons. her cousin two days after.

Evening came. "How dull I am!" how altered in her manner! She showed no in safety at Kohimārama on October 20th. return any of her repeated expressions of weeks in New Zealand, George Siapo fell ill: "How glad she was to see her again!"

at last :- " What's come to you Ann?" me the longest."

KOHIMARAMA.

land. It is about three miles from St. John's | given him, shall stand before the Judgment-

"Why do you speak so positively?" said the Bishop now sends thither the Melanesian the feeling of the loss he will be to his own her mother. "Why should I doubt you? boys for whom the air of St. John's College is island, Maré, and the mission. He lingered I am glad to hear what you say. Ann is a too keen. Two years ago a Clergyman's wife for a fortnight longer, and died on the 14th very good girl; and I hope you may indeed and a little native girl were living there, of January. continue to love her, and never give her pain whom we have to tell our readers. Our exby slighting her. Her mother and I have tracts are taken from the letters of a Clergy- freely, as he had never done to any one before been friends ever since we were at school man written from St. John's College, Auck- - for he was a very reserved character-and

always love her," returned she, strongly night or three weeks at the little bay, where here, and had asked his brothers to let him

except to the North, our sunny side.

fell asleep in Jesus, as we may hope.

anxiously; "I should be so very unhappy if to hope that the Bishop's two schools, for Apale's dying-bed and prayed with him. boys and girls, have been great blessings,

children for eternity, persuaded to let her go then to the Native attainments .- Gospel Missionary. Girls' School, and she stayed there nearly a "But if they were such queer girls, why do year, behaving very well, and learning, we

ing is well."

pupil, who has arrived rather inopportunely, a portion of my religious advantages? considering the season. However, his arrival relieves our minds from anxieties respecting the Bishop's voyage, and first intercourse with the Solomon Islands. It seems to have become known in Meste's Island (Lidia, or San Christoval), that he was learning 'white felthe qui vive to do the same: consequently, when a trader named 'Blaxland' touched her own age, to pay them a visit. Mrs. there for wood and water, they all came crythe boy here, unluckily in the winter time, be duly published, and may be had on or after

"It is satisfactory to know that the Bishop will be well received at Lidia, and that there is plenty of wood and water there." - Gosnel Missionary.

GEORGE SIAPO.

Mare or Nengone is an island in the South Pacific Ocean-one of the group which you nevertheless, to notice every one whom she will see marked in the maps as the Loyalty passed, and hoped in return that she herself Islands. Siapo, a native lad, was brought was noticed by all. Her cousin Mary had an from thence to St. John's College by the Bishop of New Zealand, in 1849. In the following year he was taken back to Nengone by her side, or at its being known that she to see his friends, and again restored to the College for further instruction in 1851. He As they turned the corner of a street, she was now thought to have attained a compesaw Ann Nicholls standing at the door of tent knowledge of the Christian religion, and her grandmother's cottage, waiting to walk when the Bishop sailed on his fifth Missionwith her to church. Ann, smiling brightly ary voyage in 1852, he took with him Siapo and affectionately, nodded to her; but and three other young natives of Nengone, strange to say, Fanny's memory seemed named Cho, Napai, and Kaiwhat. On the suddenly to have failed her, for she scarcely morning of July 10th, these four youths were recognized the friend she was to love always baptized by the Bishop in their native Island, the same. She barely returned the nod, and in the presence of nearly a thousand people. pursued with increased animation her con- The Bishop sailed on to some of the other versation with Mary, holding her head, if Islands: and after his departure, two of these possible, more erect, nor deigning to take any lads began to keep a school, and to impart to their young countrymen the knowledge which The whole of the day she was full of her they had themselves acquired in St. John's frock and of her cousin's good qualities: she | College. They soon got together 130 scholthought no more of Ann, or of the look of ars. Their schoolroom was simply a cavern mortified affection that her countenance in the face of a tock. A tew chapters of the exhibited at the slight she had shown her. Bible have been already translated into their It might be, indeed, that this look had language by the agents of the London Misescaped her, so fully was she occupied at the sionary Society. We gave our readers in last October an account of the behaviour of the Be that as it may, Fanny thought no more people of Nengone when they are saying their

On the 25th September, the Bishop called again at Nengone as he was returning to New exclaimed she; " I will go and look for Ann," Zealand; and took on board several lads and and off she set with all speed. "I shall be two young women, one of whom was engaged very much vexed," thought she, "if Ann is to be the wife of George Siapo. The Borfrom home." But vexation sprung not up dermaid, with the Bishop and his crew, includfrom that quarter: Ann was at home, but ing twenty-five Melanesian scholars, anchored

pleasure at seeing her, nor even attempted to And now comes the sorrowful part of our interrupt Fanny's continued prattle, or to history. After they had been but a few and by degrees it became apparent that it "Why, what's the matter?" cried Fanny, was the will of God that George Siapo should return no more to his native island. Like "Something," replied Ann, the tears George Apalé, whose history our readers starting in her eyes, "that I would not see had last February, he was full of faith before—the truth, and very painful it is. O, and hope in his last days. Soon after Christ-Fanny! I did indeed love you, and would mas the Bishop, to whom Siapo was much have loved you always as I promised; but attached, was obliged to leave Auckland to Together with several Founts of Script, Plain and Ornamental Job Type, various Cuts, Chases you have shown me that you love a new go on a long journey. We are told in a letter frock and a new friend better than you do from the spot-" the evening before he went me. So now you may keep them, for my was spent at Kohimarama with Siapo, and the friend must be like myself, one who will not Bishop took leave of him as of one whom he be ashamed of me in any company, nor desert | was not to see again on earth. He had adme for another only because she has known ministered his first and last communion to him a few days before, in the full and earnest him in the hope of meeting him in that day, by Thos. Constable & Co., Edinburgh, 45s.
When he and the children whom God has This is a pleasant little bay in New Zea- when he and the children whom God has

When he felt that he was dying, he spoke it was a great comfort to find how well pre-"I have just brought C- up from the pared he was for the last. He told the Rev. seaside, where she has been spending a fort- W. Nihill, he had thought that he might die the Bishop's schooner lies at anchor when he come over though it should be so, and they had said 'go,' and he was glad he had come "Kohimārama is the beautiful name of this -and he expressed strongly his happiness in beautiful spot; it means a focus, a place where | dying in the Christian faith-and said, his light is collected; and well describes a small sorrow was only for his people and his island. bay completely enclosed by hills and peaks, He entreated Mr. Nihill to go to them again, and charged the other Nengone lads who "Down at the bay lives a native who works | were with him to 'take care of Mr. Nihill' over positive that I shall never change her for any for the College; and there was a little niece and over again. His dying words were of of his dying of dropsy; to whom C-sent | them-his love of home-yet his belief in the food and physic daily. On Thursday last, Catholic faith, 'There is one God, and one just as I got down, I saw C ___ in her amo home for us all; good-bye, dear Mr. Nihill (litter) going to read some prayers to her, who has been with us at Guama.' Cas she was near her end. How beautifully said he never saw anything more beautiful touching were the poor child's words-'Ka than the expression of his large, soft, dark, haere ahair' (I go.) 'Kihea?' (Where to?') eyes, as he lay on the sofa that morning, evi-'Ki te Atua' (To God.) 'Ka pai to haere?' dently near his end—but it was not till quite (Is your going well; are you glad to go?) at the close that 'the fire kindled and at E pai ana' (It is well). And she shortly the last he spake.' The Bishop had laid John Thol in his grave on 15th December, "Two deaths lately, have brought to my and on 15th January C- committed the mind very much the gracious dealings of God | body of George Siapo to its resting-place; with His children, and have encouraged me just eight months before we had knelt by

Siapo was the flower of our Melanesian even if they only have helped to prepare two youth, but I trust that although dead, he will yet have a living voice and influence among Little Peti (Betty), the girl of whom I was those that remain. There are some very speaking, was taken ill last year, but was fed pleasing specimens among them, though none up and recovered strength. Her Aunt was equal to him in appearance, manner, and

Public Worship .- An habitually late attendance upon public worship intimates some-"The other was a case of a boy in our thing wrong in the person's own mind, and is school, who was last year a very indifferent the occasion of much annoyance to others. this question. "O because-that's plain to good-for-nought; hut having been turned out It necessarily interrupts the minister, whose be seen-because I, that is they-but what of one department, he went a begging as it mind should be composed, and steadily fixed does it signify why?" said she. "There are were in the College, and was admitted by the upon the solemn work in which he is engaged. many things happen that we can't tell printers on probation. He turned over a new And it is an interruption to the whole con-Very likely they chose me; and leaf entirely, and in his illness and at his gregation at large, whose eyes and ears canyou know we can't help people choosing us death showed signs of great improvement. not but exert an influence upon their heart. One of his relatives said to me,—' If he died Under such circumstances it is scarcely prac-"No," replied Ann, and she sighed as she at his own home he was then a bad boy, and ticable, it is at least very difficult, for even spoke. "But it is not pleasant to be cast off his heart would have been dark—but now the most zealous worshipper to pursue his for another. When I love anybody, I love that he had come to the College and learnt to devotions without distraction. Let each worthem at all times the same. I should like to do what was right, his leart was light about shipper, then, seriously ask himself—was I present before the commencement of the ser-The next extract is from another letter vice, with my thoughts prepared for the so-I; and so I always should have done, if written in July, 1852, which mentions a lemn duty, to discharge which I went to everybody had been like you, but that they pupil who was brought to the same lady church? and have I thereby proved my sense never were, and never will be. And if others while the Bishop of New Zealand was away of what is due to the honor of God, and to on his recent voyage among the Melanesian myself? Or, by a late attendance, have I dishonoured God, disturbed my fellow-wor-"C--- has just got a new Melanesian shippers, and voluntarily deprived myself of

Advertisements.

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH, On Lake Huron,

VILLAGE OF MITCHELL,

On the HURON ROAD, 12 miles West of Stratford. THE CANADA COMPANY WILL offer for disposal, at Public Auction, during the month of October next, a con-able number of Lots, situated in the Town ODERICH, and in the Village of MIThim to the College, which he did, and sent CHELL. Full particulars and conditions will September next, upon application to the Company's Office, or to their Agencies at Goderich or Stratford.

> Canada Company's Office, Toronto, 12th August, 1853. Poronto, London, Woodstock, Hamilton, Guelph, Galt and Kingston Papers to copy until 30th September next.



TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON, (CAPT. JOHN GORDON.)

TILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fares, Cabin-2s. 6d-meals extra. Deck 71. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ?

En fre

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS To Rochester, New York and Boston PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt McBRIDE. WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester VV leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting.

The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at

Grafton aud Colborne. For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditious and pleasant route to New York

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'clock. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office ? Toronto, April 23rd 1853.

PRINTING PRESSES AND MATERIALS

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased a complete Printing Establishment, has duplicates of several articles for disposal, which he offers either for Cash or approved credit. The following is a list of a portion thereof:-

No. 4 Washington Press. Medium do Double Demy Stanhope do. Fount of Great Primer. Pica. Do. Small Pica. Do.

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